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Accounts of Merchants, Traders, Manufacturers, Cor-  
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**THE CANADA JUTE Co., Ltd.** - Montreal  
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Special attention given to

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Is now Open for Business

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

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## Mackenzie, Powis & Co.,

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Two cars Crosse & Blackwell's goods comprising  
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Two cars Salmon consisting of the well  
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500 Sacks new crop polished Japan Rice—  
 direct from Japan.

New Season CHINA TEAS, Excep-  
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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, JANUARY 9, 1893.

## Origin of Fyfe Wheat.

Two weeks ago THE COMMERCIAL published a clipping from the *Elevator and Grain Trade*, a Chicago journal, which placed the origin of Fyfe wheat in Manitoba, about 1858. In the following issue of THE COMMERCIAL—last week—a letter was published from Robert Elliot & Co., of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, claiming that this famous wheat was first grown in Wisconsin, a few years earlier than the date fixed of its alleged origin in Manitoba. THE COMMERCIAL has now received a letter from Geo. E. Bower, of Vancouver, British Columbia, who says that both these accounts as to the origin of the wheat are "away off." Mr. Bower says: "The account of its origin as given, is altogether wrong. If you will write to James Fyfe, Otonabee, Ontario, or Dr. Jas. Fyfe, of Peterboro. (descendants of the original grower) you will receive a very interesting account of its true origin, that will, I am sure, be of great interest to your readers in Manitoba where it is so widely grown."

THE COMMERCIAL was aware of the fact that the origin of red Fyfe wheat was credited to a man by the name of Fyfe, of Ontario, and we merely published the item from the Chicago paper as a matter of news, and with the expectation that it would draw forth a reply. The parties referred to by Mr. Bower have been communicated with.

## Production of Gold in 1891.

Year by year the gold production of the world is increasing, and the results for 1891 were the largest on record. In round numbers the production for the last five years was as follows: "1887, 5,097,600 ounces; 1888, 5,251,000 ounces; 1889, 5,641,000 ounces; 1890, 5,586,000 ounces, and 1891, 6,033,000 ounces. For the first time in many years there was a slight set-back in 1890. A noticeable feature of recent years has been the development of the

Witwatersrand gold fields. The production of these fields has been as follows: 1887, 31,397 ounces; 1888, 230,917 ounces; 1889, 379,733 ounces; 1890, 491,805 ounces, and 1891, 729,213 ounces. Adding in 1891 the output of other Transvaal gold fields, which amounted to about 107,000 ounces, the total production of the Transvaal for 1891 reaches 836,250 ounces. For the current year it is expected that the production will quite reach 1,250,000 ounces. In 1888 the Transvaal only produced 4 per cent of the world's yield, but in 1891 the proportion had risen to 13 per cent, and this year it is tolerably certain to reach 21 per cent. The following was the production in 1890 for the countries named: United States, about 1,586,599 ounces; Australia, 1,469,200, and Russia, 1,019,000. As the return for these countries has not altered to any large extent, the Transvaal will probably take the third place for the current year, and very likely the second place in 1893. Mining in the Transvaal has not yet reached its culminating point, as new mines are being constantly opened, and old ones still further developed.

## Feeding Wheat in England.

This year's English wheat does not improve in quality, and the price obtainable for it (25s to 29s), is so low that farmers are using an unusually large percentage of it for cattle feeding; although in the opinion of practical cattle breeders there is a limit in this direction beyond which is unwise to go, no matter how cheap wheat is; the chief breadstuff, in fact, is considered by many practical men as the reverse of a good cattle food.—*Beerbohm.*

## Gloves.

The clove of commerce is the dried unexpanded flower of a beautiful aromatic green tree, supposed to have been originally produced exclusively on the Moluccas or Clove Islands, but now largely cultivated on all the neighboring islands, also in Penang, Zanzibar and the West Indies. In Zanzibar and other ports on the east coast of Africa, the flower buds are gathered as soon as they have lost their green color and turned red. They are dried by exposure to the sun. Thus without further process they acquire the brown color which we see.

The finest cloves come from Penang and contain large yellow heads, with thick bodies full of oil. The clove tree usually begins to yield at the age of six years and bears semi-annual crops—in June and December. The average crop of the clove tree may be estimated at about five pounds, though the quantity varies in different years, localities and species.

## Insurance Dividends.

Too often a struggling business man pays life insurance premiums with a grudge, and a hazy idea, that he is putting money in a rat hole; and indeed with some of the new wild schemes of mutual insurance he is doing that. It is different with a good company, especially when dividends on a policy begin to accrue.

As an instance of this the publisher of this journal received a few days ago a voucher for \$94.80, a five years division of profits on a \$2,000 ordinary life policy in the Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York. This amount would pay nearly a year and a half of premiums, and is a shade better than a savings bank rate of interest on all the monies paid by the insurer, while the \$2,000 in case of death stands intact. Investments of that kind are good ones for a business man to make.

## Cassia Buds.

Cassia buds are the dried unripe fruit of Canton Cassia. They have some resemblance to cloves, but are smaller and of darker color, and have the taste and flavor of the cassia bark.

## A New Alloy, Manganine.

The name of manganine has been given to a new alloy brought forward in Germany as a material of great resisting power, and which consists of copper, nickel and manganese. The specific resistance of this article is given as forty two microhm centimetres; that is higher even than that of nickelene, which has hitherto passed as the best resisting metal. Another advantage of manganine is its behavior under variations of heat, the resistance, it is claimed, being affected only in a minute degree by high temperatures; on this account it is adapted to the manufacture of measuring instruments and of electrical apparatus in general, those which are required to vary their resistance by a slight degree as possible under different degrees of heat. A farther interesting fact is mentioned, namely, that while other metals increase their resistance by the raising of the temperature, that of manganine is diminished.

## Condiments and Spices.

Of all spices mustard is the most subject to fraud the possibilities of adulteration without detection being great; and it is frequently a legend in deference of this practice that pure mustard cannot be eaten. Pure mustard is not a strong heavy yellow, but of a whitish tinge. This is an easy test of purity. Moisten a small piece of common washing soda; rub it well on a spot on of the mustard, if the mustard takes a reddish color, it is adulterated.

CUSTOMER—"What is the matter with that cheese?"

GROCEER (quietly)—"Nothing serious, as I can perceive."

CUSTOMER—"But surely there is. It seems to be alive with maggots."

GROCEER (much relieved)—"Is that all? Then it is all right; for as long as there is life there is hope."

The Wholesale Grocers Association of Montreal held their annual meeting on Dec. 16, at which the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Geo. Childs, President; Chas. P. Herbert, Vice-President, W. F. C., Treasurer. Directors: Chas. Chaput, W. W. Lockerby, and J. C. Rose. Committee of Arbitration: Geo. Forbes, Wm. Kinloch, H. Laporte, and H. H. Regan.

The Winnipeg market fee will this month exceed those of any previous month since there has been a market inspector in Winnipeg. Nearly \$400 has been collected to date. Is it not time Winnipeg should have a free market?

LEATHER is so cheap in the United States says the shoe and leather-reporter, that a good button boot can be made solid throughout at 95c and \$1, and less. The consumer secures more value than ever in the modern medium-priced shoes; genuine materials are put into everything except such low-priced shoes that it is impossible to make them of actual leather.

A rumor has been circulated to some extent that Gordon, Mackay & Co., wholesale dry goods, Toronto, contemplate winding up business. This has probably occurred through the liquidation of a Montreal firm bearing a somewhat similar name, but in no way connected with the Toronto house. Gordon, Mackay & Co. is one of the most prosperous firms in Canada. They announce by circular that they have no intention whatever of retiring, but will continue to prosecute business as energetically as in the past.

By a simple system of registered numbers Messrs Tuckett & Son can tell which of their workmen manipulated any particular plug of their "Myrtle Navy" tobacco, if the caddy which contained it is known. Should any imperfection be found in any plug, therefore, they can at once single out the workman—from among their 400 hands—who is responsible for it. This system works so thoroughly that the complaints do not average one for every 200,000 plugs turned out.

**SPRING TRADE, 1893.**  
**HEADQUARTERS FOR**

Lacrosse, Baseball, Cricket, Tennis, Croquette, Express Wagons, Velocipedes, Tricycles, Fishing Tackle, Air Rifles.

**"PHENIX BRAND"**

- HOLLOW COLORED AND GREY -

**RUBBER BALLS**

A full line of Fancy Goods, Druggists and Tobacconists Sundries carried in stock the year round.

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TORONTO AND MONTREAL.

Represented in Manitoba & British Columbia by MR. W. S. CRONE,

**IMPORTANT TO THE TRADE!**

JAS. COOPER.

J. C. SMITH

**Glover & Brais,**

WHOLESALE

**MEN'S -:- FURNISHINGS.**

MONTREAL.

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

GLOVER & BRAIS.

**Cooper & Smith,**

MANUFACTURERS,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

**BOOTS AND SHOES!!**

36, 38 & 40 FRONT ST. WEST

**TORONTO.**

**THE WINNIPEG JEWELLERY CO.**

WHOLESALE ONLY.

Solid Gold and Rolled Plate -:-

-:- Emblem Pins and Charms.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, OPTICAL GOODS AND JEWELLERS FINDINGS.

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Manufacturers' Agents and Importers of

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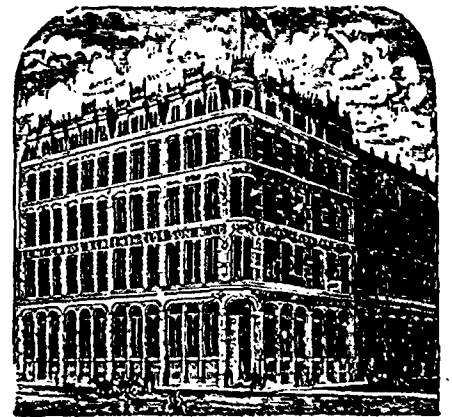
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# The Commercial

WINNIPEG, JANUARY 9, 1893.

## RAMBLING THOUGHTS.

Recently THE COMMERCIAL referred to the severe depression felt by the farmers of Great Britain on account of the unprecedentedly low prices of cereals. Though the effect of these low prices is not so keenly felt in the prairie grain country of Western Canada as it is in some other parts, yet it is felt quite severely. A great many of our settlers have been but a short time in the country—from a year upward—and they have not become thoroughly established here yet. Many of our settlers come in with but limited means, and it requires a few years, under favorable circumstances, to place them in a position to stand a season of adversity without some inconvenience, if not privation. That the past year has been a trying one to many of our farmers, there is no denying. There are of course a great many among those who have been some years in the country, who are in such a position of independence that they are not dependent upon the returns from a single season. The large number of Manitoba farmers who can afford to spend their holidays in a visit to their old homes in Eastern Canada, indicates that there are many so well to do that they need deny themselves nothing in reason, notwithstanding the low prices realized for their crop.

The year 1892, while one of rapid progress in some directions, cannot be regarded as a fairly satisfactory one, owing to the low price of cereals, as referred to above. Immigration has been much larger than in previous years, and a good class of settlers have come in to occupy our fruitful lands. Another indication of progress is the vastly increased quantity of land sold to new settlers, by the Canadian Pacific railway and other large land holders. Returns of immigration and land sales will be found on another page of this number of THE COMMERCIAL, and they may be consulted to show the prosperity enjoyed in this direction. New railways have been built, new industries established, and other signs of progress are apparent. But for all this, the year has not been a prosperous one for the farmers as a whole, and as agriculture is the basis of all progress, we must conclude that the year has not been a satisfactory one for the country at large. Again we are brought to consider the immediate cause, namely; the low price of cereals. The crops, in point of yield, have hardly been up to expectations, and a rather light crop coming in a year of low prices, is certain to be felt. This year the price of cereals has ruled so remarkably low, that the farmers have had very little return for their year's work.

A time of depression is sure to bring with it more or less agitation. People become restless, and cast about for excuses, we may call it, for the trouble. Many remarkable theories are likely to be put forward, as a cause of the depression, or as a means of cure. A reason of depression is the harvest time of the professional agitator. He will find many ready to

listen eagerly to his voice, and take up with his doctrines. In times of general prosperity, it is difficult to arouse people to protest against the heaviest artificial burdens which may be placed upon them. They will endure hindrances to progress for years without a murmur and will wait until a time of depression comes to demand a change.

Western Canada offers many advantages as a home for agricultural settlers, but we labor under a few drawbacks, the most severe, however, of which are capable of removal or mitigation, some being largely artificial. In this time of low prices for what we have to sell, these disadvantages will come more prominently to view. Considering the depression which is felt by many farmers in Manitoba, in consequence of the low price of cereals, there is really less agitation than might be expected. A number of letters from farmers have been appearing in the press of the province, in which some wise and some foolish things are said, bearing upon the present situation. Beyond this, however, no agitation has yet sprung up, though Manitoba people get the name abroad of being great agitators.

While an agitation of a boisterous nature is not desirable, there are certain lessons to be learned from the present situation, which should set our people thinking, with a view to correcting any drawbacks and burdens of a moveable nature, and improving our prospects for the future. If some of the existing evil conditions are corrected as a result of the depression, it will not have come in vain. One evil that stands out prominently is credit. Farmers buy altogether too freely on credit. This is one cause of a great many of the difficulties in which many farmers find themselves. It has ruined many. Some who would have succeeded had they been unable to obtain credit, have been overwhelmed with debt. The desire to get ahead fast and operate on a large scale, has induced many farmers to go into debt extensively for implements, etc., upon which they have been obliged to pay extravagant interests, which few ordinary mercantile businesses would stand. They have gone so deeply into debt, that in a time of depression they are driven to sore straits. Many a farmer can date his trouble to too free purchases on credit, in the expectancy of a continually prosperous future.

Tariff taxation is another artificial burden, which in this time of agricultural depression, lumes up as a monster which is sapping the earnings of the people. It has been with us for years, but its presence has seldom been so forcibly brought to view as at present. The farmers of Canada suffer from tariff taxation, and they apparently suffer willingly. They could remove the load if they chose to do so, but they simply do not so choose.

The geographical position of Manitoba and the Territories causes a drawback in the heavy freight rates upon our exports and imports. This is a drawback which is not removable, though we hope and believe its intensity will be considerably mitigated in the future. We cannot ship out our surplus products and bring in necessary merchandise for consumption, without paying freights thereon, and we can only hope for a continued reduction of rates, as has been the experience of the past, as the railway

facilities of the country become more complete. At present, the low price of cereals abroad makes the freight rate appear a greater burden than previously, and certainly the rate upon grain does seem high, when compared with the price received by the farmer. The cost of sending wheat, oats, barley, etc. from Manitoba to an ocean port, which varies from 54 to 59 cents per 100 pounds, according to the point of shipment, is overwhelming when compared with the price received by the farmer for the grain. At present values of cereals in export markets, the rate is practically prohibitory on all grains but wheat, and the margin to the farmer must be small indeed upon the latter. If the present low price of cereals should continue for a few years, a sharp reduction in freights will be absolutely necessary.

In practical agriculture THE COMMERCIAL does not profess to be an authority; but there is a commercial side to farming which is apparent to those not engaged in the calling. We have stated that the export of coarse and low grade grains is prohibited—we mean on a paying basis to the grower—by the freight rates and low prices abroad. There is a way, however, of turning such grain to good account, and that is to feed it to stock. Yet in the face of the abundance of cheap grain, a large number of cattle are marketed in a half prepared condition. This is a great loss to the farmer. With feed grains so cheap, the best return to the farmer from his stock should be in the fattening process, yet a large number of animals are marketed in a lean condition.

## BRANDED "MANITOBA" FLOUR.

The placing of flour ground in Ontario mills upon the market as Manitoba flour, is quite a serious matter for western millers in these days of unprecedentedly low flour prices. Ontario millers are getting their wheat proportionately cheaper than Manitoba millers. The eastern millers are buying wheat at their mills at a price only about 10 to 12 cents per bushel lower than prices in Manitoba. When the freight rate from Manitoba points to eastern markets is added to the Manitoba product, there is a large balance in favor of the eastern miller. Manitoba flour, on account of its superior quality, however, commands a higher price than that manufactured from eastern wheats, and on this account western millers are able to dispose of their product in eastern markets. Manitoba flour will therefore sell in the market with Ontario flour, on its merit; but when the latter is put up and branded as Manitoba flour, the competition is placed upon an unfair basis. THE COMMERCIAL is informed that some flour dealers furnish sacks to eastern mills, which are branded as Manitoba flour. Of course there are eastern millers of established reputation, who grind Manitoba wheat for mixing; but there is no doubt considerable flour sold from unknown mills, and branded Manitoba, in the manufacture of which no Manitoba wheat whatever has been used. This is not only an unfair competition for western millers, but it also injures the general trade in Manitoba flour by giving a false impression as to the quality of the latter. The question is at present in the hands of the Winnipeg board of trade, with a view to securing a remedy, if possible, though this will be a difficult matter to do.



## CONSOLIDATING RAILWAY INTERESTS

The tendency of the times to reduce expenses and competition, by a process of amalgamation, is very evident in the railway interests, as well as in the manufacturing industries. The *COMMERCIAL* notices by the recent report of the Inter-state Commerce Committee, that there are fewer railway corporations in the United States than there were two years ago. For the year ended June 30th last, the report shows that no less than 92 roads, representing a mileage of 10,116 miles, disappeared during the year. This means that they were absorbed by or amalgamated with other companies. The further tendency to consolidate the railway interests is shown by the large amount of business controlled by a few roads. In a total of 1,735 railway corporations, 42 companies alone control about one-half of the entire mileage of the country. It is further shown that 80 companies receive 82.09 per cent. of the amount paid by the public for railway service. These 80 companies carried 67,008,148,436 tons of freight one mile, out of a total of 81,073,781,121 tons carried by all the roads. In proportion to the number of roads, the great bulk of the railway business of the United States seems to be done by a comparatively few companies. The tendency to consolidate the railway interests, notwithstanding the public desire for railway competition, is steadily making progress. Advanced thinkers in a certain direction may deduce from this that the preparation for the state control of the railways is gradually but inadvertently being worked out. At any rate, by the time the railway companies are all merged in a half dozen or so corporations, it would probably be an easier matter for the state to step in and take the management of them.

## CHEAP WATER TRANSPORTATION.

Ocean freights have been very low lately as has been shown in recent numbers of *THE COMMERCIAL*. It costs more to carry wheat from some parts of England to Mark Lane, than it does to bring the grain from America, Russia or India. This of course includes the ocean freights in the latter case only, as against the railway haul from the more remote parts of England to London. This serves to show the great advantage of water transportation over railway carriage, the grain being carried thousands of miles by water about as cheaply as it is taken by rail hundreds of miles in England. These low ocean rates increase competition for the British farmers, but they give the British consumer cheap bread. Of course the great bulk of the wheat shipped from America, Russia, India, etc., has to pay freight on a railway haul before an ocean port is reached, so that the ocean rate does not represent the total cost of freight upon the grain in order to get it to a British port. The rate on grain from Atlantic ports to England—about 2 shillings per quarter, or 6 cents per bushel, seems low enough. Even from Pacific coast ports of this continent, which necessitates the exceedingly lengthy voyage around Cape Horn, almost circumnavigating a continent and crossing an ocean to boot, the rate is only about 7

shillings per quarter, or 21 cents per bushel—just equal to the freight by rail on 100 pounds of wheat the comparatively trifling distance from Winnipeg to Lake Superior. Thus the wheat grower in California can send his wheat to England at a less cost than the Manitoba grower can send it to Montreal, by several cents per bushel, barring of course the freight the Californian grower may have to pay to get his wheat to an ocean port. From Bombay to London the freight is equal to about 9 cents per bushel.

Here in the west we have a practical knowledge of the value of water transportation, in the reduced freight rates during the season of navigation on the lakes, imperfect even as is this system of water communication. To the improvement of the St. Lawrence route we must largely look, for the cheapening of transportation to and from the west in the future, and *THE COMMERCIAL* believes the day will surely come, when grain will be carried through from the head of Lake Superior to tide water, at surprisingly low rates. The fact that wheat has been carried by water from Chicago to Buffalo for 1 cent per bushel, indicates what may be done by the further improvement of the more difficult channels and passages between Lake Superior and the ocean.

## MANITOBA WHEAT FOR MACARONI.

The manufacture of macaroni is an industry which might be carried on to good advantage in this part of Canada. Macaroni is manufactured from wheat, but only a particular class of wheat is suitable for the purpose, and our northern wheat should possess the required properties to a remarkable degree. Macaroni is made more largely in Italy than anywhere else, and also largely in France, and on this account some may suppose that it requires a soft southern wheat to make macaroni. The fact is, exactly the opposite is the case. The Italian and French manufacturers bring their wheat from a province in Russia, which produces a very hard and flinty wheat. The flintier the wheat, the better the quality of macaroni produced. We should be able to produce a wheat here which would excel even the Russian wheats in these properties.

Large quantities of macaroni are consumed in various parts of the world, and the industry is an important one. It would, therefore, seem worth while inquiring into the possibilities of establishing a paying macaroni industry here. Manitoba wheat already has a wide reputation, and perhaps, with a little effort, we might be able to secure the same reputation for Manitoba macaroni.

## PROTECTING RASCALS.

Why should dead-beats be protected by law, is a matter that puzzles many. There are various ways in which the law seems to operate as a shield to the dishonest. This is perhaps unavoidable to some extent. In order to protect the honest and the innocent, the law has to be so constructed as to unintentionally provide means of escape for the dishonest and the guilty. Some laws, however, seem to operate more in the interest of the dishonest than of the upright. There is one class of dishonest

persons who are protected, perhaps not by law, but from law, in a way that seems altogether unwarrantable. We refer to the exemption from garnishes enjoyed by civil servants of the Dominion and provincial governments. Mr. Martin, late attorney-general of Manitoba, deserves thanks for abolishing this condition so far as applied to officials of the province. Under his heroic administration of the department in his charge, civil servants of the province were given quickly to understand that they must pay their bills, and a law was passed making all provincial civil servants liable to garnishes. Thus a reproach was removed from the position of an employee of the government. Dominion employees, however, are still exempt from garnish proceedings, and how they abuse this privilege, is disgracefully notorious.

Mr. Magrath, in the territorial legislature at Regina, lately proposed a resolution to the effect that the legislative committee be asked to prepare a bill making employees of the territorial government subject to garnish proceedings. The resolution was adopted, and the principle involved will no doubt be carried into effect. Thus the example set by Manitoba is likely to be adopted at once in the territories. Now, if the Dominion government would just make a move of the same nature, a very disgraceful condition of things would be corrected. Civil servants as a rule receive good salaries, but this does not cause them to always pay their bills. As a class they are afflicted with a good many dishonest ones among their number, who to a certain extent bring reproach upon their associates. Honest employees of the government will not desire special protection to enable them to be dishonest, and dishonest employees should not receive such protection. It is this exemption from prosecution for debt which allows dishonesty to flourish among government employees, and leads to the harsh remarks made against the honesty of civil servants as a class. It is unjust, however, to reproach the honest for the doings of the dead-beats who infest the government offices, and in the interest of the upright employees, as well as the public, the special exemption of civil servants should be removed.

## DEGRADING THE WHEAT STANDARDS.

No. 1 northern Minnesota wheat, which is the standard grade of Minneapolis and Duluth wheat, is selling relatively lower than No. 2 Chicago regular, as will be seen by quotations from week to week in *THE COMMERCIAL*. Chicago No. 2 regular wheat has been selling 8 cents per bushel higher than No. 1 northern at Minneapolis. This is owing to the degrading of the Minnesota standards. Minneapolis and Duluth No. 1 northern is not as good a wheat as Chicago No. 2 regular, by several cents per bushel, notwithstanding the general belief as to the superiority of the northern wheat. It is said that Minneapolis No. 1 northern would only sell as number 3 at Chicago. It is quality and not the name of the grade, which counts, hence the difference in the price.

This will teach a lesson in connection with the grading of Manitoba wheat. There was quite an outcry raised this year that the Mani-

(Continued on page 465)

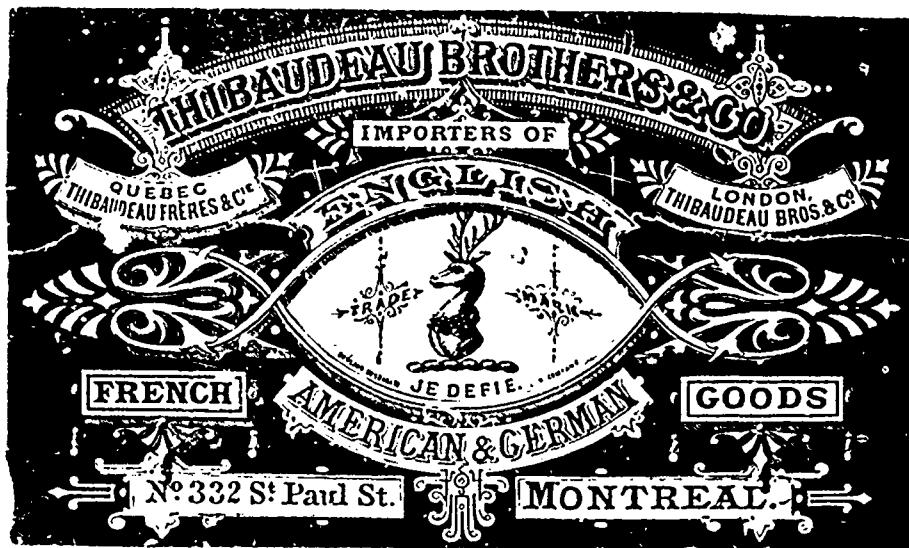
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Fine Ales, Extra Porter and Premium Lager.

Most Extensive Establishment of the kind in Western Canada.

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PROPRIETOR,  
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Highest cash price paid for good Malting Barley.



**CAUTION.**  
EACH PLUG OF THE  
**Myrtle Navy!**

IS MARKED

**T. & B.**

In Bronze Letters.

None Other Genuine.

**W. R. Johnston and Co.**

(Late Livingston, Johnston & Co.)

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will consult their best interests by consigning it to

**WILLIAM GREEN**

GRAIN, FLOUR and FEED. Car Lots. 34 Yonge St., Toronto, Ontario. Opposite Board of Trade. I buy large quantities of flour from Ontario millers and have special advantages for selling them **WHEAT ADVANCE MADE ON CONSIGNMENT.** Specialty of ungraded wheat. Send large samples and quotations.

# CORNELL, SPERA & CO.,

— Importers and Manufacturers of —

# Men's Furnishings,

Hats and Caps, Small Wares, etc.

Are showing the Largest range of Samples and best values,

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They have ever shown

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## BLACK TEA.

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

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

THE TRADE ONLY SUPPLIED.

Perfect Gem Vegetables and Fruits, California Evaporated Fruits,  
New Turkish Prunes, hhd's, bbl's and cases, English Malt Vinegar in  
quarter casks, West India Molasses, New Cheese

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Wholesale Grocers,  
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**BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS,**  
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Represented in Manitoba, Northwest Territories and British Columbia by **ALBERT FRENCH.**

### NEW CURING!

Sugar-cured Hams, Breakfast Bacon,  
Spiced Rolls, Long Clear Barrel Fork  
and Pure Lard now ready for ship-  
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### Try Our Fresh Pork Sausage.

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

**Highest Market Prices.**

ORDERS AND CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

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

## HOGS WANTED

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

## PORK SAUSAGES

W. ALLEN, Pork Packer, Winnipeg.

SAMUEL HOOPER, DEALER IN MONUMENTS, HEAD  
Stones, Mantle Pieces, Grates, Etc. Special designs fur-  
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Streets, Winnipeg.

## THE RATHBUN COMPANY

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

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

ALSO PORTLAND and HYDRAULIC CEMENTS.

**Cor. King and Alexander Sts., Winnipeg.**

TELEPHONE 311.

### HO! IMPROVED Compressed Mince Meat.

Put up in neat paper packages and packed (3)  
three doz in a case. Price per gross net \$13.  
GUARANTEED STRICTLY PURE.

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

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**COMMERCIAL JOB DEPT'**  
Awarded First Prize for Job Printing  
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CORN EXCHANGE

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## C. H. Mahon & Co.

—BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS—

Solid good wearing goods in all lines. Lowest  
Prices.

## Rubbers!

Discount 40, and 5 and 4 off for cash. 5 per  
cent. added for freight.

WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.

WINNIPEG WANTS.

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## BUTTER AND EGGS.

AT HIGHEST MARKET VALUE.

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WINNIPEG, - MAN.

THE CANADA

## SUGAR REFINING CO.

(Limited,) MONTREAL.

MANUFACTURERS OF REFINED SUGARS OF THE WELL-  
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*Redpath*

OF THE HIGHEST QUALITY AND PURITY.

Made by the Latest Processes, and Newest and Best  
Machinery, not surpassed anywhere.

### LUMP SUGAR,

In 50 and 100 lb. boxes.

### "CROWN" Granulated,

Special Brand, the finest which can be made.

### EXTRA GRANULATED,

Very Superior Quality.

### CREAM SUGARS,

(Not dried).

### YELLOW SUGARS,

Of all Grades and Standards.

### SYRUPS,

Of all Grades in Barrels and half Barrels

### SOLE MAKERS,

Of high class Syrups in Tins, 2 lb. and 8 lb. each.

## FURNITURE VARNISH!

EVERY DEALER SHOULD HANDLE

—THE—

"UNICORN,"

Furniture Varnish. It is put up in the handiest tin ever  
invented, easily opened and resealed without waste or  
loss from evaporation. The tins are handsomely labeled.

Put up and sold in cases only. Beautiful show  
card in each case.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

**A. Ramsay & Son, - Montreal**

## DEGRADING THE WHEAT STANDARDS.

(Continued from page 462)

toba standards were too high. It seems to be imagined by some that the difference between a low and a high standard comes out of the farmers. THE COMMERCIAL claimed last fall, at the time the standards were fixed, that any great depreciation in the quality of the standards must be met by a corresponding depreciation in the price of the grade. The grade applied to a lot of wheat cannot alter the quality one iota. If our No. 2 hard were so reduced in quality as to be equal to our present grade of No. 3 hard, No. 2 hard in such case would only be worth No. 3 hard price. It is nonsense to suppose that the farmers would receive relatively the same price for the different grades, if the quality of these grades were materially reduced. The fact that Minneapolis No. 1 northern wheat is now selling lower than Chicago No. 2 regular, amply proves this contention. There has been an agitation in Minnesota, just as there has been in Manitoba, to reduce the quality of the standards of the different grades, with the idea that this would in some way benefit the farmers. Value for value, however, is the unalterable law of trade. Buyers will pay for what they get, and if a No. 1 grade of wheat is only equal in quality to another grade of No. 3, the price will be in the same proportion. The reduction in the Minnesota standards was made owing to these outside influences, the inspection department there being subject more to political than commercial conditions. The price of poor wheat, however, has not been increased by the degrading of the standards so as to take in inferior wheat, as is evident from the fact that the price of No. 1 northern Minneapolis wheat has declined relatively to below the value of the standard Chicago grade of No. 2 regular.

## THE ASSINIBOINE WATER POWER.

When the city of Winnipeg applied to the Dominion Government for legislation enabling the city to utilize the water power on the Assiniboine river here, it will be remembered that the government refused to sanction the construction of any works which would interfere with the navigation of the river. As the Assiniboine has not been navigated since 1882, this seems like a strict proviso. The construction of works necessary to utilize the water power, are not so costly in themselves, but to construct such works and at the same time provide for the navigation of the river, makes the undertaking vastly more expensive, as in the latter case a canal would have to be built to overcome the dam necessary to utilize the power. There are schemes on foot to utilize the Assiniboine for water power at other points besides Winnipeg, particularly at Brandon, and it has been proposed that joint action be taken by the towns and cities along the river to induce the government to declare the river a closed stream so far as navigation is concerned, at least temporarily. This would allow the construction of dams to utilize the water power, without making it necessary to build the expensive canals for navigation purposes, which we may add are not likely to

be of any use. The Assiniboine river, as it stands at present, is of little value as a navigable stream. The water power which it affords at many points along its course, is of far greater value at the moment than the prospective navigable value of the river. We think it only reasonable that the government should agree to the proposal to close the stream for navigable purposes, at least temporarily, and if at some future date the government is prepared to improve the stream, so as to render it really valuable for purposes of navigation, then the necessary canals could be built where water powers have in the meantime been developed. To compel the construction of these canals now, when there is no probability whatever that they will be used for many years, is to impose unnecessary burdens upon progress, and particularly industrial development in Manitoba.

## Grocery Trade Notes.

Many grocers are complaining of dull trade and the inability of collecting accounts due them. This is the old story told every year about Christmas time. Presents must be bought and the grocer, butcher and baker must wait for the money due them. Why not adopt the cash system and remedy this?

Where a grocer makes a mistake is to regard all his competitors with ill-will. In this he is at a disadvantage, as they are more numerous than he is. There is a decided gain in practicing a neighborly "live and let live" policy, no matter what your financial condition might enable you to do.—Retail Grocer Journal.

The art of window dressing is understood by but few grocers, says a contemporary. Take a walk along some of the principal streets, and very few windows of grocery stores are dressed with an eye to the artistic. There is too much sameness, too much lack of judgment in the goods selected to attract and create comment.

There is something in the character of the grocer's boy that we have always admired as we have watched his career, and, when taken into consideration with the many offences that are charged to him, we cannot help smiling at the great responsibilities that are laid upon his young shoulders, but he bears them bravely, and not infrequently makes the very best use of his limited opportunities. A careful investigation into the commercial careers of some of the most successful and enterprising merchants, would reveal the fact that they are indebted for much of their success in life to the hard knocks they received, and the valuable experience they acquired in the humble capacity of a grocer's boy.—Chicago Grocers' Critic.

Goods that are in brisk demand pay the best profit, says a contemporary. Such an accumulate dust, may be marked at a heavy advance on cost, but they are not profit gatherers. Large sales, quick returns, ample profits follow the sale of goods that move briskly. There is an art in making goods, which ordinarily move slowly, go out freely. Some articles sell themselves, but most lines need pushing. Fancy groceries are as of public admiration as a vain person. Why, then, place them out of sight on rear shelves or inconspicuous places? Keep them where people are forced to see them.

How can the worth of a grocery clerk ever be made apparent to the employer unless he (the clerk) be given an opportunity to put his ability into practice. Giving them such an opportunity would often score to the benefit of the grocer, and would instil in the clerks a far greater interest in the affairs of the store. It does not follow that those who have not sufficient capital to engage in business for themselves, that on that account they are not gifted with more executive ability than those possessing such capital. Give the young men a chance to show their worth, and the results

will be mutually beneficial.—Retail Grocers' Journal.

We have no faith in the ultimate success of a grocer who depends upon cutting prices to sell his goods. In nine cases out of ten he will go under in time. Such a man cannot safely be given credit. Neither can credit be given safely to a man who drinks to excess. In these days of keen competition, a man wants a clear head and a steady nerve, and these are not gained by excessive drinking. Another bad falling which makes credit timid is extravagant living. The man who spends money freely and is known to be an extravagant liver, will usually bear watching carefully. Another safe rule to follow is not to trust any man too much. Opinions vary as to how much credit a man is entitled to, but it is safe to say that no man ought to be trusted for more than a quarter, or a third at most, of his visible assets.—Michigan Tradesman.

System is of great importance in these days of multiplied industries and vast combinations of capital. As discipline is in the army, so is system in business. The grocer who has his business well in hand, and, no matter how large and extensive his trade, so well regulated as to be able to attend to it with certainty and despatch, is best calculated to make money. Why? Because he is in a position to know just how he stands, and what effect every move he makes will have. He is best situated to keep watch over his business and thus avoid losses, pilferings, undue accumulations of dead stock and other happenings of like nature. This matter of system is something that should be studied by small dealers just as well as by larger and more extensive concerns. If you are in a small business to day and let trade take care of itself while you sit around and only get yourself in action when you are compelled to by circumstances, the chances are that you will remain just what you are to day—a small dealer. If on the other hand, you show yourself a thorough grocer with the executive element in your make up, you stand excellent chances of securing heavy financial backing that will enable you to do business on a large scale, with consequent monetary improvement. System is always an evidence of industry and thrift.—Ex.

## Toronto Board Banquet.

The board of trade banquet at Toronto on January 5 was an unequalled success. Covers were laid for six hundred and fifty guests and there were not half a dozen seats vacant. H. N. Blain, president of the Toronto board of trade, presided. Among those present were the Governor General, Lieutenant-Governor Kirkpatrick, Sir John Thompson, Hon. A. S. Hardy, Major General Herbert, Hon. Wilfred Laurier, and Hon. Frank Smith.

In responding to the toast of the "Queen and Governor-General," Lord Stanley spoke strongly against annexation and independence, and depreciated the proposal to make the office of governor general elective, as it would result in the creation of a party executive.

Sir John Thompson responded to the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers." He said that serious questions were ahead of them—questions which concerned not only the Cabinet, but the citizens at large; and prominent among these was one which affected their religious belief and consequently was liable to arouse such passions in some of their breasts. But, in dealing with the question, there were two grand safeguards, and these were, first, the tolerance of the people, which he was sure was to be relied upon, and, second, the constitutional action of the government; and he could assure his hearers that the Government would be bound absolutely by the constitution of the country throughout. Turning to the question of trade, Sir John said that he trusted they would follow a policy which would make the people to the south of them the best of neighbors, "but," he added, "please God they shall never be anything else than neigh-

bors." What was that policy to be? It would be well to wait and see what the new Government across the line would do, though they did not of course need to look elsewhere for a policy. The policy of the future might be reciprocity with the States, but if it was it must be upon better terms than were offered to himself and his colleagues eleven months ago when they were asked to forget the ties of the empire and adopt the discredited McKinleyism which the States themselves were about to cast off. He had been asked whether he considered the National Policy perfect. He replied unhesitatingly, no. He knew no tariff system which was perfect, and with the assistance of such bodies as the one he was addressing the government were prepared to adopt the quotation on the toast card and "lop mouldering branches away." Before sitting down the premier touched upon the "destiny" question, remarking that he believed Canada would some day become a complete and perfect nation, not separate from the noble empire to which she belonged but as one of the stoutest, loyalist and grandest bulwarks of the empire.

Sir Oliver Mowat, in response to the toast of the "Legislative Assembly," repudiated the recent statement of Goldwin Smith that the Liberal party was as distinctively American to-day as the Conservative party was anti-American and European. He (Sir Oliver) took this the first opportunity he had had since that utterance to deny emphatically the truth of the statement. Neither party was distinctly American but both were distinctly Canadian, firmly resolved not to give half a continent to America or to anyone else.

Hon. Mr. Foster, replying to the toast of "Agriculture, Manufactures and Commerce," quoted figures to show that Canada had prospered steadily for several years.

Hon. Wilfred Laurier, on rising to speak to the toast of "Our Sister Provinces," received the most cordial reception of any of the speakers. When the applause had subsided Mr. Laurier said that he was a free man in that hall inasmuch as he had not the responsibilities of office upon his shoulders, and he was relieved of the necessity of proving to the people that they were prosperous, a fact they probably would never have suspected if they had not had it so conclusively proven to them. He might be permitted to point out the fact, however, that when the Liberals had been in power, that prosperity had not needed minute demonstration; it had been apparent to the naked eye. Speaking to the toast the honorable gentleman said that the sister provinces were a family of pretty well behaved girls. The people of Quebec with the people of Ontario were one in the one central idea that they were all Canadians first, last and all time.

One of the last speakers was President Van Horne, of the C. P. R., who spoke to the toast of "Our Railway and Shipping Interests." He said that a fast Atlantic line had to come and that it would add ten per cent to the value of the exported produce of the Dominion.

### How To Keep Track of New Goods.

There is nothing that sells so well as something that is brand new in the market, and especially is this true of the smaller articles usually found in the hardware, as well as other lines. Take for instance a new make of pocket-knife or an old make in a new style, or any small article, and when it is first put on the market it sells much more rapidly than it will later on. This does not, of course, apply to the old staple articles and necessities in the hardware line, which are governed by the irrevocable law of demand and supply, but in light semi-useful and semi-ornamental productions that usually come with the season as a sort of side line, though carried by the regular hardware jobber. Then there are new articles that are strictly useful and not at all ornamental that would sell on sight were they properly presented by the dealer for the inspection of the consumer. It is to be presumed that every

successful dealer takes his trade paper and that he reads it. If he does this he will miss few new productions, for anything that is new is promptly heralded through the columns of the trade journal in some form. The patent reports printed each week may be the place where the new article is first read of by the dealer. He can put it down in a memorandum book, kept especially for that purpose, and watch for it when it is put upon the market. In majority of cases the maker is quick to advertise a new article, or an improvement in the old, in order that its existence may become known, and the trade paper is ever on the alert to herald to the world the event of anything new in its line. The way to keep track of the new things that are being produced, then, is to carefully scan your trade paper, not slighting either the advertising or reading columns.—*Store and Hardware Reporter.*

### A Move on the Enemy.

Every dry goods merchant has enemies that he must contend with daily, and his success depends on the result of his effort to win in spite of them. There is the enemy of bad credit. It makes its appearance almost every day, in every store in the land, and the question is as to what the merchant will do about it. If he yields to this enemy, he is admitting to his business a foe that will sooner or later down him and make him a prisoner to failure. There is the enemy of delay in purchasing goods at the proper time, and these figure in every stock more or less. Careful attention should be given important matter, so that sales will not be lost by not having goods in stock.

There is the enemy of over-stocking, and this is a bad fellow in trade. He cuts up profits with avidity and leaves the merchant to care for a pile of goods that are soon out of season and counterworn. How many merchants there are who suffer from this enemy. They do not seem able to withstand the pleas of the salesman to buy, and they allow themselves to be led into the trap, only to suffer later.

There are more enemies of this character, but it is not necessary to name them. The question is, what are the merchants going to do about it? There is necessity of a common move on the enemy. There are scattering instances where the enemy has been defeated all along the line, but how few the cases where the dealer is entirely free from the enemy in some of these lines. It is an important matter, and should receive his careful attention. There is danger in letting any of these things get the upper hand in business. The record shows that they wreck more firms in a year than any other cause, and almost more than all other causes.—*Exchange.*

### Alberta.

It is learned that the ranchers are fighting hard to get the government to reduce the price of the land, which is to be put up for purchase, from \$2 to \$1 per acre. The ranchers now hold leases, but the government has decided to give them the privilege of purchase of a portion of their lease holdings at \$2 per acre.

Reports from the range, says the *Macleod Gazette* of Dec. 29, so far indicate that despite the tough weather that has been prevalent during the last six weeks the cattle are looking well. Although out on the prairie there is a considerable depth of snow, still in the hills there is lots of feed bare. The weather during the past four days has, of course, been particularly hard on cattle, as there has just been sufficient warmth during the day to make things generally damp and then during the night everything freezes up, consequently forms a stiff crust all over. Still we live in hopes of a chinook sweeping along, and it certainly has been trying its hardest to accommodate us. Last Monday was as pleasant a day as any one could wish, there being a balmy breeze from the west which prevailed until about 6 p.m., when it

suddenly turned round to the north, and ever since it has been chopping about in all directions.

### British Columbia Paragraphs.

J. H. Bowes, of Nelson, gives notice that application will be made to the legislature next session, for an act to incorporate a company to construct a railway from the international boundary line, at Bedlington, in British Columbia; thence following up the Kootenay river to Kootenay lake; thence along the west shore of Kootenay lake to its northerly extremity; with power to construct branches to the headwaters of the Lardeau and Duncan rivers.

Mr. Johnson, representing the Schaffer Gold and Silver Mining Company, of Washington, has completed his arrangements for the purchase of the Mamie, Hamburg, and Lady of the Lake claims at Ainsworth. He has also located two claims on the water front. It is his intention to run a tunnel in from the level of Kootenay to tap the ledges on these claims, and a contract has been let to run 300 feet of the tunnel, the work to be completed by the 1st of April, 1893. The tunnel will pass under Loon Lake at a depth of 1,200 feet.

There has been a number of mining transactions recently. Andy Whalen has bonded the Purcell for \$25,000; the Beaver mine bonded to a Montreal syndicate for \$75,000; the Keno has been sold for \$5,000; Seeley & Riley bonded their interest in the Big Bertie for \$25,000; R. E. Lee reported bonded to Mr. Retalack for \$20,000; J. E. Boss, Spokane, has bonded the Mountain Lily, Lucky Move, Roulette and Rebound for \$25,000. All of these are in the Slokan. A group of Lardeau claims have been bonded to Spokane parties, and the Lone Prospector, North Thompson, to Montana capitalists.

D. F. Law, mineral commissioner to the World's Fair for British Columbia, is busy arranging the specimens for transport. He has been about four months making the collection, beginning with East Kootenay, consisting of argentiferous galena, copper ore, rich copper sulphides and gold ore. The average sample obtained ranges from 40 lbs to 75 lbs in weight, though some reach as high as 200 lbs, and some large blocks of from 500 to 1,000 lbs, will be brought out as soon as the state of the roads will permit.

In Wm. Baillie, Westminster, for the applicants, gives notice that at the next session of the legislature he will apply for an act to incorporate a company for the purpose of constructing a line of railway from the international boundary line, on the western side of the Kootenay river; thence in a northerly direction, crossing the west arm of Kootenay lake at or near Balfour; thence northward up the west shore of Kootenay lake to a point at or near Kaslo city.

There is not and there cannot be any smoking tobacco superior to the "Myrtle Navy brand." A wrapper of bright appearance and higher price it is possible to get, but all wrappers are very poor smoking tobacco and but a single leaf is wrapped round a plug. The stock used in the body of the "Myrtle Navy" plug is the very best which money can purchase. The powers of the Virginia soil can produce nothing better, and no other soil in the world can produce as fine tobacco as that of Virginia.

It is beyond all doubt that "Myrtle Navy" is the favorite tobacco with the smokers of Canada. They obtain more enjoyment from it than from any other tobacco made and those of them who have used it long enough to test its merits never abandon it for any other brand. The reason for this preference is that the "Myrtle Navy" is made of the very finest leaf which is grown and that in every process of its manufacture the most vigilant care is exercised to preserve the genuine aroma of the leaf.

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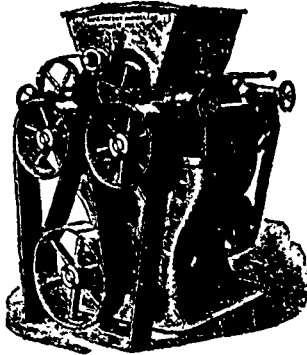
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WINNIPEG MARKETS.

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

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, January 7.

The week has been a very dull one in about all branches of trade, amounting to almost absolute stagnation in many branches. This applies to wholesale mercantile lines, and also to a considerable extent to produce, grain, etc. In general country produce receipts have become almost nil since the holidays, and meats are very dull. Wheat prices remain firm at the advance noted a week ago. A sharp decline in dressed mutton, owing to imports of frozen stock from Ontario, is the most important feature of the markets in the direction of changes in prices. Cash collections are a subject of general complaint. Though the large land corporations have made very much larger sales the past year than in previous years, yet farm lands locally are very dull, and private speculative holdings are offering lower in some instances. This is explained by fact that the large land companies sold direct to actual settlers, but in a speculative way the demand for farm lands is very dull, consequently private speculative holdings are almost impossible to sell at concessions from usual prices.

**DRY FRUITS**—New layer figs are in good supply at 14 to 18c per pound as to quality for fair to good stock. Fine E'comes are held at 13c, while poor stock may be had as low as 12c per lb. We quote: Dried apples 6 to 6½c; evaporated, 8½ to 9c; figs, layers, 12 to 13c; dates, 6½ to 9c. Valencia raisins, \$1.75 to \$2; London layers, \$2.75 to \$2.80 box; Sultanias 9½ to 10c lb. Currants, 6½ to 7c; prunes, 7 to 9c. Evaporated fruits are quoted: Apricots, 19 to 20c; peeled peaches, 17½ to 18c; unpeeled peaches, 12 to 12½c; pitted plums, 11 to 11½c; cherries, 13 to 13½c; pears, 12½ to 13c.

**FISH**—Prices for fresh fish are: Jackfish, 3c; pickerel, 4c; whitefish 6c; trout, 10c; B. C. salmon 15c; Cod 10c; Cured fish are quoted: smoked herrings, 20 to 25c box; smoked haddies 9c; Yarmouth bloaters \$1.75 per box; Labrador herrings, \$4.50 to \$4.75 per half barrel; boneless codfish 7½ to 8c pound; boneless fish, 6c lb; oysters \$2 per gallon for standards and \$2.25 for selects; can oysters 50c each for standards and 55c selects.

**GREEN FRUITS**—Apples held at steady prices, fancy stock, selected varieties, selling at \$4 per barrel, and other varieties \$3.40 to \$3.75 as to quality. Florida oranges of good quality held at \$5.00 to \$5.50 and up to \$6.00 per box for desirable sizes. Lemons, now Messinas, good, at \$6.50 to \$7; Malaga grapes, \$9 to \$10.50 per keg as to size of package; cranberries, \$10.50 barrel; California winter pears \$4.50 per box; Apple cider, 35c per gal.

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

**SUGARS**—Sugars are stronger and quoted ½c higher, following an advance of refiners. In the Winnipeg market yellow is quoted at 4½ to 4¾c; granulated at 5½ to 5¾c, the inside price is for barrels, and ½c higher for bags. Lumps, 6c; icing, 6½ to 7c; sugar syrups, 2½ to 3½c; maple sugar, 9 to 12c a lb.

**GENERAL WHEAT SITUATION**—There has been a rather improved feeling in wheat, and the range of prices in leading markets has been about 1c higher than previous week. The markets opened on Tuesday, Monday being New Year's holiday. On Tuesday United States markets gained nearly 1c. Cables were higher and receipts at Minneapolis and Duluth

were smaller. The quantity on ocean passage decreased 458,000 bushels, and the English visible supply it was estimated had decreased 1,075,000 bu during the past week. The export clearances from both coasts for the week were reported 1,300,000 bu less than the preceding week. India shipments were 100,000 bu larger than the preceding week. The visible supply increased 1,401,000 bu, and the same week a year ago increased 1,132,000 bu. The aggregate supply is now reported at 81,238,000 bu and a year ago was 45,907,600 bu. Receipts at Duluth were 680 cars, and at Minneapolis 693 cars—a total of 1,372 cars for 4 days, against 586 cars Friday, and 700 cars the corresponding 3 days a year ago. On Wednesday United States markets showed no material change at the close of the day. Cable news was generally favorable to firmer markets. Duluth receipts were 142 cars and Minneapolis 253 cars, a total of 395, as compared with 425 cars corresponding day a year ago. On Thursday the final official crop estimate of the United States for 1892 was the principal feature of interest. The report was made public on Wednesday evening, and made an increase in the wheat crop over previous estimates, the total crop of the United States being placed at 515,909,900 bushels. This bearish report did not have as much influence upon prices as might have been expected, for the reason that the large marketings of wheat had prepared the trade to look for an increase in the final official estimate of the crop. On Friday cables were lower, but United States markets firmed up in the afternoon and closed fractionally higher.

Exports of wheat from both coasts for the week ended Jan. 4 (Bradstreet's report) equal (flour included) 3,008,020 bushels, against 2,917,900 bushels last week, 5,321,500 bushels one year ago, 2,076,000 bushels in the week two years ago and 2,317,000 bushels three years ago.

Total receipts at the four principal spring wheat points since Aug. 1st the beginning of the crop year foot up: Minneapolis 34,249,477 bu, Duluth 29,010,334 bu, Chicago 37,271,547 bu, Milwaukee 8,756,740 bu, making a total of 114,288,100 bu, against 107,353,493 bu, during the same time last year and 52,995,128 bu in 1890. The total receipts of wheat at the four principal winter wheat points, Toledo, St. Louis, Detroit and Kansas City from July to date are 60,740,590 bu, against 52,099,611 bu in 1891 and 19,978,049 bu in 1890.

**LOCAL WHEAT**—The big boost given to wheat prices by a large milling company, as reported a week ago, has kept prices firm all this week. There were some sharp spurts this week in some country markets, and up to 55 and 56 cents per bushel was paid to farmers for best samples of hard wheat, but there was usually a reaction to about 50 to 52 cents, which is about the general price in country markets for No. 2 hard or better, though at some points No. 2 hard will not bring 50c. Stocks showed a moderate increase for last report, stocks of wheat in store at Fort William on Dec. 31 being 2,175,419, this being an increase of 73,132 bushels for the week.

**FLOUR**—Prices here are quoted as follows to the local trade in small lots per 100 pounds; Patents \$1.95; strong bakers' \$1.75; XXXX 75 to 90c; superfine 60 to 70c. Brands of some mills sell at 5 to 10c under these prices, even in small lots.

**MILLSTUFFS**—We quote bran selling to local dealers at \$3 to \$9 per ton, as to quality, and shorts \$10 to \$11 per ton.

**OATS**—Offerings in the Winnipeg market have been light, and prices unchanged at from 18 to 20c per bushel of 34 pounds, for fair to good quality. In Manitoba country markets the range is from 13 to 14c per bushel.

**BARLEY**—Prices for feed barley are about the same as oats, per bushel, but slower sale than oats.

**GROUND FEED**—Prices are unchanged. Finest brings \$13 to \$14 per ton, as to quality, and lower qualities \$11 to \$12 per ton. Some mill

feed is offered as low as \$9 per ton, composed of wheat and other mixtures.

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

**CURED MEATS**—Meats remain very strong. Very high prices are still being paid in eastern Canada markets for hogs, carcasses of dressed hogs having sold as high as \$8 or 100 pounds. This is a fancy price for hog and indicates further advances in cured meats. Chicago was again away higher for hog products on Friday, May pork selling at \$18.50 per barrel, as compared with the closing price of \$11.80 per barrel a year ago to day. Local prices are: Dry salt long clear, bacon, 9 to 9½c; smoked long clear, 10½c; spiced rolls, 10½ to 10¾c; breakfast bacon, 13 to 13½c; smoked hams, 13 to 13½c; mess pork, \$17 per barrel. Sausage quoted: Pork sausage, 9c; bologna sausage, 9c; German sausage, 9c; ham, chicken and tongue sausage, 9c per half lb packet.

**DRESSED MEATS**—Meats are very flat since the holidays. Dealers are stacked up, and are not buying. The principal feature is the tumble in the price of mutton to 7½ and 8c per lb, owing to the arrival of car lots of eastern frozen mutton. Pork is rather firmer. Packers are paying 6½ and 6¾c, as to quality, and a nice lot would probably bring a little better. Butchers have paid 6½ to 7c for fancy light fat hogs, but require only a very few to fill present wants. There is no beef selling and the price nominal at 5 to 5½c for city dressed, and 3 to 5c for country.

**POULTRY**—The stock of poultry in the city is heavy, and as the season of active demand is over, prices are easier. Dealers are stacked up, and though quotations are nominally not greatly changed, yet it would be hard to make sales except at concessions. We quote chickens, 8 to 10c; ducks, 10 to 11c; geese, 9 to 10c; turkeys, 10 to 12c.

**LARD**—Compound held at \$1.65 to 1.70 per pail. Pure at \$2.20 to \$2.30 per 20 pound pail. In tins, 12 to 12½c per pound.

**BUTTER**—Butter remains about the same as last week, and receipts light. Single tubs of choice dairy have sold at about 18 to 20c, and we quote round lots of good to choice dairy at 15 to 16c. A selected lot would bring up to 17.

**CHEESE**—Jobbing at 10 to 10½c per lb. EGGS—Single cases quoted at 20c per dozen, larger lots 18 to 19c as to quality. Fresh not quotable.

**VEGETABLES**—Following are prices at which dealers buy on the street market: Potatoes 35 to 40c per bushel; turnips 25c bushel; cabbage 40 to 75c dozen; celery 30 to 50c dozen. Onions 2 to 2½c per lb. Carrots 30 to 40c a bushel; beets, 30 to 40c bushel; par-nips, 1½ to 2c lb. Spanish onions, \$1.50 per crate.

**HIDES AND TALLOW**—Country frozen hides bring 3 to 3½c, uninspected in the run. We quote: No. 1 cows, 3½c; No. 2, 2½c; No. 1 heavy steers, 5c; No. 2 steers, 4c; No. 3, 2c lb. Real veal 8 to 13 lb skins, 4 to 5c per pound, or about 40c per skin. Kips about same as hides. Sheep and lamb skins 50 to 60c each for recent take-off. Tallow, 4½c rendered; 2½c rough.

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

**HAY**—Baled held at about \$4.75 to \$5 per ton on track at point of shipment. Loose hay on the street market plentiful at about \$4 per ton.

The British Grain Trade.

The *Mark Lane Express*, of January 2, in its weekly review of the British grain trade says: Owing to small deliveries English



wheats are in increased demand and prices are 6d better. Another week's frost will probably cause values to increase 1s 6d. A review of last year's trade shows a fall during the year of 19s 7d per qr. Indian wheat is 9d; Russia and red winter 6d and fine white foreign 3d dearer."

**Duluth Wheat Market.**

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

Monday—Holiday.  
 Tuesday—Cash, 67c; May, 73c.  
 Wednesday—Cash, 67c; May, 73c.  
 Thursday—Cash 66½c; May 72½c.  
 Friday—Cash 67c; May 73c.  
 Saturday—Cash 66½c; May 72½c.

A week ago cash wheat closed at 66c, and May delivery at 72½c. A year ago cash wheat closed at 85½c, and May at 91½c.

**Minneapolis Markets.**

Following were closing quotations for wheat on Thursday, January 5.

Grades,	Dec.	Jan.	May.	On trk
No. 1 hard.....	67½		71½	65½
No. 1 northern.....	65½		71½	65½
No. 2 northern.....				61 to 63

Flour—Flour was steadily held to-day although sales were a little less brisk than they had been, due perhaps to disappointment in the official estimate of production, published yesterday. It is evident, however, that buyers in this country, and out of it, are prepared to buy liberally upon any change, likely in the conditions, to harden prices. The production of flour is very light now so that ordinary demand takes it. Quoted at \$3.50 to 3.80 for first patents; \$3.35 to 3.50 for second patents; \$2.20 to 2.60 for fancy and export bakers, \$1.10 to 1.35 for low grades, in bags, including red dog.

Bran and Shorts—Millstuff was rather scarce although sales were made of bran in bulk at \$8.75 a ton. Shorts were not offered to any extent and few sales were made, these at \$10.50 and upward in bulk. There is but a small present production, as many mills are not running.

Oats.—Oats were lower this morning, prices for May falling about ½c due to the official estimate of production being above many estimates of yield. There was a later revival but not sufficient to bring back all that was lost. Car lots sold at from 27½ to 29½c per bushel of 34 pounds.

Barley.—Barley sold steadily with good grain doing pretty well for samples. No. 3 sold at 36c.

Feed.—Millers held at \$14.25 to \$14.75; less than car lots, \$14.75 to \$15 with corn meal at \$14 to \$15; granulated meal \$20.—Market Record, Jan. 5.

**Bradstreet's Weekly Review.**

Bradstreet's report of Jan 7 says:—Stock-taking and spring trade preparation have imparted a tone of quiet to most lines of business. Exceptions to this, however, are found in the distribution and demand for coal, clothing, and boots and shoes, stimulated by the present cold snap. New England mills were active in 1892. New mills, an increased production, large profits and low prices were the features. The cotton goods production was the largest ever known.

The speculative stock market at New York is restricted and tends to confine its activity to special members of the share list.

Dominion trade generally is quiet. A new feature, however, is found in the stimulation for the demand for dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes at Montreal by the present cold weather. Travelers in those lines are already starting out. Stock-taking is the most notable feature aside from the above.

The results of 1892 appear to have been generally satisfactory, and the outlook for 1893 is regarded as favorable. At Toronto wheat is active and sugar is higher.

Bank clearings this week at Halifax, Montreal, Toronto and Hamilton aggregate \$21,474,755, 3.3 per cent higher than last week, and 8.2 per cent more than in the week of 1892.

There were twenty-seven failures in Canada this week, against twenty-nine last, and forty-six last week.

**Winnipeg Wheat Inspection.**

Below is shown the number of cars of wheat inspected at Winnipeg for five weeks:

Grade.	Dec. 3.	Dec. 10.	Dec. 17.	Dec. 24.	Dec 31
Extra Manitoba hard.....	1	0	0	0	0
No. 1 hard.....	50	44	52	39	55
No. 2 hard.....	157	157	207	93	100
No. 3 hard.....	67	58	62	18	41
No. 1 Northern.....	26	13	17	18	7
No. 2 Northern.....	14	18	14	6	1
No. 3 Northern.....	0	0	2	0	0
No. 1 White fyle.....	1	4	12	3	1
No. 2 White fyle.....	3	4	2	0	0
No. 1 Spring.....	0	0	2	1	4
No. 1 Frosted.....	11	9	21	15	10
No. 2 Frosted.....	13	14	25	6	7
No. 3 Frosted.....	0	1	0	0	0
Rejected.....	70	54	33	22	22
No Grade.....	5	4	13	11	10
Feed Wheat.....	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	349	312	416	467	234
Same week last year.....	417	722	481	608	530

**Chicago Board of Trade Prices.**

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

Monday was New Year's holiday. The market opened stronger on Tuesday, selling 10 higher than closing day of previous week (Friday), declined, and closed ½c higher. Corn and oats unchanged. Provisions declined sharply. Closing prices were:

	Jan.	Feb.	May.
Wheat.....	72½	—	78½
Corn.....	40½	42	45½
Oats.....	30½	31½	31½
Pork.....	16 75	—	16 75
Lard.....	10 70	—	9 97½
Ribs.....	8 80	—	9 00

Wheat was more active and unsettled on Wednesday, opening ½c lower after temporary weakness, advanced sharply ½c, again declined and closed 10 higher than Tuesday. For spring wheat the demand was fair, and the market ruled firmer, without quotable change in prices. Speculators were buying to place in elevator and there was also some milling and shipping inquiry. No. 2 spring sold at 72½ to 72¾c and closed at 72½ to 72¾c. No. 3 spring sold at 60½ to 62¾c, hard variety at 66c and northern at 70 to 71c. No. 3 white sold at 55c. Spring wheat by sample without special change. A fair demand existed from different sources and the market cleaned up pretty well. The closing was a little tame. No. 4 spring sold at 46 to 57½c. No. 3 spring sold at 61 to 63½c, hard variety at 64 to 67c, and northern at 70 to 70½c. No. 3 white sold at 53 to 55c. No. 2 white sold at 55c. Closing prices were:

	Jan.	Feb.	May.
Wheat.....	72½	—	78½
Corn.....	41½	42½	46½
Oats.....	30½	31½	35
Pork.....	16 75	—	17 17½
Lard.....	10 62½	—	10 15
Short Ribs.....	9 15	—	9 20

On Thursday wheat was unsettled. The opening price was ½ to ¾c lower, but the market rallied and prices were advanced ½c, became easier again and the market closed ½ to ¾c lower. Closing prices were:

	Jan.	Feb.	May.
Wheat.....	72½	—	78½
Corn.....	40½	42½	46
Oats.....	30	31½	34½
Pork.....	17 42½	—	17 55
Lard.....	10 62½	—	10 32½
Short Ribs.....	9 40	—	9 50

On Friday wheat opened about the same as yesterday's closing, prices receding ½c; but later prices were advanced ½c, eased off ½c and the closing was about ½c higher than yesterday. Closing prices were:

	Jan.	Feb.	May.
Wheat.....	72½	—	78½
Corn.....	41½	43	46½
Oats.....	30½	31½	34½
Pork.....	16 75	—	18 7½
Lard.....	10 80	—	9 35
Short Ribs.....	9 67½	—	9 70

Wheat declined some on Saturday, but recovered and closed about the same as yesterday, at 78½c for May option. Pork was very strong, closing at \$18 65 to \$18 70.

**United States Government Crop Report.**

The final crop statement for 1892 was issued at Washington on Jan. 4. The wheat crop is slightly above an average in yield and in volume has only been exceeded in 1891, 1884 and 1882, though the crop of 1889 and 1880 nearly equalled it. The area as estimated is 38,554,430 acres; product 515,949,000 bu; value \$322,111,812. In the revision of acreage, the principal changes are made in some states in which the decline of the past 12 years has been heavier than had been reported. There has also been a considerable enlargement of breadth the past year in several western states. The rate of yield is 13.4 bu per acre. The average value per bu 62.4c is the lowest average value ever reported, that of 1884 being 64.5c and that of 1887 being 68.1c. The average of the crop of 1891 was 83.9c. The weight of measured bu will be determined later but it is probable that the acreage above will be equivalent to 500,000,000 commercial bushels.

The corn crop is short, exceeded in quantity several times in the last 10 years, but slightly larger than in 1883, 1887 and 1890. Its average yield per acre, 23.1 bu, has been exceeded six times in ten years, its area is considerably reduced, the reduction being in the corn producing regions, the offset in part by increase in the Atlantic States and throughout the entire cotton belt. In the valley of the Mississippi and and Ohio, planting was retarded and limited greatly by heavy rains which prevented plowing. The production was 1,263,464,000 bushels; value \$642,146,630; averaging 39.3 per bushel. The estimates for oats are—Product, 661,350,000 bushels, value \$209,252,611, yield per acre 24.4.

**Proper Footwear.**

For the preservation of one's health, especially in a climate like ours, which is subject to such sudden changes from heat to cold, cold to wet, it is important that we give time and care to the coverings for our feet. A great part of our lives we spend on our feet, yet we give them the least thought. We change our wraps or coats with every varying condition of the weather, but the shoes on our feet always remain the same. One constantly sees water-like soles and thinnest of kid on the feet of fair pedestrians these wintry days. Is it any wonder that both women and men have so many "colds" during this season? It is almost impossible to escape bronchitis, or even an attack of pneumonia if the feet become damp and cold. A little thought will clearly convince one that it is a reasonable need to protect the feet. The feet are farthest removed from the heart, the centre, from which the red blood and warmth of the body emanates. The blood, travelling such a long distance does not gain in warmth and cannot retain its natural heat if the heat loss is not prevented by having the feet protected against cold. This cannot be accomplished unless there is sufficient thickness of leather to prevent the entrance of damp and cold. Many persons have "sensitive feet" and cannot wear either thick stockings or thick leather. The soles of the feet need the warmest covering. A cork sole is the best, as it keeps the sole dry, but even brown paper such as is used by the butcher in wrapping meat, makes a warm inner sole. Several layers placed inside the shoe will keep the foot warm and comfortable in the thinnest-soled shoes. It recommends itself for emergencies to say the least.—Philadelphia Record.

Winnipeg Wholesale Prices Current.

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS.		" " Black..... 25 to 30		" " Lard..... 70		OIL..... 4.00 to 4.25		SHEET IRON--1 to 30 gauge.. 3.75 to 4.00		
WHITE LEAD, pure, ground in oil, Association guarantee, in 25 lb irons and 100 and 200 lb kegs..... 36.60 to 7.00	Castor Oil, per lb..... 12	Mica axio grease, per case..... 3.75	Gem " "..... 3.20	Imperial " "..... 2.60	SUNDRIES, Coal tar, per barrel..... 8.00	Portland cement, per barrel..... 4.75	Michigan plaster, per barrel..... 3.25 to 3.50	Fatty, in bladders, per pound..... 03	Whiting, barrels, per 100 lbs..... 1.25	
White Lead, No. 1, per 100 lbs..... 6.00 to 6.50	White Lead, No. 2, per 100 lbs..... 5.50 to 6.00	assorted, 1 to 5 lb. tins, per pound..... 10c	PREPARED PAINTS, pure liquid color..... 1.35 to 1.4	second quality..... 1.10 to 1.20	Dry Colors, white lead, per lb..... 8	Red lead, per pound..... 7	Yellow ochre, per lb..... 3	Golden ochre, per lb..... 5	Venetian red, French..... 3	
Venetian red, Eng..... 3	English purple oxides..... 3	American oxides, per lb..... 4	These prices for dry colors are for broken lots. 3c per pound less when full kegs or barrels are taken.		Zanzibar vermilion, kegs..... 18	Less than kegs, per pound..... 20	English vermilion, in 50 lb bags..... 1.00	Less than bags, per pound..... 1.10	VARNISHES, No. 1, furniture, gal..... 1.00	
Extra furniture, per gal..... 1.35	Elastic oak, per gal..... 2.00	No. 1, carriage, per gal..... 2.00	Hard oil finish, per gal..... 2.00	Brown Japan, per gal..... 1.00	Gold Size, Japan..... 1.60	No. 1, orange shellac..... 2.00	Pure orange shellac..... 2.60	These prices are for less than barrels, and would be shaded for full barrel lots.		
LINSEED OIL, Raw, per gallon..... 61c	" " Boiled, per gallon..... 64	These prices are in barrels, but would be shaded 2c for ten barrel lots.		TURPENTINE, Pure spirits, in barrels, per gallon..... 63c	Less than barrels, per gallon..... 72	GLUE, S.S., in sheets, per pound..... 15	" White, for kalsomining..... 20	BURKING OILS, Eocene..... 34	Sunlight..... 29	
" Silver Star..... 28	" Water white..... 33	" Opalero..... 29	Stove gasoline, per case..... 3.50	Benzine, per case..... 3.50	Benzine and gasoline, Per gallon..... 50	LUBRICATING OILS, Capital cylinder..... 63	" Eldorado Engine..... 35	" Atlantic red..... 35	" Golden Star No 1..... 83	
" Extra..... 35	" Eldorado Castor..... 33	" Golden..... 32	Alum, per lb..... .033 to .04	Alcohol, per gal..... 4.75	Bleaching powder, per lb..... .06 to .8	Blue vitrol..... .11 to .13	Borax..... .11 to .13	tromide potash..... .44 to .55	Camphor..... .75 to .85	
Camphor cuncos..... .80 to .90	Carbolic acid..... .40 to .65	Castor oil..... .11 to .15	Chlorate potash..... .25 to .30	Citric acid..... .65 to .80	Coppers..... .034 to .04	Cocaine, per oz..... \$3.20 to \$9.75	Cream tartar, per lb..... .28 to .35	Epsom salts..... .033 to .04	Extract Logwood, bulk..... .14 to .18	
" boxes..... .15 to .20	German quinine..... .30 to .40	Glycerine, per lb..... .20 to .25	Howard's quinine, per oz..... .60 to .60	Iodine..... \$5.50 to \$6.00	Insect powder..... .35 to .40	Morpha sul..... 1.75 to \$1.90	Oplum..... 4.00 to 4.25	Oil lemon, super..... 2.75 to 3.50	Oil peppermint..... 3.75 to 4.25	
Oxalic acid..... .13 to .16	Potass iodide..... 4.25 to 4.60	Saltpetro..... .10 to .12	Sal rochello..... .30 to .35	Shellac..... .35 to .40	Sulphur flowers..... .33 to .5	Sulphur roll, per keg..... .33 to .5	Soda bicarb, per keg of 112 lb..... 3.75 to 4.25	Sal soda..... 2.00 to 3.00	Tartaric acid, per lb..... .45 to .55	
LEATHER.		Spanish sole, best, No. 1 per lb..... .23 to .30	Spanish sole, No. 1..... .23 to .28	" No. 2..... .24	Slaughter sole, heavy..... .30	" light..... .27	Harness, heavy, best..... .23 to .30	" light..... .23 to .30	" No. 1..... .23 to .28	
Upper, heavy, best..... .35 to .45	" light..... .35	Kip skins, French..... \$ 1.00 to \$ 1.10	" domestic..... .75 to .85	Calf skins, French, premier choice..... 1.25 to 1.60	Calf skins, domestic..... .75 to .85	Splits, senior..... .25 to .35	" junior..... .30	Cowhide..... .35 to .45	Corduvan, per foot..... .17 to .21	
Pebble, cow..... .17 to .21	Buff..... .17 to .1	Russets, saddlers, per doz..... 12.60	Linnings, colored, per foot..... .12	METALS AND HARDWARE.		TIN, Lamb and Flag, 56 and 23 lb ingots, per lb..... .28 to .28	Strip..... .23 to .30	TIN PLATES--Charcoal Plates, Bright.		
Bradley M. L. S..... Per box.	I. C., usual sizes..... \$7.50 to \$7.75	I. X..... 8.25 to 8.50	Raven and P.D. Grades--	I. C., usual sizes..... 5.75 to 6.00	I. X..... 7.00 to 7.50	Charcoal Plates--Terne.		Dean or J. G. Grad--	I. C. 20 x 23, 112 sheets..... \$10.00 to 11.50	
IRON AND STEEL--		Base Price.		Common Iron, per 100 lbs..... \$3.00 to \$3.25	Band..... 3.50 to 3.75	Swedish " "..... 5.25 to 6.00	Sleigh Shoe Steel..... 3.75 to 4.50	Best Cast Steel, per lb..... .13 to .15	Russian Sheet..... .12 to .13	
BOLTER TUBES--40 per cent. off list.		CHAIN--		Proof Coll, 3-16 inch, per lb..... 0.7 to 0.7	" 5-16 " "..... 0.6 to 0.7	" 7-16 " "..... 0.6 to 0.6	" 7-16 " "..... 0.6 to 0.6	Trace, per doz pairs..... 4.00 to 8.00	ZINC SPELTER..... 0.7 to 0.7	
ZINC SHEET..... 0.7 to 0.8	LEAD--Pig, per lb..... 0.6 to 0.6	Shoots, 2 1/2 lbs. per square ft..... 0.6 to 0.7	SOLDER--		Half-and-half (guar) per lb..... .22	ANTIMONY--Cookson's, per lb..... .25		AMMUNITION--Cartridges--		
Rim Fire Pistol, Amer. dia., 35% Cartridges, Dom. 50% Military, Amer. 5% advance.	Central Fire Pistol and Rifle, Amer., 12% Cartridges, Dom., 30%.	Shot Shells, 6.50 to \$9.50.	SHOT--Canadian..... 0.6 to 0.6		SWABS--Eley's, per 1,000..... 25 to 75	AXES--Per box..... 6.50 to 15.50		AXLE GREASE--Per gross..... 10.00 to 14.00		
WIRE--Clothes line, galv., p.		Wire Barb..... 4.85 to 5.00	ROPE--Sisal, per lb, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2, Manila, per lb, 14 1/2 to 15 1/2, Cotton, 25 to 27.		NAILS--Cut 5 in. and upwards, per keg base, price, 3.00.		Wire nails, 4.00.	HORSE NAILS--Canadian, dia., 50 to 45 per cent.		HORSE SHOES--Per keg, 4.50 to 5.00.

# THE CANADA JUTE COMPANY, LTD.

## MONTREAL.

# JUTE AND COTTON BAGS,

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PRINTING SACKS IN COLORS A SPECIALTY.

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Agents, 151 Bannatyne Street East, Winnipeg.

## Toronto Markets.

Wheat.—Trade quiet; red and white on the Northern and G.T.R. west quoted at 62 to 63c, but no sales reported. Manitoba wheat is still inactive; one car No. 2 hard at North Bay sold at 77½c.

Barley.—Prices steady and unchanged, but hardly any demand heard.

Oats.—Steady, but quiet; white oats on track sold at 30c; mixed quoted unchanged at 29c.

Bran.—Not much offering and not much demand, but car lots quoted at \$11.50; city mills are asking \$12.

Grain and Flour.—Car prices are: Flour (Toronto freights), Manitoba patents, \$4.30 to \$4.40; Manitoba strong bakers', \$3.75; to \$3.90 Ontario patents, \$3.40 to \$3.50; straight roller, \$2.95 to \$3.30; extra, \$2.60 to \$2.70; low grades per bag, \$1 to \$1.25. Bran—\$11.50 to \$12.00. Shorts—\$12.50 to \$13. Wheat—west and north points)—White, 62 to 63c; spring, 60 to 61c; red winter, 60 to 62c; goose, 55 to 56c; spring Midland, 62 to 63c; No. 1 hard, North Bay, 79 to 80c; No. 2 hard, 77½ to 78c; No. 3 hard, 70 to 71c; No. 1 frosted, 59 to 60c; No. 2, 53 to 55; No. 3, 47 to 48c. Peas (Outside; 53 to 54c. Barley—No. 1, 50 to 51c) No. 2, 42 to 44; No. 3 extra, 38 to 39c; No. 3, 35 to 37c; two-rowed, 54 pounds, averaging about No. 3, extra in color (outside), 30 to 40c. Corn—57 to 58c. Buckwheat—Outside 39 to 41c. Rye—52 to 54c. Oats—29 to 30c.

Poultry.—The demand was not very active, and as the supply was good prices had an easy tendency. Turkeys sold at 10 to 11c; geese at 6½ to 7½c, and ducks at 50 to 80c per pair.

Hops.—Trade continues quiet; new Canadian hops are held at 18 to 20c for good to choice stock, with local dealers offering 17 to 19c.

Skins.—Very few calfskins are offering at present, and prices are mainly nominal. Sheepskins are firm at 75c to \$1.

Eggs.—Strictly fresh eggs are scarce and firm at 20 to 22c; cold storage are in good supply and steady at 18 to 18½c and limered are quiet at 14½ to 15½c.

Hides.—Unchanged and steady; cured sell at 5 to 5½c on spot; green are steady at 4½c.

Wool.—The demand is very light at the moment; pulled wools sell at 21½ to 22c for supers and 25½ to 26c for extra.

Dressed Hogs.—Receipts of dressed hogs were moderate, both on the street and by rail. Prices continue very firm. Street lots sold at \$7.50 to \$7.75, and small rail lots at \$7.60 per cwt.

Cured Meats.—Products are quiet, but considerably firmer. Long clear bacon is stiff at 9½c, and the various lines of smoked meats are correspondingly firm at the quotations given below. Quotations are. Mess pork, Canadian, \$18 to \$18.50; short cut, \$18 to \$19; bacon, long clear, per lb, 9½c; lard, Canadian, tierces, 10½ to 11c; tubs and pails, 11½ to 11¾c; compound do 9 to 9½c. Smoked meats—Hams, per lb, 12 to 12½c; bellies 13; rolls, per lb, 9½ to 9¾c; backs, per lb, 12½c.—*Empire*, Dec 31.

## Poverty No Blessing.

Poverty is not a blessing, even in disguise, and sensible parents do not desire to bequeath it to their children. It has many temptations to sin. It is beset with dangerous influences. It does not hold out to the victim the means of education, of intellectual culture, of support. We do not look to poverty to sustain our schools or mission societies, our churches or asylums, our libraries, or any of the various institutions of an advanced civilization. Life insurance lifts the family above the hazards and dangers and sufferings and temptations of poverty. The man who insures for the benefit of his family provides not only for their food, clothing, and shelter, but for their intellectual raising and moral welfare.—*Exchange*.

## Northwest Ontario.

At the invitation of James Comtee, M. P. P., a large party of Port Arthurites were one day last week the guests of the Port Arthur, Duluth & Western Railway company, for a special trip over the company's new railway from Port Arthur to Gunflint. But few of the guests, even those familiar with this undertaking, were aware of its magnitude. The line which was chartered some nine years ago and commenced its construction in August, 1890, is now completed. It is ninety-one miles in length, of which eighty-five and a half are in Canada and six in Minnesota. It has cost to date something like \$1,350,000 and was built by Messrs. Middleton and Comtee, the financial backing being furnished by Leo and Leys, of Rico, Lewis & Sons, and Blain & Co., Toronto. Its route is from Port Arthur to Fort William and thence to Fort William West, following the valley of the Kaministiquia to a point about two miles beyond the Kakabeca falls where the river is crossed by a Howe truss bridge near the mouth of the White Fish valley, which it follows for many miles, crossing this stream with thirteen bridges, and to avoid bridging the stream is further diverted at twelve different places. It then skirts the north of White Fish lake, the south side of Sand lake, and along the southern shore of Iron lake, then to the east end of North lake, the north shore of which it follows closely to the western end, following then the valley to the outlet of the eastern end of Gunflint lake; the north shore of which is followed to the most westerly limit of the lake, where it crosses at the outlet of the lake, the international boundary between Ontario and Minnesota. From this point about four miles of the main line has been completed in a westerly direction and at this point a branch has been constructed into the property of the Gunflint Lake Iron Mining company. The route from Whitefish lake through to the terminus is one of marvellous beauty, lakes and lakelets being perfect scenic gems.

Plenty of business is already offering for the new line. Millions of saw logs are taken out every winter by the Superior Lumber company for transportation to Fort William. The Canadian Pacific is this winter getting a large quantity of its ties, some thousand carloads, from this section and the Gunflint Lake Iron company are to ship next season the first one hundred tons of the million tons of ore which they have contracted to ship by this line. Then there is the traffic of the silver mines and there promises to be plenty of Canadian ore coming soon. Port Arthur people are anxiously waiting for the day when a direct connection will be made with Duluth. The gap is now something less than fifty miles to the terminus of the Duluth & Iron Range at Ely. The town at the boundary was yesterday named Leebtain by the railway company's guests.

## Nearing the End.

While there exists no present probability of great advances in the prices of wheat or its products, evidences are not wanting that point to a better market than existed during 1891. From \$7 for spot wheat in Minneapolis prices fell with more or less steadiness to the end of the year, making a decline of some 22c. It is but a superficial view that ascribes the decline to any other than the most natural causes whose base lies in supply and demand. To say that the expectation of the passage of the anti-emption or of its rejection had an important bearing upon the markets is to assert what is not backed by sound reasoning. A visible supply of nearly 20,000,000 bushel more wheat in this country than ever before, after shipment of more in the last year and a half than ever previously reached in the same

time, making in importing countries a surplus so large as seriously to embarrass their producers of grain, is cause enough for all the decline sustained. Depressions as well as swells have their limitations, and conditions justify the thought that our lowest dip in grain values is past. More increase in the visible supply is to be expected. While that is so it is also true that this country is nearing the end of such increases. There is no prospect of so rapid depletion of supplies as to threaten exhaustion before our next harvest. Still, with the foreign demand that is reasonable to look for, our supplies ought to be brought down so as not to be burdensome. Already flour buyers in Europe are earnestly buying. Their stocks are in no wise exhausted, or near exhaustion. Yet they buy freely. They buy, unquestionably, because prices are attractive and they can see ahead to the need of them. There is too, a prospect that the incoming crops, now in barves, will not turn out as well as had been expected. Australasia, that sent to Europe in its 1891 crop year about 10,000,000 bu, and less than 6,000,000 bu in 1892, was expected to ship in 1893 well toward 15,000,000 bu, has, it is cabled, suffered considerable damage, and the exportable surplus talked of is much reduced. Indian complaints are few but there is no expectation of more than a fair average. The wheat crop in Chile but in Argentine the prospects are good, with harvest well along. In Algeria the crop at last accounts was seriously impaired by drouth. There is a falling off in acreage in the United Kingdom, in Roumania, and in several other countries of Europe as in the winter sowings in this country. A rather poor stand with us went into the winter under fair prospects of weather as it did in most of Europe. A little impairment in Feb. and March, which is so common, would easily push an advance and the liability will likely cause some hardening from the present low values.—*Market Record*.

## Are You Insured.

Insurance has saved thousands of merchants from financial ruin; has afforded them the means of again embarking in business with unimpaired credit, or rebuilding their establishments and stocking them with new and valuable goods. The lack of insurance has resulted in bringing many a prominent and prosperous business man to poverty. In these times, and particularly at this season of the year when there is so much danger from fires, every merchant ought to keep his store and stock insured for a reasonable amount. The expense is not great, and he cannot afford to take the risk of losing his all by neglecting his insurance. Insurance has become at the present time the almost universal custom, and one of the first questions asked by a wholesaler or a retailer is: Do you keep your stock and store well insured? We think any wholesaler is justified in refusing credit to a customer who cannot answer this question affirmatively. Merchants should not be careless or indifferent in this matter. They should closely scan their policies, and see if every article specified is covered. Insurance companies cannot be held accountable for losses for which they have not specified and agreed to make good. No man should accept an insurance policy which he has not read over carefully, and has assured himself that all its provisions are satisfactory, and no man should allow his insurance to lapse even for a day, as a conflagration may come at any moment, and in an hour sweep his property away. We know of a case when recently occurred, in which the man's policy had expired only an hour before the breaking out of a fire, which converted his property into smoke and ashes, and resulted in a total loss to him. All of the points which we have enumerated are important, and every merchant should keep them in mind.—*Grocers' Criterion*.

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draulic Mining Company at the Forks of the  
Queenselle, reports that his company have taken  
water from Spanish Lake, and have laid about  
eight miles of flume, the pipe being from four  
feet at the inlet to 17 1/2 inches at the outlet.  
On the south side of the Forks another hydrau-  
lic company is at work, who have spent from  
\$7,000 to \$8,000 on their claim.

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is that "Myrtle Navy" is the finest tobacco  
they have ever used. There can be no mistake  
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shows it to be true, and the character of the  
demand gives further proof. It has never been  
of the spasmodic kind, up one month and down  
the next. It has been a sustained and con-  
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Shippers are invited to quote lowest prices or forward  
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## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

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

## British Columbia Business Review.

January 2, 1893.

## A RETROSPECT.

The year 1892 is ended and the holiday season is over, and the present is an appropriate time to review the business of B. C. for the past twelve months. In many respects the year just gone by is one of the most remarkable for a long period.

It has been a year in which the depression, following a long term of unexampled prosperity, fairly set in. It marked the end of the boom era on the Pacific coast. The Pacific boom started in California and gradually made its way north, until it reached Fort Simpson, the most northerly point on the B. C. coast. Like the storm which spends its fury after reaching a certain point in its course, so the "boom" was of a much gentler form in this province and consequently the reaction is not so marked as that which has been inflicted on the Sound country. The activity in real estate took the form here of a strong desire for the acquisition of lands, farm lands, timber lands, grazing lands, townsites and suburban property, and to such an extent was it carried that little of the accessible and at all valuable tracts has been left. As a concomitant of real estate speculation came the inevitable inflation of enterprise of one kind or another. Syndicates and joint stock companies galore were organized, which included in their scope railway charters, manufacturing enterprises, fishing and mining operations, reclamation schemes, shipping, monetary concerns, etc., etc.; a good many of which have been more or less successful. All of these activities for five or six years represented a really wonderful development; and a feature of especially the real estate transactions was that a large amount of cash changed hands, a fact which gave solidity to the progress and prevented "wild cat" and crazy speculation. But there was inflation all the same—too much business for the population, because B. C., owing to its peculiar physical conditions, has not been able to absorb population in proportion to its enterprise. As a result, the money invested in real estate and in the various ways indicated represents useful and necessary capital drawn out of circulation and beyond immediate control which while there has been no serious depreciation in values, has caused depression, not exceptional so far as the world at large is concerned, and much less marked than in most instances, but with its own specific causes apart. Speculation, however, has not by any means ceased, but it has been greatly moderated. As a matter of fact, this province, is on the eve of inaugurating several of the most important enterprises in its history, and its development has only really begun, a development only temporarily checked by over speculation in anticipation. Those who have stuck to the line of business and attended to it have made money. Those who have dabbled in too many schemes or over invested in real estate as a rule are hard up. The temptations in the line of the latter have been very great.

There have been other elements contributing to the depression for which conditions outside of B. C., are responsible. Reference to some of these will be made.

## THE LUMBER TRADE.

To start with there has been over production in view of the demands of local trade. There are about 54 saw mills in the province, all producing to a greater or less extent. For the past year most of them have been running on half time or less, with low prices and keen competition.

The foreign market has been very much disorganized and over sold, owing chiefly to the troubles in South America and the great depression in Australia. Owing to extremely low freight rates, considerably more lumber was shipped in 1892 than in 1891, but prices have been so low as to leave the operation of the mills without profit, simply enabling mill owners to turn over stock. Lumber is one of our most important industries, and the revival of the trade would mean more than anything else for the coast of B. C.

## CANNED SALMON.

The total pack of 1892 was 221,707 cases, as compared with 312,211 in 1891, both being poor years. It will be seen at a glance that such a diminution as this in a large and staple industry must have a serious effect on lines generally. The one redeeming feature of the salmon trade was that prices were good, but so far as the Fraser river was concerned, the catch, even at good prices, was not remunerative. This year, 1893, is looked forward to as the big year, and extensive preparations are being made for it.

## SEALING.

While some of the sealers made good catches, and London prices proved satisfactory, the season on the whole was, as all the world knows, an unprofitable, and in many instances, a disastrous one. With a fleet of over 60 schooners equipped and manned, and absent six months out of the year, the capital invested represents a large sum, and the interests at stake are weighty.

## COAL MINING.

In round numbers the coal output for 1891 was one million tons, nearly double that of any previous year. For the last year that figure will be greatly reduced. San Francisco, the principal point for export, was glutted with coal, and the market for the greater part of 1892 was depressed. The low rates of freight, and the number of vessels seeking charter brought foreign coal into competition more largely than usual, and as a result the coal trade has been dull. The effect of this on trade, more particularly in Nanaimo, has been most marked, and while recently an improvement has been noted, the outlook at present is not exceedingly hopeful.

## FISHERIES.

Outside of salmon canning there has been little advancement made in the development of our fisheries: A number of attempts have been made in the direction of deep sea fishing, but with the exception of establishing the existence of rich halibut and black cod banks nothing has got beyond the experimental stage. Spasmodic efforts to market halibut in large quantities have been made and the experiment is still going on, but nothing like a regular trade has been established. Several private companies are hopeful of success and of the crofter scheme is looked forward to confidently to place the fishing industry on a solid basis. Some attention is being devoted to the curing of herring, salmon and other fishes, while at Port Essington on the Skeena River an extensive freezing establishment has been erected having in view the export of frozen fresh fish. Owing to high rates of express on fresh fish comparatively little has been done in the way of shipping to the Northwest and eastern Canada.

The Commercial was roundly abused for making a few plain statements about the price of farm lands in this province. It accepted the censure as a matter of course, because those interested in keeping up lands to speculative heights very naturally have their opinions reflected in the columns of the local press. However, when it was announced that the reclaimed tract of land in the Pitt Meadows would be placed on the market and sold by auction, the Commercial remarked that the prices realized would be a very good criterion of what the best lands would fetch in open market.

Over 1100 acres in small lots were offered and some 620 acres sold, the average price under the hammer being \$45.30. The Pitt Meadows land is prairie, a rich alluvial deposit, ready

for the plough, and, therefore, for farming purposes the very best in British Columbia, as good as some of the land which a few years ago brought as high as \$150, \$200 and in some instances \$250 an acre. In view of the prices above realized for land that only requires turning over, and is capable of anything in the agricultural line, it is ridiculous to ask and expect what unimproved lands have been held for in the past and what has so seriously retarded actual settlement. As has been pointed out here frequently farming is a business like anything else, which will only pay a certain return on a certain investment and the settler who undertakes to bring land into cultivation wants to obtain it at a price whereby some of the "unearned increment" will fall to him as well as the speculator. It is understood by the way, that the dyking company will put under cultivation 200 acres during the coming summer in order to demonstrate the capabilities of a tract of which there are about 35,000 acres to be reclaimed. There are about 150,000 acres in the Westminster district alone of this character that can be brought into cultivation, and very considerable areas in other parts of the province that are capable of reclamation.

Notice of a bill to amend the act of incorporation of the Canada Western Railway Company has been published in the British Columbia Gazette as follows:

"So as to empower the Company to lay out, construct and equip the railway from a point on the main line of the railway herein named at or near the North Bend of the Fraser River in Cariboo, along Parsnip Valley to the junction with the Peace River; thence east along the Peace River Valley to the eastern boundary of British Columbia or an alternative route from such point through the Pine River Pass; thence along the Pine River to its junction with the Peace River; thence to the boundary of British Columbia. Also an additional line from the same point at or near the North Bend of the Fraser River in Cariboo westward along the telegraph trail through the Babine mountains to the head waters of the Skeena River, thence following generally said river to the coast at or near Fort Essington, and a line along the other branch of the Skeena River past Bear Lake, to the headwaters of the Omineca River; thence generally following said river to the junction of the line before described following the Parsnip River."

The Nanaimo Free Press takes this to mean that the Vancouver Island railway by way of Bute Inlet has been dropped and goes for the promoters in a rather rough shod way. However, the Colonist, of Victoria, and representatives of the Canada Western Railway Company that this is the intention of the amendment in question, saying in reply that it is simply intended to increase the powers of the Railway Company, by admitting of a branch line if desirable. The name of the railway is also to be changed, and other alterations are also contemplated.

The sawmill of the Toronto and British Columbia Milling and Manufacturing Co., at Sydney, has been completed. Sydney is at the terminus of the Victoria and Sydney railways now under construction, and is about a year old. It contains a wharf, a store, a blacksmith shop, a post office, etc., and the sawmill in question. The sawmill has a capacity of 50,000 feet per day.

A proposition to establish a dry dock at Vancouver is still under consideration. Instead of, however, agreeing to accepting the offer of an English company to construct a dry dock and erect an arsenal for a bonus of \$200,000, it has been decided to receive proposals from as many persons as possible, after which the committee in charge will meet and consider them, making a recommendation to the city.

## B. C. Market Quotations.

MEATS.—The supply is plentiful, but prices are high owing to the market in the east Bacon especially is high. Quotations are: Wiltshire cured hams, 16c; do backs, 15½c; eastern hams,



15c; bacon, 16c to 17c; short rolls, 13c; long rolls, 14c; smoked sides, 13c; long clear, 12c; barrel pork, \$23; 3, 5, and 10 lb tins lard, 14c; 20 lb pails lard, 14c; 50 lb tubs lard, 13c; tiorces lard, 13c. Commission agents quote American meats f. o. b. Victoria duty paid as follows: Medium hams 16c, per lb; heavy hams, 15c; choice breakfast bacon, 16c; short clear sides, 13c; and dry salt clear sides, 12c. Armour's white label pure lard, 10 lb pails, 15c per lb. Armours gold band meats, hams, 17c; breakfast bacon 18c.

**FRUITS, NUTS, ETC.**—There is nothing of note in respect to the fruit market. Japanese oranges are plentiful from 50c to 75c a box; Riverside (Cal.) seedlings are \$3.25 to \$4; tavelis, \$4.50 to \$5. Coast apples \$1.35 a box; Ontario apples, \$5.50 per bbl; sicily lemon, 8.50; dates, 8c to 9c; figs, 12c to 15c; apricots, 18c; virginia peanuts, 13c; California, 10c; walnuts, 15c; beans, all kinds, 4c; coconuts, \$1 per doz.

**LIVE STOCK, DRESSED MEATS, ETC.**—There is no change in prices. Mutton is becoming firmer. The prospects for a great scarcity of meat next spring are most pronounced. Ranches in the interior have been covered with snow for some weeks and feed is very scarce, so that as far as is evident at the present time there must be great mortality in stock and those weathering through will be unfit for beef. Quotations are: Live steers are quoted at 3 to 3½c; cows, 2 to 3c; dressed beef, 7 to 7½c; sheep, 5½ to 7c; mutton, 12c; hogs, 4½ to 5; pork, 8 to 10c.

**FISH.**—Small fish such as herring, soles, smelts, etc., have been in fair supply for some time. But speaking generally all varieties are now scarce, especially salmon, and the market during holidays was quite bare. There are several steamers out for halibut and a large supply may be expected shortly. Prices are: Salmon, 8 to 10c; codfish, 6 to 7c; flounders, 4 to 5c; sturgeon, 4 to 5c; sole, 10c; herrings, 5 to 6c; smelt, 6 to 7c.

**GAME.**—Notwithstanding the large quantities of poultry imported, with the expectation that the market would be drugged, the demand has been more than equal to supply and prices remained high. Poultry wholesaled from 16 to 18c and was retailed as high as 25c per lb. Game has been extremely plentiful. Venison is now out of season. Prices are: Grouse, per pair, is worth 75c and scarce; mallards, 50c; chickens \$4.50 to \$5.50; ducks, \$6; geese, \$7; turkeys, 15 to 16c per pound, live weight.

**FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, ETC.**—Market remains practically unchanged in all lines. There is probability of hay advancing. Quotations are: Flour Manitoba patents, \$5.50; strong bakers, \$5.20; ladies choice, \$5.70; prairie lily, \$5.30; Oregon, \$5.50; Spokane, \$5.65; Enderby mills—Premier \$5.65; three star, \$5.25; two star, \$5.00; oatmeal eastern \$3.40; California granulated in gunnies, \$4.35; National mill, Victoria, \$4.25; rolled oats eastern \$3 to \$3.25; California \$3.75; National mills \$3.65; cornmeal \$3.10; split peas \$3.50; pearl barley \$4.50. Rice—The Victoria rice mills quote wholesale. Japan rice per ton, \$77.50; China rice do \$70; rice flour, do, \$70; chit rice, do, \$25; rice meal; do, \$17.50; chopped feed, \$31 per ton; bran \$24; shorts \$25; Man. oats, \$28 to \$32; B. C. oats; \$26; wheat \$27 to \$32; oil cake, \$10; hay, \$16. Wheat is quoted in car lots for feed No. 2 regular at \$22 to \$23 per ton; oats \$23½ in bulk and in sacks \$25; chop hay \$25. California malting barley, \$26 to \$27 f.o.b. in San Francisco. California chop, \$32 to \$33. The Western Milling Co. quote bran in car lots \$19.00 per ton; shorts, \$20.50; barley chop, \$25; rye, \$38; patent flour, \$4.60; strong bakers \$4.25. Graham flour, \$4.40; B. C. wheat is quoted at \$29 to \$30 per ton, and oats at \$25; beans are 4c per lb. Hay is quoted at \$12.50 ton on the river bank or \$13.00 placed on the scows.

**VEGETABLES.**—The vegetables in season are somewhat scarce. Potatoes from being a glut on the market are getting quite scarce and prices have gone up. There is every proba-

bility of their being very scarce and dear before spring. Californian onions 1½c; B. C. onions 1½c; turnips beets and carrots, \$15 a ton; Fraser Valley potatoes average about \$19 to \$20 a ton.

**EGGS.**—Eggs are steady from 22 to 24c. The quality of eastern stock has been first class. Fresh eggs are away up in price and difficult to obtain.

**DAIRY.**—Butter remains steady in price. Eastern creamery rules from 28 to 28c; Manitoba dairy from 22 to 24c; cheese is 13 to 13½c with small fancy sizes 15c.

**LUMBER.**—No change in the situation or prices.

**FREIGHTS.**—Little or nothing doing. Quotations are as follows: Valparaiso for orders, 37s 6d; direct port on West coast, South America, 33s 9d, Sydney 30; Melbourne, Adelaide or Port Pirie, 35s; United Kingdom, calling at Cork for orders, 45s; Shanghai, 45s; Yokohama, 40s nominal.

**SHIPPING.**—The tonnage of shipping continues large, and is as follows.

Port.	No.	Tonnage.
Vancouver	3	6,025
Victoria	3	4,331
New Westminster	1	1,123
Nanaimo	11	10,133
Cowichan	1	1,030
Total	22	20,609

**SUGARS.**—The British Columbia Sugar Refinery quote sugar as follows in their weekly price list: Powdered icing and bar, 6½c; Paris lump, 6½c; granulated 5½c, extra C 4½c; fancy yellow 4½c; yellow 4½c; golden C 4½c. Above prices are for barrels or bags; half-barrels and 100 lb kegs ¼c more. No order taken for less than 100 barrels or its equivalent.

They quote syrup as follows:—Finest golden, in 30 gal. bls, 2½c; ditto, in 10 gal. kegs, 3c; ditto, in 5 gal. kegs, \$2.25 each; ditto, in 1 gal tins, \$4.50 per case of 10; ditto, in ½ gal tins, \$6 per case of 20.

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

Jobbers' prices less discounts, are:—Dry granulated, 5½c; extra C, 5½c; fancy yellow, 5c; yellow, 4½c; golden C, 4½c; syrups 3c per lb.

#### Brief Business Notes.

Examinations B. C. Medical Council Jan'y 10, 1893.

The German barque Katharine is loading lumber in Burrard Inlet.

Barker & Climo, plumbers, Victoria have dissolved. Barker continues.

John B. Johnson, New Westminster, dry goods, has assigned.

The survey of the Kaslo Slokan railway has been completed.

J. F. Ritchie has completed the survey of Kasiuai city.

J. Bvelofsky has closed his Kaslo restaurant until spring.

S. Brightman, butcher, Nanaimo, has resumed business.

Great Northern's business at Bonner's Ferry for B. C. in November amounted to \$15,000.

British barkentine Bittern is loading lumber at the Hastings Mills for Australia.

The steamer Cognitiam has been chartered by A. Fader, Vancouver, to go halibut fishing.

Preliminary steps have been taken at both Nelson and Kaslo for the formation of boards of trade.

McCorvie & Bonson, contractors and bridge builders, Westminster, have dissolved partnership.

A. F. Tero and W. Alexander, known as A. F. Tero, Donald, have dissolved; Alexander continues.

Annual meeting B. A. Horticultural & Fruit Growers' Association in Vancouver, 25th and 26th inst.

Third annual meeting Okanagan Land and Development Company will be held January 10th.

British ship Alicona has loaded 775,140 feet lumber at Hastings Mills for Port Pirie; value \$6,979.

There have been forwarded from St. Louis 27,000 ore sacks for the "Freddy Lee" and "Idaho" mines in Slokan.

The American hotel, Huntington, has been reopened under the management of W. Gillvray formerly of Yale.

British ship County, 215½ tons, has been chartered to load lumber at Hastings mills for Cork, Ireland.

H. Abbott, gen'l supt. Pacific division, C. P. R. has gone to discuss railway matters with the officials there.

A specimen of coal, 609 lbs in weight, was taken from No. 2 tunnel, Nicola Valley. The mine is being worked for local supply.

J. A. MacFarlane, ex-manager of the Boles Copper Co., South California, has become a partner of J. M. MacKinnon, Vancouver, in mining and real estate.

The B. C. Iron works Vancouver, have been awarded the contract for making the machinery for the steamer being built by the C. P. R. at Okanagan lake.

A man named Osgoodby has been sounding the citizens of Nanaimo to the tune of \$1,000. He canvassed the city for orders for "Nanaimo Illustrated" and got part in advance and has not been seen since.

The B. C. Southern Railways Company is applying to amend its charter by making provision for an alternative line from Cranbrook to Pilot Bay by way of St. Mary's River, and also for the extension of time for the completion of the main line and all the branches.

Several changes in bank of B. C. officials. W. C. Ward, manager, Victoria, is made inspector for the province, Frederick Townsend being confined to the branches on the American Pacific coast. Wm. and W. Murray the Vancouver branch.

At an adjourned meeting of the Vancouver board of trade, it was decided to ask the government to introduce legislation requiring the registration of partnerships, and asking the co-operation of other boards of trade in securing the passing of a creditors' relief act.

The Miner says: "Contracts have been let for all the work on the Spokane and Northern as far as the boundary line. On the actual line of the Nelson and Fort Sheppard no contracts have been let, and none will be, until the return of Mr. Corbin from the east, which is expected in about a month."

Hugh Mann has completed the Nakusp sleigh road and is now engaged in making a road to the Mahon group of mines. He is going to haul ore from these mines to the Nakusp wharf, and expects to have several hundred tons there awaiting shipment by the time the boats commence running. Some of this ore assays as high as 3,000 ozs. silver to the ton.

James Brady has employed on the Thunder Hill mine, East Kootenay, some 47 men. The greater part of the machinery is now on the property, the balance will be taken in by sleigh at any early date. By March 1st it is supposed that the works will be in operation and producing 50 tons of good ore per day.

What may be called the increase in speculation value of West Kootenay this year, has led to numerous applications for railway charters. There are three conflicting charters applied for, for a right of way between Balfour and Kaslo, two of the proposed railways making Nelson their terminus, and one designed to connect with the Great Northern at Bonner's Ferry. There is, in addition, a short line contemplated to tap the Trail Creek country. Last, but not least, the C. P. R. has applied for a charter to connect West Kootenay with Revelstoke.—Nelson Miner.

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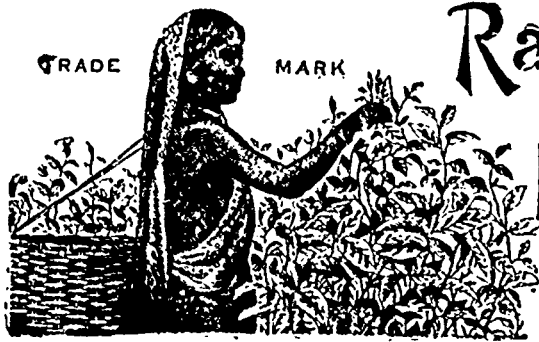
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The Arrivals for 1892.

The following figures furnished by Agent Smith, of the Manitoba government immigration department at Winnipeg, gives the monthly arrivals of settlers and cars of stock and effects, via Fort William and Gretna for the year ending Dec 31, 1892.

	VIA FORT WILLIAM		VIA GRETTNA	
	Settlers	Cars & Effects	Settlers	Cars & Effects
January.....	307	25	30	
February.....	370	63	28	
March.....	4,480	653	60	
April.....	4,157	221	72	
May.....	2,682	31	40	
June.....	1,784	20	46	
July.....	1,890	38	60	
August.....	1,678	26	40	
September.....	1,090	17	25	
October.....	793	20	25	
November.....	325	8	15	
December.....	330	19	21	

Via Fort William .....	19,657	1,035	450
			10,657
			20,016

SUMMARY.

	Settlers	Cars S. & E.
Total arrivals, 1892.....	20,016	1,035
Total arrivals, 1891.....	13,123	756
Increase in 1892 .....	6,893	279

The above figures apply to parties who have settled within the province of Manitoba, and do not include settlers who have located in other parts of Western Canada. Of those coming in via the N. P. & M. railway, and driving across the boundary, the agent has been unable to obtain any returns, but the number was small and nearly all of them settled outside of the province. Attention is called to the large increase in numbers that arrived from the east during the months of March and April, over the same months in 1891, the increase being 2,472 settlers, and 391 cars of stock and effects.

The Dominion Immigration Agency at Winnipeg reports the following arrivals of settlers for Manitoba and the Territories :-

January.....	475
February.....	756
March.....	6,027
April.....	7,447
May.....	5,074
June.....	3,844
July.....	4,534
August.....	2,225
September.....	2,313
October.....	1,678
November.....	1,148
December.....	774

Total ..... 36,895

These figures represent the arrivals by Port Arthur and does not include those who entered by Gretna. The total for 1891 was 16,260, showing that there had been a great increase for 1892. It is thought that fully 33,000 new settlers entered Manitoba and the Territories last year.

Cheap Flour.

A good family flour ground from Ontario wheat is being sold by a Montreal miller at \$1.40 per bag of 93 lbs., which is the lowest price ever before known, and the same flour is being sold in Quebec at \$1.44. These low prices mean a tremendously increased consumption, as wheat and bread are about the cheapest food staples for both man and beast at the present time. When spoken to in reference to the quality of the above, the miller referred to said:—"You have eaten bread made from worse flour than it, which is a good wholesome article." It is very certain that the people of this province never enjoyed such privileges in the shape of cheap food before, and indeed the same remark may be applied to the people of the whole world. It is stated that at the low prices ruling during the past few weeks some cheap lots of flour have been picked up and put into store, for a

higher market, as it is not thought possible that prices can go any lower. This, however, has been thought so often before, and acted upon, that those who have hitherto planned their faith to that belief have become disgusted at the manner in which they were deceived by the untoward turn in prices. Still, it is certain that a rock bottom basis must be reached some time, and it is equally sure that if it has not already touched it, the time cannot be far off when it will, as there can be no profit to millers or to the producers of wheat. Speculation, which has lain dormant in the flour trade for a long time past, is evidently beginning to arouse itself, as we are in receipt of letters from a milling firm in western Ontario, stating that Toronto and other buyers are bidding \$3.00 f. o. b. freely for straight rollers, some of whom would contract from 5,000 to 10,000 bbls. if they could secure them for that figure. Millers, however, are asking \$3 10 per bbl. f. o. b. Since our last issue both London and Liverpool buyers have been enquiring for Canadian flour, and although at low prices, there appears to have been a disposition to advance rather than recede in their cable limits. There has of late been some unprecedented slaughtering of American flour in the English market, Minnesota bakers having been sold at 18s 0d to 19s, notwithstanding that the regular quotations for that class of flour at the time was 21s 6d to 22s 6d. Same Canadian red dog was also sold in Liverpool as low as 10s 3d and 10s 6d per sack of 280 lbs, which are said to be the lowest prices every experienced before in that market. Advices from New York state that all the cheap bargains that were offered last week have been picked up, and holders have since become reserved. A good many thousand barrels of cheap flour were purchased in New York last week over and above what was required for consumption, which demonstrates a revival of the speculative feeling, and if this continues an improvement all round will not be long delayed.—Trade Bulletin.

How to Make Money in Stocks.

Anecdotes of Jay Gould are, as might be expected, cropping up in abundance just now, and one or two rather good stories are related by a contributor to the St. James's Gazette, who claims to be one of the few men who ever "got under the skin" of the Little Wizard. The writer, according to his own account, having been desperately crossed in love, took a trip across the Atlantic to cure his melancholy, and while moping around the deck of the steamer fell in with another outcast in a similar frame of mind and chummed up with him. The second edition of the Melancholy Jacques turned out to be Jay Gould.

In the course of conversation Jay was good enough to explain his system of gambling. "If you want to make money by buying and selling stock," said the obliging millionaire, "you should study a certain stock until you have gauged its limits. If you find that this particular stock wavers between 140 and 170, wait till it falls to 140, and then buy all you can lay hands on, always being content to sell out long before it goes up to 170. When it reaches 170 sell all you can find purchasers for, and close your account long before it sinks to 140. In two words, buy at the bottom and sell at the top, cut your losses, be content with small profits, and never be induced to play with stock standing at 'fair prices.' This is the golden rule. There is one exception. It is this; never follow the market—that is to say, be led by the fools. As soon as there is a panic, buy. The reaction always follows."

This is excellent advice no doubt, but Mr. Gould's fortune was not all built up in that way. There is such a thing as assisting the swing of the pendulum occasionally.—London Financial Times.

Silver.

Silver quotations have been affected more or less by the holiday lull, which has influenced the financial markets on both sides of the ocean. Commercial inquiry has been nominal, while the supply is moderate, as is usually the case at this season. The international conference at Brussels has left but a slight impression behind it, discussion of the silver problem turning mainly upon the old theoretical lines. Little progress seems to be made at Washington with the pending measures for the suspension of silver purchases under the Sherman act, though a memorial to the secretary of the treasury from prominent bankers of Philadelphia, Pa., advocating such action attracts attention. The actual market of silver was dull and comparatively steady, a fractional decline being succeeded by a fractional rally in anticipation of the resumption of purchases by the treasury after January 1, coupled with the appearance of a harder tone and a limited Indian demand at London. Silver bullion certificates were completely neglected. The amount of silver bullion held at New York against certificates outstanding is now 703,528 ounces.—Bradstreet's

Value of Foreign Coins.

The director of the mint has estimated and the Secretary of the Treasury has proclaimed the values of foreign coins, to be used in estimating the value of all foreign merchandise imported into the United States on and after October 1, 1892. In the case of Austria-Hungary, the director of the mint has changed the standard from silver to gold, in conformity with the new currency law, and valued the new monetary unit, the gold "crown," at \$0.20.3 in place of the florin. The florin—paper or silver—in invoices of merchandise will be taken at 2 crowns, or \$0.40.6, in conformity with the provisions of the new currency act of Austria-Hungary. The following changes have been made from the circular of July 1, 1892:—

Coins.	Values	
	July 1, '92.	Oct. 1, '92
Boliviano of Bolivia.....	\$0 64.9	\$0 61.7
Peso of Central American Sts. ....	.64.9	.61.6
Shanghai tael of China.....	.93.8	.91.0
Haikwan tael China.....	1.06.7	1.01.3
Peso of Columbia.....	.64.9	.61.6
Sucro of Ecuador.....	.64.9	.61.6
Rupee of India.....	.30.8	.29.3
Yen of Japan.....	.69.9	.60.4
Dollar of Mexico.....	.70.4	.68.9
Sol of Peru.....	.64.9	.61.6
Rouble of Russia.....	.51.9	.49.2
Mahbub of Tripoli.....	.53.5	.55.5
Bolivar of Venezuela.....	.13	.12.3

Citron.

This fruit is often confounded with the melon grown in this country on vines, and known by that name, and used for preserving. The citron of commerce grows on a tree from eight to ten feet high, and belongs to the same family as the lemon, orange, lime and shaddock. The citron-tree thrives in China, Persia, Madeira, Sicily, Corsica and the southern parts of Spain and Italy. There are many varieties of the fruit, some of them of large size and weight. From the rind of the citron two perfumes are extracted—oil of cedra and oil of citron; but the fruit is used principally in a candied state, and no well made fruit cake is complete without it, on account of the delicious flavor it imparts. This country consumes many tons of candied citron, which is imported chiefly from Leghorn, Italy, where many factories are engaged in preserving it.

When the fruit has properly matured it is cut from the tree and cut open and the pulp and seeds taken out, and the rind is then put into salt brine where it is kept until ready to preserve for market. Candied orange and lemon peel is prepared in the same manner.

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AND STEAM PRINTERS.  
134 and 136 Second Avenue North, WINNIPEG MAN.

### Montreal Markets.

**Flour.**—In the Montreal market there have been sales of what is described as good family flour at \$1.40 to \$1.45 per bag of 95 lbs. Ontario straight rollers have been sold at points west at \$3.10 f.o.b. for choice and at \$2.95 to \$3.00 f.o.b. other kinds. A lot of 500 bbls of choice straight rollers was sold at \$3.10 f.o.b. west of Toronto. Here straight roller flour is quoted at \$3.40 to \$3.55 in car lots and at \$3.50 to \$3.65 delivered. Strong bakers is quoted at \$4.00 to \$4.05, some holders wanting \$4.10. Should the export demand continue to improve, prices here will soon show a material improvement.

**Oatmeal.**—The sale of a car load of rolled oats is reported at \$3.90 delivered here, they being very choice. We quote jobbing prices as follows:—Rolled and granulated \$1.00 to \$1.05; Standard \$3.80 to \$3.95. In bags, granulated \$2.00 to \$2.05 and standard \$1.90 to \$1.95.

**Wheat.**—There have been sales of Ontario red and white winter wheat on the basis of 70c in store. Manitoba wheat is quoted as follows at North Bay:—No. 1 hard, 70 to 80c; No. 2 hard, 77½ to 78c; No. 3 hard, 70 to 71c; No. 1 frosted, 59c to 60c; No. 2, 53 to 55c; No. 3, 47 to 48c.

**Pork, Lard, &c.**—The market for pork is very firm and steadily tending upward, further business being reported in new Canada short cut mess pork at \$20, although on the basis of the present price of hogs, prices should be \$21 to \$22 per barrel. It would be a pretty difficult thing to pick up a round lot of 500 barrels of Canada short cut in this market, unless at a higher figure than at present quoted. The lard market is strong and advancing, with sales of compound ranging from \$1.75 to \$1.85 per pail, although a lot of 1,000 pails could not be secured under \$2. Pure lard is firmer and higher at \$2.10 to \$2.20 per pail. Smoked meats are in good request, with sales of hams at 12½c and bacon at 12c. All hog products are firm, and higher prices are looked for.

**Dressed Hogs.**—The market has ruled remarkably high, sales of choice car lots having sold at \$7.90 to \$8.00 per hundred lbs., the range being from \$7.75 to \$8.00 in car lots since our last report. A shipper from Essex Centre was in the city this week offering two cars to arrive at \$8.10 per 100 lbs. Small lots have sold at \$8.25.

**Butter.**—A few lots of Eastern Townships of good quality have been placed at 20 to 20½c, but fine to selected packages bring from 21c to 22c. In creamery, there has been some business for British Columbia account at about 22½c, and for English account at 22c to 22½c. Quite a lot of creamery and Western dairy goes

forward this week to England. Sales of round lots of Western have been made for shipment at 19c, and if the British demand continues, there will be none to much butter to last until the new make comes in. We quote Creamery choice fall, 22½c to 23c; Creamery good to fine, 21½c to 22c; Eastern Townships dairy, choice fall, 20½c to 21c; Eastern Townships, good, 00c to 20c; Morrisburg and Brockville, 19c to 21c; Western 17c to 19c. About 1c to 2c may be added to the above prices for choice selections of single tubs. Roll Butter—Receipts of Western continue fairly liberal with sales at 17½c to 18c. We again caution shippers not to send rolls to this market except they are properly done up in cloths. Morrisburg in baskets range from 18c to 19½c, and a few fancy baskets have brought 20c.

**CHEESE.**—The cheese market continues to strengthen on both sides the Atlantic, sales of finest Western having taken place at 11c on this market, and under grades have sold at 10½ to 10¾c. The English markets are firm, finest Canadian September cheese selling in Liverpool at 55c, notwithstanding that the public cable only quotes 53c. Private cables from Liverpool quote finest colored and white 55c to 56c.

**Eggs.**—The market is firmer, Montreal hatched eggs selling at 16 to 17c, and fresh held at 19 to 20c. Strictly fresh 23 to 25c, and now laid from nearby points bring higher rates. Shipment have been made to New York and English markets, with satisfactory results.

**Hides.**—The market for hides remains steady, supplies being disposed of as fast as they come in, most of which are going into the hands of Quebec tanners at 5½c for No. 1 and in a few instances 5¾c to 6c is paid for extra selections. Several cars of Chicago packers steers for belting purposes have been received costing 3c laid down here. Buff hides are quoted at 4¾c f.o.b. Chicago. Native hides are quoted at 5½c, 4½c and 3½c for Nos 1, 2 and 3 to tanners, and 5, 4c and 3c to butchers. Calfskins are quiet but steady at 5c to 6c, and lambskins 75c to 85c.

**Fish and oils.**—The excitement in steam refined seal oil continues, and two of the large holders here are asking 49 to 50c. It is said, however, that a lot was offered at under those figures. In cod oil there is a firm feeling, and Newfoundland is quoted at 35½ to 37c, Gaspe at 35c, and Nova Scotia at 33 to 31c; cod liver oil 65 to 70c. A lot of 200 bbls of seal oil was sold at 41c net cash. Pickled fish.—Owing to an early start it is expected that the demand for fish will commence early in January. Green cod is quoted firm at \$5.00 for No. 1. Large is quoted at \$5.25 to \$5.50 and draft \$5.75 to \$6.00. Dry cod is steady at \$4.50 per quintal. Herring are quiet but steady, Labrador being

quoted at \$5.00 to \$5.25; Canso and Cape Bret in August and September catch \$4.50 to \$4.75. Smoked fish.—Yarmouth bloaters \$1.25 per box of 60; smoked herring 12½c per box, boneless cod fish 5½ to 7c, and boneless fish 3½ to 4½c.—Trade Bulletin, Dec. 30.

### Wool Clip of 1892.

The National Association of Wool Manufacturers has completed its estimate of the domestic wool clip of the United States for 1892. It shows a total production of 287,018,000 pounds of wool in condition marketed, with an average shrinkage of 55 per cent, which makes the total quantity of scoured wool 117,700,000 pounds. To this must be added for pulled wool 45,000,000 pounds, with an average shrinkage of 40 per cent. The total figures therefore, for wool in the grease, will be 332,000,000 pounds, and 144,700,000 scoured pounds, an increase of 25,600,000 pounds in the grease, and 5,400,000 pounds scoured over the clip of 1891.

### Toronto Grocery Market.

Sugars are quiet, with a steady tone. The following prices are quoted at the moment: Sugars—Granulated, 4½ to 4¾; Paris lump, boxes, 5½c; extra ground, bbls, 5½ to 6¾c; powdered, bbls, 4½ to 5½; refined, dark to bright, 3½ to 4½c; Demerara, 4½; Trinidad, 3½ to 3¾c; Barbados, 3½ to 3¾c. Syrups—D., 1½ to 2½c; M., 2½ to 2¾c; B., 2½ to 2¾c; V.B., 2½ to 2¾c; E.V.B., 2½ to 2¾c; ex super, 2½ to 2¾c; N.X., 2½ to 3c; N.X.X. and special, 3 to 3½c. Molasses—West Indian, bbls, 30 to 50c; New Orleans, open kettle, 45 to 55c; Centrifugals, 30 to 40c; inferior low grades, 25 to 28c.

**Dried Fruits and Nuts.**—The demand has been very quiet during the week, and chiefly for small lots for the new year's trade, where stocks have been run pretty close. Following are the prices: Currants—Barrels, 5¾c; half-barrels 5½ to 6½c; cases, 6 to 7c; Vozizza, cases, 7½ to 9½c; Patra, bbls, 6½c; cases, 6½ to 7½c. Raisins—Valencias, 4½ to 5½c; layers, 6½ to 7½c; Sultans, 6 to 11c; loose Mascatsels, \$2.25 to \$2.40; London layers, \$2.25 to \$3; black baskets, \$3.50 to \$4.00; do 3 boxes, 80c to \$1.00; blue baskets, \$4.50 to \$4.75; 3 boxes, \$1.25 to \$1.35. Figs—Flores, 10 lbs and up, 9½ to 13c; white Malaga figs, 6½ to 7c; 25 lb boxes; natural do in bags, 4½c; mata do, 4½c; 14oz, 9 to 9½c. Dates—Hallowee, 5½ to 6c. Prunes—Cases, 7½ to 8c. Nuts—Almonds, Yarragons, 15½ to 17c; Ivica, 14 to 15c; do, hole Valencia, 29 to 35c; fiberts, Sicily, 9½ to 10c; Walnuts, Grenoble, 14½ to 15c; Marbots, 12c.



**Canned Goods**—There is no change of importance to note this week. We quote:—Fish—Salmon, 1's flat, \$1.60 to \$1.80; salmon, 1's tall, \$1.45 to 1.55; lobster Clover Leaf, \$2.95; lobster, other 1's, \$1.75 to 2.25; mackerel, \$1 to 1.25; finnan haddie, \$1.40 to 1.50; sardines, French, 1's, 40c; sardines, French, 1's, 17c; sardines, American, 1's 6 to 8c; sardines, American 1's, 9c. **Fruits and Vegetables**—Tomatoes, 3's, 80c to \$1; corn, 2's, 85c to \$1.05; peas, 2's, 90c to \$1.00; beans, 90 to 95c; pumpkins, 75 to 90c; strawberries and raspberries, 2's, \$2.00; apples, gala, \$1.75 to \$2; 3's, 85c to \$1; peaches, 2's, \$2.00 to \$2.75; peaches, 3's, \$1.25 to \$3.75; plums, 2's, \$1.40 to 1.75; 3's, \$2.65; pears, 2's, \$1.60 to \$1.75; 3's, \$1.75 to \$2.10.

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

**Peels.**—Jobbers are running light stocks of all kinds. Prices are firm to stronger. Lemon is going at 15 to 16c; orange at 17 1/2 to 18c, and citron, 26 to 30c.—*Empire*, Dec. 30.

**Prunes.**

That favorite variety of plum known as the prune, and familiar to all in its conserved state, is cultivated in many parts of the world, and very largely in France, Turkey and Austria. Until the tree was introduced into California, our entire supplies, which aggregated thousands of tons yearly, were imported from these countries. The cultivation and growth of the tree in California has within the past three years made wonderful strides, and in a couple more years the state will produce all the prunes required in this country and some to spare.

In regard to the relative quality, Californians claim precedence, but laying aside all prejudice, we prefer the French in point of flavor and tenderness of the fruit. This may be in the preparing, and when the growers in California become as skilled as the French are, the quality of the fruit may be fully equal, if not superior, to any in the world. The process of curing the ripe fruit is simple. In Europe it is mostly done by putting it in ovens, and in California they rely to a great extent upon the sun, the fruit being placed on trays.

This fruit properly prepared for the table is not only delicious, but very healthful. Few people in this country know how to properly prepare the prune for the table, and we advise our readers to try the French way:

Take, say, one pound of good size fruit and place in a vessel with sufficient sweetened cool water to merely cover the fruit. Set aside for twenty-four hours or even more, and serve them on the table, and you will find a great improvement over the cooking process, during which much of the aroma of the fruit escapes with the steam.

**Figs and Dates.**

From the earliest dawn of history, figs and dates have been important articles of diet with Oriental nations. The fig tree thrives in most warm climates; but although it grows well in northern climates, it does not mature its fruit. Turkish figs excel all others, and all our supplies, with the exception of a small quantity from Italy, are derived from Turkey.

Smyrna is the chief market; the figs are brought to that city in sacks on the backs of camels, then assorted into four grades and packed in wood boxes, cartons and bags. In former years they were shipped mostly in wood drums to this country and not flattened down in layers as they are now. The object in flattening out the fruit is simply for show and to make the fruit look large, but it is a great mistake for the fruit does not keep so well as if packed as received from the growers; nor do we think they are as palatable. The only prep-

**It began and ended in Smoke.**

Cholly, ever smoke two cigars at once? No dear boy, what for? Too expensive for me, don't cher know. Why to distinguish between the flavahs. Ah; nevah though of that—did you? No Choley, Tasse, Wood & Co., gave me the wrinkle. I was lighting an ordinary ten center don't cher know when my friend handed me one of theirs, same price, and told me to smoke them alternately. Well, did you smoke them alter—go on. Yes—did and Tasse's cigar lasted over an hour and tasted sweet to the end. And the other bloomin weed? Burnt crooked and was used up in twenty minutes.

aration this fruit requires is drying in the sun, and it is then ready for the market.

The dates of commerce are the fruit of a species of palm grown in Africa, Asia, India and other warm countries. In Arabia it is one of the chief products and the staple article of food. The date-palm is grown also along the Mediterranean shore of Europe, but more for its foliage, as it is too far north for the fruit to mature.

Date palms are superb and beautiful trees, their tapering stems rising fifty feet or more without a branch, to a noble crown of leaves, depending gracefully from the summit in fronds as much as twelve feet long. Below the crown depend the great clusters of fruit, some of the stems several feet long, and bearing a hundred or more dates. The ripe fruit requires no preparation but packing.

In former years all the dates came to this country in skins and mats, the latter made from the leaf of the tree. The quality of the date differs, like other fruits. Those grown in Egypt are large and coarse and not desirable for this market. The finest dates are grown in Tunis and Malta, but they command a high price, are too tender to bear distant shipment, and are apt to sour. The Fardor black date, come from Muscat, Arabia, and are the best fruit we get and are good keepers. Bassora, Persia, supplies the greatest quantity; and the light colored Persian dates called "Hallowi" are preferred. The next grade is darker color and called "Khadrowi"; and a still lower grade, also dark, is called "Sair."

**Why Gold Goes to Europe.**

The recent large shipments of gold to Europe at a season of the year when it is unusual for such a movement to be in progress makes it pertinent to inquire into the cause that has such a dominating influence upon that article. The first suggestion is that the condition of our foreign commerce is the prime factor, but when we examine the statistics we find that although our exports of merchandise for the last two months were much less than last year, yet they were larger than in 1890, and in that year they were exceptionally good. So that it is not in consequence of an unfavorable balance of trade that gold leaves us but in spite of a favorable balance. For five months ending November 30, however, the merchandise imports increased about \$48,000,000 while the exports fell off nearly \$60,000,000 as compared with last year, and there was a slight excess of imports over exports, but the export of silver bullion exceeded the imports about \$5,600,000, so that there would naturally have been some exports of gold, but not to the extent of the actual sum which has gone out, unless there was some other reason to induce gold to go to Europe. This reason is evidently to be found in the wanting of confidence in Europe in our ability to maintain our currency on a gold basis while we continue to buy 4,500,000 ounces of silver per month. This is not a new sentiment, for it has been enter-

tained there as far back as when the silver law of 1890 was passed, but it has become more pronounced as time has passed. Little if any foreign capital now comes to us for investment, and as fast as European capital already invested here can be dislodged the money is taken away. This is in strong contrast with what prevailed for some years after we resumed specie payments, when we added to our gold holdings nearly every year. For ten years following 1875 we imported more gold than we exported each year except two, and in those two we did not export as much as we produced, but since the beginning of 1885 the exports each year have exceeded the imports, and the net exports of gold in 1889-91 inclusive, were over \$100,000,000. For the year 1892 the net exports of already exceed \$60,000,000 and are likely to reach \$65,000,000 by the close of this month.

The only thing that can be done to re-establish our finances upon a stable basis and restore confidence in Europe in our financial ability, is to cease adding to our currency obligations by stopping the purchase of silver bullion and issuing treasury notes to pay for it.

If we continue on in the path we are traveling it is only a question of time when our finances will become as badly demoralized as those of the Argentine Republic. We do not expect that, for the good sense of the people will not permit it, but our present course is tending in that direction.—*Cincinnati Post-Courier*.

**C.P.R. Land Sales**

Following is a statement of the Canadian Pacific railway land sales for the years of 1891 and 1892:

	1891.		1892.	
	Acres.	Amount.	Acres.	Amount.
January	6,510	\$16,000	15,000	\$53,000
February	4,300	10,000	25,000	93,000
March	4,000	18,000	38,000	143,000
April	2,100	8,000	60,000	240,000
May	6,100	26,500	8,100	120,000
June	8,000	3,000	48,500	167,000
July	11,578	46,316	40,300	137,500
August	3,000	20,100	21,500	80,000
September	4,900	17,300	15,400	60,657
October	10,250	40,250	32,000	103,000
November	2,450	44,947	38,500	121,000
December	13,000	60,000	13,000	44,000
Totals	97,331	\$400,237	302,600	1,350,472

The closing year's sales show an increase of 291,670 acres over that of 1891, or the total for this year exceeds that of last by nearly three times. The amount received exceeds the proceeds of 1891 by \$953,235. Included in the above the company have sold to settlers from the United States the following as per state.

Dakota	3,000
Michigan	100
Idaho	8,900
Minnesota	4,300
Nebraska	2,800
Washington	32,000
Wisconsin	200
Oregon	300
Indiana	100
New York	160
Kansas	480
Montana	160
Total	52,700



### Smut in Wheat.

At a recent meeting of the South Brandon Farmer's Institute an interesting paper was read by T. H. Hall on "Organization;" also one by Wm. Hull on "Smut," which brought out a very close and lengthy discussion on the paper and subject. Hull's paper was as follows:

Smut; what is it and is not, and how to prevent it: First, I notice smut is not grain of any kind. It will not produce its parent kind, or any other kind of grain. It has no reproductive life or power. It is the want of life that makes it smut.

Next.—It is not a fungus. A fungus on a plant is what we might call an alcor—a disorder on the plant. A fungus on a plant would be liable to spread or be of irregular shape and uncertain in its place of attack and also irregular in the time and extent of its growth. Rust might be properly called a fungus; seeming to come from outward injury caused by not remaining on the stalk during warm sunshine. But the healthy condition of the bran covering, and chaff surrounding the smut ball, shows that no injury has been received.

Next.—Nor do we think it true, as many writers assert, that it comes from within, that particles of smut, of a previous crop attach themselves to the seed, and are carried back through the pores of the plant and deposited in the new grain? Can such a fault be found in the laws of nature as that of a plant or tree, extracting from the earth that which poisons itself? Nature is well said to be "the perfection of God's handiwork." Examine minutely every plant, every herb or tree you may find, and you will find them true to the qualities they were designed to contain; they also contain these qualities pure on whatever soil they may grow. And any and of the thousands of varied plants or trees will continue to do so though placed on any of a thousand varieties of soil.

If imparities, or smut dust were carried in a plant, what would be the result where one grain or root often produces many stalks. The smut dust, and the nourishment to the plant together passing through the same centre, would produce all the grains of parity smut and partly grain instead of as we have it, some heads good grain and the smutty grains pure smut. The feeders of a plant are its most remote and fibrous roots. On all growing and vegetable life they are clear and transparent as crystal and seem to repel that which is not purified by earth. I am satisfied if these fibrous roots cannot extract pure water they will die or fail to extend themselves to where it is not pure, as oil stays from mingling with water.

Plant do not even derive their own nature from the soil. The are virtually like the Chinese lily, which you may plant in a glass bottle and only surround it with pure water and clean pebbles and it will thrive and continue to bloom in your house, even in winter. Other plants have not roots adapted to the same root bed or they would also thrive in it.

Each plant or tree is a small factory recreating the qualities, reproducing the substances they are intended to have. The oak of three or four years old fails to produce acorns, not because there is not the material where it grows to produce them, but because it is not yet of the present age and size to produce them. On a stalk of crab tree you may graft a stalk of Northern Spy, and on that add a stalk of pear, and the produce of combined stalk will continue true to each variety. The pear could not have received its nature or blights from the earth, nor from the Northern Spy though joined to it.

What is it.—Smut seems clearly to be undeveloped grain, or the result of unblissomed grain. The time of blossoming is the only period in which the new grain can receive vegetable life, and reproductive power. This is clearly proven by it being the only time at which two varieties can be united or crossed so as to produce a new variety. If a head of wheat does not bloom it cannot become im-

pregnated with pollen from other grain, and if it is not, the bran covering that would have contained grain, fill with only the sap supplied from the stalk and not having received the life for a new grain is soured in the summer heat, as an egg not impregnated rots under the process of hatching. Ball smut is chiefly on the late and short stalks. If wheat is thinly sown on rough land there will be large spaces on which there are no plants. The surrounding plants will continue stooling out toward the open spaces, following a law of nature in growing toward light and air. When ripening time comes the early stalks from the same root begin to ripen and soon it is too dry for the late heads to receive moisture enough to develop them past the shooting stage. These will not bloom unless they have strength to go to another resting height from the shot blade.

If the early part of the summer is wet there will be a greater growth of late green stalks which if suddenly checked by a change to dry and very warm weather would mostly result in smut for the reason given.

Open smut in oats and barley seems to result from too rank a growth causing the thin bran covering of these grains to burst often before the heads were shot out. Sometimes the same occurs in wheat. Sometimes also pollen does not reach the first heads before their blossom dies, or winds may also if very strong in the morning, blow off or injure the blossom.

To prevent smut—prepare an even surface for the seed by harrowing well before sowing. Clean the seed well to leave an even sample of the best grains out of the crop from which the seed is taken. Soak in water that the grain may all take root as soon as sown, if the ground is a little dry. Sow with a press drill where the land will allow, and sow two bushels per acre or more. An even and full crop is in little danger of smut. I have no use for bluestone or lime as a preventative of smut, but lime or prairie dust may be put on the seed after soaking to prevent heating or sprouting before it is sown.

### National Board of Trade Subjects.

The annual meeting of the National Board of Trade of the United States will be held at Washington on Tuesday, January 17, and following days.

Subjects submitted include a proposed amendment in the constitutions of the National Board, by which the number of vice-presidents shall be fourteen, who with the president, shall constitute an executive council, seven members being necessary as a quorum for transaction of business.

Uniformity of commercial law in the States and nation.

The protection of trade marks, of the owners thereof, and of the purchasing public, as proposed in Senate Bill No. 451, and House Bill No. 7216, before congress.

Favoring the enactment of a national bankruptcy law.

Opposing House Bill No. 7845, known as the Hatch anti option bill, on the ground that the proposed legislation would directly precipitate financial disaster throughout the country, would largely increase the charges to the farmer in marketing his product, would further reduce values to the farmer by compelling him to accept prices at a time when his deliveries were far beyond the requirements of consumers, would greatly restrict trade with foreign countries, etc.

Favoring a Department of Commerce and Manufactures in the National Government.

Favoring uniform legislation regulating issuance of receipts by public warehouse and delivery of goods thus represented.

Proposing Congressional enactment securing accountability of common carriers to owners or consignees for prompt delivery of property received for transportation, by a proper demurrage charge for delays.

Favoring amendments to the Interstate Law providing for improved efficiency and dispatch

in service of carriers; freedom from unreasonable declarations of exemption in contracts for interstate carriage; simplification of methods of procedure before the commission; the giving of conclusive or progressive effect to findings and orders of the commission; removal of existing legislation proven to be detrimental to interests of the public and obstructive to efficiency of service; necessity of approval by the commission to render valid or lawful changes in rates, rules, or conditions affecting the cost or valuation of transportation service to the public.

Also, to amend the interstate law by exempting the shipper from its criminal penalties, to the end that his information as to its violations may be made available in courts; to make corporations indictable and subject to exemplary fines for violations of the law by officers or agents.

Approving the objects of the Interstate Law and recommending its maintenance.

Declining that the forced withdrawal of distilled spirits from bond, by payment of tax or exportation, is detrimental to financial and business interests.

Favoring protection to American merchant marine, including means contemplated in the Tonnage Bill before Congress.

Recommending national quarantine regulations, and that vessels from foreign ports should be under jurisdiction of the national authorities.

Favoring Congressional provision for commercial relations with neighboring countries on broad and comprehensive principles of reciprocity.

The regulation of immigration, including authority to the President to suspend by proclamation immigration from any country, district, place or port, until the close of the next ensuing session of Congress, or for a shorter period.

Favoring Governmental aid and control of the Nicaragua canal.

Recommending Congressional appropriation to defray expense of survey and estimates of the cost of construction of a ship canal wholly within the territory of the United States, from the great lakes to the navigable waters of the Hudson river. Several propositions submitted, including a recommendation that Congress make immediate provision for the construction of a ship canal on American territory around the Falls of Niagara; the conversion of the Erie canal into a ship canal, etc.

Favoring Congressional consideration of the projected canal from Lake Erie to the Ohio River, as surveyed by a commission of the State of Pennsylvania.

Recommending the establishment of a road department at the National capital, and Congressional appropriation for a road exhibit at the Columbian Exposition. Also, favoring any measure tending to remedy the deplorable condition of public highways.

The revision of the monetary system by Congress, with a view to securing greater simplicity and greater stability in its character, and more complete adaptability to wants of commerce.

Recommending Congress to create a commission to consider the banking system of the country, and report a plan as a basis of supply of currency sufficient in volume and sure of prompt redemption in specie.

Favoring the repeal of the law providing for the purchase of silver, and the cessation of silver coinage until some international agreement, or requirements of trade, demand further coinage. That the proposed free and unlimited coinage of silver is a reckless invitation to commercial disaster, etc.

More liberal provision by Congress for support of the State Militia and National Guard.

The adoption of an American system of navigating naval reserves.

The necessity of a judicious anti-adulteration law. Also, enactment of proper laws by Congress for preventing adulteration and misbranding of foods, drinks and drugs.

More complete statistics by the Department

of Agriculture covering wool, sheep and hop interests.

The establishment of a permanent Census Office and Statistical Department of Government.

Consolidation of the third and fourth classes of mail matter into one class, with a postal rate of one cent for two ounces.

The reduction of letter postage to one cent per ounce.

Reduction of the rate of telegraphy to one cent a word within a radius of one thousand miles.

There are in all forty nine propositions on the calendar, including different ones relating to a similar subject.

**Manitoba.**

An order has been made winding up the Manitoba Wire Co., Winnipeg.

The stock of Newberry Wells, general dealer, Melita, will be offered for sale on January 11, at Winnipeg.

Mr. Watson, who has for some time been engaged with Wright Bros., Winnipeg, is about establishing a dry goods business on his own account.

W. F. Doll, who retired a short time ago from the Winnipeg Jewelry Co., has been presented with a fine gold watch and chain, by his late fellow officials and employees.

H. A. Seed, a leading Winnipeg confectioner and fruiter in the retail trade, died in California last week, whither he went a short time ago in hopes of a benefit from a change of locality.

Siemens, Bros. & Co., of Gretna, private bankers, real estate dealers, etc., have opened a branch establishment in Winnipeg. Julius Siemens takes charge of the business here, Jacob P. Siemens remaining at Gretna.

Notice is given that the next Annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition association will be held on Monday the 16th day of January at 9 p. m., at the office of the association, City Hall, Winnipeg, for the election of board of directors for the coming year, and for the transaction of such other business as shall be brought before the meeting.

John A. Donaldson, soliciting freight agent of the C. P. R. has been offered and accepted the position of general agent of the Great Northern railway at this point, to succeed Ham. G. McMicken who leaves to day to assume charge d'affaires for the company in eastern Canada. Mr. Donaldson also leaves this morning with Mr. McMicken for St. Paul, and will probably take charge here at an early date.

The transactions at the Dominion Government Savings' bank at Winnipeg during December were as follows:

Deposits.....	\$ 20,843.00
Withdrawals.....	\$ 25,108.68

Withdrawals exceed deposits by ..... \$ 4,265.68

The receipts for December, 1892, for the inland revenue division of Winnipeg were as follows:

Spirits.....	\$21,397.20
Malt.....	2,686.40
T.acco.....	10,119.25
Cigars.....	724.03
Licenses fees.....	20.00
Petroleum inspection.....	175.80
Other receipts.....	111.80

Total ..... \$34,034.50

Total for December, 1891..... \$33,018.53

Increase December, 1892 ..... \$114.03

The receipts for the six months ending December, 1891, were: \$192,143.65; receipts for the six months ending December, 1892, \$224,430.17; increase for the six months ending December, 1892, \$42,295.52.

The following statement shows the value of goods exported, imported and entered for consumption at Winnipeg with duty collected

thereon during the month of December, 1892, compared with the same month, 1891:

Description.	Value	Value.
	1891	1892.
Exported.....	\$115,057.01	\$177,988.00
Imported.....	132,767.09	117,601.00
Imported—Free.....	85,276.00	43,098.00
Total Imported.....	\$168,032.09	\$160,699.00
Entered for consumption, dutiable.....	133,733.00	\$121,071.00
Entered for consumption, free.....	35,275.00	43,098.00
Total for consumption.....	\$172,010.00	\$164,769.00
Duty collected.....	\$ 40,797.76	\$ 40,440.00

The promoters of the water power scheme at Brandon intend before the spring opens to have all their plans matured and definitely put before the ratepayers. At the first meeting of the city council a committee was formed to help the men at the head of the affair and the council authorized the city engineer to take all the necessary levels and arrange other preliminaries. It is the intention of the committee to enlist the services of an expert who has had experience with similar enterprises in the east. One of the first steps to be taken is to ask the co-operation of Portage la Prairie and other places on the Assiniboine with a view to having that river closed as a navigable stream.

**Assiniboia.**

Antelope were selling at 40c apiece at Modicino Hat. The slaughter of this species of deer say the Times, is greater this year than it has ever been before.

On Monday last a meeting of the ratepayers of Moose Jaw was held in the town hall to hear the statements of the retiring council. Mayor Rorison opened the meeting and made the following statement at the close: "Never, I believe, since Moose Jaw was incorporated have we enjoyed the same amount of prosperity. There was expended by the town over \$50,000 during the year in permanent improvements. Should the town continue to improve as rapidly in the future the assessment roll next year will show an assessment of \$750,000. Moose Jaw will be the junction of the South Western and C.P.R. roads, and this will mean an increase of population of 500 people alone. A hearty and unanimous vote of thanks was passed at the meeting to the retiring council for their services. The following financial statement was read: Total taxes received, \$3,472.62, poll and dog tax \$97; liquor licenses \$700; other licenses \$217.50; proceeds from debentures \$7,007.08; grant from Assembly \$112.54; fines collected \$21;—total \$11,626.74. Expenditure: Balance due treasurer \$113; paid school board \$3,360; loan and interest to Lafferty & Moore \$1,762.48; interest on debentures \$212.35; town hall \$2,198; sidewalks \$207.15; salaries \$671.20, cash on hand \$206.21; other expenses \$2,866.04; total \$11,626.74.

**The Food Question.**

Whenever bread is the only food man is able to produce, it is as important that such bread should be made of the entire wheat, and that none of the dark colored gluten should be separated from the flour, as may be claimed by the most enthusiastic Grahamites. It is undeniable that the very poor classes, such as abound in the east end of London, and whose nourishment is made up very largely from bread alone, would be considerably benefitted if they could be induced to use whole meal bread instead of that made from white flour, which has been robbed of a considerably portion of its gluten, and for this reason this class does not get the needed amount of nitrogen in their white bread diet.

It is only among the intelligent and well-to-do classes that entire wheat bread has found favor; and this bread has been and is a damper to this class. The well-to-do the world over habitually use a considerable portion of milk, eggs, cheese, fish, flesh and fowl. These

foods furnish an ample supply of nitrogen in a form much more easily digested than the gluten of wheat; and these foods have the additional advantage of being rich in oil, a necessary element in man's dietary, and one he has insisted upon having throughout the ages. To those who are provided with flesh and animal products, in quantities sufficient to provide the needed nitrogen, bread made of fine flour is preferable because it is much more easily digested than that having a large proportion of gluten. I have elsewhere shown that all but one or two per cent of starch food is digested in the intestines. A person provided with an ample supply of nitrogen and oil in animal products does not require the nitrogen of the gluten, which is much more difficult of digestion; and if fine flour—white bread—is eaten with such animal products the needed nitrogen is readily obtained from the animal products, and the starch foods soon pass on to the intestines to undergo transformation into glucose; whereas, if the entire wheat flour bread has been eaten, there is necessarily a considerable effort on the part of the system to separate and digest the extra amount of gluten, the need for which has already been anticipated by the animal products. This necessity on the part of the system to separate and digest an element which is not needed and not used is a very considerable strain upon the nervous system.

A glance at the history of nations will supply proofs of this contention. The Chinese, Japanese and the millions in India who subsist chiefly on vegetable foods are smaller in stature, shorter lived; are weak relatively, both mentally and physically, and have accomplished far less of the world's work than the English and German nations, who have been liberally supplied with a flesh dietary, and so far as England is concerned at all events, whose bread has been chiefly made of ordinary fine white flour. Another proof that bread and starch foods are a great strain upon the digestive powers is found in the phenomenal benefits accruing to invalids by the use of the Salisbury diet, which consists exclusively of beef or mutton and water. When these patients recover their usual health they generally return to a diet of bread and starch foods, and frequently relapse again into invalidism, to be again cured by again adopting an exclusive meat diet. The increasing favor with which a milk diet for invalids is being received by physicians of all schools is another strong evidence of a non-starch diet. The German Spas and Continental health resorts are filled each year by tens of thousands of patients from the effete and luxurious idle class in Europe, to "undergo" a yearly "cure." These establishments insist upon a greatly diminished amount of bread, no potatoes, and a corresponding increase of meat, eggs and milk—Dr. Emmet Deansmore, in the *Social Economist*.

**A Vast Coal Supply in Japan.**

For agriculturalists the Japanese island of Yezo, though nearly the size of Ireland, does not appear to offer much attraction; but its coal mines seem likely to prove of more and more importance. Fifteen years ago it was estimated by the American engineers who made the first surveys for the government that the workable coal beds of Yezo contained 150,000,000,000 tons, or about two thirds as much as the coal fields of Great Britain. This startling estimate has just been more than confirmed by official government surveys. Of the Yezo coal nine-tenths is found in one district, that of the valley of the Ishikari river, near the west coast. The first coal mined in the island, at Iwana, in the province of Shiribeshi, belongs to the smallest of the six coal fields, containing barely 2,000,000 tons. As regards quality, although it is very uneven and none of it stands in the front rank even of Japanese coal, it is still declared by our Consul to be "all marketable."—London News.

### Nutmegs and Mace.

The nutmeg tree is a native of the Moluccas and other East India Islands. It is also found in the Philippine Islands, Penang and Singapore, as well as in the Mauritius Islands, and the West Indies. The nutmeg tree bears all the year round, like the orange tree, but more plentifully in May and December. The nutmeg resembles an ordinary filbert nut with the green on, enclosed in a pod much like our walnut. When ripe the fruit splits open on one side and is gathered by means of a long hooked stick. The pod is then removed, after which the mace is carefully stripped from the inner shell. The two products, mace and nutmegs, are then separately prepared for market.

The nutmegs are taken to the drying house, placed on hurdle-like frames and then smoke-dried for about two months by the smouldering heat of a wood fire. The nuts are turned over every two or three days and when thoroughly dried the kernels, which are the nutmegs of commerce, are taken from the shell. The shells are then cracked with wooden mallets. The worm eaten and shriveled kernels are rejected, and the good ones rubbed in well sifted staked lime. They are then packed in tight lard wood cases and are ready for shipment.

Mace, which is the outside covering of the nutmeg shell, after being stripped from the shell is subjected to the simple drying process only, is packed in layers, put in cases and subjected to hydraulic pressure for shipment.

### An Advance in Provision Prices.

According to Clapp & Co., "Exports of hog products recently have been less than a year ago. Hog packing at Chicago has been nearly 50 per cent. less since Nov. 1 than same time in 1891, and but 60 per cent. as large as in 1890, and has not been less but once in a decade—that was in 1888. The packing at all points is but 60 per cent. as large as last season. There seems to be a general belief that it will fall short of last season more than 25 per cent., or over 300,000,000 pounds. This condition has allowed the three different speculative classes of parties in pork, lard and ribs to easily control prices and put them up from 25 to 40 per cent. the past few months. Live stock men claim that when the December receipts of hogs are very light it is a proof that the country has but few for sale at any price. We believe many farmers have been feeding more cheap corn to hogs than usual, knowing it is worth about 75c or more made into provisions at prevailing prices. January and later months will likely witness large hog receipts at packing points and heavy average weights. There is a great cry of scarcity after a 25 to 40 per cent. advance, but under similar circumstances it has often been proved there were enough hogs if prices were made high enough. Farmers, like speculators and others, often sell their holdings more freely on a declining market than on an advancing one. Perhaps they have been holding back, and should the market halt a while and these prices or decline a little, receipts might increase, stocks increase, and consumers take a notion to wait to stock up after a decline rather than while the market was declining. Activity will likely prevail."

### Allspice.

Allspice is a tree of the myrtle family extensively cultivated in Jamaica for the sake of the fruit. On the north side of this island pimento (allspice) walks are formed on a large scale and occupying many acres. When the fruit has attained its full size, and while still green, the small twigs which bear it, are cut in bunches, are broken off the tree. These are then spread out and dried by exposure to the sun and air for several days. The stalks are then separated and the fruit put into bags for export. Allspice partakes of the smell and flavor of cinnamon, cloves and nutmegs—hence the name.

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## TIME CARD.

Taking effect on Sunday, Nov. 29, 1892.

(Central or 90th Meridian Time.)

North Bound			South Bound		
Brandon Ex. Tues. Th. & Sat.	St. Paul Express Daily.	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.	St. Paul Express Daily.	Brandon Ex. Tues. Th. & Fri.
9:55p	1:10p	0	Winnipeg	11:45a	1:00p
9:45p	4:00p	30	Portage Junction	11:54a	1:10p
9:30p	3:45p	30	St. Norbert	12:02p	1:24p
9:17p	3:31p	15	Cartier	12:23p	1:37p
1:59p	3:13p	24	St. Agathe	12:41p	1:55p
1:50p	3:01p	27	Union Point	12:49p	2:02p
1:39p	2:51p	32	Silver Plains	1:01p	2:13p
1:20p	2:33p	40	Morris	1:20p	2:30p
	2:18p	46	St. Jean	1:35p	
	1:57p	50	Letellier	1:57p	
	1:25p	65	Emerson	2:16p	
	1:15p	68	Pembina	2:25p	
	9:35a	168	Grand Forks	6:00p	
	5:35a	223	Winnipeg Junction	9:55p	
	8:35p	470	Minneapolis	6:30a	
	8:00p	481	St. Paul	7:05a	
	9:00a	583	Chicago	9:35a	

### MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

East Bound.			West Bound.		
Freight Mon. Wed. & Fri.	Passenger Tues. & Sat.	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.	Passenger Mon. Wed. & Fri.	Freight Tues. & Sat.
11:40a	2:55p	0	Winnipeg	1:00p	3:00a
7:30p	1:15p	0	Morris	2:30p	7:30a
6:40p	12:53p	10	Lowe Farm	3:03p	8:15a
5:40p	12:27p	21	Myrtle	3:31p	9:05a
5:24p	12:15p	25	Roland	3:43p	9:25a
4:40p	11:52a	33	Rosbank	4:02p	9:58a
4:10p	11:43a	38	Miami	4:15p	10:25a
3:24p	11:20a	49	Deerwood	4:35p	11:16a
2:58p	11:08a	54	A tamont	4:50p	11:48a
2:18p	10:49a	62	Somerses	5:10p	12:28p
1:43p	10:33a	68	Swan Lake	5:24p	1:00p
1:17p	10:19a	74	Indian Springs	5:39p	1:30p
12:57p	10:07a	74	Maricapolis	5:50p	1:55p
12:22p	9:40a	85	Greenway	6:00p	2:28p
11:51a	9:35a	92	Balder	6:21p	3:00p
11:0a	9:12a	102	Belmont	6:46p	3:50p
10:26a	8:55a	107	Hilton	7:21p	4:29p
9:49a	8:40a	117	Ashdown	7:31p	5:03p
9:32a	8:30a	120	Wawarosa	7:47p	5:16p
8:43a	8:06a	129	Rounthwaite	8:14p	6:00p
8:17a	7:43a	137	Martville	8:35p	6:48p
7:30a	7:30a	145	Brandon	8:56p	7:30p

West bound passenger trains stop at Belmont for meals.

### PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

East Bound.			W. Bound.		
Mix. daily except Sunday.	Miles from Winnipeg.	per.	STATIONS.	daily except Sunday.	per.
12:10p	0		Winnipeg	3:40p	
11:50a	3.0		Portage Junction	3:50p	
11:18a	11.5		St. Charles	4:20p	
11:08a	14.7		Headingley	4:35p	
10:40a	21.0		White Plains	5:00p	
9:45a	35.2		Kustace	5:49p	
9:18a	42.1		Oakville	6:13p	
8:25a	55.5		Portage la Prairie	7:00p	

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