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# THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.  
 Capital Paid Up, \$6,000,000. Rest, \$2,900,000.  
 BOARD OF DIRECTORS—Andrew Allan, Esq., (of H. & A. Allan) President; Robert Anderson, Esq., Vice-President; Hector Mackenzie, Esq. (of J. G. Mackenzie & Co.); Jonathan Hodgson, Esq. (of Hodgson, Sumner & Co.); H. Montagu Allan, Esq. (of H. & A. Allan); John Cassils, Esq. (of Shaw Bros. & Cassils); J. P. Dawes, Esq. (of Dawes & Co., Lachine); T. H. Dunn, Esq., Quebec, Sir Joseph Hinkson.  
 Geo. Haque, Gen'l Mgr. JOHN GAULT, Asst. Gen'l Mgr  
 NEW YORK AGENCY—62 William Street.

## WINNIPEG BRANCH.

The position of this Bank as to amount of paid-up capital and surplus is the second in the Dominion. Particular attention given to collections from and throughout the Dominion and the United States. Ample facilities; low rates; quick returns. Buy and sell Canadian and foreign exchange. Interest allowed at most favorable rates on Savings Bank Accounts and Deposit Receipts. Accounts of Merchants, Manufacturers, Corporations and Individuals received on favorable terms. A General Banking Business Transacted.

ARTHUR WICKSON, MANAGER

# IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital authorized..... 2,000,000.00  
 Capital Paid up..... 1,950,700.00  
 Reserve..... 1,100,335.00

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H. S. Howland, President. T. R. Merritt Vice-Pres.  
 William Ramsay, Robert Jaffray, T. R. Wadsworth, Hugh Ryan, T. Sutherland Stayer  
 HEAD OFFICE, Wellington St., TORONTO.  
 D. R. Wilkie, Cashier.

B. Jennings, Asst. Cashier. E. Hay, Inspector  
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Essex..... C. White..... Manager  
 Fergus..... S. D. Raymond..... "  
 Galt..... John Cavers..... "  
 Ingersoll..... J. A. Richardson..... "  
 Niagara Falls..... J. A. Langmuir..... "  
 Port Colborne..... E. O. F. Wood..... "  
 Rat Portage..... W. A. Weir..... "  
 Sault Ste. Marie..... J. M. Wemyss..... "  
 St. Catharines..... C. M. Arnold..... "  
 St. Thomas..... M. A. Gilbert..... "

TORONTO—  
 Yonge & Queen Sts., O. F. Rice..... "  
 Yonge & Bloor Sts., C. H. S. Clarke..... "  
 Welland..... G. C. Easton..... "  
 Woodstock..... S. B. Fuller..... "

## BRANCHES IN THE NORTHWEST.

Winnipeg, Man..... C. S. Hoare, Manager.  
 Brandon, Man..... A. Jukes, "  
 Calgary, Alta..... S. Barber, "  
 Portage la Prairie, Man..... N. G. Leslie, "  
 Prince Albert, Sask..... J. E. Young, "  
 Edmonton, Alta..... G. R. F. Kirkpatrick, "

## AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

CANADA—Bank of Montreal and Branches.  
 GREAT BRITAIN—Lloyd's Bank (Limited), Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Co. (Limited).  
 UNITED STATES—New York, Bank of Montreal; Buffalo, Bank of Buffalo; Boston, National Bank of the Commonwealth; Chicago, First National Bank; Detroit, Detroit National Bank; Duluth, First National Bank; Philadelphia, Farmers and Mechanics National Bank; St. Paul, Second National Bank.  
 Agents in Canada for the CHURCH BANK, (Limited.)

—THE—

# Western Loan and Trust Co., Ltd.

Executive Office: 94 St. Francois Xavier St.

MONTREAL - QUE.

## DIRECTORS.

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 ROBERT BICKERDIKE, VICE-PRESIDENT.  
 Lt.-Col. J. A. L. STRATHY, J. N. GREENSHIELDS, Q.C.  
 HON. THOS. GREENWAY.

JAMES E. STEEN, Esq. ALEXANDER MCBRIDE, Esq.,  
 A. S. PATTERSON, Esq. R. W. KNIGHT, Esq.

## MANAGER.

W. BARCLAY STEPHENS.

# S. A. D. BERTRAND, OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE

For the province of Manitoba, under the recommendation of the Board of Trade of the city of Winnipeg. Insolvent and Trust Estates Managed with Promptness and Economy.  
 Special attention to Confidential Business Enquiries.  
 Corner 2nd Avenue and 2nd St. North,  
 WINNIPEG, MAN.

# BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Paid-up Capital..... £1,000,000 Stg.  
 Reserve Fund..... £275,000 "

HEAD OFFICE 3 Clements Lane, Lombard St. London.

COURT OF DIRECTORS—J. H. Brodie, John James Caster, Henry R. Farrer, Gaspard Farrar, Richard H. Olyn, E. A. Hoare, H. J. B. Kendall, J. J. Kingsford, Frederic Lubbock, Geo. D. Whatman.

Head Office in Canada St. James St., Montreal.  
 R. H. Grindley, Gen. Mgr. H. Stilkeiman, Asst. Gen. Mgr  
 E. Stanger, Inspector

## BRANCHES IN CANADA:

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

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

## AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES.

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 San Francisco, 124 Sanson St., H. M. I. McMichael, and J. C. Welsh.

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# BANK of OTTAWA

HEAD OFFICE, OTTAWA.

Capital Authorized & Subscribed, \$1,500,000.00  
 Capital Paid up..... 1,478,910.00  
 REST..... 843,536.75

## DIRECTORS:

CHAS. MILES, President - ROBERT BLACKBURN, Vice-President.  
 Hon. Geo. Bryson, sr., Alex. Fraser, Geo. Hay, John Mather, David MacLaren.

## BRANCHES.

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

GEO. BURN, General Manager.

AGENTS IN CANADA—Bank of Montreal;  
 " NEW YORK—Messrs. W. Watson and R. Hebden.  
 " CHICAGO—Bank of Montreal;  
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## WINNIPEG BRANCH.

—ESTABLISHED 1832—

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

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

J. B. MONK, Manager.

# The Western Canada Loan & Savings Co.

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

HEAD OFFICES: Toronto, WALTER S. LEE, Man. Director.  
 BRANCH OFFICES: Winnipeg, W. M. FISHER, Manager.

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

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In every first-class store from OCEAN TO OCEAN.

Because they are always reliable and as represented.

CHAS. BOECKH & SONS, TORONTO.

J. E. Dingman, Agent, Winnipeg.

# The Canadian Bank of Commerce.

HEAD OFFICE - - - TORONTO.

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

Rest..... 1,100,000

DIRECTORS—Geo. A. Cox, Esq., President.

JOHN I. DAVIDSON, Esq., Vice President.

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

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

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

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

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

## BRANCHES.

Ailsa Craig, Ayr,	Hamilton,	Parkhill,	City Beh's
Barric, Belleville,	Jarvis, London,	Peterboro,	712 Queen E
Berlin,	Montreal,	St. Cath'rine	450 Yonge St
Blenheim,	MAIN OFFICE	Sault Ste	70 Yonge St
Brantford,	157 St. James,	seaforth,	207 College
Cayuga,	City B'chs	Sincoe,	546 Queen W
Chatham,	203 Notre	Stratford,	416 Parli'nt
Collingwood,	Dame,	Strathroy,	128 King E
Dundas,	276 St.	Thornt 1,	Toronto Jct
Dunnville,	Lawrence,	Toronto,	Walkertown
Galt,	Orangville,	URAD OFFICE	Waterloo
Goderich,	Ottawa,	'Paris,	Windsor
Guelph,		19-25 King W	Winnipeg
			Woodstock

## BANKERS AND CORRESPONDENCE.

GREAT BRITAIN—The Bank of Scotland.  
 INDIA, CHINA AND JAPAN—The Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China  
 PARIS, FRANCE—Lazard, Freres & Cie. (Paris & China  
 AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND—Union Bank of Australia.  
 BRUSSELS, BELGIUM—J. Matthieu & Pils.  
 NEW YORK—The Amer Exchange Nat'l, Bank of N.Y.  
 SAN FRANCISCO—The Bank of British Columbia.  
 CHICAGO—The Amer Exchange Nat'l Bk of Chicago  
 BRITISH COLUMBIA—The Bank of British Columbia.  
 HAMILTON, BERMUDA—The Bank of Bermuda.  
 KINGSTON, JAMAICA—Bank of Nova Scotia.

Commercial Credits issued for use in all parts of the world. Exceptional facilities for this class of business in Europe, the East and West Indies, China, Japan, South America, Australia and New Zealand.  
 Travellers circular Letters of Credit issued for use in all parts of the world.

## Winnipeg Branch.

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

# UNION BANK OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE, - QUEBEC.

Capital Paid up - - - \$1,200,000  
 Reserve Fund - - - 250,000

## DIRECTORS:

ANDREW THOMSON, President. Hon. E. J. PRICE, Vice-President.  
 Sir A. T. Galt, D. O. Thomson, E. Giroux, E. J. Hale,  
 Jas. King, M.P.

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

## BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Alexandria, Ont. Montreal, Que. Smith's Falls, Ont.  
 Boisbervain, Man. Morden, Man. Souris, Man  
 Carberry, Man. Moosomin, N.W.T. Toronto, Ont  
 Chesterville, Ont. Neepawa, Man. Winton, Ont.  
 Iroquois, Ont. Ottawa, Ont. Winchester, Ont.  
 Lethbridge, N.W.T. Quebec, Que. Winnipeg, Man.  
 Merrickville, Ont. " (St. Lewis St.)  
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## Winnipeg Branch, Main Street;

F. L. Patton, Manager.  
 Interest allowed at current rates on Savings Bank Department and Special Deposits.

# LYMAN BROS. & CO., WHOLESALE

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Every requisite for the Drug Trade promptly supplied.

TORONTO, ONT.

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—WHOLESALE—

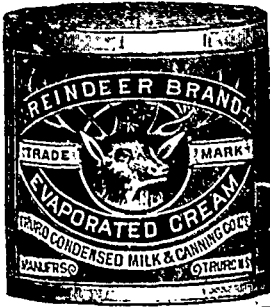
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8th Street, Brandon.

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Increase your trade by handling  
Reliable

= **GOODS** =



## REINDEER BRAND EVAPORATED CREAM.

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

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

## WINTER SUPPLY.

Two Tons Glycerine.  
Six " Sulphur.  
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Two " Saltpetre, ground.  
One " " crystal.  
Car-load Blue Stone.  
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Fifteen gro. C. L. Oil, Emulsion.  
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Full Line Fluid Extracts, Elix-  
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Preparations always on hand.

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ETC.  
Princess St., WINNIPEG.

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WINNIPEG, MAN.

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Iron, Steel, Hardware, Paints,  
Oils, Glass, Varnishes, Fire  
Brick, Fire Clay, Portland Cement,  
Sewer Pipes, Etc.

**MACKENZIE & MILLS,**  
WHOLESALE GROCERS

Special attention given to

Teas, Coffees, Canned Goods,  
DRIED FRUITS, Etc.

CORNER KING AND ALEXANDER STREETS  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

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

opposite the City Hall, Corner  
Main and Market Sts.,

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The Largest Stock and Best Equipped Establishment in  
Canada. Lowest prices and Best Goods is our Motto.

TRUNKS, VALISES, LEATHER AND SHOE FIND-  
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Don't forget the new premises.

**E. F. HUTCHINGS, Proprietor, WINNIPEG.**  
Send for our new Illustrated Catalogue.

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WHOLESALE GROCERS.

JUST ARRIVED.

First direct shipment of New Season  
Prime Selected Valencia Raisins and  
Imperial Selected Layers from Denia.  
Also two cars choicest Evaporated  
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Over 1,000 packages, New seasons  
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Cor. McDermott & Princess Sts., WINNIPEG.

**CHURCH'S**  
COLD WATER

## ALABASTINE

WHITE AND SIXTEEN  
BEAUTIFUL SHADES.

Order early to insure a full  
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**G. F. Stephens & Co.**  
Winnipeg, Sole agents for  
Manitoba, the Northwest & British Columbia.

## J. W. PECK & CO.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

**CLOTHING,**  
SHIRTS

—AND—

**FUR GOODS**

And Wholesale Dealers in Men's Furnishings

WAREHOUSES.

WINNIPEG, Man. VANCOUVER, B.C.  
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**Thompson,**  
**Codville & Co.,**  
WHOLESALE GROCERS,  
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WINNIPEG.

## PORTER & CO.

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF

CROCKERY,  
GLASSWARE,  
CHINA,  
LAMPS,

CHANDELIERS,  
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SILVER-PLATED WARE & FANCY GOODS  
330 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG.

# The Commercial

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

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

WINNIPEG, FEBRUARY 26, 1894.

## Manitoba.

Bower & Co., general store, Brandon, assigned.

R. C. Callendar, general store, Hartney, assigned.

The Birtle Printing Co., Ltd., Birtle, seeking incorporation.

W. J. Gibson, boots and shoes, Winnipeg, burned out; insured.

Lang & McKeohan, dry goods, Winnipeg, have dissolved partnership.

John McDougall, of Birtle, proprietor of the Ross House for some years, is dead.

C. S. Jeffares & Co., livery, Winnipeg, retiring from business; selling out by auction.

The general stock of the estate of Rogers & Douglas, Elkhorn, has been sold to A. Holliday.

A. W. Dalton, general store, Carberry, has made a settlement with his creditors at 60c on the dollar.

The Winnipeg city council have decided that the sum of \$5,000 be placed in the estimates as a grant to the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition Association.

Winnipeg milk dealers are forming a combine under the Winnipeg Milk Supply Company, (Limited). The capital stock is \$50,000. Will this mean higher prices for the lactical fluid?

C. W. Johns, blacksmith, carriage maker, etc., Roland, who has rented his blacksmith shop to Chas. Stewart, wishes it understood that he still carries on his carriage and undertaking business.

At the recent annual meeting of the Winnipeg Jobbers' union, the following were elected officers: President, D. W. Bole; first vice-president, R. J. Whitt; second vice-president, W. Georgeson; secretary treasurer, S. A. D. Bertrand.

The poultry, dog and pet stock exhibition will be held in Winnipeg under the auspices of the Manitoba Poultry Association on March 6th, 7th and 8th, 1894. \$1500.00 in premiums will be offered. All recognized varieties of land and water fowl, dogs, rabbits, parrots, doves,

canaries etc., are included. Special passenger and express rates have been arranged for with the Transportation company. For catalogue of further information, address W. J. Human, V.S., Winnipeg, Man.

Ceo. H. Rogers & Co., Winnipeg, jobbers in merchandise, etc., have purchased the stock of the estate of Snider & Miller, Portage la Prairie. It is being run off at the Portage at present, by retail sale, but the balance of the stock will probably be brought to Winnipeg later on to be sold in job lots here.

The first regular meeting of the Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council was held in Trades Hall Saturday evening. Delegates from ten organizations presented their credentials. It was decided to vigorously prosecute the organization of all the different trades in the city that are not organized at present. Mr. Small drew attention to the fact that the city council was taking steps to materially reduce the number of votes required to carry a money by-law, and considerable discussion followed, but no action was taken owing to the lateness of the hour.

The Winnipeg city council has received authority from the Legislature to submit by-laws to the ratepayers upon the question of building four bridges across the Red and Assiniboine rivers, and also to grant \$100,000 to the Dominion government to assist in the improvement of Red river navigation. The act has been amended so that in the future 49 per cent of the resident vote must vote in favor of a money by-law instead of 50 per cent, and three-fifths of those voting must be in favor of the by-law, instead of three-fourths. There is little prospect of the by-laws being carried.

The promoters of the Manitoba Southwestern Railway Company are asking aid from the local government. They ask a guarantee of 5 per cent for twenty years on eleven thousand dollars per mile, or equal, say, to a bonus of \$1,000 per mile. In consideration of this assistance, the company offer to transfer their land grant of 6,400 acres per mile to the government, in trust as security for the repayment of the bonus. The company further give a guarantee as to freight rates on lumber, logs, etc., from the Lake of the Woods to Winnipeg. On the construction of the road they offer to carry material from the lake to Winnipeg at the following rates.—Logs, \$3 per thousand feet; lumber, 5c per 100 lbs; posts, fence rails, poles, piles and ties, 4½c per 100 lbs; cordwood, 3c per 100 lbs. Minimum weight of cars, 30,000 lbs. This is about half the present rates. This is one of the proposed railway enterprises which the government might aid, to the advantage of the province, especially as ample security appears to be offered for the temporary assistance asked for.

The annual meeting of the Manitoba Pharmaceutical Association was held on Wednesday evening in Winnipeg. Those present were J. F. Howard, president, in the chair; E. Casselman, Emerson; G. W. McLaren, Morden; B. M. Caniff, Portage; N. H. Jackson, C. Flexon, Dr. Hutton, J. K. Hill, W. Campbell, W. Pulford, E. E. Lightcap, George Sadler, Duluth; H. H. Casselman, and J. K. Strachan, registrar. The reports of the council, treasurer, registrar and auditors were read and severally adopted. The treasurer reports a balance of \$1,800 on hand and the membership is as follows. Chemists, 79, apprentices, 28, clerks, 14. The secretary was empowered to incur any necessary expense to procure evidence to sustain prosecutions against offenders of the association's act. The following council was elected for the ensuing two years, H. E. Casselman and E. E. Lightcap acting as scrutineers: J. C. Gordon, J. F. Howard, E. D. Martin, C. Flexon, Winnipeg; W. R. Bartlett, Brandon; B. M. Caniff, Portage, and G. W. McLaren, Morden. During the counting of the votes the president addressed the meeting. He reviewed the standing of the association generally and commented upon its present healthy financial position.

## Alberta.

D. Collins has opened a harness shop at South Edmonton, Alberta.

A telegram from Lethbridge says:—The coal miners here are out on strike. Last week the now superintendent issued a schedule in which a general reduction in prices was given. The miners held two meetings to consider his propositions, and concluded that they could not accept them. They also talked the matter over with him, but he would not compromise, consequently there is no immediate prospect of a settlement. Five hundred and eighty three men are out of work.

A board of trade has been organized at Edmonton with the following officers: President, John Cameron; vice-president, J. A. McDougall; secretary, Isaac Cowie; treasurer, James McDonald; council, M. McCauley, Jas. Ross, C. F. Strang, W. Johnstone Walker, T. W. Lines, G. R. F. Kirkpatrick, T. Bellamy, J. T. Blowey.

The Edmonton Creamery Co., Ltd., is ordering machinery and are completing arrangements with a first-class butter maker from Denmark. Five hundred cows will supply milk for the creamery, which will be situated at Poplar Lake.

## Northwest Ontario.

The fishing season kept good all this winter along the Lake Superior shore, the steam tug at Peninsula and Port Caldwell worked up to Christmas, and there has been very good takes of herring and other fish at Port Caldwell and Jack fish at Rossport since.

S. V. Halstead, says the Rat Portage Record, has shipped to Toronto a car load of gold bearing quartz from a location adjoining the treasure mine, near Rossland. It will there be tested by a new process recently discovered for the treatment of all kinds of auriferous ore. The vein from which the ore is taken is a well defined quartz reef, four feet in width, and it assays well. Should the test prove satisfactory, the property will be developed at once.

The work on the Tunnel Island dam is progressing favorably. The very air around seemed to smell of industry. There is built a neat office, well heated, and lighted with electricity connected by telephone to the town. Off from the office a little way are blacksmith shops and other buildings; so that the once lonely place now shows signs of industry and life. At present there are 98 men engaged on the construction, which has assumed large proportions already. No stone work has been begun yet, but in a few weeks, as soon as the weather permits, the masons will appear on the scene. The stone work will be thirty feet in height and built in a semi-circular wall, which bangs the water for over 1,000 feet in width.—Rat Portage Record.

A syndicate of United States capitalists is asking the towns of Port Arthur and Fort William for a bonus to build a smelting and rolling mills plant, capable of turning out 40,000 tons of pig iron and 30,000 tons of steel rails per annum. At a joint meeting of the citizens and councils of the two corporations on Saturday it was resolved: "That this joint meeting of the citizens and councils of the towns of Port Arthur and Fort William, believe that each of the towns would be warranted in giving a bonus of \$50,000 to a blast furnace (capable of turning out 40,000 tons of pig iron per annum,) and a like amount to a rolling mill capable of manufacturing 2,500 tons per month of steel rails, etc., that is that each of the towns should contribute \$100,000; that a free site should also be furnished; that this be done in connection with the construction of the Rainy River Railway; that towns should have a guarantee that the furnace will be operated on an average of at least six months per annum for ten years; and that tax exemption run concurrently with the guarantee."

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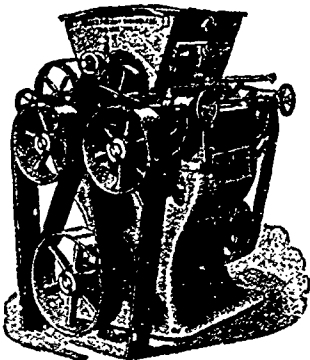
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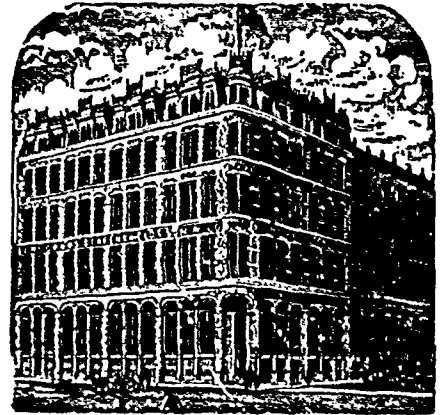


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# The Commercial

WINNIPEG, FEBRUARY 26, 1894.

## PRODUCTION OF WHEAT.

While it is to be hoped that wheat prices will not permanently remain at the present low basis, there is reason to fear that the day of high prices has gone by. There are a number of reasons which seem to indicate that an era of prices on a permanently lower level has set in. There is of course a possibility of a year or two of short crops over a wide area of wheat producing territory, which might have the effect of advancing prices temporarily, only to relapse quickly to a lower level again. In the first place we have to recognize the fact that nearly all staple commodities have reached a lower plane of values, with the prospect that prices will permanently remain lower than they were a few years ago, though there may be some reaction from the very bottom prices which now prevail. Most other commodities being lower, it is only reasonable to expect that wheat will remain lower, and indeed, the fact that other goods are lower in price, will make possible the profitable production of wheat at lower values than formerly ruled.

The next thing we have to look at is the wide area of territory where wheat can be produced to advantage. Wheat is being harvested somewhere almost every month in the year, and new territories are constantly being opened up by the advance of civilization and progress of the world, which are adopted to the production of wheat. Only the other day, it was announced that a large area of country in Africa, hitherto inaccessible, had been discovered to be well adapted to wheat. The cultivation of wheat has become so general, that a short crop in one country will hardly now affect the supply of the world, and to materially advance prices, there would have to be a crop failure over a very large area. It is even doubtful if a sharp advance in prices by reason of a short crop would be beneficial to wheat growing countries, for it might result in such an expansion of the wheat area generally as would quickly lead to immense over production, to be followed by lower prices than have yet been experienced.

The third factor we will consider as contributing to lower prices for wheat, is the cheapening of transportation. There has been a wonderful decline in the cost of transportation by water during recent years, which has led to increased competition. It was stated that a cargo of California wheat was sold at Liverpool a short time ago at a price which would aggregate less than the freight rate alone would have amounted to twelve years ago. Few people realize what a factor the reduction in the cost of transportation has been in reducing the prices of commodities. Prices have been reduced and equalized in different parts of the world by the cheapening of transportation. Remote regions are now brought into active competition with near by countries in importing markets, with little or no disadvantage in the cost of transportation.

There are other reasons which might be advanced to indicate that wheat prices will not return to former high values, but we will not proceed further on these lines at present. Let us look at the question as it affects ourselves. There is a large area of Western Canada which is admirably adapted to the cultivation of wheat. Wheat seems to be the natural product of the country, and can be grown to better advantage than any other crop, prices being at all equal. The question is, will we be compelled to cease producing wheat, for which the country is peculiarly adapted? We think not. We are at a disadvantage with some competitors on account of our inland position, but we have other advantages which should enable this country to continue to produce wheat in large quantities. While it is evident that our farmers must diversify their operations and go more into stock-raising, dairying, etc., than they have in the past, we must still endeavor to keep in the race in the production of wheat. Instead of giving up wheat, we must study how to make it profitable at the lower prices now ruling, and endeavor to remove every obstacle to profitable production. Already considerable progress has been made in this direction. Through the great cheapening of agricultural implements and other articles necessary to the farmer, which has taken place in Manitoba during recent years, our farmers should be in a position to grow wheat very much more cheaply than they could a few years ago. Further reduction in the cost of growing wheat may be made by improved methods of agriculture. Customs taxation must be reduced. Manitoba, as an agricultural country, is in open competition with the world. Tariffs cannot do anything to protect our farmers and enable them to compete to better advantage with the world, but tariff taxation can do a great deal to handicap our farmers in this competition. Burdens of this nature must be removed. The cost of transportation must be reduced, and we believe will be very materially reduced. We have a northern and an eastern water route, either of which are capable of great things for the country. The eastern water route is now of incalculable service, and is capable of further considerable improvement.

Altogether, we have no reason to despair of being able to produce wheat at a profit, in competition with the world. We have an unequalled system of handling the crop, and with the cost of production further lessened on the lines indicated, we believe wheat can be produced here at a profit in competition with any country. Our farmers are of the class who can direct their efforts intelligently, so as to secure the best results, and intelligence will tell in the competition which is now going on in the production of wheat.

## MARKET INSPECTION NEEDED.

Several complaints have reached THE COMMERCIAL to the effect that decayed goods have been sold on the Winnipeg street market. One party states that three times in succession he bought frozen fish on the market, and found the fish literally rotten when they were thawed out. From what we can learn, it appears that it is by no means an unusual thing to have fish

purchased on the market turn out this way. As the fish are frozen solid, the inexperienced purchaser cannot detect their bad quality until they are thawed out. The reason for so many rotten fish being sold on the market is explained as follows: The fish are taken in gill nets which are set in the lake and the nets are sometimes allowed to remain several days before they are lifted. The fish get caught in the net and die, and those first caught begin to decompose before they are taken out of the water. The reason of the fish being bad is therefore through carelessness in allowing them to remain too long in the nets. A large quantity of fish are exported to the States, and it is stated that those rejected by the shippers are hauled to Winnipeg and sold on the market here. Of course all the fish sold on the market are not bad, but from the frequent complaints heard, a great many seem to be bad.

Complaint has also been heard of tainted poultry being sold on the street market. One party reports to THE COMMERCIAL that twice recently frozen chickens purchased on the market were found to be so bad when thawed out that they were thrown out. There is no redress for the purchasers very often, as the parties selling these decayed articles are not to be found the day following the purchase, while the buyer may not discover that they are bad until several days afterwards. One day this week a box of poultry was noticed on the market, the very appearance of which was disgusting, even in a frozen state. Experienced parties could no doubt detect rotten fish, etc., although in a frozen condition, and something should be done to protect the citizens from loss. If more attention is not paid to the inspection of stuff offered on the market, citizens will be obliged to shun the street market entirely, and make all their purchases from regular dealers, who will be responsible for the quality of goods offered.

## A PAINFUL INCIDENT.

The lamentable downfall of Erastus Wyman, of New York, has come as a shock to the people of this country. On Thursday telegrams from New York announced that he had been arrested for forgery, and details of the case state that he is charged with forging amounts aggregating over a quarter million of dollars, while connected with the business of R. G. Dan & Co. The fall of a man of such prominence as Mr. Wyman cannot be received otherwise than with sorrow. It is one of those distressing occurrences which is distasteful to think about, and which is calculated to depress the feelings of those who like to look at the best side of frail humanity. It almost leads one to become pessimistic regarding humanity, and to gloomily exclaim: Are there none up-right? One is lead even to mistrust himself. The fact that Mr. Wyman was regarded as a man of high moral standing, only adds to the feeling of despair with which his fall is received. While it is but right that the guilty should be punished, it seems almost regrettable that these woeful occurrences should be made public, from the depressing effect which they must have upon the people.

Mr. Wyman was by many regarded as the foremost Canadian in the United



States. Though he has not been a resident of Canada for many years, he had extended business connection in this country, and the active part he took in the movement for commercial union of the two countries, made his name very familiar to all newspaper readers. In fact his name was almost as familiar to newspaper readers in Canada as that of any of our own public men. He was the leader of the commercial union movement in the United States, and in fact might almost be considered the founder and head and front of the agitation on those lines in the two countries. His downfall will perhaps give some satisfaction to the opponents of the movement in Canada, if it be possible to draw any satisfaction from such a lamentable affair. Many who do not know nor care anything personally for Mr. Wyman, will hope that the case is not so bad as has been represented by the telegraphic despatches. THE COMMERCIAL has not sufficient knowledge of Mr. Wyman's private affairs which would lead us to assign a cause for the acts which have led to his downfall, but if we were asked for an opinion, we would reply, judging from the public life of the man: A victim of ambition. THE COMMERCIAL always stoutly opposed the policy of which Mr. Wyman might have been considered the leader, and of which he was certainly the most enthusiastic advocate. We cannot, however, draw any satisfaction from the painful incident, not because it is Erastus Wyman, but because a man—a fellow human being—has fallen.

### WINNIPEG INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

The directors of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition Association, as briefly announced last week, have decided to hold a summer fair again this year, and the date fixed is for the exhibition to open on Monday, July 23, and continue throughout the week. There was some argument in favor of holding the exhibition in the fall, but the directors decided to continue to hold the fair in the summer for the present year. THE COMMERCIAL was the first paper to advocate a summer fair for Winnipeg, and we still believe that until the population of the province is much larger and wealthier, a summer fair will prove the more successful. Population in this country is scattered over a vast area of territory, and in order to make the fair a success, the attendance must be drawn from a long distance. In the busy fall season farmers will not leave their work to prepare exhibits or attend personally an exhibition which is spread over a full week. If there were a large population within easy distance of Winnipeg, a fall fair could, no doubt, be made a success, but under present circumstances it is doubtful if it could be made as successful as a summer exhibition. We will grant that a better display of agricultural products in several classes could be made in the fall than in the summer, if the farmers could be induced to spare the time to prepare exhibits; but if they will not do this, and if they will not attend the exhibition personally, what is the use of trying to force them to do so. Besides, with our short harvest and fall season, it is questionable if it would not be an injury to the country to encourage the farmers to leave their work at a

season of the year when it is so important that the work on the farm should not be neglected. In a great many classes just as good an exhibit can be made in the summer as in the fall, while more important still, the farmers have ample time in the summer to prepare exhibits and attend the fair themselves. There is also the weather consideration which is more likely to be more favorable in the summer than in the fall.

The Winnipeg Industrial Association has adopted the plan of having an interesting programme of amusements, sports and attractions, in addition to the ordinary display of exhibits. Some very orthodox people in regard to exhibitions, have condemned this feature, and demand that the fair be confined exclusively to the display of and competition in exhibits. THE COMMERCIAL, however, will not condemn this extension of the programme. It has proved financially profitable to the association to make this departure, and the money gained from the attractions is used to increase the prize list and improve the buildings for exhibits, etc. Those who do not care for the attractions need not witness them, and so long as there is nothing objectionable in the programme, no reasonable fault can be found with the directors for endeavoring to assist the finances of the association in this way. Besides, a large number of those who come to the city to attend the exhibition will relish and approve of the amusements and attractions supplied. The majority of the farmers themselves, who have not much opportunity at home for a little relaxation of this nature, will we believe approve of the amusement portion of the programme.

There is one feature of the exhibition which we wish to speak upon very earnestly. This is the plan adopted last year to have the exhibition last over six full days, compelling exhibitors to have their goods placed by Monday morning, and not allowing them to remove their exhibits until after Saturday evening. This feature worked a great hardship to many exhibitors last year, especially those with live stock who came in by rail. In some cases exhibitors could not get away until the Tuesday following the exhibition, there being no train on Monday; and at any rate they were compelled to remain over Sunday. Four full days is quite long enough for the fair to last, and will produce better results than if it were continued longer. Exhibitors should be allowed to place their goods during Monday, or say, up to ten o'clock on Tuesday morning for live stock, and they should be allowed to take them away after Friday evening. This would enable most exhibitors to come and go within a week, and would, we believe, increase the number of exhibitors in live stock. The arrangement last year was generally condemned, by the live stock exhibitors particularly, several of whom were heard to say that they would not come another year unless the time were shortened so they could get away within the week.

### BUSINESS FAILURES.

A great many persons fail in business who never reach the stage of making an assignment. The proportion of business failures to the number of actual assignments is very great. In a

statistical work recently issued by Bradstreet's, it is stated that the average number of failures in the United States each year for twelve years has been 9,256. This includes the number of actual failures, as reported from week to week. But besides this annual list of failures, there is a much larger number of men who "fail to succeed," and who annually disappear from business. Failures of the latter class are placed at 96,000 annually for twelve years. The number of business men who are closed out or wound up by creditors is therefore very small, in comparison with the number who get out of business because they are on the road to failure and cannot make a success of the business. Actual business failures during the period noted were one per cent. of the total in business each year, while those who "failed to succeed" were eleven per cent. of the total in business each year. A noticeable feature of the failures of last year is the number having very large capital. In 1892 there was only one failure of an institution with over \$500,000 capital, while in 1893 there were 36 such failures. In 1892 there were no failures of concerns with a capital of over \$1,000,000, while there were fourteen in 1893. This is owing to the panic condition of the country, which forced a great many institutions with large capital to the wall, and led to a great many failures under the head of conditions over which the parties failing had no control.

### AMENDING THE LIQUOR LAWS.

Among the measures introduced in the Manitoba Legislature this session is a bill to amend the Liquor License Act. The most important feature of the bill in its original form was the proposal to do away with the practice of paying one half the fine to informers who secured convictions of parties violating the law. There is every reason to believe that this law was worked by unscrupulous parties to levy blackmail upon licensed vendors of liquors. Everybody knows that in Winnipeg, at least, the law is a dead letter, so far as the sale of liquors during prohibited hours is concerned. The same thing is probably true elsewhere. The practice of giving informers half the fine has not made any material difference in securing the enforcement of the law, and has evidently only served as a means of blackmail. This mode of securing the observance of the law is wrong and vicious in principle, and it is a proper thing to abolish the custom.

Informers who secure the conviction of persons who have been selling liquors without a license, will still receive a portion of the fine, but no pecuniary gain will be made by informing upon licensed dealers for selling during prohibited hours.

Another important amendment proposed in the Legislature to be made to the Liquor License Act, is one of a radical nature. It is proposed to enact that any one found in a bar room during prohibited hours will be fined ten dollars, or be given ten days imprisonment. If this feature is adopted, parties who go to public houses for liquid refreshments during prohibited hours, will do well to remain outside of the bar-room, and have their drinks brought to them in another portion of the house.

*Continued on page 574.*

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THOMAS McLAUGHLIN,  
210 Board of Trade,  
Toronto, Ontario.

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Gloves, Mitts,  
Moccasins,  
Arctic Socks, &c.

Write or wire to

James Hall & Co.

150 PRINCESS STREET,  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

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WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS

OF READY MADE

**CLOTHING.**

Cor. Bay & Front Sts, TORONTO.

Samples at McIntyre } REPRESENTATIVES.  
Block, Winnipeg } A. W. Lasher W. W. Armstrong.

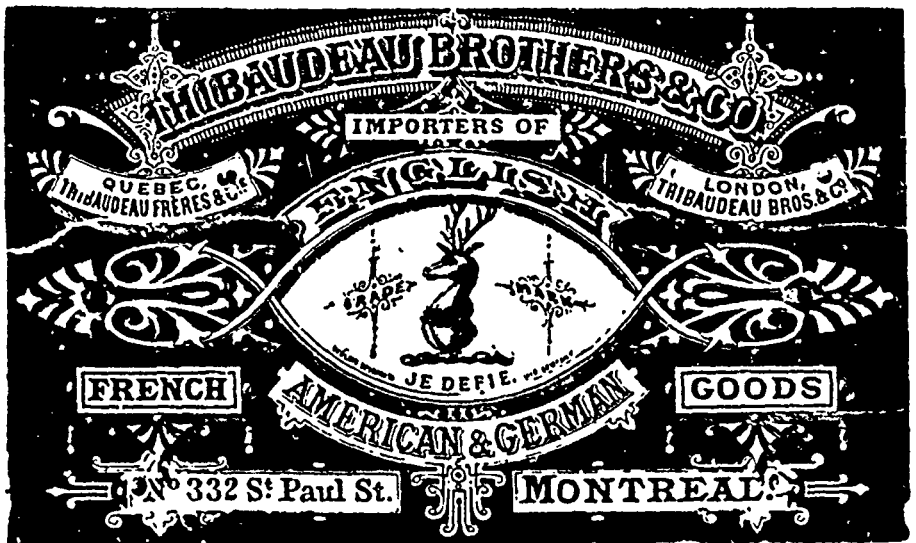
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Wholesale Boots and Shoes

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

Because they state plainly what they are and are just  
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**MILK GRANULES**

The Perfect Equivalent of Mother's Milk.

MILK GRANULES WITH CEREALS.

A combination of the perfect equivalent of Mother's Milk and the finest barley, specially  
treated to render it easily digestible. Prepared by

The Johnston Fluid Beef Company.

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"EXTRA" BRAND.  
MONTREAL AND TORONTO.  
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REGISTERED TRADE MARK

The Largest Factory of its kind in the Dominion.

LION "L" BRAND.

PURE VINEGAR

Manufactured Solely under the Supervision of the  
Inland Revenue Department.

Mixed Pickles, Jams, Jellies and Preserves

—PREPARED BY—

**MICHEL LEFEBVRE & CO.,  
MONTREAL.**

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



# GALT BLEND

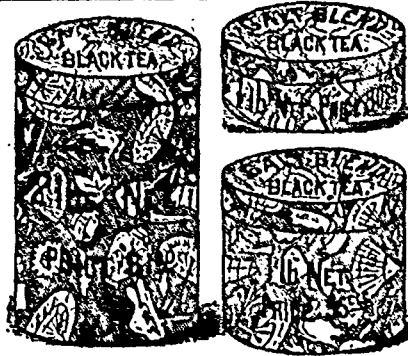
## BLACK TEA.

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

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

THE TRADE ONLY SUPPLIED.

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



# G. F. & J. GALT,

Wholesale Grocers,  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

# Hudson's Bay Company,

Fort Garry Mills, Winnipeg.

Registered Brands:

# Hungarian and Strong Bakers Flour

Chopped Feed, Oats, Bran, Shorts, etc.

Sole agents in Manitoba, Northwest Territories and British Columbia for

## MYERS ROYAL HORSE AND CATTLE SPICE

In use for a quarter of a century. For full particulars, circulars, &c., address Chas. H. Steele, Manager, Winnipeg.

# WANTED!

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

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

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

# HOGS WANTED

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

# PORK SAUSAGES

W. ALLEN, Pork Packer, Winnipeg.

WINNIPEG WANTS.

# PRODUCE!

We are always open for

# BUTTER

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AT HIGHEST MARKET VALUE.

Write for full Market Quotations to

**PARSONS PRODUC COMPANY**  
WINNIPEG, - MAN.

# CIGARS!

For a Pleasant Smoke try **REPUBLICS.**

For Perfect Satisfaction try **LA HISPANIA**

—MADE BY—

# Bryan & Co

WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.

# C. H. MAHON & CO.

—WHOLESALE—

# Boots and Shoes

MITTS, GLOVES AND MOCCASINS.

ALSO FELT GOODS OF ALL KINDS.

C. H. MAHON & CO., Winnipeg.

# HO! IMPROVED Compressed Mince Meat.

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

**HORSE RADISH**—Put up in 16 oz. bottles 2 doz. in a case. Price per doz. \$3. Patrolize home in dustry.

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

Simpson, Hall, 16 and 18  
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—MANUFACTURERS OF TEA—

# Finest Quality Electro-Plated Ware

And Sole Manufacturers of the Celebrated

Wm. Rogers' Knives, Forks, Spoons, Etc

A. J. WHIMBEY Manager.

# James Carruthers & Co.

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# DAIRY UTENSILS.

We manufacture the most improved styles in

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

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

## THE SITUATION.

WINNIPEG, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 24.

The weather has been cold most of the week, and business has been quiet. In country markets very little grain and produce has been coming in, the disposition noticed a couple of weeks ago to market more grain having been checked, as much perhaps by unfavorable weather as owing to the decline in wheat prices. The continued downward tendency of wheat is disheartening to those who have held for higher prices; and some farmers who have held will perhaps be obliged to sell before spring opens at lower prices than they could have obtained earlier in the season, as they may require funds to assist them in beginning spring work. In wholesale trade there is a disposition to go very cautiously. In all branches there is less disposition to push business, and the season will be one in which stocks will be worked down as low as possible, and purchases will be for small quantities and made more frequently, as actual needs will require. If this policy is persistently followed by the trade—buyers and sellers alike—as it seems probable will be the case, business will be reduced to a very solid basis. Implement dealers say they will absolutely refrain from pushing sales among the farmers this year, and will exercise great care in accepting business offered. All the country wants is time to right itself, if business is continued on this line. In the implement trade there has already been a great restriction of purchases, aggregate sales for last year in Manitoba being fully 50 to 60 per cent under 1891, sales for 1892 being about 40 to 50 per cent under 1891. This is partly due to the desire to get along with fewer implements, and partly to the tendency to go more into stock and mixed farming. Sales of implements in past years have undoubtedly been vastly in excess of actual requirements, denoting great extravagance in this respect, but this evil has now evidently been fully corrected. Any over-selling of implements last year was done by United States dealers who had newly opened business here, and many sales by such dealers were made to parties who could not secure credit from the old established dealers here. Considerable loss is reported as likely to result in the Manitoba fishing industry, by the sudden falling off of the export demand to the United States, leaving dealers with a considerable stock of frozen fish on hand, which of course is risky stock to carry. An industrial disturbance is reported from the west this week, a strike of miners having occurred at the Lethbridge collieries, and as a result nearly 600 men are off work. Quite a number of mercantile failures have been reported among the retail country trade, but this is the season of the year which is most productive of commercial disasters. A number of private settlements, not reported among the failures, are also being made, principally amounting to an extension of time, though in some cases a reduction of liabilities has been admitted. A few batches of immigrants have arrived, but it is too early yet for immigration.

The season has not been fruitful of railway schemes, and strange to say until this week no

railway enterprises were brought before the local legislature. A very important railway enterprise, however, has now been presented, and it is one which cannot be classed as simply a "scheme," as it is in the hands of business men, and is not engineered by the usual class of charter schemers. The proposal is to build a railway from Winnipeg to the Lake of the Woods, and the promoters are the lumbermen of the lake region, who have large interests in that quarter. They propose to work under the charter of the Manitoba Southwestern Company, which charter carries with it a land grant of 6,400 acres per mile. The length of the road would be about 100 miles. The promoters propose to remove their lumber mills to Winnipeg, and haul the logs from the Lake to the Red river. They ask a guarantee of 5 per cent for twenty years, on \$11,000 per mile of railway, from the local government, giving security on their land grant for repayment to the government. They also give a guarantee as to freight rates, equal to about half the present rates from the lake. The enterprise has been presented in a very practical shape, and has every appearance of feasibility and reliability. The promoters say they would have the mills established on the Red river by the early summer of 1895. In connection with the proposed new railway to the lake it may be mentioned that a large number of people are likely to be attracted to the Lake of the Woods and Rainy River region this year, and almost a "boom" is now threatened, by reported fresh "finds" of gold and coal. Quite a rush is even now taking place, in the midst of winter, to the Rainy Lake and river districts, and a new town called Rainy Lake City has started into existence on the Minnesota side of the boundary.

Considerable interest has been taken in the proceedings in the Manitoba legislature this week. The new exemption law has made progress and will be passed with perhaps some further changes. A bill to give the proprietors of threshing outfits a lien upon the crop threshed, has been introduced. This custom of giving liens is altogether wrong in principle. It is a species of class legislation which should be avoided. The only excuse for establishing a lien, is that in favor of wages, and in this respect it may be advisable to strain a principle; but the custom is wrong. We can see no reasonable excuse for increasing the custom by giving threshers this lien upon the farmers. If a thresher is doubtful about his pay, he can get security in the regular way before he does his work. A wrong principle should not be encouraged. A bill has also been introduced to abolish the power to give a mortgage upon or pledge a growing crop or crop to be grown in the future. Another bill is to amend the Masters' and Servants' act, providing that masters may be imprisoned, just as servants are, for violating their obligations. What is sauce for the goose should be same for the gander, and indeed servants are as much if not more in need of protection than masters. We have known of cases where men have been hired for a long term at a low rate of wages, and then discharged after the busy season is over, without being able to obtain redress. Quite a number of cases of disreput-

able treatment of this or some other nature, by Manitoba farmers, have come to our knowledge. The object of hiring for a long term is to avoid the high wages of the busy season, and afterwards it is made so uncomfortable for the servant that he leaves, or he is told that adverse circumstances have occurred which will not admit of his wages being paid any longer. The proposed legislation to curtail the rights of implement and thresher dealers to take security for sales of their goods is class legislation of a vicious nature, and should not be tolerated. A fair field and no favors should be the rule, and all classes of goods should be treated alike.

Bradstreet's New York review for the week ended to-day says:—"The recent advance in iron and steel prices, based on a more active demand for these metals, has evidently been too rapid, and not only the demand, but recently advanced prices have gone off, steel billets reaching from \$16 to \$15.50 and bessemer pig iron being shaded. The recent firmness in wire and nails has disappeared, and while there is little doubt a moderate improvement will be maintained in this line of industry during the year, beginnings are likely to be halting. Improved sales of cotton goods at eastern and western cities are accompanied with explanations that they are due to cut prices, an outcome of which, in New England, is some instances of reduced wages of operatives. Print cloths are lower, and the demand for woollens is as slow as heretofore. Prices of woolen goods are shaded, which results in a slight increase in volume distributed. There are 235 business failures reported throughout the United States, against 288 last week; 202 in the week a year ago, and 227 two years ago. Industrial tendencies follow those indications in preceding weeks, eight resummptions of manufacturing establishments being reported since Saturday last, to one shut down. Only a moderate volume of business is reported from Toronto, practically no change from the week before. Produce is dull at Montreal, trifling gains being reported in hardware and groceries. There are 53 failures reported from Canada this week, against 47 last week; 36 in the week a year ago and 48 two years ago.

## Winnipeg Markets.

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

NOTES.—Fresh Ontario chestnuts, held at 14 to 15c per lb. New shelled almonds are also in. Soft shelled almonds are quoted at 17 to 18c, walnuts, 15 to 17c, peanuts, roasted, 14 to 15c, filberts, 12 to 13c, pecans, 16 to 17c, Brazils, 14 to 15c.

DRIED FRUITS.—Prices are: New golden dates 10c lb. Dried apples, 7 to 7½c; evaporated 11 to 11½c. Valencia raisins, \$1.80 to \$1.90 per box; currants, 5½ to 6c; prunes, 7½ to 8½c; dates, old, 7 to 8c. California fruits—prunes, 11 to 12c; apricots, 16 to 18c; peaches, 24 to 27c. New layer figs at \$1 per box in 6 pound boxes and \$2.20 in 12 pound boxes.

GREEN FRUITS.—Prices are: Oranges, Florida, \$1.00 to \$5.00 per box, as to sizes, etc. California oranges, \$3.50 to \$4. Apples, \$4.00 to \$7.00 per barrel. Lemons, new Mexican, \$6.00. Cranberries are quoted at \$7.00 to \$8.00 per bar-



**A Common Error.**

CHOCOLATE AND COCOA are by many supposed to be one and the same, ONLY that one is a powder (therefore more easily cooked) and the other is not

**THIS IS WRONG - -**

Take the Yolk from an Egg,  
Take the Oil from the Olive,  
**WHAT IS LEFT ?**

**A RESIDUE.** So with COCOA.

-IN COMPARISON-

**COCOA is skimmed milk.**  
**CHOCOLATE pure cream.**

**C. A. CHOUILLOU,**

12 and 14 St. John Street, - MONTREAL.

**St. Lawrence Hall**

MONTREAL, - - P.Q.

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

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OF MANITOBA LIMITED

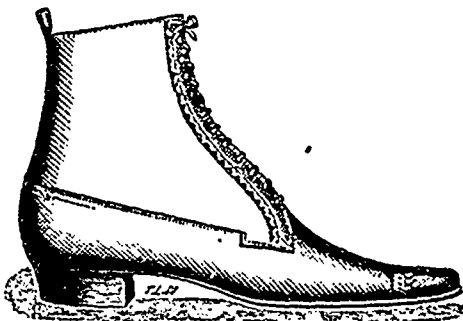
MILL ROLLS GROUND & CORRUGATED.  
Architectural Iron Work.

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GENERAL BLACKSMITHING.

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Manufacturers, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in **Fine Boots and Shoes.**

122, 124 and 126 Wellington St. West, TORONTO.

One of the comforts of life is to have a new Boot or Shoe that fits your foot so nicely and comfortably that you are not conscious that it is the first time you have worn them. Such boots are made by the J. D. King Co., Ltd. in sizes and half sizes, and from two to six different widths. You will find our boots sold by all the principal dealers.

THE **Rigby Porous Waterproof Cloth**

Is worn by the most fashionable ladies in eastern cities for ulsters with deep military capes. These are an elegant garment and serve the double purpose of an ordinary ulster and waterproof combined. We are showing very handsome patterns in checks and plain effects all in six quarter goods. Sample clipping will be sent on application.

**To the Trade Only.**

-We have a full assortment of-

**Rigby Tweeds in stock for Men's Suitings and Overcoatings**

RIGBY CAPE and SPRING OVERCOATS, READY MADE

In a great variety of Patterns

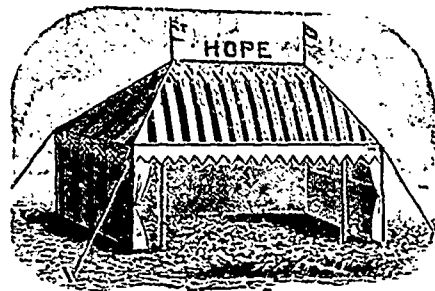
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**HOPE & CO.,**

-Manufacturers of-

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- AWNINGS,
- PAULINS,
- WAGON & CART COVERS,
- MATRASSES,
- WOVE WIRE SPRINGS,
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- Etc., Etc.,



Shirts and Overalls a Specialty.  
Prices Right.  
Standard Goods.  
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**FALL NOTICE!**

-MY FULL FALL LINE OF SAMPLES OF-

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Will be on inspection in all the Principal Western Towns.

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Represented by R. G. MOGRIDGE.

**THE E. B. EDDY CO.,**

MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

TELEGRAPH, TELEPHONE AND PARLOUR **MATCHES.**

The Only Reliable Match. Don't Be Deceived By Cheap Imitations

MAMMOTH FACTORIES: HULL, CANADA.

TEES & PERSE,  
Winnipeg, Man., Wholesale Agents for Manitoba and Western Territories.

JAMES MITCHELL,  
Victoria, B.C., Agent for British Columbia.

rol, the lower price for frozen stock and \$8 for unfrozen. New Malaga grapes at \$8 00 to \$8.50 per keg. Sweet potatoes, \$5.50 \$6.00 per barrel. Honey, strained, 12c per lb. A few bananas, tangerines, pineapples and grape fruit are arriving in small lots, and a few strawberries have been received.

CANNED MEATS:—

Corned Beef	.....1 lb tins, per case of 1 dozen	\$2 05
Roast Beef	.....1 " " " 1 " "	2 90
Brawn	.....1 " " " 1 " "	2 45
Pigs Feet	.....2 " " " 1 " "	2 90
Lunch Tongue	.....2 " " " 1 " "	7 00
	.....1 " " " 2 " "	7 60
Ox Tongue	.....1 1/2 " " " 1 " "	7 40
Chipped Dried Beef	.....1 " " " 2 " "	5 00
Compressed Ham	.....1 " " " 2 " "	5 50

FLUID BEEF, ETC.—Following are prices of the goods put up by the Johnston Fluid Beef Company of Montreal:—Johnston's Fluid Beef—No. 1, 2-oz. tins, per dozen, \$2.70; No. 2, 4 oz., \$4.50; No. 3 8 oz., \$7.83; No. 4, 1-lb., \$12.83; No. 5, 2-lb., \$24.30. Staminal—2 oz. bottles, per dozen, \$2.55; do, 4-oz., \$5.10; do, 8-oz., \$7.65; do, 16 oz., \$12.75 Fluid Beef Cordial—20 oz. bottles, \$10. Milk Granules—In cases of 4 dozen, \$5.10. Milk Granules with Cereals—In cases of 4 dozen, \$4.25.

FISH.—The fish exporting trade is greatly demoralized, and considerable loss may result. A large quantity of fish are taken in the Manitoba lakes during the winter season for shipment to the United States. This winter fishing went on as usual, but the buyers in the States have suddenly refused to take any more, and some shippers here have been left with quite a stock on hand, amounting to a few car lots in some cases. The fish are all right so long as the weather remains cold, as they are easily kept in a frozen state now, but they would soon spoil if there were a thaw, as there is no cold storage to place them in. The cause of the trouble is mild weather and general trade depression in the States, where the fish are shipped to. Shippers were paying the fishermen 4c per pound for white fish early in the season, but the price gradually declined to 2½c, and lately they have been obliged to stop buying entirely. In Winnipeg jobbing prices are about as follows:—Pike, perch, mullet, pickerel, etc., are quoted at 2 to 3c per pound, and sturgeon at 5c lb; Whitefish, 4 to 5c Lake Superior trout, 9c per lb, and lake herrings 15c per doz.; B.C. salmon 15c; B. C. herring 12½c; halibut, 14 to 15c; smelts, 10c; haddock, 8c; cod, 7 to 8c; tommy cod 5. Smoked finnan haddies are quoted at 3c and smoked salmon at 12½c per lb; smoked white fish, 8c. Pickled salmon, 9 to 10c lb; salt herrings, \$4.50 per ½ barrel. Oysters, \$1.90 for standards up to \$2.25 for ordinary selects. Shell oysters, \$7 per barrel.

Dry Goods—Trade is proceeding very cautiously. There is no disposition to press business, and the general indications are that there will be a general working down of stocks, with just as little buying as is found absolutely necessary as the season progresses. Early spring business will therefore be light. A report from the East says: "Owing to the absence of orders for grey cottons, the Hochelaga mills have closed down, throwing a large number of hands out of employment. The reason for the remarkable falling off in the demand for grey cottons is because the farming community, which used to buy it exclusively, is now using the white cotton instead, and hence the increased demand for the latter and comparative neglect of the former. The consequence is that while there is not sufficient call for grey goods to keep the Hochelaga factory going, mills running on white goods are very busy. Mills turning out colored cottons are also very slack just now, but this is partly accounted for by the inability of Canadian manufacturers to produce the variety of patterns required by the trade and in consequence English manufacturers have to be relied upon in order to furnish them."

COAL—Prices are unchanged, and are quoted at \$10.50 for Pennsylvania anthracite,

\$9 for western anthracite and \$8 00 per ton for Lethbridge bituminous. These are retail prices, delivered to consumers in the city. Souris coal sells at \$4.25 to 4.50 retail and \$3.75 to 4.00 on track here. At the mines Souris coal is quoted at \$1.50 per ton f.o.b. cars.

WOOD FUEL—Wood is still offering very freely with some cutting in prices particularly in delivering in the city. Tamarac is held at \$4 to \$4.50 per cord on track here in car lots as to quality. Oak can be bought at about \$3.75, Mixed pine, spruce, etc., can be had at \$3.50 Poplar has sold at from \$2.50 to \$3.00 on track as to quality, green cut poplar bringing the top price.

LEATHER—Trade is quiet in this branch as usual at this time of year and there has been no further change in prices. Quotations are:—Spanish sole, best No. 1, per lb, 28 to 30c; Spanish sole, No. 1, per lb, 26 to 28c; Spanish sole, No. 2, 24c; slaughter sole, heavy, 30c; slaughter sole, light, 27c; harness, heavy, best, 28 to 30c; harness, light, best, 28 to 30c; harness, No. 1, 26 to 28c; upper, heavy, best, 35 to 45c; upper, light, 50; kip skins, French, \$1 to 1.10; kip skins, domestic, 75 to 85c; calf skins, French, premier choice, \$1.25 to 1.50; calf skins, domestic, 75 to 85c; splits, senior, 25 to 35c; splits, junior, 30; cowhide, 35 to 45c; cordovan, per foot, 17 to 21c; pebble, cow, 17 to 21c; buff, 17 to 21c; russets, saddlers, per doz., \$12.50; linings, colored, per foot, 12c.

DRUGS—Following prices are for parcels, and will be shaded for full package orders:—Alum, per pound, 3½ to 4½c—etc.; alcohol, \$4.75; bleaching powder, per pound, 6 to 8c; blue vitrol, 5 to 8c; borax, 11 to 13c; bromide potash, 55 to 75c; camphor, 75 to 85c; camphor ounces, 80 to 90c; carbolic acid, 40 to 65c; castor oil, 11 to 15c; chlorate potash, 28 to 35c; citric acid, 60 to 75c; copperas, 3½ to 4c; cocaine, per oz, \$8.50 to \$9.00; cream tartar, per pound, 28 to 35c; cloves, 20 to 25c; epsom salts, 3½ to 4c; extract logwood, bulk, 14 to 18c; do., boxes, 18 to 20c; German quinine, 35 to 40c; glycerine, per pound, 20 to 25c; ginger, Jamaica, 25 to 40c; do., African, 20 to 25c; Howard's quinine, per ounce, 50 to 60c; iodine, \$5.50 to 6.00; insect powder, 35 to 40c; morphia sul., \$1.90 to 2.25. Opium, \$4.50 to 5.00; oil, olive, \$1.25 to 1.40; oil, U. S. salad, \$1.25 to 1.40; oil, lemon, super, \$2.75 to 3.50; oil, peppermint, \$1.00 to 4.50; oxalic acid, 13 to 16c; potash iodide, \$1.25 to 4.50; saltpetre, 10 to 12c; sal rochelle, 30 to 35c; shellac, 45 to 50c; sulphur flowers, 3½ to 5c; sulphur roll, per keg, 3½ to 5c; soda bicarb, per keg of 112 lbs, \$3.75 to 4.25; soda, \$2.00 to 3.00; tartaric acid, per lb, 45 to 55c.

HARDWARE AND METALS.

Business is dull and there is nothing new to report. Prices are:—

Tin, lamb and 56 and 28 lb ingots, per lb, 25 to 26c.

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

Terno plates—I. C., 20 by 28, \$9.50 to 9.75.

Iron and steel—Common iron, per 100 lbs, base price, \$2.90 to \$3; band iron, per 100 lbs, \$3.50 to 3.75; Swedish iron, per 100 lbs, \$5.25 to 6; sleigh shoe steel, \$3.25 to 3.50; best cast steel, per lb, 13 to 15c; Russian sheet, per lb, 12 to 13c.

Sheet iron—10 to 20 gauge, \$3.50 to 3.75; 22 to 28 gauge, \$3.75 to 4.

Canada plates, Garth and Blaine, \$3.50 to 3.75.

Iron pipe—50 to 55 per cent off list.

Galvanized iron—Queen's Head—22 to 24 gauge, per lb, 5½ to 5¾c; 26 gauge, per lb, 5½ to 6c; 28 gauge, per lb, 6 to 6½c.

Chain—Best proof coil, 3-16 inch, per lb, 7 to 7½c; ½ inch, per lb, 6½ to 6¾c; 5-16 inch per lb, 6

to 6¾c; ¾ inch, per lb, 5½ to 6c; 7-16 inch, per lb, 6½ to 5¾c; ¾ inch, per lb, 5½ to 5¾c.

Sheet zinc, 6½ to 6¾c.

Lead—Pig, per lb, 1½c.

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

Ammunition—Cartridges—Rim fire pistol, American discount, 35 per cent; rim fire cartridges, Dominion, 50 per cent; rim fire military, American, 5 per cent advance; central fire pistol and rifle, American, 12 per cent; central fire cartridges, Dominion, 30 per cent; shot shells, 12 gauge, \$6 to 7.50; shot, Canadian, soft 5¾c; shot, Canadian chilled, 6¾c.

Axes—Per box, \$6.50 to 15.50.

Axle grease—Per gross, \$10 to 14.

Wire—Galvanized barb wire, plain twisted wire and staples, \$4.25 per 100 lbs.

Rope—Sisal, per lb, 9½ to 10c base; manilla, per lb, 12½ to 13c base; cotton, 3-16 and larger, 20 to 22c per lb.

Nails—Cut per keg, base price, \$3; common steel wire nails, 5 to 6 inch, \$3.65 per keg; 3 to 4½ inch, 3.90 keg; 2½ inch, \$4.15 keg; 2 inch, \$4.40 keg.

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

Horse shoes—Per keg, \$4.50 to 4.75; snow pattern horse shoes, \$4.75 to 5.

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS.

Some orders have been coming in from British Columbia interior points, but otherwise there is very little movement yet. Quotations are:—White leads, pure, ground in oil, Association guarantee, \$6 per 100-lb kegs; white lead, No. 1, per 100 lbs, \$5.50; white lead, No. 2, \$5.00; assorted, 1 to 5-lb tins, per lb, 10c.

PREPARED PAINTS.—Pure liquid colors, per gallon, \$1.35 to \$1.40; second quality, \$1.10 to \$1.20.

DRY COLORS.—White lead, per lb, 8c; red, 7c; yellow ocre, 3c; golden ocre, 5c; Venetian red, French, 3½c; Venetian red, English, 3½c; English purple oxides, 4½c; American oxides, per lb., 4c. These prices for dry colors are for broken lots. ½c per lb less when full kegs or barrels are taken. Zanzibar vermilion, kegs; 13c; less than kegs, per lb, 20c; English vermilion, in 30 lb bags, \$1.00 per lb; less than bags, per lb, \$1.10.

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

SUNDRIES.—Glue, S.S., in sheets, per pound, 15c; glue, white, for kalsomining, 20c. Stove gasoline, per case, \$3.50; benzine, per case, \$3.50 benzine and gasoline, per gallon, 50c. Axle grease, per case, \$3.75; gem axle grease, per case, \$3.20; imperial axle grease, per case, \$2.50. Coal tar, per barrel, \$8; Portland cement, per barrel, \$4.25; Michigan plaster, per barrel, \$3.25 to \$3.50; putty, in barrels per pound, 3c, less than barrels 3½c; whitening, barrels, per 100 lbs, \$1.25 to 1.35; alabastine, per case, 20 packages, 7; asbestine, per case, of 100 lbs, \$7.

WINDOW GLASS—1st break is nominally quoted at \$1.90, but cut prices are made for fair-sized orders.

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

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

LUBRICATING OILS—Capital cylinder, per gal., 55c; elderado engine, 33c; Atlantic red, 31½c; extra, 30c; elderado castor, 34c; golden machinery, 29; black, 25 to 30c; lard, 70c; castor oil, per lb, 11c.

BORING OILS—Quotations, delivered from tanks, are as follows:—silver star, 16c,

# QUALITY

Is Our Watchword.

Our Prices are as low as any.  
The Quality of Our Goods is  
Unequalled in Manitoba or  
the Northwest.

We carry a Full Line of

**PAINTS, VARNISHES,  
GLASS, and General  
PAINTER'S SUPPLIES,  
TINWARE, STOVES and FURNACES**

Our Address is—

**WILSON & CO.,**  
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Also Green Seal Lead, Wheat Brand Leads and Ready Mixed Paints and Varnishes.  
Mandor's Coach Varnishes, Artist's Goods, Dry Paints, Glues, Brushes, Whisks and Brooms.

SEND US IN YOUR ORDER AND WE WILL DO THE REST.

## Manufacturers Life Insurance Co'y.

### RESULTS FOR 1893.

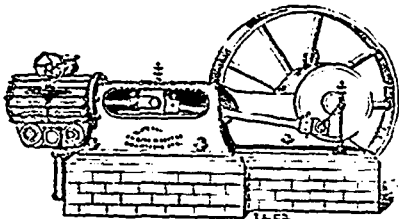
New Business Issued	-	\$2,490,210,	(Increase over 1892)	-	\$407,960
Gross Cash Income	-	287,340,	(Increase over 1892)	-	45,525
Assets 31st December, 1893	-	673,738,	(Increase over 1892)	-	137,671
Surplus on Policyholders' account	-	164,598,	(Increase over 1892)	-	30,922

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

W. R. MILLER,  
WINNIPEG.  
Manager for Man., N.W.T. & B.C.

GEORGE GOODERHAM,  
PRESIDENT

ARE YOU IN WANT OF  
**ENGINES, BOILERS**  
ELEVATOR MACHINERY,



SAW MILLS, CHOPPERS,  
SHINGLE MACHINES,  
OR MACHINERY OF ANY KIND

IF SO, WRITE

WATERGOS ENGINE WORKS CO., Ltd., - WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

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WHOLESALE  
**STATIONERS,**  
AND PAPER DEALERS

—HEADQUARTERS FOR—

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Bookbinders' and Box Makers' Materials  
Wrapping Paper, Paper Bags and Twines.

HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

JOHN HALLAM,  
Proprietor, Toronto.

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Manager, Winnipeg.

—Highest Price paid for—

Hides, Sheepskins, Senega Root,  
WOOL AND FURS.

298 ROSS ST., WINNIPEG.

## Planing Mill and Plant FOR SALE,

In the city of Brandon, now, very complete; cost of buildings and site \$4000; machinery \$8000; also first-class steam brick plant and yard (good clay). 10 horses, wagons, etc., all in good shape. Offers will be received for all or any part. Specially favorable terms for cash or for purchase "en bloc." Lists and full particulars on application to J. ARTHUR GREEN, Dundee block, Winnipeg, or P.O. Box 924.

## FISH, FISH, FISH

—We are headquarters for—

Smoked, Dry, Pickled, and Fresh  
Fish of all kinds.

We will handle your Butter, Eggs, Pork, Poultry, etc.  
QUICK RETURNS.

THE WINNIPEG PRODUCE & COM. CO., LTD.

BRAND ★ BRAND

## FINNAN HADDIE.

Fresh weekly shipments direct from the Atlantic sea board. The above brand is of extra choice quality.  
Lake Winnipeg White Fish, Lake Herring, Trout, Oysters, etc., etc.

Country mail Orders receive Prompt Attention

**W. J. GUEST,**  
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MANUFACTURERS OF  
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SPECIALTIES  
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McMaster & Co. of Toronto.

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# 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 Sown 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.

rescent 20c, oleophene 22c. In barrels, for shipment to country points, add 1½ cents per gallon to above prices. Canadian oils are now advertised retail in the city at 20c for ordinary grade, and 25c for crescent. United States oils in barrels are quoted at 28c for cocene and 24c for sunlight.

#### GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

**WHEAT**—The week opened with lower prices in United States markets, Chicago showing a loss of 1c. The visible supply statement of stocks in the United States and Canada at principal points of accumulation, east of the mountains, showed a decrease of 892,000 bushels. The total is now 78,669,000 bushels, and a year ago was 80,214,000 bushels, and two years ago was 41,473,000 bushels. The quantity of wheat and flour on ocean passage for the week showed a decrease of 360,000 bushels. On Tuesday United States markets were stronger and quite a little spurt took place in prices. There was a good demand for cash wheat in Northwestern States markets. Exports were fairly large, being 307,000 bushels for the day. The Eastern European, South American and Australian shipments last week were reported at 2,080,000 bushels, and including Indian and American shipments aggregated 4,293,000 bushels or nearly 3,000,000 bushels less than the estimated requirements of the importing countries. On Wednesday United States markets were irregular, but recovered a decline and closed about the same or a little lower than yesterday. Cables were higher, Liverpool giving an advance of ½d to ¾d. Thursday was a holiday in the United States, being Washington's birthday, and all business was suspended. On Friday prices advanced sharply, gaining 1 to 1½c. and cables were firm, though no special bull feature was apparent to cause the advance. Exports of wheat (flour included as wheat), from both coasts, United States and Canada, amount to only 1,730,500 bushels this week compared with 2,005,000 bushels last week, 2,596,000 bushels in the week a year ago and 3,307,000 in the week two years ago. There is some encouragement in the report that the available supply of wheat, United States and Canada, afloat for, and in Europe decreased net 1,837,000 bushels last week, as contrasted with a net increase of 1,237,000 bushels the week before.

Braintree's estimate of probable reserves of wheat in farmers' hands in the United States on March 1, 1894, (with allowances for under-estimate by the government in its reports of the last three wheat crops) quantities eaten, planted and exported, being calculated on customary basis, indicates a total so held of 129,000,000 bushels.

Locally the situation has continued quiet. In Manitoba country markets there has been even a lighter movement, owing perhaps to less

favorable weather, while prices at most country points were also lower. The price of No. 1 hard to farmers has dropped back to 40c at a number of country markets, though at a few points old prices were maintained, 43 and 45c being reported, and at one market 47c per bushel was being paid. If the strength shown in wheat on Friday is maintained, there will no doubt be a tendency to advance prices in country markets the first of next week. In round lots very few transactions are being made, but there was some disposition to do business on the bulge on Friday. Buyers and sellers, however, are generally too far apart in their views to result in much business. Though the strength this week in United States markets improved the local feeling, there was a tendency to remember the late declines, and a fear that the advance would only be temporary. Buyers in any considerable quantity were therefore scarce. Cash wheat could have found buyers at 57c, freight paid to Fort William, but sellers were holding a full cent higher, and even more in some cases, while the advance in United States markets on Friday made sellers hold firmer for an advance. At 57c for cash, would be equal to about 63c for May, but sellers asked more. Stocks of Manitoba wheat in store at Lake Superior ports on February 17 were 2,057,411 bushels. Receipts for the week were 64,407 and shipments 1,966 bushels. A year ago stocks were 3,048,990 bushels, being an increase of 176,392 bushels for the week that year.

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

**MILLSTUFFS**—Prices hold at \$11 to 12 for bran and \$13 to 14 for shorts. Eastern markets report bran still scarce and prices high.

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

**GROUND FEED**—There is not much doing in ground feed, and prices range from \$17 to \$19 per ton as to quality.

**OATS**—We quote 23 to 25c for cars on track country points, as to quality and freight rate. At average freight rate points, the quotation is about 23½ to 24c for feed grade. On the Winnipeg street market, 28 and 29 is paid for feed

grade, per bushel of 34 pounds, and 30 to 31c for milling quality. Eastern markets have been a little easier.

**BARLEY**—Transactions in barley are few. We quote about 28c on track country points, which would make cars on track here cost 35c to 36c, including freight from country points.

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

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

**BUTTER**—There is no particular change and the market is dull. About the best price is now 20c per lb for either rolls or choice dairy in small lots, and sales are being made at 18 to 20c to the city retail trade. We quote round lots at 16 to 17c average quality.

**EGGS**—Limed are easy at 15c per dozen. Choice fresh would bring 25c, but held stock quoted at 22 to 24c.

**CHEESE**—Selling in a small way at 11 to 12c as to quality.

**CURED MEATS**—Prices are: hams, 11½ to 12½c; breakfast bacon, 13c for backs and 13½c for bellies; dry salt long clear bacon, 9c; smoked long clear 10c; spiced rolls, 10c; boneless hams, 11c; mess pork, \$18.00 per barrel. Sausage is quoted: fresh pork sausage, 8c; bologna sausage 8½c per lb; German, 8½c; ham, chicken and tongue sausage, 10c per half lb. packet. Pickled hogs tongues, 5c lb. Pickled pigs feet, \$1.40 per pail; pickled hocks, 3c lb.

**LARD**—Pure lard held at at \$2.25 in 20-pound pails, per pail; compound lower, at \$2.00 per pail; compound in 3, 5 and 10 pound tins, 75¢ per case of 60 pounds. Pure leaf lard in 3 and 5 pound tins, quoted at \$7.50 per case of 60 pounds.

**DRESSED MEATS**—There is very little doing in meats, as butchers are still well supplied with frozen stock. There is considerable frozen beef offering, but it is slow sale. A car of country beef, which was offered here, was sold to go to the Ottawa lumber district, at \$3.20 per 100 pounds. The lot was said to have averaged fairly good quality, which indicates the low price of frozen beef. In a small way 4 to 4½c is obtained for fair to good frozen beef. Dressed hogs have brought 5½c, and in some cases 5½c has been paid. Stocks of frozen mutton, including Eastern, are heavy. There is more here now than the city can consume for months. Good mutton is selling at 7c here, in a small way, and a fraction lower in quantities. Some dressed beef from the western ranches has been shipped in here.

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

**HIDES**—We quote Winnipeg inspected hides as follows: No. 1 cows, 2½c; No. 2, 1½c; No. 3, 1c; No. 1, heavy steers, 3c; No. 2 heavy steers



2c; No 3 steers 1c. Frozen hides, mixed grades unskipped, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 per lb. Calf, 8 to 13-lb skins, 4 to 5c per pound. Kips about the same as hides. We quote 40 to 50c for sheep and lamb skins, average lots, as to size, etc. Tallow, 4 1/2c; rendered; 2 to 3c rough.

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

VEGETABLES—Potatoes nominal at 40 to 45c per bushel. Other vegetables are quoted. Turnips, 20 to 25c; carrots, 40c; beets, 40c; parsnips, 2c per lb; onions, 90c to \$1 per bushel. Cabbage, 2c per lb. Celery, 30 to 40c per dozen.

HAY—Hay is very slow sale. Baled hay, on track, \$5 to \$6 per ton, or \$4 to \$4 50 at country points. A sale was reported at \$3 at point of shipment, of fairly good hay, but this was a forced sale to raise cash. Loose hay on the street market about \$3 to 4 per ton.

LIVE STOCK.—The demand is slow for cattle, as there is a good deal of frozen beef held yet by butchers, and considerable country beef is offering. Very few cattle are therefore wanted, through there is a limited demand for fresh unfrozen beef. We have heard of 3c. being offered for a few cattle, though for ordinary stock buyers quote 2 1/2 to 2 3/4. The party who recently shipped a few cars of Manitoba cattle to Montreal reports that the shipment was not very profitable. This was the first winter shipment ever made.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

On Monday wheat opened 1/2 to 3/4 higher, but declined steadily about 1 1/2c and closed 1/2c lower for May and 1c lower for July than Saturday. Corn and oats were fractionally lower, and pork 1 1/2c lower. Closing prices were:—

	Feb.	May	July
Wheat.....	54 1/2	58 1/2	60
Corn.....	34 1/2	36 1/2	37 1/2
Oats.....	28 1/2	29 1/2	28
Pork.....	12 22 1/2	12 22 1/2	—
Lard.....	7 55	7 25	7 10
Short Ribs.....	6 25	6 32 1/2	—

The market for wheat was strong on Tuesday. Prices opened unchanged, but advanced 2 to 2 1/2c. There was considerable buying by shorts, which helped the advance. Corn and oats shared in the strength, and pork gained 5c. Closing prices were:—

	Feb.	May	July
Wheat.....	57 1/2	60 1/2	62 1/2
Corn.....	34 1/2	37 1/2	38 1/2
Oats.....	28 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2
Pork.....	12 17 1/2	12 27 1/2	—
Lard.....	7 55	7 25	7 10
Ribs.....	6 30	6 35	—

On Wednesday wheat was unsettled, opening about 1/2c lower and declined 1/2c more, then advanced 1 1/2c, but again declined 1 1/2c, closing 1/2c lower for July and May unchanged from yesterday, for the speculative grade.

Winter Wheat—No. 2 red, ranged nominally at 56 1/2 to 58 1/2c, and closed at about 57 1/2 to 57 3/4c; car lots about 1/2c less. No. 3 red sold at 52 1/2 to 54c—outside for choice. No. 4 red sold at 50c. No. 2 hard sold at 54 1/2 to 55c. Spring Wheat—Receipts very light. No. 2 ranged nominally 56 1/2 to 58 1/2c and closed at about 57 1/2 to 57 3/4c for round lots and about 1/2c less for car lots.

Barley—The market remains quotably \$10 to \$15 per ton for common to choice screenings, with other low grade barley 35 to 40c, common thin lots 41 to 43c, fair to good malting grades, depending on weight and color 44 to 45c and choice to fancy 49 to 52c.

Flax—Offerings small and No. 1 on track brought \$1.39 1/2, the recent quotation. For May delivery the market was not so strong. This sold at \$1.41.

Cured Meats.—Dry salted, boxed—shoulders, \$6.25 to 6.50; long clear sides, \$7.25 to 7.50; backs, \$7.50 to 7.75; bellies, \$8.00 to 8.25; Cumberland sides, \$7.50 to 8.00; long cut hams, \$9.00 to 9.50. Loose lots about 20c

less than above figures. Smoked—hams, \$9.50 to 10.00; shoulders, \$7.00 to 7.50; short rib sides, \$6.75 to 7.25; short clear sides, \$7.00 to 7.50; breakfast bacon, \$9.50 to 10.00 all packed.

Closing prices in the speculative market were:—

	Feb.	May	July
Wheat.....	57 1/2	60	61 1/2
Corn.....	34 1/2	37 1/2	38
Oats.....	28	29 1/2	28 1/2
Pork.....	12 25	12 35	—
Lard.....	7 55	7 25	7 15
Ribs.....	6 30	6 35	—

There was no market on Thursday, being a holiday.

On Friday prices were strong and advanced sharply, opening 1 1/2 to 1 3/4c higher and held the gain fairly well. Closing prices were:—

	Feb.	May	July
Wheat.....	59 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Corn.....	34 1/2	37	38
Oats.....	28	29 1/2	28 1/2
Pork.....	12 22 1/2	12 27 1/2	—
Lard.....	7 22 1/2	7 15	—
Ribs.....	6 32 1/2	6 37 1/2	—

On Saturday, Feb. 24, wheat opened at 60 1/2c for May delivery and closed at 60c per bushel. A week ago May wheat closed at 59c.

Duluth Wheat Market.

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

Monday—May, 58 1/2.
Tuesday—May, 60 1/2.
Wednesday—May 60 1/2.
Thursday—Holiday.
Friday—May 61 1/2.
Saturday—May, 60 3/4.

A week ago prices closed at 59 1/2 for May delivery per bushel. A year ago cash wheat closed at 65 1/2c, and May at 69 1/2c per bushel.

New York Wheat.

On Saturday, Feb. 21, wheat closed at 6 1/2c per bushel for May delivery. A week ago May wheat closed at 6 3/4c.

Minneapolis Wheat.

No. 1 Northern wheat closed on Saturday at 59 1/2c for cash. May closed and at 57 1/2c. A week ago cash closed at 57 1/2c and May at 56 1/2c.

Winnipeg Wheat Inspection.

The following shows the number of cars of wheat inspected at \*Winnipeg for the weeks ending on the dates given, compared with the number of cars inspected for the corresponding week a year ago, as reported by Inspector Horne to the Board of Trade:—

Grade.	Jan. 20.	Jan. 27.	Feb. 5.	Feb. 10.	Feb. 17.
Extra Manitoba hard.....	0	0	0	0	0
No. 1 hard.....	35	27	24	32	15
No. 2 hard.....	11	7	15	12	18
No. 3 hard.....	1	0	0	4	0
No. 4 hard.....	1	2	0	4	0
No. 1 Northern.....	0	0	0	0	3
No. 2 Northern.....	0	0	0	0	0
No. 1 White fyle.....	0	1	4	0	1
No. 2 White fyle.....	0	0	1	0	0
No. 1 Spring.....	1	0	2	0	0
Rejected.....	6	8	3	5	8
No Grade.....	0	0	0	1	0
Total.....	53	45	49	53	35
Same week last year.....	173	153	96	43	131

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

At a meeting of the creditors of Boyd & Co., Huntingdon, Quebec, manufacturers of agricultural implements and hay presses, recently assigned, W. S. Maclaren, of Huntingdon, was appointed curator of the estate. The direct and indirect claims of the insolvent firm amount to \$92,325, with hypothetical claims of \$10,975.

Winnipeg Clearing House.

Clearings for week ending Feb. 22, were \$732,381; balances, \$160,317. For the previous week clearings were \$684,650.

Following are the returns of other Canadian clearing houses:

	Clearings.	
	Feb. 1st.	Feb. 5th.
Montreal.....	\$8,730,144	\$9,374,691
Toronto.....	5,858,149	5,202,152
Halifax.....	870,370	1,125,348
Hamilton.....	612,391	841,847
Total.....	\$16,867,092	\$17,545,878

Toronto Markets.

Wheat—Red and white offered north and west at 56c and a few odd cars were taken by millers at that figure. Exporters were not buying. Manitobas were dull and unchanged at 77c asked, Montreal freights, for No. 1 hard and 75c for No. 2 hard. No 1 hard west was held at 75c and No 2 at 73c. No. 1 grinding in transit, was quoted at 78c.

Flour—Some export trade in straight roller was reported to day on a basis of \$1.15 per 100 lbs., middle freights west, or about \$2.52 per bbl.

Millfeed—Bran continues scarce and in demand at \$15 on track here. Shorts on track are quoted at \$16. City mills are still selling ton lots at \$15 and \$16.

OATS—On the street to day 39c was paid, an advance on previous sales of from 1/2 to 1c. Car lots of white west were wanted at 32c. Cars of mixed or white on track to arrive were wanted to day at 36c.

BARLEY—No. 1 outside is quoted at 42 1/2 to 43 1/2c, and holders are asking 49c for car lots on track. A few cars of feed are moving on a basis of 36c west and 37c east for 1893 crop, and from 1/2 to 1c lower for old stuff.

Car lot prices are: Flour (Toronto freights)—Manitoba patents, \$3.60 to \$3.75; Manitoba strong bakers, \$3.40 to 3.50; Ontario patents, \$2.90 to \$3; straight roller, \$2.60 to 2.65; extra \$2.40 to \$2.50; low grades, per bag, 50c to \$1. Bran, \$15. Shorts—\$16. Wheat (west and north points)—White, 56c; spring, 59c; red winter, 56c; goose, 55c; spring, Midland, 61c; No. 1 hard, 74 1/2c; No. 2 hard, 72 1/2c. Peas (outside)—53 to 53 1/2c. Barley (outside)—No. 1, 42 1/2 to 43c; feed, 35 to 37c. Oats, 32c. Buckwheat—43c. Rye—45c.

Eggs—Supplies heavy and prices depressed. Quotations are: pickled, 8 to 10c; held fresh, 8 to 10c; cold storage, 8 to 10c; fresh gathered, 13 1/2 to 14c. and strictly now laid, 16 1/2 to 17c.

Apples—Selected apples are quoted at \$3.75 to \$4, and cooking apples at \$2.50 to \$3.00. Dried stock quiet, but firm, and is quoted at 5 1/2 to 6c, and evaporated are held at 10 to 10 1/2c.

Beans—Quiet at \$1.25 to 1.50 per bushel. Jobbers are paying \$1.25 and are selling at \$1.50 for white, and 5 to 5 1/2c for Limas.

Onions—Demand fair and prices easy. Commission houses are getting 1 to 1 1/2c per lb for yellow Danvers and silver skins.

Honey, etc.—Receipts are moderate, and prices are steady at 7 1/2 to 8c for extracted, and \$1.50 to 1.75 per dozen for sections; maple syrup, choice eastern township, 90c per imp. gal.

Poultry—Quotations for strictly fresh killed stock are as follows, with "snowed" 1 to 1 1/2c lb lower:—Turkeys, 9 1/2 to 10 1/2c; geese, 6 1/2 to 7c; chickens, 25 to 45c; and ducks 50 to 80c.

Dressed Meats.—Quotations are: Beef fores, 4 to 5 1/2c; hinds, 6 to 7 1/2c; carcass lamb 6 to 7c; mutton, 5 to 6c; and veal, 7 to 8c; pork, \$6.25 to 6.40.

Dressed Hogs.—Sales of light and medium weights were made at \$5 to \$5.10, and an odd lot to butchers at \$5.25. Packers were buying mixed lots by rail at \$5.75 to \$5.85. For

select lots of medium weights rather more would be paid. Heavy hogs of 400 lbs. and over were quoted at \$4 to \$4 25. Provisions are quiet and steady.

**Cured Meats**—Quotations are as follows: Mess pork, Canadian, \$15 75; short cut, \$16.25 to \$16 50; shoulder, mess, \$13 to 13.50; bacon, long clear, case lots 8½; ton lots 8½; lard, Canadian tierces, 9½; tubs, 9½; pails, 10 to 10½; and compounds in pails and tubs, 8 to 8½; smoked hams, 11 to 11½; bellies, 12 to 12½; rolls, 8½ to 9c, and backs, 11 to 11½. Packing salt is quoted at 60c per sack for coarse, and 62c for fine.

**BUTTER**—There is no charge in conditions or prices: Receipts are within moderate compass, and all offerings are readily absorbed. Nice large rolls are in active demand. Choice dairy tubs sell at 19 to 20c, with an odd lot of extra fine at 20½c. Rolls sell at 18 to 20c for good to choice and 16 to 18c for medium to good. Bakers' butter is quoted at 14 to 16c. Creamery pounds sell at 24 to 25c, and creamery tubs at 23 to 24c.

**Cheese**—The local jobbing trade continues fair and prices unchanged. Full creams, September and October, sell at 11½ to 11¾c. Last cable quotations are 57s for white and 57s for colored, September make.

**Wool**—Supers are quoted at 20 to 21c, and extras are quoted at 23 to 25c. Merchantable fleece still stands at 17c nominally.

**Hides**—Dealers are now paying butchers 3½c for No. 1 green and 3¾c for 60-lb and over steer hides. No. 1 cured 3½c Skins—Quotations are from 75 to 80c for fresh sheepskins, the latter for extra choice. Calfskins are quoted at 6c for No. 1, and cured are quoted at 7 to 8c. Tallow—Easy. Dealers are paying 5½c, and are jobbing at 6c.

**Seeds**—Dealers are paying \$5 to 6.50 for low grades to choice clean samples of alsike, with from \$6.60 to 7.00 for strictly fancy samples. Red clover is quoted at \$5 to 5.25 for choice and \$5.50 to 5.75 for extra choice, to fancy. Timothy is nominal at \$1.25 to 1.75, and choice flail-threshed samples are quoted at \$2.

### Live Stock Market.

The receipts at the Eastern Abattoir, Montreal, on February 19 consisted of about 325 head of cattle, 100 sheep and lambs and a few calves. There was an active enquiry for cattle and prices were steady. Small meats were also in good demand, especially sheep and lambs. Following is the general range of quotations: Cattle, butchers' good, per lb., 4 to 4½c; cattle, butchers' medium to fair, do., 3½ to 3¾c; cattle, butchers' culls, do., 3 to 3½c; sheep, common to good, per lb., 2½ to 3½c; lambs, common to good, per lb., 3 to 4½c; fat hogs, per lb., 5 to 5½c; calves, good to choice, each, \$7 to \$12; calves, common to fair, do. 3 to 3½c;

Prices at Toronto on Feb 20th were:—Butchers' cattle, choice cattle were as usual, in active demand, and anything good was taken up at fair prices. The range stood at about Friday's figures. Inferiors brought 2½ to 2¾c; medium to good loads, 3 to 3¾c; good to choice 3½ to 3¾c; and choice to extra choice, 3½ to 3¾c. Picked lots sold up to 4c, and one fancy fat heifer, equal to Easter or Christmas stock, brought 4½c.

**Hogs**—Prices were a shade easier. Long half fat hogs, weighing from 140 to 220 lbs for going into bacon for the British market, were taken at \$5 to 5 10, and extra nice ones at \$5.15. Most of the offerings, however, were in mixed lots of fats, stores and bacon hogs. These brought from \$4.70 to 5. Fats were in demand at a price. A very large proportion of the offerings were of this class, and were sold out at from \$4.25 to 4.55. Good store hogs sold at \$4 75. Rough sows sold at \$4 to 4.25, and stags at \$2.50 to \$3. All of the offerings were taken.

**Sheep and Lambs**—Prices, owing to the

scarcity, advanced ¼c per lb. Choice grain-fed lambs, weighing from 90 lbs up, sold at 4½c per lb. One bunch of 21, averaging 100 lbs, sold at 4½c, and one bunch of 13, averaging 90 lbs, sold at \$3.30 a head. The ruling figures to-day were from 4 to 4½c for good lambs, and \$4 to \$4.50 a head for straight fat sheep.

**Calves**—There were about 20 on offer to-day. Prices were about the same, from \$2 to 3.

**Milk Cows and Springers**—One good milker sold at \$45 and another at \$47. The range would be from \$26 to \$50 for poor to choice milkers, and from \$25 to \$45 for springers.

### Late Western Business Items.

Mr. Watson will introduce in the Manitoba Legislature a bill authorizing the municipal commissioner to issue \$25,000 of debentures for the erection of a new court house at Portage la Prairie, and also \$500 for the erection of an addition to the jail.

The following hotel licence transfers have been authorized:—Joseph Landry, American hotel, Winnipeg, to James Haverty. The executrix of the estate of the late David Storey, Bay Horse hotel, Winnipeg, to Catherine Storey. The executrix of the estate of the late J. A. McIntyre, Royal Exchange hotel, Headingly, to Margaret McIntyre. John W. Stratton, Merchants' hotel, Selkirk, to Charlie Sheldon.

Tenders for \$30,000 of debentures of the town of West Selkirk, Man., will be called for in a few days.

It is expected to be able to prorogue the Manitoba Legislature on Thursday next.

The spring assizes open at Winnipeg on March 13. Only a few criminal cases have been entered as yet on the lists, but within the next two weeks not many prisoners will prefer speedy trials, and the list is expected to be considerably augmented. Up to date there are five cases: Wilson and Wallace, murder of Blondin; Collins, embezzlement in St. Andrews municipality; Chamberlain and Cowan, perquisition; J. Holman, breach of the Election Act.

Thos. Almack, the Bismarck cattle dealer, has returned from Montreal, where he accompanied a shipment of four cars of cattle from his district. He states that the venture was the first ever attempted in the midst of winter, and it was not a success. The freight rates are too high and the time made too slow to permit of much profit being made. He found the cattle market in Montreal very dull.

Moore's nail works, near St. John, New Brunswick, were burned last week. Loss \$1,500; partially insured. A large number of men are thrown out of employment.

At a meeting of the creditors of the Wanzer Soap company at Hamilton, Ont., a statement was submitted showing liabilities of \$39,000 and nominal assets of \$16,000.

The long established hardware house of P. Walsh of Halifax, N.S., has assigned. The liabilities and assets are not stated, but are large. Many preferences are made to firms in Canada, the United States, England and Scotland. The Bank of British North America is preferred for \$18,603.

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"Anchor Brand"  
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Write for Samples,  
GEO. PARR, Agent, 316 Edmonton Street,  
WINNIPEG, - - MAN.



## Wheat Prices in England.

The London *Miller* reviews the British wheat markets for the month of January as follows:

The month's trade began on New Year's Day at Mark Lane with little of the buoyancy that ought to mark the first move in a new campaign. Australian, American, Russian and English wheat sold well, but only where the prices of the day fortnight were accepted. Proposals to ask even 6d advance were promptly dismissed, as buyers were united in a policy of trade on old terms or not at all. On the 2nd Liverpool quoted California wheat at 5s 4d red winter at 5s 2d per cental. On the 3rd at Mark Lane Calcutta wheat arrived made 23s 6d per quarter. On the 4th Birmingham, Bristol, Plymouth and Manchester held their first markets in 1894, and prices were in all cases the same as the end of 1893. On the 6th a few of the country markets were 6d dearer, Northampton, Bedford, Carlisle and perhaps half a dozen others out of 60. Intense frosts prevailed, but this broke upon the 8th, and on the 9th the markets were again dull if not weak. Californian wheat during the next few days improved a trifle in value owing to the springing up of a good demand for France, but Calcutta wheat inclined in buyers' favor in consequence of the new crop being reported to promise an export surplus of 8,000,000 quarters. The markets of the 12th and 13th presented absolutely no change. London on the 15th was firm for white wheat, but Russian sorts lost the good enquiry prevailing earlier in the month. Flour was neglected. No changes occurred on the 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th. On the 20th Californian wheat lost its previous good demand, France having taken some 200,000 quarters since the 8th, and being about satisfied. The country markets of the 20th were weak, but not notably lower. On the 22nd no change occurred in dry wheat at Mark Lane, but the rain and thaw since the 9th had been telling on some of the English offered, and value was in buyers' favor for these, and on the 24th red winter was depressed. On the 27th English wheat gave way a little at most of the country markets, and on the 29th London was a weak and disappointing market for wheat, though rumors of mills shutting down in America made flour holders steady in their demands. On the 30th Liverpool was a bit steadier for Californian, but red winter remained in buyers' favor. The month closed with London dull and flat, but not notably cheaper for English and Indian wheat. Russian at currencies was in slightly improved request.

English wheat is a nett 3d down on the month, Calcutta 6d per qr., red winter 1d per cental. The significance of the month's trade is in the failure to advance prices in a time of under-average imports, and by no means large deliveries from farmers.

The month of January has been remarkable for as many weathers as are traditionally connected with March. Severe frost has been with us for a week, and we have had rapid alternations of extreme mildness and of a bright, sharp, bracing air. It is probable that food wants have been nearly an average. The growth of the autumn-sown wheat was arrested by the cold, but since about the 20th there has been a rapid change in this respect, several fields which we have seen being decidedly forward. In France, Spain, Italy, Turkey, Asia Minor, and along the whole coast of North Africa agricultural prospects are now above the average. The outlook in Russia is less uniform, but is on the whole favorable, and this is the case with the United States, where the winter wheat fields east of the Rocky Mountains are said to be of good promise, and those west of that great chain are known to have had 12 inches of rainfall. The fall required to assure a crop is said to be 11 inches between October and March. The Indian wheat crop is of fine appearance on an extended acreage. The troubles of Hindustan

are not agricultural but fiscal. Prices during January in the United Kingdom have not fluctuated beyond the small range above recorded, but in France the imposition of a higher duty on breadstuffs has been mooted, and has caused excited markets.

With February we learn that the French government have secured a large majority in favor of a rise from 8s 9d to 12s 3d per quarter in the duty. The extreme protectionists, however, suggest 14s, and even 18s 6d per quarter, and it is not likely that the question will be settled off hand, though the government will probably secure power to impose a certain amount of increased duty immediately. With wheat at 38s per quarter already, it is surprising to find the cities acquiescent in the rise to 12s 3d at least, because this will make the price 41s 6d per quarter. A rise to 14s in the duty would make it 43s 3d per quarter. But in a home production equal to requirements, France feels she would have all that protection which national granaries should afford to the United Kingdom. In France the military and naval influences strongly favor home production, for plenty of corn and provisions in each department, garrison town and port, relieve the fighting men of half their cares. France still remembers that it was Field Marshal Hunger and not Field Marshal Moltke, who captured Paris. In England we are unfortunately confronted by a jealousy of State granaries on the part of the fighting services, for the Parliament looks upon grants for warlike purposes with such disfavor that it is feared the establishment of State granaries would lull the legislature into a feeling of false security, and lead to a reduced expenditure on actual war preparations. The effect of the new victory of the Protectionists in France, which is not unlikely to be followed by similar successes of the same party, in Germany and Italy, will be for a little while to help and strengthen the markets of England and the United States. But it is to be feared that the reaction will be severer than the trade at present anticipates. Increased wheat production in France, Italy and Central Europe must end in throwing increased quantities of Roesian, American, Argentine and Indian wheat on the English market, and some time will probably intervene before the great producing regions outside Europe reduce their wheat areas in proportion to the increase in the production brought about in France, Germany and Italy.

## Protectionism in France.

While the United States seem on the path that leads away from Protection, a sister republic, that of France, is about to take another long stride in the direction of absolute prohibition. The continued decline in the value of native wheat—a movement that is, by the way, world wide—caused an outcry in November last for more protection. The clamor, although at first frowned on by the Government, soon took strength, and now for many weeks past petitions have been pouring into the offices of one minister or another from Chambers of Agriculture or Commerce. As the rural interest in France embraces some 50 per cent of the population, it is not surprising that the Government should have given way, and now propose an increase of the duty on wheat from 5 francs to 7 francs the 100 kilos (220.46 lbs). Other restrictive measures are to accompany the increase in the duty, the most important item in the programme being perhaps the limitation of the period in which wheat may be kept in bonded warehouses. At present grain may be so stored for three years, a period which it is contemplated to reduce to two years, or even less. The object of this restriction is to prevent the accumulation of heavy stocks, the existence of which has no doubt to some extent a depressing effect on prices. The agricultural interest hopes that in this way wheat may be forced from less than 20 francs per 100 kilos (to which it has dropped in country districts) to 24, or even 25 francs. In the meantime

speculators have been busy, and for weeks past American cargoes have been stopped off our coasts and taken into French ports, where they have found customers at fair prices. It is one of the evils of a protective system that it stimulates speculation. Take as an instance the port of Marseilles in the month of May, 1892. On June 1 the duty on wheat, temporarily reduced to 3 francs, was to regain the 5 francs level; the result was that throughout that May not less than 5,769,334 quintals (the quintal is 220.46 lbs.) were unshipped and crammed into the warehouses, where a balance is still stored.—London *Miller*.

## Healthy Foreign Trade.

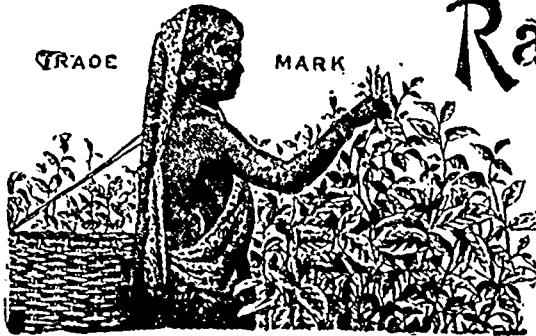
The fact that the foreign trade of Canada keeps up surprisingly well when that of other countries is on the down-grade is one indication that the commerce of the country is in a generally healthy condition.

It would be misleading to base national prosperity on foreign trade, but at the present time when depression exists abroad to so marked a degree, it is at least satisfactory to find that Canadian exports, instead of remaining stationary—as might reasonably be expected—or declining a little—as would not be quite unnatural—have actually increased \$3,000,000 in the seven months of the present fiscal year. The exports from July, 1893, to January, 1894, both months inclusive, are valued at \$32,161,933. Remembering that this is a period of exceptionally low prices, the showing is marvelously good. It is greater than our total exports in 1889, which reached \$30,272,456, itself the most favorable year in this regard since 1883, so that evidently our producers are in no want of markets, and their products are of a nature to obtain purchasers abroad even when depression rules the rest of the world.—Toronto *Empire*.

## The British Grain Trade.

The London cable review for the week ended Feb. 17 says:—"The weather has been mild, and farm work progressing. The wheat market has been quiet, and values continue to recede 6d to 1s down. During the past week there has been some French demand, but United Kingdom inquiry has been poor, in spite of smaller stocks. The supplies in sight preclude any improvement. Parcels were in moderate demand at a decline. Spot was slow and 6d. cheaper. The country markets were weak and lower. California prompt was quoted at 25s. Red winter parcels prompt were quoted at 28s 6d. Flour was dull and slow, with sale rates in the buyers' favor. One Minnesota baker went at 15s 6l to 17s.

*The Delineator* for April is the second of the "Great Spring Numbers," and has many special features in addition to the unusually fine display of attractive styles. Prominence is given to bicycling in an illustrated article which describes how to ride and what to wear, and also in a full page of figures in bicycling costume and an original piece of music entitled *The Cyclists' March*. Mothers of families will be glad of the aid of the very suggestive paper on fitting out the family for spring and summer, and both mothers and daughters will be interested in the opening chapter of a series treating of a relationship between the two. Some new dishes are given under the head of dainty cookery. The paper on how to live wisely opens a subjects that should commend itself to all housekeepers, and the chapter on the etiquette of the dinner table treats of the most refined observances at the festive board. The illustrated article on netting, tatting, knitting, crocheting, etc., are as fascinating as usual to the lover of fancy work. The subscription price of *The Delineator* is \$1 a year. Single copies, 15 cents. Address *The Delineator Publishing Co.*, 33 Richmond street west, Toronto.



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INDIAN TEA

GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY PURE  
AS MANUFACTURED ON THE  
GARDENS IN INDIA

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

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FINE  
BOOTS & SHOES  
MONTREAL.

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

Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd.

Mills at KEEWATIN and PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MANITOBA.

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

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

WE DEFY COMPETITION.

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

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—MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE OF—

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

Albert Buildings, Victoria Square, MONTREAL.

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

S. O. MATTHEWS.

W. C. TOWERS.

SPRING TRADE, 1894.

NEW GOODS AGAIN!

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

Magnificent Range of Ties.

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

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WHOLESALE MEN'S FURNISHINGS,

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DOORS AND SASH.

MILLS AT KEEWATIN. OFFICE: OPPOSITE C.P.R.  
PASSENGER DEPOT, WINNIPEG.

KIRKPATRICK & COOKSON

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MONTREAL,

Commission Merchants,

Flour, Grain, Butter, &c.

Advances made on Consignments to British or  
Continental markets

RUBLEE, RIDDELL & CO.

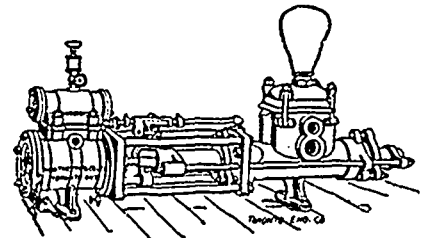
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AND IMPORTERS OF

Green and Dried Fruits.

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Outside Plunger Boiler Feed Pump.

STEAM PUMPS

—FOR—

ALL PURPOSES.

Northey Mfg. Co., Ltd.

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

# WILLIAM L. KEENE & CO

(Successors to Chipman, Morgan & Co.)

## SHIPBROKERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

632 Cordova St., Vancouver, B.C.

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

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### A BARGAIN.

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

### STUART & HARPER,

Machinery Dealers, Winnipeg, Man.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

### Vancouver Business Review.

February 19, 1894.

There is a slight improvement this week. Collections still hard to make. The complaint of "hard times" is not so general, the strain being relieved by the city putting a number of unemployed to work on public improvements. There are no failures to report this week. There are but few features in the wholesale markets. The prices of dressed meat and live stock are still low, but if cold weather continues, so as to affect the stock up country, prices will stiffen rapidly. Potatoes are coming in in rather larger quantities. It is evident farmers have been holding back for higher markets. Potatoes will be lower next week. Fish merchants report a scarcity of spring salmon. Smelts are coming in more abundantly, and will be lower in price. Winnipeg white fish are in great demand. They are being ordered in frequent consignments, for as soon as the frost is out of them they get soft and uneatable, consequently their season is short. No fruit to speak of arrived by the Australian steamer Arava and there is very little in the market. Only 100 packages of Australian butter are to hand, butter is still very firm at fancy prices. Oats are steady and strong, farmers are bringing quantities of hay into the market which threatens to tumble, no doubt prices will be forced lower by competition next week. The egg market is over stocked and demoralized, in the words of a wholesale firm: "Tell them not to ship any more eggs to B. C. for a while." Poultry is plentiful.

### B. C. Market Quotations.

SUGARS—Powdered and icing, 6½c; Paris lump, 5½c; granulated 4½c; extra C, 4½c; fancy yellow, 4½c; yellow, 4½c; golden C, 4c. Discount 2 per cent. cash.

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

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

## Every Mackintosh

Bearing this Trade Mark is  
Thoroughly Guaranteed.

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

For Sale by all the Leading Wholesale Houses.

Try them and you will Buy Again.



\$4.50; strong bakers, \$4.00; ladies choice, \$4.25; prairie lily, \$4.25; Oregon, \$4.50. Enderby mills—three star, \$4.30; two star, \$3.90; oatmeal eastern \$3.00; California granulated in gunnies, \$4.25; National mills, Victoria, \$3.00; rolled oats eastern \$3.00 to \$3.25; California, \$4.00; National mills \$3.00 per sack; Westminster Mills, 40 per lb., cornmeal \$2.75; per ton, \$77.50; best China rice, do., \$100; China rice, do., \$70; rice flour, do, \$70; chit rice, do, \$25; rice meal do, \$17.50; chopped feed \$30 per ton; bran, \$23; shorts \$25; Manitoba oats, \$34.00; wheat \$23; oil cake, \$40; hay, \$16. Feed wheat, \$26 to 28 per ton; oats \$31; chop barley, \$30. California malting barley, \$26 to \$27 f.o.b. in San Francisco. California chop, \$32 to \$33. Oak Lake patent Hungarian \$4.25; Oak Lake strong bakers, \$3.95. Shorts, \$23, bran, \$21, barley chop, \$26; Brandon Mills, Hungarian, \$4.60; strong bakers, \$4.40

VEGETABLES—Potatoes, \$21 to \$25 per ton, onions, 3c; cabbage, 2 to 2½c; carrots, turnips and beets, ¾c.

DAIRY.—Eastern creamery is quoted at 28 to 30c, some asking 32c; eastern dairy, 23 to 26c; cheese, out of market; California, 28 to 30c; Australian, 29 to 30c.

EGGS—Eastern case eggs, 17 to 20c; fresh, 22 to 25c.

POULTRY—Turkeys, 16c; geese, 14c; chickens, 13c; Ducks, 13c.

CURED MEATS—Hams 14c; breakfast bacon, 14½ to 15c; backs 13½c; short rolls, 11c; long clear, 11½c; Lard in pails and tubs, 12½; Lard in tins, 13.

DRESSED MEAT, LIVE STOCK, ETC.—Live steers are 3½c; cows 3c; beef, 7 to 7½c;—sheep, 4 to 4½c; mutton, 9½ to 10c; hogs, 6½ to 7½c; pork, 9 to 10c.

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

FRUITS—Lemons, Cal., \$3.50 to 4.00; B. C. apples, 75c to \$1.25; Oregon apples, \$1.10 to 1.75; Japanese oranges, 60c; navals, \$3 to 3.25; seedlings, \$2.50 to 2.75.

### Brief Business Notes.

Hancock & Parry, saddlers, Enderby, have dissolved; Wm. Hancock continues

Geo. Black, hotel, Hastings, has sold out to Mrs. White.

Rendell, butcher, Vernon, has sold out to H. W. Knight.

H. T. Cole, hotel, Victoria, business advertised for sale.

Royal City Creamery Co., New Westminster, opened.

W. H. Sisson, general store, Stoveston is dead.

Godfrey & Co., hardware, Vancouver, stock advertised for sale by assignee.

John Reed, drugs, Vancouver, stock advertised for sale by mortgagees.

Universal Tire Tightening Machine Co., Vancouver, opened.

Vandewater & Spalding, men's furnishings, Vancouver, sold out to Johnston, Kerfoot & Co.

A. Garland, groceries, etc., Victoria, started business.

Jos. Meunier, "Prince of Wales" saloon, Victoria, sold out to Mrs. Thomas Tugwell.

Shawnigan Lake Lumber Co., lumber, etc., Victoria, applying for incorporation.

Stadthagen & Garland, grocers, Victoria, dissolved; Henry Stadthagen continues.

E. W. Bickle & Co., general store, Wellington, reported about to apply for incorporation.

James Caldwell, tailor and men's furnishings, Nanaimo, selling out men's furnishings stock by auction.

Illingsworth & Sons, second-hand store, Vancouver; sold out to J. Izen.

C. Coy, proprietor Examiner, Kaslo; sold out to D. C. McMorris.

J. B. Harper, hotel, Bear Lake; advertised for sale.

Chas. Brewer, saw mill, Armstrong, reported sold out to F. C. Cargill.

Campbell & Co., the large gent's furnishing firm, formerly New Westminster, have moved to Vancouver, corner of Cordova and Cambria.

W. H. S. Perkins, dry goods, millinery, etc., Nanaimo, selling out at auction, and starting an auctioneering business under style of Perkins & Co.

Johnstone & Kerfoot, Vancouver, have purchased the stock of Spalding & Vandewater. Though it was announced by notice at their place of business that they had suspended. Spalding & Vandewater say the suspension notice was posted by some one else and was not correct.

The Kaslo and New Denver stage line has changed hands again. McAnn sold out last Monday to George Baker, Alex. J. Scott, John Carscadden and George Lewis. It is the purpose of the new management to equip their line thoroughly and keep up a first-class stage and freight service.

At the annual meeting of the Okell & Morris Fruit Preserving Co., just held, directors for 1894-95 were chosen as follows: Noah Shakespeare, Hon. J. H. Turner, James Mitchell, Joshua Holland and S. M. Okell. The affairs of the company are in a very satisfactory condition.



## REMOVAL NOTICE.

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

Have removed to their

New Premises, No. 41 Princess Street

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

Wholesale Paper, Stationery and General Jobbers,  
AND PRINTERS.

41 Princess Street,

WINNIPEG.

## Toronto Hardware Prices.

Antimony—Cookson's, per lb, 12 to 12½c;  
other makes, per lb, 11½ to 12c.Tin—Lamb and flag, 56 and 58-lb ingots, per  
pound, 22 to 22½c; Straits, 1 lb ingots, 22 to  
22½c; strip, 23½ to 24c.Copper—Ingot 11½ to 12½c; sheet, 16 to 18c.  
Lead—Bar, 4½ to 5c; pig, 3½ to 3¾c; sheet,  
per roll, \$4.75 to \$5.25; shot, Can. dis. 15 per  
cent.Zinc—Sheet 5½ to 5½c; zinc, spelter, 4½c; do-  
mestic; imported, 4½ to 5c; solder, hf and hf,  
15 to 16c.

Brass—Sheet, 21 to 28c.

Iron—Bar, ordinary, \$1.95 basis; bar, refined,  
\$2.60; Swede, 1 inch or over, \$4 to 4.25; Low-  
moor, 5½ to 6c; hoops, coopers' \$2.60 to 2.65c;  
do, band, \$2.50 to 2.60; tank plates, \$2 to 2.25;  
boiler rivets, best, \$4.30; sheet, 10 to 20 gauge,  
\$2.75 to 3; 22 to 24, do, \$2.75 to 3; 26 do,  
\$2.87½ to 3; 28 do, \$3.50 to 3.75; Russia, sheet,  
per pound, 10 to 12c.Galvanized Iron—16 to 24 gauge, 4½ to 5c;  
26 do, 5 to 5½c; 28 do, 5½ to 5½c.Wire—Annealed, annealed and oiled, gal-  
vanized, 20 per cent; bright iron, coppered  
steel and coppered spring, 20 per cent; for  
Hamilton or Toronto add 10c per 10 lbs; mar-  
ket tinned, per lb, 4½ to 8c; galvanized fence,  
same discount as annealed, barbed wire, 4½ to  
4½c; coiled chain, ½ inch, 4½c; ¾ inch, 4½c;  
1 inch, 3½ to 4c; 1½ inch, 3c; 2 inch,  
3 15 to 3½c; iron pipe, off list, 60 to 62½  
per cent discount; galvanized, off list, 37½ to 40  
per cent discount; boiler tubes, 2 inch, 15c;  
do., 3 inch, 18½c.Steel—Cast, 13 to 14c; boiler plate, ½ inch,  
\$2.30; 5 16 do., \$2.25; ¾ do., \$2.25; sleigh  
shoe, \$2.50 to 2.75.Nails—American list basis, \$2 30, f.o.b.,  
Toronto and Hamilton; brads, moulding and  
wire, 75 and 5 per cent off the new list.Horse Nails—Can. dis., 65 per cent off for C.  
and 67½ to 70 off for P. B. and M.Horse shoes—Per keg, \$3.80, f.o.b. Toronto  
and Hamilton; \$3.85, f.o.b. London.Canada Plates—Half polished, \$2.75, all  
bright, \$3.Tin Plates—IC coke, \$3 50 to 3.60; IC char-  
coal, \$4. to 4.25; IX charcoal, \$5. to 5.25;  
IXX charcoal, \$6. to 6 25; DC charcoal, \$3.75  
to 4.

Rope—Manilla, 10½ basis; sisal, 8½ basis.

Axes—Per box, \$6 to 11.

Glass—Fourth quality star, 1st break, \$1 25;  
2nd do, \$1.40; 3rd do, \$2.70; 4th do, \$3. For  
import direct, prices can be shaded.Old Material—For old material we quote  
dealers' prices as follows:—Agricultural  
scrap, 60c per cwt.; machinery cast, 60c per cwt.stove cast scrap, 40 to 45c; burnt cast scrap,  
15 to 30c; No. 1 wrought scrap, 35 to 40c per  
cwt; No. 2, including sheet iron, hoop iron  
and mixed steel, 10 to 15c; new light scrap  
copper 8c; heavy scrap copper 9½c; old cop-  
per bottoms, 8c; light scrap brass 5c; heavy  
yellow scrap brass, 7c; heavy rod scrap  
brass, 8½ to 8½c; scrap lead, 1½ to 2c;  
scrap zinc, 2c; scrap rubber, 2c; coun-  
try mixed rags, 75 to 95c per 100 lbs.; clean  
dry bones, 50 to 60c per 100 lbs.; borings  
and turnings, 10 to 15c; plow shares, 50 to 65c;  
railroad iron, 60 to 70c; malleable scrap, 25c.Paints—A steady advance has taken place in  
the price of turpentine in the south, necessitat-  
ing a change in figures here. On white lead,  
zinc and putty all lists are abolished, and buy-  
ers will be charged as follows: Pure white lead,  
all brands, \$5 per 100 lbs; pure white zinc, all  
brands, \$7 per 100 lbs. A rebate will be made  
on lead at the end of the year by the secre-  
tary of the association as follows: To buyers  
of 5 tons and under 10, 2½ per cent; 10 tons  
and under 25, 5 per cent; 25 tons and under  
50, 6½ per cent; 50 tons and over, 7½ per  
cent. Putty, bulk, \$1.85 per 100 lbs; 25 lb  
tins, \$2.25 per 100 lbs; and cases of 12½ lb  
tins, \$2 50 per 100 lbs. Bladder—in bbls, \$2  
per 100 lbs. Rebate: On 5 tons and under 10,  
5 per cent; 10 tons and over, 7½ per cent.—  
*Empire*, Feb. 17.

## The General Business Situation.

There is anything but a satisfactory condition  
of general business; it is true that in some  
branches stocks have been so far reduced that  
it has been necessary to replenish them by  
starting means of production into more activity,  
but the demand is quickly supplied, and does  
not increase as expected, so that it is doubtful  
whether there is much increase in the number  
of men employed in industrial enterprises, tak-  
ing the country as a whole, than there was two  
or three months ago.The railroads are feeling the depression in  
trade more than ever; this is shown not only by  
the decrease in the gross earnings in January,  
but by the actual or contemplated reduction in  
wages of all classes of employees, which reduc-  
tion averages about 10 per cent. This in turn  
reduces the ability of a large number of con-  
sumers to buy general merchandise to the usual  
extent, and so the tendency seems still to be  
towards a reduction in the volume of trade,  
and there is no general recuperation in busi-  
ness such as has been hopefully expected. Bank  
clearings do not always promptly reflect  
the changes in current trade, for they are more  
or less influenced by previous transactions and  
by monetary operations, but there should be  
some indication of any important variation; in  
January they were nearly as small as in De-  
cember, and there is no indication of an im-provement thus far in February of clearings  
attributable to commercial transactions. But  
while there cannot be much encouragement  
drawn from the general situation there is un-  
doubtedly a steady increase in the distribution  
of goods in some branches of trade, and it ap-  
pears that nearly every industry is a partaker  
to a more or less extent in this improvement.  
There is more doing in some branches of the  
iron trade, some articles of hardware being  
taken more freely by distributors; in dry goods  
there is a better demand for seasonable cotton  
and woolen fabrics, and the recent auction sale  
of silk goods in New York indicates a more  
confident feeling, with better prices prevailing  
than could have been obtained a month or two  
ago. There is a better undertone in most  
manufacturing industries, for prices of raw  
material are so low that there is little fear of  
much further decline, so that there is more en-  
couragement to produce to the extent of the  
probable requirements of the spring trade,  
which, however, it is believed will be much  
less than it was last year, although it is reason-  
able to suppose it will be larger than last fall,  
when there was such a surplus of goods to be  
worked off that there was little chance for new  
goods to be distributed. The recent depression  
in the market for wheat has had a depressing  
effect upon trade in general. Until the decline  
in price is stopped, and there appears to be  
some good ground for recuperation, we cannot  
reasonably hope for much enlargement in the  
volume of business or any disposition to pur-  
chase in anticipation of current necessities.—  
*Cincinnati Price Current*.

## Feeding Wheat to Hogs.

We had a nice talk with one of our promi-  
ent farmers, who has the last two years' crop  
of wheat on hand—about 5,000 bushels. He  
made an experiment some time ago with four  
hogs, and discovered that one bushel of wheat  
will make 18 lbs of hog by feeding it dry.  
Another experiment that he made was to feed  
the wheat wet, and the result was 16 lbs of  
hog; so he is going all through the country now  
buying up hogs, and has already bought 200,  
and expects to feed his 5,000 bushels of wheat  
to them. Counting the hogs at the present  
price of 5c per lb, it will give him 90c per bushel  
for his wheat; but counting a decline in hogs,  
so he would only get 4c per lb for them, it  
would give him 73c for his wheat, which would  
be 15c per bushel more than what he could  
get for it from any miller or grain dealer, be-  
sides leaving his ground in splendid order  
when he sells his hogs. There is considerable  
of this being done around us the past month,  
but we did not think there was so very much  
of it until the past few days, when we have  
been making enquiries about it, and found  
that quite a number of good farmers were put-  
ting their good wheat into hogs.—Correspond-  
ent of the *Northwestern Miller*.

**Montreal Markets.**

**Flour**—Last week an effort was made to advance the price of Manitoba flour 10c per barrel in order to make it on a par with the price of Manitoba wheat. The unexpected drop in Chicago wheat, however, defeated the attempt for the time being. Western millers write to the effect that they can get more for their flour by shipping to Glasgow than sending it to Montreal. A London, Ontario, miller is reported to have sold 2,500 sacks of winter patents for Glasgow, netting him more money than he could get in Montreal. The price sold at is paid to net him equal to \$3 50 in barrels. Of course the flour was very fine and a well known brand. Advices from milling points west of Toronto state that they are grinding very little flour, as they cannot produce it at a profit at the price for wheat. Straight roller flour is offered freely at \$3 per barrel on track, Montreal, and is not selling briskly at that. Of course broken lots sell at higher prices. A lot of 500 barrels of a well known brand of straight roller was sold in the west at equal to \$2.8 1/2 on track, Montreal.

**Oatmeal**—The market is about steady under a fair consumptive enquiry, and we quote prices as follows:—Rolled and granulated, \$4.20 to \$4.35; standard, \$3.95 to \$4 15. In bags, granulated and rolled are quoted at \$2.10 to 2.15, and standard at \$1.95 to \$2.

**Bran, etc.**—There is still a pronounced scarcity of bran, sales of which have been made at \$17.50 to \$18 per ton, although at the price millers are asking in the west Ontario bran cannot be laid down here under \$18. Shorts are also scarce at \$18 to \$20.

**Wheat**—We quote No 1 Manitoba hard purely nominal at 75 to 76c and No 2 73 to 74c. No 2 red winter wheat 69 to 70c.

**Oats**—The market has been very quiet during the week, the depression in wheat having affected all kinds of grain. The few car lots selling on local account, however, have realized 39 to 40c. No. 2 bringing 38c per 34 pounds in store. The market is easier, and prices are a shade lower in the country.

**Barley**—The market is quiet with an easier feeling in values, the sale of 10,000 bushels of No 1 Ontario barley being reported in the west at equal to 51 1/2c laid down here. A lot of 3,000 bushels of feed barley was also sold in the west at equal to 42c laid down here.

**Eggs**—The prices to day, which would be shaded rather than miss a sale, are quoted as follows:—New laid, per doz, 17 to 20c; Held fresh, per doz, 9 to 12c; Montreal limered, per doz, 11 to 14c; western, 7 to 11c. Inferior stock per case of 30 doz. have sold at \$1 to 1.50.

**Butter**—Some June cold storage creamery has lately turned up off in favor which will not realize over 21 or 22c. Western has also been in better supply, and one or two very nice lots were offered at 19c. The bulk of the January product of the winter creameries was sold at 24 1/2c for the coast. It is reported that name more Canadian butter is being reshipped from England. We quote prices as follows: Creamery, early made, 21 to 22c; creamery, late made, 24 to 25c; eastern townships, 21 to 22c; western, 19 to 20c. For single tubs of selected 1c per lb may be added to the above. Rolls are coming in freely and selling well at 19 to 20c. Sales of 50 half bbls were mentioned at 19c, and a lot of 50 bbls very choice at 20c.

**Dressed Hogs**—The market continues dull and easy, with values unsettled, the sale of a car load of heavy averages being sold at \$6.10 with more offers from the west at a lower figure, but not taken. Heavy hogs are offered in the west at \$5.75 f.o.b., but they are not wanted here at that price. One car of heavy was offered at \$5 60 f.o.b. in the west. Of course the pick of light butchers' fresh killed stuff brings more money and small lots of light bright hogs have fetched \$6 25.

**Cured Meats**—Business is almost at a stand still in hog products in a wholesale way with prices in favor of buyers all round. Sales of

heavy short cut Canada mess pork have been made at \$16. to \$16 60, a lot of over 100 bbls being offered at \$16 without takers. Lard is also dull and easier, with sales of compound in 500 pail lots at \$1.42 1/2 per pail, and we quote \$1.42 1/2 to 1 50. Western sugar cured hams are being offered here at 10c in round quantities, which is quite a concession from former prices.

**Hides**—The market for light hides is dull, receipts are more liberal and stocks are accumulating. Grubby hides have made their appearance during the past two weeks, and quality will be less desirable from this out. The few sales reported have been on the basis of 4c No 1 tanners and 3 1/2c to dealers. Receipts are pretty liberal. We quote prices as follows.—Nos 1, 2 and 3 light hide, to tanners, 4, 3 and 2c, and to dealers, 3 1/2 and 2 1/2 and 1 1/2c. Heavy steers, 5 to 6c. Caltskins, 7c; lambskins, 75 to 80c.

**Apples**—Good apples very scarce at \$4 to \$5.60 per barrel.—Trade Bulletin, Feb. 16.

**Foreign Commerce in 1893.**

According to the official records there was a material falling off in the merchandise imports and exports of the United States during the calendar year 1893. Of course the main deficiency was in the last half of the year, but still the exports largely exceeded the imports, leaving a favorable balance for the whole year. There was considerable increase in the exports of foreign merchandise, indicating that the markets here were not satisfactory and that there was much re-exporting to other countries not contemplated when the goods were brought here. In the imports there was about the same per cent of reduction in dutiable and free goods; the imports of free goods were 53.76 per cent of the whole in 1893, and 53.15 per cent in 1892. The comparison for two years is given below:—

	EXPORTS.	
	1893.	1892.
Merchandise, domestic	\$854,737,774	\$923,237,315
Merchandise, foreign	21,368,483	15,183,379
Total	\$876,106,261	\$938,420,694
	IMPORTS.	
	1893.	1892.
Merchandise, dutiable	\$358,905,979	\$393,952,024
Merchandise, free	417,342,291	446,978,931
Total	\$776,248,270	\$840,930,955
Excess of Exports	\$90,957,994	\$97,489,739

This shows a decrease in exports of \$62,314,430, and a decrease in imports of \$64,682,685, and that the balance of trade was nearly \$100,000,000 in our favor in 1893, which is nearly two and a half million more than in 1892. The total imports and exports in 1893 were \$1,652,354,534, against \$2,779,351,649 in 1892, showing that the volume of business fell off in 1893 very nearly \$127,000,000.—Cincinnati Price Current.

**General Store for Sale.**

Splendid chance for a man with small capital to purchase one of the choicest stocks in the west. Good business stand and trade increasing.

Address, Box 53.

REGINA, N.W.T.

**NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.**

NOTICE is hereby given, that the firm of J. Chenier & Co., has this day been dissolved and the business hereafter will be carried on at the same place by S. Laurendeau to whom all accounts due to J. Chenier & Co., must be paid and by whom all liabilities will be settled.

(signed) J. CHENIER & CO.  
S. LAURENDEAU.

Witness: P. Laurendeau, Canmore, Jan. 16th, 1894.

**JAS. McCREADY & CO.,**  
WHOLESALE  
Boot and Shoe Manufacturers,  
MONTREAL.

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

**A. RAMSAY & SON**

MONTREAL.

—MANUFACTURERS TRIM—

**UNICORN BRANDS**

—OF—

Mixed Paints,  
White Lead,  
Coach Colors,  
Oil Colors,  
Varnishes,  
Kalsomines,  
Oil Stains,  
etc., etc.



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Get Them.



**WM. B. HAMILTON, SON & CO.**

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

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

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

**LYMAN, KNOX and CO.,**  
IMPORTERS

—AND—

**Wholesale Druggists,**  
MONTREAL AND TORONTO.

N.B.—Letter Orders filled with special care.

**MUNROE & CO.,**

Wholesale Dealers in

**Wines, Liquors and Cigars**

OF THE BEST BRANDS

9th STREET, - BRANDON

## AMENDING THE LIQUOR LAWS.

(Continued from page 153.)

There is no use making a law unless it is intended that it shall be observed, and the law regulating the sale of liquors should be observed, or else modified to such a point that it will be observed. It is a well known fact that all over the country the enforcement of the law has hardly been attempted. In fact, it has become the rule to look upon some features of the law as not to be taken seriously at all. This is wrong. The law should be respected, and it should be enforced, not by such sneaking means as that of giving the informer a portion of the fine, but by regular officers, whose business it would be to see that it is enforced. The dealers are not entirely to blame in this matter, though, of course, they are not excusable for violating the law. The fact is, a large section of the community encourage and even demand the violation of the law. The existence of this condition of opinion among a large section of the people, is the reason why laws regulating the sale of liquors are so largely inoperative.

## MANITOBA SCHOOL CASE.

Another step has been made in the Manitoba school case, the Supreme Court having decided that the federal government has no power to interfere with the Manitoba legislature. This decision of the Supreme Court has not created any surprise, as it is not the unexpected which has happened this time. There is still another appeal open. The case can be carried before the Imperial Privy Council, but it is not known yet if the case will be taken to England.

## Assiniboia.

The Medicine Hat Printing and Publishing Company is applying for incorporation.

The general stock of the estate of G. P. Murray, Indian Head, has been sold to Edwin J. Brooks.

## Grain and Milling.

The new flour mill at Marquette, Man., was badly wrecked on Saturday afternoon last by the explosion of the boiler. The boiler and engine room were destroyed and the mill building badly damaged. The end of the mill next to the engine room was blown to pieces, and the building generally shattered. John Reid, engineer, was instantly killed. Loss \$11,000., no insurance. The mill was owned by W. R. Cahoon.

The Montreal board of trade has taken up the question of flour inspection, and it is to be hoped that something will be done whereby the present unsatisfactory condition of affairs is remedied.

## Freight Rates and Tariff.

A sharp debate took place in the Manitoba Legislature on Wednesday on the question of freight rates. Mr. David-on, opposition member, having introduced a motion to the effect that freight rates were too high and excessive, and a burden upon agricultural development in Manitoba, etc., etc. The premier introduced an amendment, mixing up tariff with freight rates, which, after several introductory clauses, said:—

And whereas it is desirable that articles necessary to the prosecution of agriculture be placed upon the free list and on all other articles a tariff imposed for revenue only.

And whereas it is the duty of this House to do everything possible in the direction of secur-

ing such reductions in freight rates and the tariff as will tend to make agricultural operations more successful, render our people contented and prosperous, and conduce to the success of our efforts to develop the excellent natural resources of this province.

Therefore, be it resolved, that this House is of opinion that, in order to promote the best interests of the present population and induce settlement, the railway rates generally, and the local rates especially, should be materially reduced, and the tariff framed upon the lines above set forth.

The amendment by the premier of course carried by the usual majority.

## Silver.

The belief is expressed that ultimately India exchange and rupee paper will assume a steadier position, but for the time being the tendency of silver appears to be toward a somewhat lower level. The London market for bars was somewhat firmer at the opening of the week, the price advancing to 30½d per ounce, with a corresponding rise to 66½ in New York. The decline which followed has, however, established a new record for silver, the prices having touched 29½d and 64½ per ounce. Reports from India represent the demoralization of business there as extreme. Silver prices—London, Feb. 16, 29½d; New York, 64½c.—Bradstreet.

## Freight Rates and Traffic Matters.

The Chicago Daily Trade bulletin in its review for the week ended Feb. 17, says—The east-bound rates were unsettled with increased rumors of private reductions being made on corn and provisions. The tariff rate on flour and grain to New York is 25c. per 100 lbs. and provisions 30c. The through business to Liverpool continues very dull but rates were steady at 32 to 36½c per 100 lbs for flour, 19c per bushel on wheat, 18½c per bushel on corn, and 44.88 to 49.69c per 100 lbs on provisions. The demand for vessel room to load and store grain was lighter, but a few charters were made at 3c per bushel for corn to Buffalo, and 2½c to Port Huron. There was no inquiry for wheat room and the rate to Buffalo was nominally 3½c.

## Two Busy Business Men.

"Hello! been to dinner yet?"  
"No; haven't time, I am just rushed to death."

"Yes, that's so and much worse."  
Surprised look of inquiry.

"Don't you know that the man who dies in debt to his stomach commits an unpardonable sin?"

"Oh, that's all bosh, besides I don't want to eat, don't have any desire to day; I caught a little cold and my head feels—you know, just feels—and I feel it and I can't half work."

"So much the more need of dinner. Old man, we've always been friends, and I'm sorry we've got to break off, but I have no time for fools, and you're the fooliest pattern I've seen lately—so it's got to be."

"Pshaw! I don't waste my time with nonsense."

"Hold on a minute; you're a progressive business man and know that common sense is the safest guide, and you ought to know that you cannot keep up steam without fuel, and if you put it in all at once in hurary, you'll choke her and she won't work; if you don't put it in at the proper time, she'll slack down and rack your machinery so that it don't pay. Now a bolted breakfast and a hurry-scurry down town and a strain to do too much finds the stomach overworked at first, and nothing to work on later brings weariness, a faint heart, a dull head, a confused judgment, a sense of oppression, an irritable temper, and a physical susceptibility to all the mischief that fly. Old man! you're a fool, and

condemned to boot, by your own folly. I had the same trouble with some of my clerks and had to prescribe their diet and see that they were regular in putting in the power. As a result I have to hustle now to keep in the lead of a lot of clear-headed, vigorous, jolly fellows that don't know what it is to say die."

"Old chap, being well conditioned I can outlast you in this contest, and I'm going to stick to you till you come out to lunch with me and let me lecture you on why the business man should eat, what he should eat, why he should be regular in doing it, and what it prevents and accomplishes—which you would know yourself if your head was cleared by the support of a regular feed, which even a jackass cannot do without—and this is one of the cases where it pays to be a—jackass."—Business Men.

## Siamese Pepper.

After rice and teak, pepper is the principal export from Siam, says an English paper. In 1892, 1,175 tons were exported, a slight falling off compared with the previous year. The pepper business is entirely in the hands of two British firms, and as bargains are enclosed simultaneously at London and Bangkok by telegraph, it is a perfectly safe trade. The price during the year continued to fall, ranging from 22 ticals per picul (£30 10s per ton) for white pepper, and 16 ticals to 10 ticals (£22 3s to £13 7s per ton) for black. As recently as 1883 the price reached the high figure of £93 per ton. It would appear that the big profits in those years were made by the middlemen—Chinamen who buy the standing crops, and take all risks of disease or worm. All the pepper sold in the Bangkok market comes from Chantaboon, a district on the east coast of the Gulf of Siam about 180 miles from Bangkok. The two firms above referred to do business through the shipping agent—a German who runs a small steamer once a week to Chantaboon. The pepper crop is gathered in March, and is in the Bangkok market about a month later. When the berries are plucked, they are put through a winnowing machine with three compartments. The heaviest berries drop into the first, and after being vacerated in water, by which the outer black covering is removed, become white pepper. The lighter and inferior berries of the second compartment form black pepper, and those in the third are waste from which the best grains are extracted and added to the second kind.

Of the export, two thirds were white and one-third black pepper. All the white is shipped to London, and the black to China. The local consumption is small.

## Cheap Rates to California.

The Northern Pacific railroad company has put into effect a series of low-round-trip rates to California points. Tickets are good until July 15th, 1894, and are good for stop over under certain conditions.

These rates will enable those desiring to do so to spend the winter in Southern California, or to visit the midwinter fair to be held at San Francisco. This latter event will undoubtedly be second only to the world's fair, and will repay a visit, as it will exhibit the resources and capabilities of California.

The rate to San Francisco and return via Portland from Winnipeg, Portage la Prairie and Brandon is \$30.50. For any further information apply to Chas. S. Fee, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Paul, or H. Swinford, General Agent, Winnipeg, Man.

John Anderson & Son, bakers, Montreal, have assigned, with liabilities of \$30,090. The partners of the firm, John and Joseph Hunter Anderson, have also assigned, the former with liabilities totaling over \$30,000. It is said the estate will not pay over 25 cents on the dollar. Outside speculation is given as the cause.

## Dealers' Private Brands.

An exchange notes the case of a retail grocer in a mountain town, who carries in stock nearly every brand of coffee the market affords—"all kinds of package coffee, all kinds of coffee in every shape and condition—enough coffee to last him two years, even if every brand were popular, and then proceeds to dilate upon the folly of the practice of carrying too many brands of goods. It argues that only well known brands should be handled, and not too many, but it seems to us that one brand of coffee is enough for any enterprising grocer—providing that brand is his own. We have in previous issues treated this question of the multiplicity of proprietary brands and the heavy drain they make upon the resources of the dealers who attempt to keep them all. There is good sense in the policy of purchasing a liberal variety of proprietary brands of certain classes of goods, provided the dealer has a large trade and ample capital, but the smaller merchants would better restrict themselves to a few of the most suitable kinds. It is obvious that for an article like chocolate, every dealer, small or large, must rely upon proprietary goods if he wishes to supply the demand for the article. A private brand of chocolate is impossible, but coffee and tea, like butter and cheese, ought never to be sold, under any circumstances, with a brand other than the retailer's upon them. That is to say, the merchant should carefully avoid the practice unless he wishes to sink in to a mere automaton. Not that he would not have plenty of company in his machine-like existence. There are, unfortunately, too many of this class of dealers, hence the common delusion that anybody can run a grocery business, and to the same cause is due the facility with which persons of no special training or experience are able to enter the business, to cut prices, and in other ways to make life a burden for old established dealers. It must be confessed that a merchant who lacks the proper knowledge of grades and prices will find it much more difficult to furnish a satisfactory article of coffee, tea or other staple to his customers, than if he handled a reputable manufacturer's brand. There is also much less labor required in handling the proprietary articles—no weighing out, nor necessity of making claims for shortage—as in the case of bulk goods. The handling of proprietary brands is as easy as rolling off the proverbial log, yet no enterprising and far sighted dealer will long depend upon such goods, however difficult the change to a better system may prove. Self preservation, the first law of nature, compels the adoption of the superior system, and it will be found on careful investigation that the great majority of retail grocers who fail every year belong to the class that is satisfied to handle proprietary brands exclusively.—*Merchants' Review*

## Hints to Clerks.

The following "printers," according to *American Grocer*, were prepared for the employes of a firm in Mississippi.—

"It is necessary that you work in co operation with your employers, having their interest at heart.

"Strive to perform your duties in a pleasant and agreeable manner, so as to obtain and hold the good will and friendship of all customers.

"Give the same courtesy and attention to the poorest customer that you would to the richest; it never lowers a person's dignity to be polite. Very often the person with the most unpretentious outward appearance, and apparently without money, has the intention to buy, and the money to pay for, a nice bill, but on account of the manner in which they are met on coming into the store they say they do not want anything, and leave in search of a place where the clerks approach them in a more cordial manner.

"It is well to find out the name of your customer; impress it on your mind and remember it; people like to be remembered, and if you cannot call their names after repeated visits to the store, they will think you are indifferent to their business, and will seek other places, where their trade is better appreciated.

"Some employees seem to think they are hired to sell goods only, and try to shirk all other work. In this they mistake their best interest. It is a pleasure to the proprietor to find the clerks not only trying to excel in salesmanship, but also exerting their best effort to keep the goods well arranged and to make the store attractive generally. It is very necessary that this work be done, and to have it done properly you must take part, and not be afraid of exceeding your share.

"Exercise a continual effort to keep up the small details of business, as well as to catch some big customer. We like to see your sales large, but it is well to bear in mind that the stock must be kept in order, and it is necessary and expected that each clerk work to that end.

"Any suggestions for the advancement of the business are always appreciated, and, when expedient, will be acted upon.

"Remember, you may be an employer some day; and try to perform your duties as you would have them performed by clerks under you."

## Push and Pull.

A countryman when asked the old question: "Where did you get that hat?" replied that he got it down to "Push and Pull's." He had mistaken the familiar conjunction lettered upon the store doors for the business sign. Notwithstanding the countryman's mistake, the sign was all right, and should not only be posted upon the door, but pasted in the hat of every business man, and every other man who hopes to succeed. Push and pull is the order of the day, and it is a watchword good enough for any man. Without push none can succeed. The easy going, careless, lack a daisical mortal will get left in the race; the indolent shiftless, thriftless, lazy man will remain far behind, and can never hope to "get there" without push and pull. Push to keep the best selected stock if you are a merchant. Pull that old rubbish down from your shelves, and push your goods you would sell to the front. Push your customers, and push your trade by judicious advertising. Push your accounts to a close collection, and push dead debts to a speedy settlement, or else push them out of the way to make room for better customers. Push all the push cart paddlers out of your neighborhood, who are cutting an inroad upon your business. Push the cobwebs away from your storeroom, and push all decaying garbage into the scavenger's cart. Push your utmost to promptly serve and please your customers. Then pull yours together to pull in trade. Pull every string to pay your bill promptly, and finally, brethren, with all your pushing and pulling, don't push one another, but organize and pull together. Push and pull is a good firm to do business with.—*Herald of Commerce*.

## Sources of Natural Gas.

The *American Manufacturer* says: "A Russian who claims to have made a thorough investigation of the source of natural gas advances the theory that the gas is the product of the salt water, which is found in that locality from 1,200 to 1,500 below the surface of the earth, coming in contact with the metallic carbides in the earth's interior. He has partly proved it by subjecting the salt water to the conditions, and producing a gas which could not be distinguished from the natural article. He also subjected this gas to the conditions of a further development of this theory, and produced oil similar to the oil found in the gas regions. If this theory is correct, we shall continue to have natural gas as long as the earth has heat and the salt seas remain."

## British Columbia Brief Business Notes.

Hull Bros., butchers, Nanaimo, reported sold out to W. Patterson & Son.

E. J. Faylor & Co. have disposed of their retail fish business to Tyson & Co.

It is reported that the Victoria Electric Railway and Lighting Co., have been advised that their £100,000 five per cent. debentures have all been taken. The prospectus states that the debentures are for £10 each and were put on the market at £39 10s, redeemable in thirty-nine years. The loan is required for the redemption of the current debt, \$215,000; to add to the rolling stock, increase the trackage, and extend the plant for lighting and power purposes.

The monthly freight and shipping report issued by R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd., Victoria, in reviewing the business of January says: Since the beginning of the year business has been quiet; still in the freight market rates have been very steady and the tendency has been, if anything, upward. An advance of 2s. 6d per ton has been established from San Francisco for grain, while from the northern ports inquiry has been fairly active, at slightly higher figures than have ruled lately. The demand for lumber being on a very limited scale, charters are not many; the vessels are small and nearly all go coastwise. Freights, however, rule remarkably firm, and suitable vessels for some directions, notably China, are scarce. Final figures of the salmon pack of British Columbia are now available. These show that the quantity put up during the season of 1893 was 590,229 cases, of which about three fourths were supplied by the Fraser river. The shipments to England are in very much the same proportion, while the remainder has been mainly disposed of in Canada and Australia leaving a stock of only about 8,000 cases to be carried over to next season.

The *Colonist* says—"The recent depression in business is slowly disappearing, and as a result retailers are now not only finding better sale for their goods but are making satisfactory collections. Importations have been heavy during the past week, the market having within the last few days been replenished with Australian fruits, meat, butter, etc., California vegetables and dairy produce, and Prince Edward Island meats. For the last mentioned there is big demand, due no doubt to its being a novelty here. The meats, including poultry, mutton and beef, come here frozen, and sell at a low figure, giving good satisfaction. From Australia no fresh mutton came by the last steamer. The canned article is meeting with favor wherever it is used, and will probably be in big demand shortly. It is especially well adapted for use on sailing vessels, as it is always fresh and ready for the table. The grain market, although fluctuating elsewhere, is steady here.

Republican Representative Chickering, of New York, has introduced a bill in the house of representatives at Washington to amend the act of July, 1892 regarding reciprocal relations with Canada. The purpose of the measure is to give the president power to cancel the bonding privileges now enjoyed by Canadian railways in the event of the Canadian Government imposing discriminatory laws on American vessels passing through Canadian canals. The amendment is not likely to be ever needed.

A convention of the Dominion Grange Association convened at Toronto on Feb. 22. There was a warm discussion on the recommendation of the committee on agriculture that the government should do something to relieve the great financial depression now being felt by the farmer. It was argued that the government should change their fiscal policy and prevent so much money going out of the country for interest on loans. This sum was estimated at \$9,000,000 per annum, and several members advocated a new issue of Dominion notes.

**Toronto Grocery Market.**

Sugars, Syrups and Molasses.—Sugars—Granulated, 43c; Paris lumps, boxes, 53 to 57c; extra good, bbls, 53c; powdered, bbls, 5 to 53c; refined, dark to bright, 33 to 34c; and brights, 34 to 44c. Syrups, per imperial gal. of 14 lbs—Dark, 22 to 26c; medium, 23 to 32c; bright, 32 to 35c; extra bright, 36 to 38c; extra, very bright, 40 to 43c; special brights, 45 to 50c. Molasses—West India, bbls, 23 to 35c; New Orleans, open kettle, 45 to 55c; centrifugal, 30 to 40c; inferior low grades, 23 to 25c per gallon.

Teas and Coffees—The demand for teas continues much on the same lines. Medium Japans, Ceylons and Indias are most in request. Coffees are steady and in moderate demand. Local prices are: Green Rios, 22 to 23c. Roasted coffees—Rio, pure, 25; choice, 26; fancy, 26½; extras, 27c; Maracibo, 60c; Jamaicas, 28c; Javas 31½c for imperial; Java, old Government, 32½ to 34½c; private growth standard Java, 36c; Mochas, pure, 33c; genuine Arabian Mochas, 36c.

Dried Fruits—Valencia raisins have been active, and are quoted at an advance of from ¼ to ½c per lb for the week. A sale of 50 boxes of layers was made to-day at 6½c, which is about ¼c from values ruling a week ago. Prunes are also in good demand owing to the scarcity of dried apples. Good values are shown in prunes, but prices are very steady, and are not likely to reach any lower level during the season. Quotations are:—Raisins—Valencia, 4½c for off stalk; 5½c for fine off stalk; 6 to 6½c for selected; layers, new crop, 6½c; Sultanas, old, 4½ to 5½c; new 6 to 8½c; London layers, old \$1.25 per 22-lb box, and new, \$2.25 per 22 lb box; black baskets, new, \$3.25 to 3 10; blue baskets, new, \$4 00 a box; extra desserts, \$1 per box; quarter flats, \$1.25 per box; extra dessert quarter flats, \$1.50; prunes, fine new Bordeaux, 5 to 6c. Bosnia, 5½ to 6½c. Figs—Natural, in 55 lb bags, 4½ to 6c; Elemes figs 12 lb boxes, 9 to 14c; filberts, 9 to 10c. Shelled Jordan almonds, 45 to 50c per pound; shelled Valencia almonds 25 to 28c per pound; Tarragona almonds, 13 to 14c per pound walnuts, 11 to 14c. Peel—Orange, 16½ to 18c per pound; citron 20 to 24c; and lemon, 13 to 16c. Marbot walnuts, 11 to 12c; Bordeaux walnuts 8 to 9c; Hallowee dates 5½ to 6c; evaporated California nectarines, 13c; peaches, 13½c; apricots, 17c and pears, 13c. Panarita currants, 3c.

Canned Goods—The demand for canned fish is increasing. Values steady and unchanged. Fruits are dull and steady. In vegetables the talk of higher quotations is still heard. There was a rumor on the street to-day to the effect that the individual packers had withdrawn offerings from the market and would hereafter sell through a committee. This, however, is not confirmed, though it understood that some such move is on foot. Quotations are: Fish—Salmon, 1's tall, \$1.25 to 1.40; and flats, horseshoe, \$1.50; lob-tail, imperial crown flats, \$2.50; mackerel, \$1; sanna haddie, \$1.35 to 1.50; sardines, French 1's, 9½ to 13c; sardines, French 1's, 16 to 23c; sardines, American 1's, 5½ to 8c; sardines, American 1's, 9 to 12c. Fruit and vegetables—Tomatoes, 3's, 85 to 90c; corn, 3's, 80 to 90c; peas, 2's, 80c to \$1.45; beans 85 to 95c; pumpkins, 80 to 95c; strawberries and raspberries 2's, \$1.75 to 2 10; apples, gala, \$2.25; 3's 95c to \$1; peaches, 2's, \$1.80 to 2; peaches, 3's, \$2.90 to 3; plums, 2's, \$1.65 to 1.75; 3's, \$2.60 to 2.85; pears, 2's, \$1.45 to 1.80; 3's, \$2.60 to 2.75.

Rice and Spices—Rice—Bags, 3½ to 3¾c; do., off grades, \$3.15 to 3 25; do, Patna, 4½ to 5½c; do., Japan, 4½ to 5½c; sago, 4½ to 5c; tapioca, 4½ to 5½c; whole pepper, black, 1½ to 16c; do., white, 15 to 25c, ginger, Jamaica, 28c, Cochio, 20 to 23c; cloves, \$1 to 20c; allspice, 10 to 13c; nutmeg, 50c to \$1 10; cream of tartar, 28 to 35c; domestic vermicelli and macaroni, 7½ to 9; French 10 to 12½c, and Italian, 13 to 15c.—Empire, Feb. 16.



**The Popular Route**

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**Montreal,  
Toronto,  
New York**

And all Points in the East.

TO

**Vancouver,  
Victoria, Tacoma,  
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San Francisco**

And all Pacific Coast Points.

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

**NORTHERN  
PACIFIC R.R.**

**TIME CARD.**

Taking effect on Monday, November 20, 1893.

Read Up.				Read Down.			
North Bound				South Bound			
Freight No. 163 Daily.	St. Paul Ex. Press No. 107 Daily.	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.	St. Paul Ex. Press No. 108 Daily.	Freight No. 164 Daily.	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.
1.20p	4.00p	0	Winnipeg	12.10p	5.30	0	Winnipeg
1.05p	3.40p	8	Portage Junction	12.27p	5.47a	8	Portage Junction
12.30p	3.34p	9	St. Norbert	12.41p	6.07a	9	St. Norbert
12.10p	3.19p	15	Cartier	12.63p	6.25a	15	Cartier
11.37.	3.00p	23	St. Agathe	1.12p	6.51a	23	St. Agathe
11.22a	2.51p	27	Union Point	1.20p	7.02a	27	Union Point
10.00a	2.35p	32	Silver Plains	1.32p	7.19a	32	Silver Plains
10.27a	2.20p	40	Morris	1.50p	7.45a	40	Morris
10.01a	2.05p	48	St. Jean	2.05p	8.25a	48	St. Jean
9.23a	1.46p	56	Letellier	2.27p	9.13a	56	Letellier
8.00a	1.20p	65	Emerson	2.50p	10.15a	65	Emerson
7.04	1.10p	63	Pembina	3.00p	11.16a	63	Pembina
11.05p	9.15a	168	Grand Forks	6.40p	8.25p	168	Grand Forks
1.30p	5.25a	223	Winnipeg Junction	10.50p	1.23p	223	Winnipeg Junction
	3.45p	463	Duluth	7.55a		463	Duluth
	8.30p	470	Minneapolis	7.05a		470	Minneapolis
	8.00p	481	St. Paul	7.35a		481	St. Paul
	10.30p	633	Chicago	9.35p		633	Chicago

**MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.**

East Bound.				West Bound.			
Ex. No. 130 Mon, Wed. & Fri.	Ex. No. 123 Tues, Thur. & Sat.	Miles from Morris.	STATIONS.	Ex. No. 127 Mon, Wed. & Fri.	Ex. No. 129 Tues, Thur. & Sat.	Miles from Morris.	STATIONS.
1.20p	4.00p	0	Winnipeg	12.15p	5.30p	0	Winnipeg
7.50p	1.45p	0	Morris	2.25p	8.00a	0	Morris
6.53p	1.25p	10	Low Farm	2.49p	8.42a	10	Low Farm
5.49p	12.27p	21	Myrtle	3.17p	9.27a	21	Myrtle
5.23p	12.07p	25	Roland	3.28p	9.45a	25	Roland
4.39p	12.29p	33	Rosebank	3.47p	10.15a	33	Rosebank
3.59p	11.55a	38	Miami	4.03p	10.40a	38	Miami
3.14p	11.35a	49	Deerwood	4.20p	11.28a	49	Deerwood
2.51p	11.20a	54	Aitmont	4.39p	12.05p	54	Aitmont
2.15p	11.02a	62	Somerset	4.59p	12.45p	62	Somerset
1.47p	10.47a	68	Swan Lake	5.15p	1.17p	68	Swan Lake
1.10p	10.35a	73	Indian Springs	5.30p	1.50p	73	Indian Springs
12.57p	10.23a	79	Maricapolis	5.42p	2.13p	79	Maricapolis
12.27p	10.07a	83	Greenway	5.58p	2.50p	83	Greenway
11.57a	9.52a	92	Baldur	6.15p	3.29p	92	Baldur
11.12a	9.31a	102	Belmont	7.00p	4.13p	102	Belmont
10.37a	9.14a	109	Hilton	7.18p	4.63p	109	Hilton
10.13a	8.57a	117	Ashdown	7.35p	5.23p	117	Ashdown
9.48a	8.50a	120	Wawanesa	7.44p	5.47p	120	Wawanesa
9.33a	8.41a	123	Elliots	7.55p	6.07p	123	Elliots
9.05a	8.20a	127	Routhwaite	8.03p	6.37p	127	Routhwaite
8.28a	8.02a	136	Martinville	8.27p	7.13p	136	Martinville
7.50a	7.50a	145	Brandon	8.45p	8.00p	145	Brandon

Number 127 stops at Baldur for meals.

**PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.**

East Bound.			W. End		
Read Up Mixed No. 144.	Mis. Trm. Winn. per.	STATIONS.	Read Down Mixed No. 143.	M. W. & F.	STATIONS.
6.30 p.m.	0	Winnipeg	9.00 a.m.		Winnipeg
5.15 p.m.	3.0	Portage Junction	9.16 a.m.		Portage Junction
4.43 a.m.	11.6	St. Charles	9.44 a.m.		St. Charles
4.20 a.m.	13.5	Headings	9.54 a.m.		Headings
4.07 a.m.	21.0	White Plains	10.17 a.m.		White Plains
3.15 a.m.	35.2	Eustace	11.05 a.m.		Eustace
2.43 a.m.	42.1	Oakville	11.30 a.m.		Oakville
1.45 a.m.	65.6	Portage la Prairie	12.30 p.m.		Portage la Prairie

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

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