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# The Commercial

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

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WINNIPEG, JANUARY 14, 1895.

## Manitoba.

Hirman Weidman, jewellery, etc., Winnipeg sheriff in possession.

John Hill, drugs, contemplates starting business at Portage la Prairie.

Baird Bros., general store, Pilot Mound, have assigned to S. A. D. Bertrand.

Hindson & Adkin, general store, Rapid City, is succeeded by J. G. Hindson.

The date of the meeting of the Manitoba legislature has not yet been decided on.

H. A. Roirdan, dry goods, Winnipeg, succeeds Preston & Norris in their branch store.

Hunter & Moore, general store, are reported giving up the branch of their business at Crystal City.

Jas. Young, hardware, Melita, has given up his branch business at Nesbitt and moved the stock to Hartney.

Archibald McLaren, proprietor of the Brunswick hotel, Winnipeg, died on Tuesday after a long illness.

The Canadian Pacific Railway shops, Winnipeg, are working on short time and with a considerably reduced staff.

Winnipeg city bakers are selling eighteen loaves for \$1 instead of twenty as heretofore, owing to the rise in the price of flour.

Cowan & Co., bankers, Brandon, are dissolving partnership; Campbell and Crawford retiring, Wm. Cowan continues.

Preston & Norris, dry goods, Winnipeg, have dissolved partnership. The business will be continued by John Norris & Co.

T. G. Mather will retire from the legal firm of Munroe, West & Mather of Winnipeg, and will form a partnership with Jos. Martin.

A fire resulting in over \$300 damage, occurred in the upper rooms of Wm Ferguson's general store, 483 Ross street, Winnipeg, on Wednesday.

E. H. Smeed, who is leaving J. W. Peck & Co's, Winnipeg establishment to take charge of their office in Montreal was waited upon by his fellow employes and presented with a handsome gold locket.

Application will be made to the provincial legislature at the approaching session by E. A. Greathed and W. McCullough, of Winnipeg, for power to form a company according to the provisions of by-law No. 882, of the city of Winnipeg, relating to the Assiniboine water-power.

The mystery surrounding the disappearance of A. M. Dalton, cashier of Harrison's Neepawa bank, has not yet been unbound, notwithstanding the thorough search instituted by the police and numerous friends of the missing man. Mr. Dalton's friends seem convinced that he has been the victim of foul play, and they are much alarmed.

On Sunday morning fire was discovered in the butcher shop of J. Angus, of Elkhorn. At the time of discovery the flames had gained much headway and all that could be done was to protect the unoccupied store on the east and the hotel on the west, which was done as the inmates of the latter were aroused. The building burned was a small one. The estimated loss is \$500, insurance \$200.

The most largely attended meeting yet held of the Winnipeg Retailers association took place Tuesday at the Delmonico hall. Among the subjects discussed was that of retailing done by the wholesale houses of the city; Another matter taken up was that of the high postage rate, two cents, on drop letters; the views of the association on this will be presented to the board of trade, and co-operation will be sought to bring about a change. The question of early closing also received attention; and the members, were unanimous in their expression that steps ought to be taken to enforce the by-laws. Twenty-six new members were added to the roll. A special meeting will be held on Tuesday evening next at 8 o'clock at the Delmonico.

## Alberta.

H. Hetu of the Edmonton Saw Mill Co. is taking out two million feet of logs this winter to be sawed at the mill up up the river

Murdock's Exchange, at Calgary, was burned on Jan. 8. It was insured for \$800 and was owned by D. McDougall, Morley. The cause is supposed to be from a stovepipe.

Geo. T. Bragg has been appointed agent of Canadian Pacific Railway lands in the Edmonton district in place of Fitzgerald & Boucher, of Calgary, for whom he acted last summer.

Additional piping for the government petroleum boring outfit at Athabaska Landing went north last week. The piping did not arrive as soon as was expected, and probably now that colder weather has set in there will be no further boring until spring. The intention is to go down at least 1,800 feet if necessary, that being the supposed depth of oil bearing strata.—Edmonton Bulletin.

## Grain and Milling.

The Farmers' Mill & Elevator Co., of Portage la Prairie, Man., is in financial difficulties. An effort is being made to form a new company with increased capital, to take hold of the concern. The directors attribute their loss to speculating in wheat and flour.

An immense new chimney is to be built at the Ogilvie mill in Winnipeg. The plans have been prepared, showing the height to be 125 feet, and the chimney inside will be 7 feet in diameter and 15 to 20 feet in diameter outside at the base. Four new boilers are also to be put in.

Plans have been prepared for the half dozen or more new elevators the Ogilvie company will build in Manitoba this year. The capacity will be 80,000 bushels each.

The rapid export movement of the wheat this year has been a surprise to the millers, as it has left them somewhat short of stocks. This is no doubt the reason why the two large milling concerns are going so largely into elevator building this year. It will enable them to buy and store more wheat during the busy delivery season, so they will not be caught short of supplies again.

Arthur Atkinson, one of the leading grain buyers of Winnipeg was on the floor of the Montreal corn exchange one day recently.

W. A. Hastings, of the Lake of the Woods Milling Company, is going on a Mediterranean trip and will probably be away for several months.

Edmonton Bulletin: S. Parrish, grain and produce dealer of South Edmonton, has sold out his grain business to Parish & Lindsay of Brandon Man., who have also bought out the interests of Allen & Essery, at South Edmonton, and have leased two grain warehouses belonging to Mr. Parrish. They will at once commence the purchase and shipment of grain. Mr. Lindsay is here at present and will make the necessary arrangements for conducting the business before returning to Brandon.

Brackman & Ker, oatmeal millers of Victoria and New Westminster, British Columbia, propose erecting an elevator at Edmonton. They have been securing considerable quantities of milling oats from Edmonton, and this looks, as though they intended to rely largely upon the Edmonton district in the future for their supply of oats.

Agnew & Co's elevator at Dominion City, Man., will be offered at mortgage sale on January 14,

## Live Stock Markets.

The cable from Liverpool on January 7 reported cattle  $\frac{1}{2}$ c higher all around, best steers bringing 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Sheep were 1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c higher at 13c for the best.

The Montreal Gazette of January 8 says: "The shipments of sheep from here by way of Portland are commencing to fall off, owing to the fact that the bulk of the supply left in the country suitable for the export trade have gone forward, and it is safe to say, by the 20th of this month, the balance will be shipped, when the sheep trade will be wound up until the opening of navigation. The exports since the close of navigation have probably been in the neighborhood of 20,000 to 25,000 head."

A fair amount of business was transacted in live stock in the Montreal Stock Yards, at Point St. Charles on January 7th. The supply of cattle was not large, for which the demand was good from local buyers owing to the fact that they were pretty well cleaned out of beef. The market, on the whole, was moderately active and steady and values showed no change. Good heaves sold at 8c to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, fair at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 8c and inferior at 2c per lb. live weight. The receipts of sheep continue large both for sale and export account, which is no doubt due to the recent favorable advices from abroad and the late advance in prices. The demand from exporters was good and all choice lots of shipping stock met with a ready sale at 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, while common grades sold at 8c to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb. live weight. The market for lambs was steady, and the bulk of the offerings was taken at 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ c per lb. live weight. The receipts of live hogs were small, owing to the cold weather no doubt, and the large arrivals of dressed at present. The market, however, was firm and the advance in prices noted last week maintained, sales being made at \$1.40 to \$1.50 per 100 lbs. There was a good enquiry for choice calves which were scarce and high, sales being reported at \$10 to \$15 each, while common stock brought \$2 to \$6 each.

Tenders at a rate on the dollar are invited for the purchase of the general store stock belonging to the business lately carried on by M. B. Lang, deceased, at Golden, up to the first day of February.

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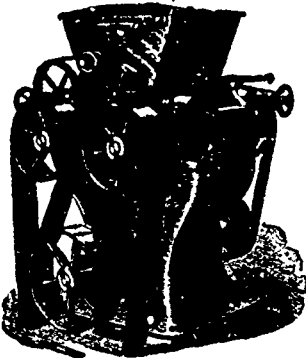
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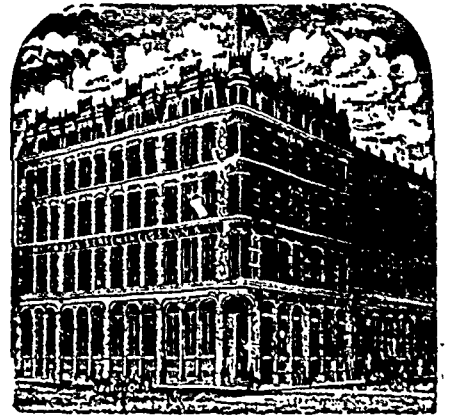
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# The Commercial

WINNIPEG, JANUARY 14, 1895.

## EXPORT VALUE OF WHEAT.

A couple of weeks ago The Commercial made a statement which showed that wheat bought at 40 cents per bushel in Manitoba would show an apparent profit of 1½ cents delivered in England. The figures showed, that on the basis of fall freight rates, wheat bought at 40 cents per bushel in Manitoba would cost about 71½ cents per bushel in London, and that actual sales of Manitoba No. 1 hard had been made in London at 72½ cents. The present prices being paid in Manitoba are, of course, far above export values, as we will now show, starting on the basis that the present average to farmers in Manitoba country markets is 50 cents per bushel of 60 pounds.

	Cents per bushel.
No. 1 hard, average price.....	40 00
Cost of buying, elevator expenses, etc..	4 00
Average freight to Fort William.....	11 50
Cost of carrying until spring.....	8 00
Lake freight, insurance to Buffalo.....	3 50
Buffalo handling charges.....	1 50
Canal freight, insurance to New York..	3 00
New York handling charges.....	1 50
Ocean freight to London.....	6 00
Loss in weight.....	.50
Cost c.i.f. in London.....	87 00

The last sales of No. 1 hard for London delivery, reported by mail, were made at 24s 9d per quarter, equal to 74½ cents per bushel. This would show present prices in Manitoba about 14 cents per bushel above export values, on the basis of holding the wheat until spring and then exporting by the lake route at the same rates as prevailed in the fall. Of course, no wheat is being bought in Manitoba for export at present comparatively high prices. It is expected that all wheat held at the close of navigation will be required for home consumption. As the remaining portion of the Manitoba crop (except what is held by farmers) is about all held by three concerns, and is in strong hands, it seems probable that the advance in prices will be maintained.

## DULUTH AND MANITOBA WHEATS.

There seems to be something wrong somewhere about the prices of Manitoba and Duluth wheats, as quoted by the Liverpool Corn Trade News. The Liverpool journal has continued for a number of weeks to quote Duluth wheat at a higher price than similar Manitoba grades. But while actual sales of No. 1 hard Manitoba wheat are quoted every week at Liverpool, no sales of Duluth wheat have been quoted for a long time. It would therefore appear that the Duluth quotations are purely imaginary, or at least only ornamental. Of course a quotation or holding price may be reported at any figure, but it is the actual sales which show the market value. As Duluth wheat is not selling, while sales of Manitoba grades are of frequent occurrence, it can only be decided that either Duluth wheat is held at above its value or that the quotations given by the Corn Trade News are imaginary.

It is said that no sales of No. 1 hard Duluth were recorded during November. The Minnesota Railroad and Warehousing Commission reports a sale of No. 1 hard Duluth in Liverpool on December 8, at 24s 9d per quarter, and again on December 7 a parcel of No. 1 hard Duluth sold at the same price. On each of these days parcels of No. 1 hard Manitoba are reported to have sold in Liverpool at exactly the same price as sales of Duluth were reported at. All these sales were made for delivery at London, c.i.f. (cost including freight and insurance.) This would indicate that there should not be the difference in price between Manitoba and Duluth grades as would appear from the quotations of the Corn Trade News. The difference, however, is in Liverpool spot quotations, as reported by the Corn Trade News. Still there should not be such a wide variation. Manitoba wheat should be worth as much, spot transactions, in Liverpool, as for London delivery, compared with Duluth.

## BINDER TWINE.

The duty on binder twine imported into Canada is now so small that prices here must bear a close relationship to prices current in the United States. It is therefore interesting to know the trend of values across the boundary.

A meeting of the independent binder twine manufacturers was held recently at the Grand Pacific hotel, Chicago, the object of which was to devise a plan of advancing prices, and forming a combination to purchase the bankers' twine now being sold by the Western Twine Company, of Chicago. Nine of the independent factories and large jobbers were represented, including the Columbian Cordage Company (D. M. Osborn & Co.), of Auburn, N. Y.; the Miamisburg Twine and Cordage Company, of Miamisburg, Ohio; the Akron Twine and Cordage Company, (Aultman, Miller & Co.) of Akron, Ohio; the Peoria Cordage Company, of Peoria, Ill.; the Northwestern Cordage Co., of St. Paul, Minn.; the McCormick Harvesting Machine Co., of Chicago; Kingman & Co., of Peoria, Ill.; Hoover & Allison Co., of Xenia, Ohio. But meagre details of the action taken could be learned. It is said that those present were disappointed at the slim attendance, for it was expected that a majority of the factories outside of the United States company (the combine company) would be represented. A committee was appointed to confer with eastern manufacturers, and another meeting will be held in a few weeks to further the ends of those interested.

## BAD CREDIT SYSTEM THE CAUSE.

The evil effects of a general system of prolonged credit business has been abundantly demonstrated in the financial crisis in Newfoundland. The disaster is the most severe of the kind which has overtaken any English-speaking country during recent years. Traced back to its real source, an explanation of the disaster is found in a vicious credit system. The Newfoundland correspondent of the

Montreal Gazette, who is one of the best authorities on Newfoundland affairs, writes as follows:

Our condition is of the gravest description. The immediate cause of the collapse of the banks was the failure of a London firm—Prowse, Hall & Morris—through which the sale of seven-eighths of our exports was conducted. Their drafts were due here and could not be honored. The remote causes of the disaster, which have been maturing for years, were the vicious credit system on which the fisheries were carried on, and also beyond all doubt the unsafe principles and methods on which our banks were conducted. All this will come to light in due time. Through a vast amount of poverty and intense suffering our chronic evils will be put right, and business will proceed on sounder principles. The supplying system is doomed, and must come to an end. There was but one termination to it, and that has come unexpectedly and with the force of a tornado.

## STEAMBOATING ON THE RED.

The building of railways has not entirely destroyed the steamboat interests on the Red river. It is stated that a boat is being built at Grand Forks, Dakota, which will be one of the largest ever floated on the river. In the old days, before the advent of railways, steamboating on the Red river was quite an important interest. Boats ran between Winnipeg and up river points, and in the seventies the traffic was quite heavy. Nearly all the freight for the settlement was brought down the river in those years. The building of the railways killed the river trade entirely so far as Winnipeg is concerned, and for some years back no steamers have run on the Red river between Winnipeg and points south. That portion of the Red river in the United States has been greatly improved by the United States government, and the river is still navigated to some extent there. The building of this steamer at Grand Forks would indicate that the steamboat interest on the river is reviving. With the improvement of that portion of the river lying in Canadian territory, especially, between Winnipeg and the lake of the same name, we will see an important revival of the shipping interest here. Some day Winnipeg will own a large fleet of steamers and barges.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE big fire in Toronto on Sunday completely destroyed the Globe building and plant, and the large new building occupied by S. F. McKinnon & Co., wholesalers. Robin Sadler & Howarth, leather, Miller & Richards, printing supplies, the Toronto Lithographing Co. and several smaller concerns were also burnt out. As usual the elevator shafts performed the service of conducting the fire quickly through the buildings. The fire, which in the absence of elevators would probably have been confined to a limited space of the Globe building, had spread by means of the elevators all through the large building before the fire apparatus was got into working condition. How to prevent the elevators from becoming fire conductors should be an important point in the construction of all large buildings.

THE directors of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition Association, while personally favorable to a summer fair, have resolved to get an expression of opinion from the country as regards the best season of the year for holding the exhibition. A circular will be issued asking opinions from the people as to the advisability of holding a summer or a fall fair.

"THROUGHOUT South Dakota," says the Minneapolis Farm Implements Journal, "the farmers are beginning to realize that their future prosperity depends largely upon the success of irrigation." What is said of South Dakota is undoubtedly true of a large portion of Nebraska and part of Kansas, and the southwestern portion of North Dakota. This is hard lines for the thousands of farmers who have located in those districts, as it is entirely beyond the means of individual farmers to irrigate their land even where irrigation is possible.

IT IS to be regretted that so much unnecessary attention was drawn by certain city journals to the trouble between the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition Association and its secretary-treasurer. The country papers are now discussing the matter and talking about huge frauds in connection with the management of the affairs of the association, and this is likely to have a damaging effect upon the association. The trouble was really an insignificant affair. The audit showed a trifling shortage in the accounts, which was attributed to neglect or carelessness rather than to dishonesty. At any rate, the association has not lost anything, the apparent shortage having been made good by the secretary-treasurer.

THE monetary system of Newfoundland will hereafter be annexed to or amalgamated with Canada; whether or not the island continues to have a separate political existence. The complete breakdown of the financial structure of the island colony, has left the colony without any monetary system. Two Canadian Banks have already stepped into the breach and will open branches in St. John's. These are the bank of Montreal and the Bank of Nova Scotia. Hereafter Newfoundland will have a sound and reliable medium of circulation, and that medium will be Canadian bank notes, than which there are no safer promises to pay in circulation; for these bank notes we may say are as good as the yellow metal itself, or as we would say in the west, as good as the wheat, and a great deal more convenient to handle than either. The establishment of the Canadian banks in Newfoundland will undoubtedly have a tendency to increase trade between Canada and the island, while the passing of the control of the financial affairs of the colony into the hands of Canadian banks may be the first step toward a political union with this country.

### MINDING OTHER PEOPLE'S BUSINESS.

The old statement that the shoemaker should stick to his last is never more strongly illustrated than when some one undertakes to

show the profit that is made in a line of business with which he is not familiar. Men who have been in one line of business for many years, are often unable to figure at all closely as to the cost and profit of their wares. Many men fail, in mercantile as well as in manufacturing lines, because they miscalculate the cost of manufacturing their goods, or the cost of carrying on business. They think they are making a profit often when they are selling goods at an actual loss, and as they eventually come to grief and wonder why they failed.

The Winnipeg Tribune has been discussing the flour milling business about which it evidently knows as much as a miller would know about the cost of a copy of the Tribune. One statement made by the Tribune in the article referred to is amusingly ridiculous, though no doubt it was thoughtlessly accepted by many who read the article as true. The Tribune said that "the millers are obtaining as much for their bran and shorts as they paid for the wheat." If this were true what a bonanza milling would be! A few day's grinding of one of our big mills would bring as much profit as an ordinary man would care to make in years. It would perhaps surprise some of our readers to say that the bran and shorts only about pays for the bags that the flour is put in, but it is nevertheless true. About 15 pounds of bran and shorts are obtained from a bushel of wheat, which, after deducting freight, would leave about 4 cents per bushel of wheat obtained for the bran and shorts. The bags cost 10 to 20c per barrel of flour, or say 4 cents per bushel of wheat. The cost of manufacturing flour of course varies considerably with different mills, and only an experienced miller, who was thoroughly familiar with the conditions governing his business, could estimate the cost of the flour with any degree of certainty. Millers like other business men, frequently fail, and no doubt some of these milling failures are due to underestimating the cost of the flour.

The Tribune also places the cost of the wheat much too low when it says that the wheat costs the millers an average of 37 cents per bushel. The price of the wheat was certainly low enough, and there is no need to exaggerate on the low side. The actual average cost of wheat to Manitoba millers, up to the close of navigation, would certainly not be under 40 cents, and it would probably be between 41 and 42 cents per bushel. Cost of buying, running elevators, etc., would bring the cost of the wheat in the country, not including freight, up to about 45 cents per bushel. The average cost of the wheat bought since the close of navigation to date, including the cost of buying, maintaining elevators, etc., cannot be under 55 cents per bushel in the country, and perhaps a cent or two more. And it must be remembered that millers have purchased a lot of wheat at this higher range of values. Millers and shippers alike would no doubt feel better satisfied if they had been able to pay 60 to 70 cents per bushel to the farmers for the wheat, instead of the prices which have prevailed.

### Insurance Items.

Toronto is applying for an amendment to the city's charter, to permit of the carrying out of a scheme for municipal insurance.

Toronto had a three-quarter million fire on Sunday, which started in the fine building of the Globe newspaper. The insurance is said to be \$100,000, which will fall heavily upon the Companies, though we hardly expect to hear of an advance in insurance rates, such as followed the late \$200,000 fire in Winnipeg. This big fire may lead to serious thought on the part of those who have been pushing the proposed municipal insurance scheme in Toronto.

A telegram from Moncton, New Brunswick, says: A case of alleged graveyard insurance is creating much excitement here. According to a St. John paper, Wesley McCann, owner of a lumber yard and two lawyers, Messrs. Bray and Yeomans, and Johnston, the local agent for the Great West Life Assurance company of Winnipeg conspired to insure a man named White, who was in a dying condition from consumption and asthma for \$5,000. The parties contend the insurance was perfectly regular as far as they were concerned, and threaten to sue the St. John paper which published the statement, for libel.

The Kingston Whig has the following insurance item:

"Those who enter costly warfare in the public interest are benefactors, even if they cannot be styled prudent. Toronto has a brave knight in W. H. Graham, who has taken action against the Temperance & General Life Assurance Company. It is in effect an examination for discovery. The plaintiff is an old policy-holder to whom the agent, backed by the company's printed circulars, hold out rosy visions of profits. Special pledges were made to those who entered the temperance class; as being certain of uncommonly large benefits because of the preferred class of insurers. But eight years have rolled by and there are no profits. Annually the policy-holders have been exhorted to exercise patience and as the first visible outbreak has just occurred it must be conceded that they have given the amiable quality a fair trial, and the time has come for a full investigation and understanding. The plaintiff will endeavor to ascertain whether profits have been earned, and if not earned where the bad calculation or possible leakage came in. It is evident that Toronto is working the country in the insurance line for all there is in it. It is more than suspected that companies have been formed for which there was not room or any other temptation than the desire to provide a managerial position for some friend or public favorite. All insurers know from experience that the cities are over-run with insurance canvassers, that the business is overdone, and that the safety of insurers lies in the direction of a thorough investigation into methods and financial results. They will, therefore, hope for an energetic prosecution of the Graham case, towards which policy-holders should feel inclined to contribute."

### Bank Clearings in Canada for 1891.

The following are the totals of the clearing houses in Canada for the year ending 31st December, 1891.

Montreal .....	\$546,600,000
Toronto .....	279,270,789
Halifax .....	58,778,698
Winnipeg .....	50,540,647
Hamilton .....	84,807,856

Total..... 9969,497,940

The Winnipeg clearings are exclusive of the Bank of British North America, who are not members of the association.

# TINWARE - -

Stamped,  
Plain,  
Retinned,  
Japanned,  
Galvanized,  
Wire Goods.

Get our Catalogue from Merrick, Anderson & Co., Winnipeg, or direct.

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**The Barber & Ellis Co'y,**  
Nos. 43, 45, 47 and 49 Bay Street,  
TORONTO, Ont.

Manufacturers of ACCOUNT BOOKS,  
ENVELOPES, PAPER BOXES.  
Importers of all Grades of Staple Stationery.  
—DEALERS IN—  
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BOXMAKERS' REQUISITES

**W. R. Johnston and Co.**  
(Late Livingston, Johnston & Co.)  
WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS  
OF READY MADE

**CLOTHING.**  
Cor. Bay & Front Sts, TORONTO.  
Samples at McInyre } REPRESENTATIVES.  
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**Wholesale Boots and Shoes**  
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**AUSTIN & ROBERTSON,**  
WHOLESALE STATIONERS,  
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Dealers in all Classes of  
Writings and Printings,  
Linens, Ledger and Bond Papers.  
Quotations and Samples on Application.

*Better* Be prepared for promotion in  
our employment or to enter  
business yourself by getting a  
sound business education at  
Winnipeg Business College. Write for free circular.



SPRING. 1895. SPRING.

Do You . . .  
Want to Lead ?

Then do not fail to see our SAMPLES  
BEFORE YOU BUY.

YOURS RESPECTFULLY,

MATTHEWS, TOWERS & Co.,  
Wholesale Men's Furnishings,  
Montreal.

**MATTHEWS, TOWERS & CO.**

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

**CANADIAN ANTHRACITE COAL**

Mined in the Canadian Northwest, is unquestionably  
the CHEAPEST and BEST COAL in the Market.

Our prices per ton, delivered anywhere in Winnipeg,

**Nut, \$7 ; Stove and Furnace, \$8.50**

You will be badly misled if you pay any attention to  
*Dishonest Advertisements* by dealers who offer Anthracite  
Coal at low prices but furnish only screenings  
at the figures quoted. By using only the Canadian  
Anthracite you will Encourage Home Industry and  
Buy the Cheapest and Best Coal. Order at once from

**Paul, Knight & McKinnon, 470 Main St. Winnipeg, Man.**



# Hudson's Bay Company,

Fort Garry Mills,

Winnipeg.

Registered Brands:

## Hungarian and Strong Bakers Flour

Chopped Feed, Oats, Bran, Shorts, etc.

Sole agents in Manitoba, Northwest Territories and British Columbia for

### MYERS ROYAL HORSE AND CATTLE SPICE

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

## Australian Canned Meats.

A Consignment Just Received which can be had from the Wholesale Trade, viz:

The Hudson's Bay Co.,  
G. F. & J. Galt,  
Thompson, Codville & Co.,  
Mackenzie, Powis & Co.,  
Sutherland & Campbell.

-ALSO A CAR OF-

### LUCAS' CELEBRATED PALE ALE

Direct from the Brewery, Hitchin, England.  
To be had fromHUDSON'S BAY CO., G. F. & J. GALT,  
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SOLE AGENTS FOR MANUFACTURERS,

310 FORT STREET,

Next to Molsons Bank

## Pure Highland Scotch Whiskies.

THE FAMOUS  
LAGAVULIN DISTILLERY,  
ISLAND OF ISLAY,  
SCOTLAND.

The Lagavulin Whisky is famous for its fine quality, being made from pure SCOTCH MALT ONLY, and has long been the favorite beverage of Sportsmen.

It contains no grain spirit, or other Whiskies one knows nothing of, and the most eminent Physicians of the day prescribe it where a stimulant is required.

ASK FOR THE LAGAVULIN.

MACKIE'S  
PURE OLD BLEND  
10 YEARS OLD.

GOLD LABEL  
AS PATRONIZED BY ROYALTY AND THE LEADING  
PHYSICIANS.

Sold only in the Northwest by:

A. M. AMBLARD, VESIE, CAREY &amp; Co.

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## BRUSHES...

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Chas. BOECKH & Sons

TORONTO.

ALWAYS RELIABLE.

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Neglected or unreliable books rectified, and accurate  
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OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE

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ation of the Board of Trade of the city of Winnipeg.  
Insolvent and Trust Estates Managed with Promptness  
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Special attention to Confidential Business Enquiries.

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WINNIPEG, MAN

## James Hall & Co.

BROCKVILLE, ONT. WINNIPEG, MAN.

Manufacturers and Wholesale  
Dealers in

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

In addition to our regular line we have the  
exclusive control of the Celebrated Chester &  
Workers Suspenders for the Dominion. Neat-  
est, Strongest and Best Suspender in the  
market at popular prices.

Customers may have sorting orders in any of our lines  
filled promptly from stock at our  
Winnipeg Branch, 150 Princess St.

## GEO. H. RODGERS & CO.

WHOLESALE JOBBERS

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DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Our traveller is now on the road, don't forget him and  
be sure to see our samples. Job lines a specialty.

Geo. H. Rodgers &amp; Co.

McDermott St., Winnipeg.

HO! IMPROVED  
Compressed Mince Meat.

Put up in neat paper packages and packed (3)  
three doz. in a case. Price per gross net \$10.

GUARANTEED STRICTLY PURE.

HORSERADISH—Put up in 16 oz. bottles  
2 doz. in a case. Price per doz. \$2.50 Patronize home in  
durry.

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

WINNIPEG WANTS  
PRODUCE I  
BUTTER  
AND EGGS.

At Highest Market Value. Write for full market  
Quotations to

PARSONS PRODUCE COMPANY,  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

## W. J. GUEST,

-DEALER IN-

FISH, GAME, POULTRY  
and OYSTERS.

FINNAN HADDIES RECEIVED WEEKLY.  
Trade Orders Solicited.

602 MAIN STREET, - WINNIPEG.

MUNROE &amp; CO,

Wholesale Dealers in

Wines, Liquors and Cigars

OF THE BEST BRANDS

9th STREET, - BRANDON

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

WINNIPEG, Saturday, Jan. 12.

The weather has continued seasonably cold this week, and the fuel trade which languished in the early part of the winter, on account of the mildness of the season, has this week been about the most active branch. The lower prices of coal this winter have been fully met by the reductions in the price of wood fuel. Wood is abundant and is offering cheaper than ever before, in recent years. Still, it is doubtful if their is as much wood being used as formerly, owing to the lower priced Souris coal, which is having quite a large sale, to the detriment of the wood trade. In the general wholesale branches business is very dull. Stock-taking is progressing at a number of the warehouses. Railway traffic is slack, and large reductions are being made in the number of employees of the railways, in the workshops here and along the line. Some of the trains are also being temporarily taken off. The season when mercantile disasters are most prevalent, is now approaching. One thing the local wholesale trade has set its face against is compromising. Last spring some assignments were made directly against the wishes of the creditors, the object undoubtedly having been to obtain a compromise. Parties who try this game are likely to fail, however, as wholesalers declare they will not agree to any compromises.

Winnipeg Markets.

WINNIPEG, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 12.

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

**GROCERIES.**—Sugars have again been forced down another notch. Advices from the East report another  $\frac{1}{8}$  drop by the Canadian refiners, who have been steadily lowering prices in order to compete with the imported German beet sugars. Eastern refiners, at last advices, were quoting granulated at  $\frac{3}{8}$  in large lots, though  $\frac{3}{8}$  was asked for small quantities. Yellows were quoted at the refiners at  $\frac{2}{8}$  to  $\frac{3}{8}$ . The Montreal Gazette of Wednesday says: "There has been no improvement in the situation of the sugar market. The feeling is easy and a further decline in prices is anticipated before the end of this week. The demand at present is very slow and the market is quite of a holiday character yet. We quote granulated at  $\frac{3}{8}$  and yellows at  $\frac{2}{8}$  to  $\frac{3}{8}$ , as to quality at the factory. In New York the market continues to rule quiet and steady at 3 13-16c for granulated. A private cable from London to-day reports the raw sugar market at an advance of  $\frac{1}{8}$  since Saturday."

**GREEN FRUITS.**—The damage to the Florida orange crop from frost has led to an advance of oranges in California. A report from San Bernardino, California, says: "Within the last few days buyers of oranges have been active in this vicinity picking up choice lots at an advantageous price. News of the disaster to the crop in Florida has resulted in an advance from 50 cents per box, heretofore offered in the orchard, to \$1 per box. The growers are much encouraged, and are now holding No. 1 seedlings and navals at from \$1.10 to \$1.50 per box." Business locally is quiet. Following are quotations here: Florida oranges, \$5.50 to \$6.00 per box; Japanese oranges, \$1.25 per box; Messina lemons, \$6.00 per box; apples, \$3 to

\$4 per barrel as to quality and condition; California winter pears, \$2.50 to \$3.00 per box; bananas, when obtainable \$3 to \$4.50 per bunch; Malaga grapes, \$11.50 per large keg; cranberries, \$11.75 to \$12 per barrel for fancy Jerseys; Catawba grapes, 40 to 45c per 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  lb basket; Spanish onions, \$1.25 per crate of 50 lbs. New layer figs, 15 to 20c per pound as to quality and size of boxes. Sweet potatoes \$5.50 per barrel. White comb honey, 22c lb; new dates, 7 to 8c. lb.

**NUTS.**—Soft shelled almonds are quoted at 15 to 16c, walnuts, 17 to 18c, filberts, 12 to 13c. New Chestnuts, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 15c lb; Figs, new layers, 15 to 22c; Cooking figs, 8 to 9c, dates, 8 to 10c. Cocoanuts \$1 to \$1.20 per dozen.

**FLUID BEEF, ETC.**—Following are prices of the goods put up by the Johnston Fluid Beef Company of Montreal:—Johnstons Fluid Beef—No. 1, 2-oz. tins, per dozen, \$2.70; No. 2 4oz., \$4.50; No. 3, 8oz., \$7.88; No. 4, 1 lb., \$12.83; No. 5, 2 lb., \$24.30. Staminial—2oz. bottles, per dozen, \$2.55; do, 4oz., \$5.10; do, 8 oz., \$7.65; do, 16oz., \$12.75. Fluid Beef Cordial—20oz. bottles, \$10. Milk Granules—In cases of 4 dozen, \$5.10. Milk Granules with Cereals—In cases of 4 dozen, \$4.25.

**CANNED MEATS.**—

Corned Beef	2 lb tins, per case of 1 dozen	\$2 65
Roast Beef	2 "	2 75
Brawn	2 "	2 65
Pigs Feet	2 "	2 25
Junch Tongue	2 "	7 65
Ox Tongue	1 "	7 80
Chipped Dried Beef	1 "	6 70
Compressed Ham	1 "	5 25
	2 "	4 50

**FISH.**—Fresh cod and haddock and haddies are 1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  lower. We quote British Columbia salmon, 14c lb; British Columbia halibut, 14c. Fresh mackerel, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  lb.; cod, 7c; haddock, 7; smelts, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; Lake Superior herring, 30c dozen. Lake Superior trout, 9c; whitefish, 5 to 6c; pickerel 3 to 4c; pike, 2 to 3c; perch, 3c; Smoked whitefish, 8c lb; smoked goldeyes, 30 to 35c dozen; red herring 20c box; finen haddies, 7c lb. Oysters, \$2 for standards and \$2.25 for selects, per gallon. Shell oysters, \$7.50 per barrel; cans, selects, 48c; cans, standards, 45c each; dry cod, 7c lb; boneless cod, 7 to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; boneless fish, 6c.

**Dry Goods.**—Travellers are now about all out with full lines of samples of spring goods. The colder weather has made a little more sorting business in winter goods than would have perhaps come in, but very little attention is now given to winter lines and interest is centred more in spring business.

**CORD WOOD.**—Receipts of wood have been large and competition is active We quote: Tamarac, \$3.75 to \$4 per cord on track here in car lots as to quality, the best is going at from \$3.90 to \$3.95. Oak about \$3.60 to 3.75, mixed pine, spruce, etc., can be had at \$3.00 to 3.50. Poplar has sold at from \$2.20 to 2.40 on track, as to quality. Birch \$4 to 4.25. Ash \$3.75.

**COAL.**—Prices delivered to consumers in Winnipeg are as follows: Imported anthracite, \$9 per ton for egg, stove and nut sizes; western anthracite, \$8.50 per ton for stove and furnace size; Lethbridge bituminous, \$7.50 per ton; Souris lignite, \$4.25 delivered or \$3.75 on cars here, and \$1.50 to 1.75 on cars at the mines.

**HARDWARE.**—A telegram from Montreal this week reads as follows: "Another nail combine was formed here to-day. The base price of Cut nails was advanced 50 cents per keg. The following manufacturers are included in the pool. Canada Rolling mills, Pillow, Hersey & Co., Montreal rolling mills, Abbott & Co., Graham Nail works and the Ontario Rolling mills." This probably refers to the same meeting of the cut nail association to which reference was made in The Commercial a week ago. In our hardware report a week ago we said: "At a meeting of the

cut nail manufacturers held recently at Montreal, it is said that it was proposed to advance the price of cut nails 50c per keg to \$2.10 with a rebate of 10c per keg for car lots, and 20c for 1,000 keg lots. This report has not been confirmed, and the matter is still in doubt." The telegram to hand this week evidently means that the advance spoken of a week ago has been fully decided upon and put into force.

**FURS.**—The feeling is easy for furs. Beaver, rat, mink, are especially weak, also skunk, and it is thought prices will be lower at the next sales. London fur sales during 1895 will take place on the following dates: C. M. Lampson & Co.'s sales will be held on January 21 to 25, March 18 to 29, June 10 to 14, and October 16 to 18. The Hudson's Bay Company's sales will be on January 21 and March 18 to 21. The following quotations give the range of prices paid in Winnipeg. The prices cover the range from small to large prime skins, size, color and condition being considered, though skins are sometimes offered which are not worth the minimum quotations, on account of being killed out of season:

Badger	\$0 05 to \$0 50
Bear, black or brown	3 00 to 25 00
Bear, grizzly	1 00 to 16 00
Beaver, large	6 00 to 7 25
"    medium	3 00 to 4 00
"    small	1 50 to 2 00
"    castors, per lb.	3 00 to 7 00
Fisher	8 00 to 7 00
Fox, cross	2 50 to 15 00
"    kitt	10 to 30
"    red	50 to 1 50
"    silver	20 00 to 75 00
Lynx, large	1 50 to 2 25
"    medium	1 00 to 2 00
"    small	75 to 1 25
Marten	1 00 to 4 00
Mink	50 to 1 40
Musquash	02 to 07
Otter	2 00 to 9 00
Raccoon	50 to 85
Skunk	25 to 60
Wolf, timber	1 00 to 3 00
"    prairie	25 to 75
Wolverine	1 00 to 8 50

**DRUGS.**—Following prices are for small parcels and will be shaded considerably for full package orders: Alum, per pound,  $\frac{3}{4}$  to  $\frac{4}{8}$ , alcohol, \$4.75; bleaching powder, per pound; 6 to 8c; blue vitrol, 5 to 8c; borax, 11 to 13c; bromide potash, 55 to 75c; camphor, 75 to 85c; camphor, ounces, 80 to 90c; carbolic acid, 40 to 65c; castor oil, 11 to 15c; chlorate potash, 28 to 35c; citric acid, 55 to 65c; copperas,  $\frac{3}{4}$  to 4c; cocaine, per oz., \$7.50 to \$8.00; cream tartar, per pound, 28 to 35c; cloves, 20 to 25c; epsom salts,  $\frac{3}{4}$  to 4c; extract logwood, bulk, 14 to 18c; do., boxes, 18 to 20c; German quinine, 30 to 40c; glycerine, per pound, 20 to 25c; ginger, Jamaica, 25 to 40c; do., African, 20 to 25c; Howard's quinine, per ounce, 35 to 45c; iodine, \$5.50 to \$6.00; insect powder, 35 to 40c; morphia sul., \$1.90 to 2.25. Opium, \$4.50 to 5.00; oil, olive, \$1.25 to 1.40; oil, U.S. salad, \$1.25 to 1.40; oil, lemon, super, \$2.25 to 2.75; oil, peppermint, \$4.00 to 4.50; oxalice acid, 18 to 16c; potass iodide, \$4.25 to 4.50; saltpetre, 10 to 12c; sal rochelle, 30 to 35c; shellac, 45 to 50c; sulphur flowers,  $\frac{3}{4}$  to 5c; sulphur roll, per keg  $\frac{3}{4}$  to 5c; soda bicarb, per keg of 112 pounds, \$3.75 to \$4.25; sal soda, \$2.00 to \$3; tartaric acid, per lb, 45 to 55c.

PAINTS, OILS, ETC.

**WHITE LEADS.**—Pure, ground in oil, association guarantee, \$6 per 100-lb kegs; white lead, No. 1, per 100 lbs., \$5.50; white lead, No. 2, \$5.00; assorted 1 to 5-lb. tins, per lb., 10c.

**PREPARED PAINTS.**—Pure liquid colors, per gallon, \$1.25 to \$1.85.

**DRY COLORS.**—White lead, per lb., 8c; red lead, 5¢; yellow ocre, 2½¢; golden ocre, 5c; Venetian, red, French, 3½¢; Venetian, red, English, 3½¢; English purple oxides, 4¢; American oxides, per lb., 3 to 4c. These prices for dry colors are for broken lots. ½¢ per lb. less when full kegs or barrels are taken. American vermilion, kegs, 15c; English vermilion, in 30-lb. bags, 90c per lb.; less than bags, per lb., 1c.

**VARNISHES.**—No. 1 furniture, per gal., \$1; extra furniture, \$1.35; pale oak, \$1.50; elastic oak, \$1.75; No. 1 carriage, \$2; hard oil finish, \$2; brown Japan, \$1; goldsize Japan, \$1.50; No. 1, orange shellac, \$2; pure orange shellac, \$2.50. These prices are for less than barrels, and would be shaded for full barrel lots.

**SUNDRIES.**—Glue, S.S., in sheets, per lb., 12½ to 15c; glue, white, for kalsomining, 17 to 18c. Stovo gasoline, per case, \$3.50; benzine, per case, \$3.50; benzine and gasoline, per gallon, 50c. Axle grease, Imperial per case, \$2.50; Fraser's axle grease, per case, \$3.50; diamond, do, \$2.25 per case. Coal tar, per barrel, \$8; Portland cement, per barrel, \$1.25; plaster, per barrel, \$3.00; plasterer's hair, \$1.10 per bale; putty, in barrels, per lb., 3c; less than barrels, 3½¢; whitening, barrels, per 100 lbs., \$1.25 to 1.35; resin, in barrels, 3 to 5c lb. as to quality; pine tar, per barrel, \$7; do., pint tins, \$1.25 per dozen.

**WINDOW GLASS.**—1st break is quoted at \$1.80 per box of 50 foot.

**LINSEED OIL.**—Raw, per gal., 65c; boiled, per gal., 65c in barrels.

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

**OILS.**—Range about as follows. Black oils, 25 to 30c per gallon; clear machine oils, 30 to 40c; cylinder oil, 15 to 75c, as to quality; castor oil, 10c per lb.; lard oil, 70c per gal.; tanner's or harness oil, 65c; neatfoot oil, \$1.25; steam refined seal oil, 53c; pure winter bleached sperm oil, \$2 per gallon.

**REFINED PETROLEUM.**—Quotations in Winnipeg, delivered from tanks, are as follows: Silver star, 10c, crescent, 20c; oleophene, 22c. In barrels for shipment to country points, add 2½c per gallon for silver star and 1½c per gallon for other grades to above prices. United States oils in barrels are quoted at 25c for eucene and 21c for sunlight.

**HARDWARE AND METALS.**

**TIN.** Lamb and 56 and 28 lb. ingots, per lb, 25 to 26c.

**TIN PLATES.**—Charcoal plates, I. C., 10 by 14, 12 by 12 and 14 by 20, per box, \$1.75 to \$5; I. X., same sizes, per box, \$6 to \$6.25; I. C., charcoal, 20 by 25, 112 sheets to box, \$9.50 to 9.75; I. X., per box, 20 by 25, 112 sheets to box, \$11.50 to 11.75.

**TERNE PLATES.**—I. C., 20 by 29, \$9.50 to 9.75.

**IRON AND STEEL.**—Bar iron, per 100 lbs., base price, \$2.75 to \$2.85, band iron, per 100 lbs., \$3.25 to 3.50, Swedish iron, per 100 lbs., \$5.25 to 6; sleigh shoe steel, \$3.25 to 3.50; best cast tool steel, per lb, 12 to 13c; Russian sheet, per lb, 12 to 13c.

**SHEET IRON.**—10 to 20 gauge, \$3.00; 22 to 24 and 26 gauge, \$3.25; 28 gauge, \$3.50.

**CANADA PLATES.**—Garth and Blaina, \$3.25 to 3.50.

**IRON PIPE.**—50 to 55 per cent. off list.

**GALVANIZED IRON.**—Queen's Head, 22 to 24 gauge, per lb., 5½¢; 26 gauge, per lb., 5½¢; 28 gauge, per lb., 5½¢.

**CHAIN.**—Best proof coil, 3-16 inch, per lb., 7 to 7½¢; ½ inch, per lb., 6½ to 6¾¢; 5-16 inch, per lb., 6 to 6½¢; 3/8 inch, per lb., 5½ to 6c; 7-16 inch, per lb., 5½ to 5¾¢; ½ inch, per lb., 5½ to 5¾¢.

**SHEET ZINC.**—In casks, 6c lb., broken lots, 6½¢.

**LEAD.**—Pig, per lb., 4½¢.

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

**AMMUNITION.**—Cartridges—Rim fire pistol, American, discount, 35 per cent.; rim fire cartridges, Dominion, 50 per cent.; rim fire military, American, 5 per cent. advance; central fire pistol and rifle, American, 12 per cent.; central fire cartridge, Dominion, 30 per cent.; shot shells, 12 gauge, \$6 to 7.50; shot, Canadian, soft, 5½¢; shot, Canadian, chilled, 6½¢.

**AXES.**—Per box, \$6.50 to 15.50.

**WIRE.**—Galvanized barb wire, plain twisted wire and staples, \$5.50 per 100 lbs.

**ROPE.**—Sisal, per lb., 8 to 8½¢ base; manilla, per lb., 11 to 11½¢ base; cotton, ¾ to 1 inch at larger, 16c lb.

**NAILS.**—Cut, per keg, base price, \$2.75; common steel wire nails, 5 to 6 inch, \$2.85 per keg, 3 to 4 inch, \$3.27 keg; 2½ inch, \$3.50 keg, 2 inch, \$3.70 keg.

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

**HORSE SHOES.**—Per keg, \$4.50 to \$4.75; snow pattern horse shoes, \$1.75 to \$5.

**LUMBER.**—Following are the prices as fixed by the Winnipeg lumber association, at the yards here:

**Dimension and Timber.**

SIZES.	12ft	14ft	16ft	18ft	20ft	22ft	24ft
2x4 to 2x12,	\$19	\$19	\$19	\$20	\$21	\$22	\$23
3x6 to 3x12	}	20	20	21	22	23	24
4x1 to 4x12							
6x6 to 6x12 and 8x8							
5x10 to 12x12	21	21	21	22	23	24	15
2x1-10 at \$21.00.							
2x6 to 2x12-10 at \$18.00.							

Dimension, 26ft., 28ft., 30ft., \$24.00. Timber, 26ft., 28ft., 30ft., \$26.00. \$1.00 per M. advance on each inch over 12in depth and width. Tamarac dimension same price as pine. Spruce dimension at \$2.00 per M. less than pine. Cull plank, all widths at \$12.00 per M. B. C. fir dimension up to 32 feet at \$28.00 per M.

**BOARDS.**—1st common dressed, \$25.50; 2nd common dressed, \$20.00; 2nd common rough, 19.00; 3rd common dressed, \$18.00; 3rd common rough, 17.00; culls rough, 11.00; spruce dressed, \$18.00; spruce rough, \$17.00; \$2.00 per M. less for 8 to 10 ft. and under; culls No. 2, \$8.00.

**SIDING, FLOORING AND CEILING.**—1st, 4, 5 and 6 inch, white pine, \$11.00; 2nd, 4, 5 and 6 inch, white pine, \$96.00; 3rd, 4, 5 and 6 inch, white pine, \$30.00; 1st, 4, 5 and 6 inch, red pine, \$36.00; 2nd, 4, 5 and 6 inch, red pine, \$32.00; 3rd, 4, 5 and 6 inch, red pine, \$28.00; 4th, 4, 5 and 6 inch, red and white pine, \$23.00; B. C. No. 1 fir, \$36.00; B. C. No. 2 fir, \$32.00; 4, 5 and 6 inch spruce, \$23.00; 8 and 10 inch pine, \$25.00; Cedar siding, \$36.00; \$1.00 per M. advance for dressing both sides.

**BEVEL SIDING.**—No. 1 white pine, \$26.00; No. 2 red and white pine, \$23.00.

**SHIMLAP.**—6 inch, \$19.00; 8 and 10 inch, \$21.00; Spruce, 8 inch x 10 inch, \$20.00; Spruce, 6 inch, \$18.00.

**SHINGLES.**—B. C. cedar, per M, \$3.25; No. 1 pine, per M, \$2.75; No. 2 pine, per M, \$2.25; No. 3 pine, per M, \$2.00.

**LATH.**—Pine lath, per M, \$3.00.

**COMMON STOCK POARDS.**—1st, 8 to 10 and 12 inch, \$26.50; 2nd, 12 inch, \$21.00; 2nd, 8 to 10 inch, \$20.00.

**FINISHINGS.**—1½ inch, 1½ inch and 2 inch. White pine, 1st and 2nd, clear, \$65.00; white pine, 3rd clear, \$55.00; white pine, selects, \$45; white pine, shops, \$36.00; red pine, clear, \$40.00; red pine, selects, \$30.00; B. C. cedar clear, \$55.00; B. C. fir clear, \$50.00. \$5.00 per M. advance on 2½ inch and thicker.

One inch. White pine, 1st and 2nd clear, \$60.00; white pine, 3rd clear, \$48.00; white pine, selects, \$38.00; red pine clear, \$40.00; red pine, selects, \$30.00; B. C. cedar, clear, \$35.00.

**OAK, RED AND WHITE.**—1st and 2nd, \$50.00 to \$60.00; Common, \$35.00.

**MOULDING AND BASE.**—Parting strips, per 100 feet lineal 60c; lattice, ½ by 1½, 100 feet lineal, 70c; window and door stop, 1½ inch lineal, \$1.25; window and door stop, 2 inch lineal, \$1.50; ¼ round and ¾ cove, 75c; 1½ round mould, \$1.50; 2 round mould, \$1.75; 2½ round mould, \$2.00; 3 round mould, \$2.25; 3½ round mould, \$2.50; 4 round mould, \$2.75; 4½ round mould, \$3.00; 5 round mould, \$3.25; 6 round mould, \$4.00; 5 round window stool, 1½, \$1.50; 6 round window stool, 1½, \$5.25; 4 round casings, \$2.50; 5 round casings, \$2.75; 6 round casings, \$3.25; 8 round base, \$1.50; 10 round base, \$5.50; hand rail, 2 x 4, \$5.00; wainscot cap, 2½ inch, \$2.35; wainscot cap, 3 inch, \$2.75; paper mould, 75c. Moulding made from 1½ stock add 25 per cent; 1½ add 50 per cent. Hardwood mouldings or moulding to detail at special prices. All shop work at special net prices.

**GRAIN AND PRODUCE.**

**WHEAT.**—There has been nothing eventful in the course of wheat prices this week, and the highest range during the week did not vary materially from last Saturday's prices. The visible supply statement on Monday showed a decrease of 675,000 bushels. A year ago there was a decrease of 275,000 and two years ago an increase of 518,000 bushels. The total supply of wheat at principal points in the United States and Canada, east of the mountains is now 87,888,000 bushels as compared with stocks of 79,953,000 bushels a year ago. Wheat and flour on ocean passage increased equal to 1,680,000 bushels. The English visible supply decreased 2,230,000 bushels.

The Cincinnati Price Current report which appeared on Thursday placed the invisible supply in the United States at from 50,000,000 to 60,000,000 bushels less than at the corresponding time a year ago, which was about 90,000,000 bushels less than stated by Thoman, who estimated an increase of about 35,000,000 bushels. The Orange Judd Farmer gave an estimate of 518,000,000 bushels as the yield of the United States for 1891. Exports of wheat, flour included as wheat, from both coasts of the United States during the week ended Jan. 10, amounted to 2,587,000 compared with 3,142,000 last week, 2,409,000 in the second week of January, 1891, 3,303,000 in 1893, and with 4,183,000 bushels in 1892. Supplies of available wheat in the United States, Canada, in Europe out of the producer's hands, and afloat for Europe from all exporting countries, together with those in Australia, furnish a total of 187,253,000 bushels on January 1, this year, a decrease of 6,470,000 bushels compared with January 1, 1891, but an increase of 717,000 bushels compared with January 1, 1893, and of 28,750,000 bushels as compared with January 1, 1892.

**LOCAL WHEAT.**—Prices for Manitoba wheat hold firm at the advance, some dealers have been talking about a collapse of the recent "boom" in local prices, but so far no weakness is apparent. As the wheat is nearly all held by two or three concerns, and mostly by millers, it seems hardly probable that they will allow any important

decline to take place in prices. So far the millers continue to take nearly all the wheat marketed in the country, as long as they continue to do this there is no possibility of a drop. Besides, millers are now holding quite a quantity of dear wheat, the quantity purchased in the aggregate since the advance being considerable. The fact that 50,000 bushels of Manitoba wheat in store at Buffalo has been purchased by a leading miller to ship back to Canada, gives strength to the theory that the export business was overdone last fall, and that millers were shorter of Manitoba wheat than was counted upon. In one sense it is not so remarkable that wheat should be bought at Buffalo for Eastern Canada milling account, as it would appear at first sight. The wheat could be shipped to Buffalo about as advantageously as it could be sent to a Canadian port, and at Buffalo it would have the advantage of being available for export direct. There is not much business doing outside of purchases from farmers in country markets, where the usual price is about 50c per bushel for No. 1 hard, though at some points, owing to local influences, from 5 to 7c higher has been paid. Transactions in large lots is done on a basis of 70c per bushel. May delivery, afloat Fort William. Receipts at fort William for the week ending January 5 were 98,716 bushels. No shipments thence. Stocks at Fort William were 788,172, as compared with 1,598,615 bushels a year ago, being an increase of 59,538 for the week last year.

**FLOUR.**—There is no change locally, in flour. Prices are firmly held. It is stated that a shipment of Minneapolis flour has been made to Eastern Canada, which may have some influence on prices of Manitoba grades there. It is difficult to see how Minneapolis flour could be sold to compete with the Manitoba product, even at the recent advanced price for Manitoba flour in the East, considering the duty of 75c per barrel on the imported article. A Montreal report mentions the sale of 3,000 sacks of Manitoba patent to go to Glasgow, via New York. Sales to local millers are still made at \$1.65 per bushel. Bakers delivered to city dealers, with a discount of 5c per sack for cash.

**MILLSTUTFS.**—Prices remain the same. The quotation is \$11 for bran and \$13 for shorts, with small quantities held at \$1 per ton more.

**GROUND FEED.**—Prices range from \$14 to \$15 per ton for mixed wheat feed, up to \$16 to \$18 for pure oat and barley chop, and \$18 to \$19 for rolled oats.

**OATMEAL.**—Rolled oatmeal is quoted at \$1.90 to \$2 per sack in broken lots, as to quality. Standard and granulated meal, \$2.15 in small lots, per 100 lbs. for best grades.

**OATS.**—Oats are firm at about the same prices as reported last week, or a little better. 25c per bushel of 34 lbs has been the ruling price paid for farmers loads here, though 26c was paid for some, feed grade, and 27 to 28c for milling oats. In Manitoba country markets, oats are worth about 20 to 22c per bushel of 34 pounds, though as high as 25c has been paid at some country points. Car lots have sold here at 26 to 28c, the latter for milling.

**BARLEY.**—Feed barley brings about 30c per bushel of 48 pounds here, but barley is a very scarce grain, and there is not enough to make regular prices.

**OIL CAKE.**—Ground oil cake meal is quoted at \$21 per ton in sacks, with small lots at \$25.

**FLAX SEED.**—The price at Chicago was \$1.40 per bushel for spot flax on Thursday this week, an advance of 1c from the price quoted a week ago, but 10c lower than a month ago, when it touched \$1.50 per bushel the highest price of the season.

**BUTTER.**—The butter market is dull as ever. There is practically no local demand whatever. Lots of good sweet fall made dairy would find buyers at about 14c, and this is about the only quality that is saleable.

**CHEESE.**—Dealers are selling at 11c per lb.

**EGGS.**—Prices are firmer. We quote fresh at 18 to 20c and limed at 17c, old limed 12c.

**CURED MEATS.**—Smoked Meats are quoted: Hams, assorted sizes, 11c; breakfast bacon, bellies, 11; do backs 10½c; picnic hams, 9c; short spiced rolls, 8c; long rolls, 8½c; shoulders, 8½c; smoked jowls, 8½c. Dry salt meats are quoted: Long clear bacon, 7½c; shoulders, 7½c; backs, 9c; barrel pork, mess pork, \$14; fancy mess, \$15.50; rolled shoulders, 8 per barrel, pork sandwiches; fresh sausage, 7c; bougna sausage, 7c; pickled hocks, 2c; pickled tongues, 5c.

**LARD.**—We quote: Pure, \$1.90 for 20 pound pails, and \$1.65 for 50-lb pails; compound at \$1.75 per 20-lb pail; compound in 3 and 5 pound tins, \$6 per case of 60 lb. Pure leaf lard in 3, 5 and 10 pound tins, quoted at \$6.75 per case of 60 pounds.

**POULTRY.**—Poultry is very dull. Chickens especially are very slow sale; ducks are also in excessive supply. Chickens have sold at 5c this week and ducks at 6c. Geese are quoted at 7 to 8c and turkeys 9 to 10c.

**GAME.**—Large supplies of rabbits at 10 to 15c per pair.

**DRESSED MEATS.**—Good, fresh killed, (unfrozen) beef is bringing about 5c per pound, and frozen country beef 3 to 4c. Mutton 5 to 5½c. Hogs 4 to 4½c as to quality. Some loads of hogs were picked up on the market at 4½ and only in special cases was over 4½c paid.

**HIDES.**—Hides are firm East. The price at Toronto has been advanced to 4c for No. 1 green city hides. We quote, Winnipeg inspection 2½c for No. 1 cows, 1½c for No. 2, and 1c for No. 3, and 3½c for No. 1 heavy steers, and 2½c for No. 2 Steers; branded hides grade No. 2, when not otherwise damaged to reduce them to No. 3. Green frozen hides as they run 2½c to 2¾c. We quote: Calf, 8 to 15 lb skins, 4 to 5c per lb. Kips 2½ to 3c. Sheep and lamb skins, 35 to 40c for fresh, large skins. Tallow, 4½ to 5c rendered and 2 to 3c rough.

**SENECA ROOT.**—Dull and nominal at 19 to 20c.

**VEGETABLES.**—Prices are: Potatoes, 40 to 45c per bushel. Onions, 3c per lb; cabbage, 50c to \$1.00 per dozen; celery, 25 to 40c per dozen. Carrots, 50c per bushel; beets, 30 to 40c per bushel; turnips, 20 to 25c per bushel; parsnips, 2c per lb.

**HAY.**—Loose hay on the street market is selling about \$3.50 to \$1 per ton. Baled hay very dull and quoted at \$1.00 to \$1.50 per ton in the country a points of shipment.

**LIVE STOCK.**—The market is very dull for live stock. In fact there is no market at present for any class of stock except hogs, which are wanted for packing. Butchers are still stocked up with meat bought before Christmas and will want very little for some time. We quote cattle at from 2½ to 3c live weight. Sheep nominal at about 2½ to 2¾c. Hogs are being taken by packers at 3½ for car lots of average packing quality.

At Toronto on Tuesday cattle sold at 3 to 3½c per lb. with a few choice bringing 3½c. Sheep were steady at 3c for rams and 3½c for ewes and weathers, for export. Lambs slow at 3 to 3½c. Hogs firm, with light offerings, choice bacon hogs brought 4 to 4½c, but poor quality were slow sale.

Russell, McDonald & Co., general store, Victoria and Vancouver, have dissolved; each continues alone.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

Wheat had a declining tendency on Monday. May option ranged between 57½ and 58¾c and closed about ½c lower than Saturday. Closing prices were,

	Jan.	May.	July.
Wheat ....	51	58	58¾-¾
Corn .....	45	47½	47½
Oats .....	28	30¾-¾	—
Mess Pork ..	11 55	11 85	—
Lard .....	6 9½	7 07½	—
Short Ribs ..	5 8½	6 07½	—

Wheat on Tuesday was inclined to recover the loss of yesterday, and in the early part of the day prices advanced to 58½c but declined and closed about the same as on Monday. Closing prices were:

	Jan.	May.	July.
Wheat ....	51	58	58¾
Corn .....	45	47½	47½
Oats .....	28½	30¾	—
Mess Pork ..	11 65	11 92½	—
Lard .....	6 87½	7 05	—
Short Ribs ..	5 85	6 05	—

On Wednesday wheat opened about unchanged to a fraction lower from Tuesday's close, and the May option ranged between 57½ to 58¾c, closing a shade under Tuesday. Closing prices were:

	Jan.	May.	July.
Wheat .....	51½	57½	58¾
Corn .....	45	47½	47½
Oats .....	28½	31	—
Mess Pork ..	11 67½	11 95	—
Lard .....	6 90	7 07½	—
Short Ribs ..	5 90	6 07½	—

The market had a firm tone for wheat on Thursday, and prices made about a net gain of about ½c. Corn and oats were also firm. Closing prices were:

	Jan.	May.	July.
Wheat .....	51½ 51¾	58¾ to 58¾	59¼
Corn .....	45½	48½	47¾
Oats .....	28½	31½ to 31¾	—
Mess Pork ..	11 55	11 82½	—
Lard .....	6 87½	7 02½	—
Short Ribs ..	5 85	6 02½	—

On Friday wheat opened easy but firmed up later, then eased off again and closed about ½c under yesterday. Closing prices were:

	Jan.	May.	July.
Wheat .....	51¾	58¾	58¾
Corn .....	45¾	47¾	47¾
Oats .....	28½	30¾	31
Mess Pork ..	11 50	11 75	—
Lard .....	6 82½	6 97½	—
Short Ribs ..	5 80	5 97½	—

On Saturday, January 12, wheat closed at 51¾c for January, 58¾c for May and 59¼c for July option. A week ago January wheat closed at 51½, and May at 58½c.

McMillan & McDonald have purchased W. H. Juergens' interest in the grocery business formerly carried on as Juergens & Co., and more lately as McMillan & Co., at South Edmonton, Alberta.

Jas. W. Blaine, will act as agent for Parrish & Linday, in their new branch business at South Edmonton. Mr. Blaine has had experience in the grain business, having managed the same firm's elevator at Beresford, Man., for the past four years.

The world's visible supply of coffee on January 1 has just been computed and shows 2,687,207 bags, against 2,790,301 bags on December 1—a falling off of 103,181 bags for the month.

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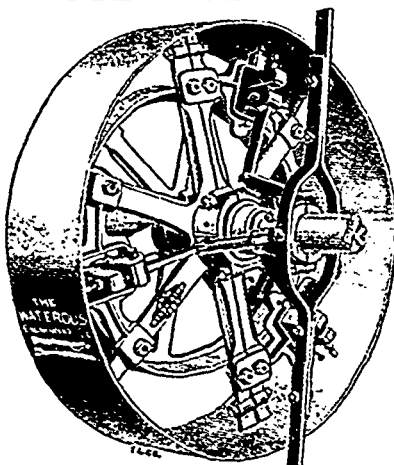
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Duluth Wheat Market.

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

Monday—Jan. 69; May 62; July, 62;  
 Tuesday—Jan., 69; May, 61; July, 63;  
 Wednesday—Jan., 69; May, 62; July, 63;  
 Thursday—Jan., 69; May, 62; July, 63;  
 Friday—Jan., 69; May, 62; July, 63;  
 Saturday—Jan., 69; May, 63; July, 61c.

A week ago prices closed at 60½c for January and 62½c for May. A year ago January wheat closed at 60c and May at 63½c. No. 1 hard is quoted at 1½c over No. 1 northern. No. 2 northern ½c lower than No. 1 northern for cash wheat.

New York Wheat.

On Saturday, January 12, May wheat closed at 63½c and July at 63½c. A week ago May wheat closed at 62½c, and May at 63½c.

Minneapolis Wheat.

No. 1 Northern wheat closed on Saturday at 59½c for January delivery, May at 60½c, and July at 61½c. A week ago January wheat closed at 59c, and May at 60c.

Winnipeg Wheat Inspection.

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

Grade.	Dec. 5	Dec. 15	Dec. 22	Dec. 29	Jan 5
Extra Manitoba	5	15	22	29	5
hard .....	0	0	0	0	1
No. 1 hard .....	102	62	81	60	45
No. 2 hard .....	7	0	1	1	0
No. 3 hard .....	0	0	0	0	0
No. 4 hard .....	0	0	0	0	0
No. 1 Northern ..	4	14	3	7	1
No. 2 Northern ..	0	0	0	0	0
No. 1 White fyfe ..	1	1	1	1	0
No. 2 White fyfe ..	0	0	0	0	0
No. 1 Spring .....	5	0	1	1	0
No. 1 Rejected ..	7	15	14	3	11
No. 2 Rejected ..	12	7	15	1	5
No Grade .....	0	0	1	0	0
Total .....	148	69	120	71	68
Same week last year	111	59	71	96	103

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

SIX MONTHS WHEAT INSPECTION.

The following statement of wheat inspected at Winnipeg for the six months ending 31st December 1891, has been made to the secretary of the Grain Exchange by Inspector David Horn:

Extra Manitoba Hard .....	17,550
One Hard .....	2,702,700
Two Hard .....	102,050
Three Hard .....	5,200
One Northern .....	272,350
Two Northern .....	12,350
One White Fyfe .....	32,500
Two White Fyfe .....	1,950
One Spring .....	53,300
Rejected No 1 .....	201,750
Rejected No 2 .....	123,500
No Grade .....	41,350

Total No. Bushels .....

3,573,050  
 The percentages when worked out show that the percentage of superior grades ranging from extra hard to one white fyfe was 57½; three hard to two white fyfe including one spring and two northern, 2 per cent. and no grade, 10½ per cent. Over 75c per cent. graded No. 1 hard.

The Cash Grocery at Rapid City, Man., formerly under the management of Samuel Hunter, has been purchased by him.

British Grain Trade.

The Mark Lane Express, of January 7, in its weekly review of the British grain trade, says: "English and foreign wheats have been firm. California cargoes have sold at 25s. Oregon at 23s 3d. and hard Manitoba at 21s 9d. Barleys have been steady and oats slow. To-day wheats are stronger, with a rise of 6d. Corn and barleys have risen 3d. Oats are dull. Peas are firm and flour steady. Linseed has dropped 6d."

Winnipeg Board of Trade.

A meeting of the council of the board of trade was held on Friday afternoon. The committee on freight rates reported progress and intimated that they might furnish some additional evidence to the commission before the commissioners finally leave the province.

A resolution from the Melita farmers' institute relating to the elevator monopoly on the lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway was referred to the committee on freight rates.

A request to the board to urge on the Dominion government the advisability of placing for customs purposes dairy implements in the same class as agricultural implements was acted on, and the minister of customs will be communicated with.

Petitions from nearly every town along the lines of the Northern Pacific Railway, containing a very large number of names were presented to the board with a request that they bring before the post office department the necessity for an improved mail service on the Northern Pacific lines.

Winnipeg Jobbers Union.

A meeting of the jobbers union was held Thursday. A resolution was unanimously passed favoring the plan inaugurated last year for the disposal of bankrupt stocks. This plan does not permit of the stocks being thrown on the market at a rate on the dollar, but provides for the handling of them on ordinary jobbing methods. A committee was appointed to frame resolutions regarding speedy and preferential judgments. This is a matter to which the jobbers have been giving much attention. When the resolutions have been prepared they will be submitted to the provincial government in the hope that legislation, such as is desired by the business community may be granted.

Mill Products at Minneapolis.

Flour—Production is light and trade is quiet. Values rule steady, with the average price of sales gradually approaching the top figures quoted. The following are quotations in wood here f.o.b., per barrel:

First patents .....	\$3.20 @ \$3.60
Second patents .....	2.95 @ 3.25
Fancy and export bakers .....	2.10 @ 2.25
Red dog .....	1.65 @ 1.75

Bran and Shorts.—The market rules firm at the recent advance. Millers generally have no stock to offer to outside trade:

Bran in bulk .....	\$ @ \$11.00
Bran in sacks, 200 lbs .....	@ 12.25
Bran in sacks, 100 lbs .....	@ 12.75
Shorts, common bulk .....	@ 13.00
Middlings, fine .....	13.50 @ 14.00

Market Record, January 10.

The Hudson Bay Co. expect to have their Mill at Prince Albert, which has been made over, ready for operation in about a fortnight's time. They have all the wheat necessary for the season's grinding on hand. Chas. Steele of the Winnipeg mill will have charge of the new mill for a few weeks, until everything is in perfect running order.

Lumber Trade Notes.

A peculiar phase has developed in the lumber trade in Western Ontario lately, which is nothing less than the presence on the market of pine lumber from the United States. This lumber was sawn in Michigan from logs originally towed across the lake from Canada. The lumber in question is understood to have come as far west as London, and to have sold at figures some fifty cents per thousand feet below the price at which it would cost dealers to lay it down there, leaving altogether out of the question the matter of profits.

Freight Rates.

Chicago Trade Bulletin, January 7: There was a moderate business done by the east-bound lines in provisions, but the grain traffic continues very small. Rates are said to be fairly maintained. The tariff to New York is 25c per 100 lbs on flour and grain and 30c on provisions. Through rates to Liverpool were dull at 33 to 36½c per 100 lbs for flour, 21½ to 22c for grain and 39½ to 40½c for provisions. Rates to Antwerp were about 1c over Liverpool. The demand for vessels to load and store grain here during the winter and also for spring shipment, was active and a good many boats were chartered on the basis of 3½c for wheat, 2½c for corn and 1½c for oats to Buffalo and 1c for corn to Ogdenburg.

Late Western Business Items.

J. L. Johnston, of the firm of Johnston & Co., of Brandon, Man. has gone to Calgary, where he takes the management of the Calgary Hardware Company.

Mr. Maw, of Ross & Maw, Winnipeg, has returned from Chicago after closing a contract with the Aermotor company for the agency of the Aermotor windmills for Manitoba and the Territories.

The Colonist, a monthly journal published at Winnipeg, and devoted to the settlement of Manitoba, is out with a very fine number for January. It contains a number of excellent illustrations of Manitoba subjects, while the journal is filled with interesting information about the country. The January number of the Colonist is particularly devoted to the Winnipeg district, with a view to drawing attention to the vacant lands surrounding the city.

Edmonton Bulletin: Forty-nine carloads of goods have been exported from Edmonton this fall, and the grain shipments have not yet got well started. Coal heads the list with 18 cars of which Calgary took 15, Macleod 1, Innisfail 1, and Red Deer 1. Oats came next with 17 cars of which New Westminister took 6, Calgary 1, Vancouver 3, Revelstoke 2, Golden 1, and De Winton 1. Three cars of mixed vegetables were shipped, of which Calgary took two and Canmore one. Two cars of potatoes were shipped, one to Calgary and one to De Winton. Two cars of barley were shipped, one to Calgary and one to Westminister, Calgary took one car of wheat, one car of mixed grain and one car of stock. One car of furs was sent to Montreal.

**Now-a-days** The traveller is not only enabled to travel from one point to another in the very shortest possible time but also finds every imaginable comfortable on his train just the same as he enjoys in his own club or home. At least that is the way he finds things on the North-Western Limited between Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago and we all call that train the Leader around here.—Der Wanderer, St. Paul.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA BUSINESS REVIEW

Merchants report another slack week in trade, a natural reaction from the holiday business. Jobbing firms report a very fair outlook for the coming year. Merchants are buying in small lots and taking the cash discount. This is considered by some to be a fair indication that the spirit of speculation in British Columbia is giving place to a healthier business enterprise, tempered with economy and conservatism. The provision market is weak. Meats still show a downward tendency, in fact since October last it has been a money losing business for British Columbia firms who handled the commodity. The market has been steadily falling for three months, but customers had to be supplied and those handling cured meats became public philanthropists, selling their stock in small lots for less than it cost them. In groceries quotations are unchanged. The flour and feed business remains firm. The market is almost bare of fruit. Japanese oranges are very scarce and California oranges have taken their place. The Canadian apple has been a bugaboo to the trade this year. Not a firm that handled them has escaped without financial loss and no end of trouble. A commission merchant guaranteed the sale of one shipment of apples from the East last week, and claims to have lost \$1,000. They had to be culled, and about half of them were destroyed at the crematory. The rest were repacked in boxes and sold for anything they would bring. The steamer Capilano, chartered by the New England Fishing Company, has broken the record in halibut catches. She arrived from the banks yesterday with 107,000 pounds of fish. The entire take was sent East the following day.

British Columbia Markets  
January 1891.

Butter.—Manitoba dairy butter, 18 to 20c; Manitoba creamery, 25c; Eastern creamery, 25c; Canadian cheese, 18 to 11c; Manitoba cheese, 18 to 11c.

Cured Meats.—Steadying up. Hams 12½c; breakfast bacon, 12½c; backs, 11½c; long clear, 10 to 11c; short rolls, 10 to 10½c; smoked sides, 10c. Lard is held at the following figures: In tins 11½c per pound; in pails and tubs, 11c; mess pork, \$17; short cut, \$18.00.

Fish.—Prices are: Flounders, 4c; smelt, 6c; seabass, 4 to 5c; Cod, 6c; halibut, 6c; smoked salmon, 12c; smoked halibut, 10c; bloaters, 10c; kippered cod, 10c; cod, 6c; sturgeon, 4c; kippered herring, 10c.

Game.—Duck, per brace, 50c; grouse, brace, 55c; prairie chicken, 75c; teal, 20c; pintail, 30c; wild geese, 75c each; rabbits, Manitoba, \$2.50 dozen.

Vegetables.—Potatoes, \$12 to \$14; Ashcroft potatoes, \$22; onions silver skins, 1½c; cabbage, 1c; carrots, turnips and beets, ¾ to 1c a lb; peppers, \$1.25 per box.

Eggs.—Fresh local, 30 to 35c; eastern 20c.

Fruits.—Lemons, California, \$1.50 to \$1.75; Australian lemons, \$2.75; native apples, \$1.50; Japanese oranges, box, culled, 50c; California oranges, naval, \$1.50; seedlings, \$3.00; eastern apples, \$1.00 to \$1.10.

Flour.—The Ogilvie Milling Co. and Kee-watin Milling Co. quote in car load lots at Victoria and Vancouver. Patent, per bbl., \$1.30; strong bakers, \$1.10; Oregon, \$3.80; Oak Lake patent, \$3.90; strong bakers, \$3.70.

Meal.—Oatmeal—National mills, Victoria, at Victoria, 90-lb sacks, \$3.15. Cornmeal, per 98-lb, sacks, \$2.15.

NOW IN STORE A LARGE SUPPLY OF

## ARGUIMBAU

THE FINEST

VALENCIA RAISINS

IN THE MARKET

Turner, MacKeand &amp; Co.

WHOLESALE GROCERS, WINNIPEG.

Grain.—Manitoba oats, per ton, \$25; Edmonton district oats, \$21.00; local oats \$23; Washington State wheat, \$20.50 to \$21; do, oats \$21.00, f.o.b. Vancouver.

Ground Feed.—Manitoba chop feed, \$28 per ton; chop barley, \$28; United States, chop, \$20 ton; ground wheat, \$21 ton; ground barley, \$22.50 ton; shorts, \$19 ton; bran \$17 ton; oil cake meal, \$39 ton; F.O.B. Vancouver, duty paid.

Dressed Meats.—Beef, 7¼ to 7½c; mutton, 7½c; pork, 8 to 9c; veal, 9c; lamb, per head, \$3.00.

Live Stock.—Calves, 5 to 6c; steers, 8 to 9½c; sheep, 9½c; hogs, 6 to 7½c; cows, 2½c.

Sugars—Powdered and icing, 6c; Paris lui. v, 5½c; granulated, 4½c; extra C, 4½c; fancy yellows 4½c; yellow, yellow, 4½c; golden C, 3½c.

Syrups—30 gallon barrels, 2½c per pound; 10 gallon kegs, 2½c; 5 gallon kegs, \$2 each; 1 gallon tins, \$1.25 per case of 10; ½ gallon tins, \$5.75 per case of 20.

Teas—Congo: Fair, 11½c; good, 18c; choice, 25; Ceylons: fair, 25; good, 30; choice, 35

The farmers of the Neepawa district, Man., want a creamery and the settlers in the district surrounding that town have promised 400 cows.

The Newdale people expect to have a creamery in operation in their village the coming spring. G. W. Kay has the matter in hand. He says there is no doubt of the establishment of the Newdale creamery even if he has to build it himself.

A. M. Dalton, cashier in Harrison's bank, Neepawa, who disappeared recently, is supposed to have gone to England.

French prunes are showing a hardening tendency, influenced by stronger cables from Bordeaux.

Toronto has had another great fire, following close after the one which started in the Globe office on Sunday. It started on Thursday, very curiously at the exact spot where the Globe fire ended, on Melinda street. The Osgoodby building which adjoins that of S. F. McKinnon & Co., destroyed on Sunday, and which then narrowly escaped, was the starting point and from that it spread west and southwest to Wellington street. Following are the places between Jordan and Bay street burned out: R. P. Gray & Co., whiteware; Brereton & Manning, furs; Thos. Dunnet & Co., furs; E. Boisseau & Co., clothing; Robert Darling & Co., wholesale woolens. The fire crossed Wellington street burning the premises of Hunter, Rose & Co., printers and wholesale booksellers; Hart & Riddell, wholesale stationers; and Buntin, Reid & Co., paper manufacturers. The fire was checked at the large wholesale dry goods house of Wyld, Grasett & Darling. The loss is in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000.

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"Anchor Brand"

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No. 1 Hard Wheat.

BRAN, SHORTS

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WHOLESALE STATIONERS,

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Quotations and Samples on Application.

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*Better* Be prepared for promotion in your employment or to enter business yourself by getting a sound business education at Winnipeg Business College. Write for free circular.

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We have a quantity of good Dairy Butter & Pickled Eggs, which we will sell cheap. Get our prices before buying elsewhere.

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**BRANDON, - MAN.**

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For sale cheap—a New Clean Stock of about \$5,000, consisting of Staple Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery and Glassware.

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TAKE one of the six sticks (in each half-pound package), BREAK IT INTO SMALL PIECES and dissolve in three tablespoonfuls of water over a brisk fire; stir until completely dissolved, then add sufficient milk for two cups and boil for about five minutes. Water may be used in place of milk.

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HUNGARIAN  
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Best Hard Wheat only used.

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Correspondence Invited.  
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FRESH EGGS WANTED.

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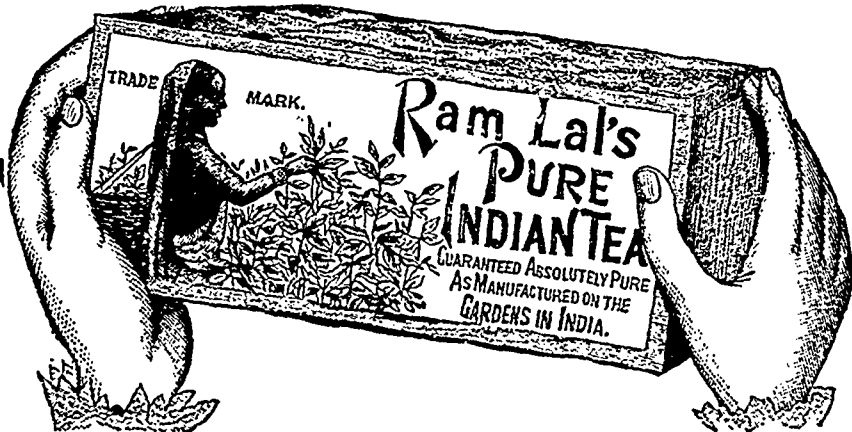
Try our Fresh Pork and Bologna Sausage.

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## Leipzig Fur Trade

The Leipzig correspondent of the New York Fur Trade Review writes as follows on December 10, 1891:

"The London October public sales have given some firmness to prices of American furs; values of Russian furs show very little change. Trade in Paris was good in October, but not quite satisfactory in November. Prior to the death of the Czar, Russian dealers were good buyers, but that event absorbed general interest to the exclusion of business. German furriers are not as busy as they ought to be at the present time, owing to the fact that there has been no cold weather to date. Some buyers of raw squirrel skins, principally blue pale sorts, have been taken for next year's consumption, paler descriptions being very cheap now in comparison with former years, and also in proportion to the dark sorts; there were some speculations in Wyatka squirrel linings, of which about 10,000 sacs were taken out of the market at a cheap rate early in November; German dressed squirrels have met with some demand; for instance, dark lining for Franco, paler for Germany and Austria, but sales have been very moderate in comparison with the large quantities offered; dark squirrel head linings are still in good request and dear; squirrel tails are firmer in price than during the past summer, owing to an improvement in the demand for boas; black Persian lambs have been dyed more slowly than during the summer, as sales are not numerous; the article has been taken to some extent for the United States, Franco, Russia and Austria; the Russian owners of raw skins are very firm in their demands, there is a more limited request for broad tails; those who are waiting for lower prices will doubtless be disappointed, as the supply is rather small and held by a few firms who can afford to await orders. Flat moire Astrakhan are the fashion for capes, hats and other articles, and have been purchased by Berlin mantle manufacturers and Paris furriers; the supply is small and prices have advanced; there is no reasonable basis for higher values on rough skins, which are required only by Canadian and American buyers, the latter now taking only a very limited quantity; linings of Astrakhan of all curls have been in good demand for Berlin and Paris; flat linings are preferred; some parcels of gray krimmer lambs have been sold at former firm prices; in Siberian white foxes, black and Alaska colored skins have met with a fair sale, principally in England; raw skins are very scarce, and prices have considerably advanced; white hares remain cheap, the supply is rather large. Ermine sells slower than during the past year, owing largely to the prevailing high prices, and, in part, to the fact the fashionable request has declined somewhat; there has been some demand for dyed moufflons, as usual, at this season of the year; silver gray is the preferred color; natural white skins are offered in considerable parcels; but superior grades are scarce; natural blue skins have been used for trimmings. Russian marmots, which are principally used for black dyeing, are higher in price than in 1893; the fresh collections in Russia are said to be small; white Tibets of good curl have met with a very fair demand for black dyeing the black article selling readily to German and Austrian customers; kolinski are cheap, and the tails are much lower in price than they have been at any time during the past twenty-five years; Russian bears have found a very good sale for England and the article is now scarce. In American furs marten has had a very fair sale, and all grades under ten marks have been sold out; sales in mink have also been satisfactory; large skins are preferred; there has also been a good demand for both marten and mink tails; there

has also been only a moderate sale of skunk in Germany, medium qualities being taken; orders from abroad are limited, and the prospects for next year are not favorable. Raccoon, brown and skunk shades, have been in fair request for foreign countries; natural sheared raccoon in beaver imitation has sold to a limited extent; the export of raw raccoon to Russia has not been considerable during the past few weeks; beaver has had a very limited sale, and should be lower in price next spring. Seal colored musquash has been taken for different parts of Europe to the usual extent; black musquash linings are cheap and quite largely used. American opossum sells a little slower than in October; Australian opossum, owing to the very moderate prices, has met with some demand since the October sales; unfortunately the supply is very large; otter has met with the usual request, and pale gray skins for plucking have held their own; the lowest sorts, however, have been most in favor; there has been a continual sale here of Japanese foxes, blue dyed; prices are firm. There is only the usual small demand for European furs.

## A Year's Sugar Trade.

Willet & Grey, New York, review the year's trade in sugar as follows: "Raw Sugar Review, 1891.—The year opened with centrifugals at 2½c, which price was touched after a steady decline from 4½c from the preceding month of May, 1893, and we may say here that this price of 2½c proved to be the lowest for the entire year of 1891, because the addition of the duty of 40 per cent. from August 28 has prevented lower quotations since that time. Before the end of January centrifugals advanced to 3c on purchases of 80,000 tons new crop Cuba sugar, the European markets holding above this parity. Canada was a considerable buyer of Cuba sugar at the advancing prices. As early as February it began to be evident that a duty might be put upon sugar, and notwithstanding an extremely dull refined market very large purchases continued for raws, with a further advance during the month to 3.31c for centrifugals. This price, however, proved the highest point reached until the duty actually went on in August. From March to August it was purely a tariff market. As the outlook for a duty was less certain, prices declined in March to 2½c, and in April to the lowest point again of 2½c. The receipts of sugars which had been bought for arrival on the advance were extraordinarily large, and stocks rose to 266,593 tons, a larger stock than for very many years. In May, June and July duty talk was strong, and prices rose steadily to 3½c and 3 3/8c, and heavy purchases were made from all available sources for prompt shipment. Stocks on August 1 reached 431,950 tons, the highest point of the year. From August 1 to the end of the December stocks have decreased 166,011 tons. With the passage of the tariff bill in August prices advanced rapidly to 3½c and remained there until the new beet crop deliveries began, about the middle of October, when they declined to 3½c, and remained there until the first week of December, since when the approach of the Cuba crop season has further reduced quotations for centrifugals to 3½c, with probability of ending the year at 3c, which price is the equivalent to 2.18c without duty, as against 2.75c at the beginning of the year, although with the duty of, say .82c per lb, the price closes ½c per lb higher than at the opening.

"For the last four months of the year the knowledge of excessive beet crops in Europe and the consequent demoralization of prices over there has had much to do with the depression here, and the outlook for the

coming year is not at all cheerful for the producers of sugar, although it gives promise of continued low prices to consumers.

"Refined Sugar Review, 1891.—Refined sugar followed the course of the Raw sugar market from the opening of the year until the passage of the tariff bill in August. The country loaded itself with invisible supplies to avail of the duty, with the result that it is not yet free from the effect of such over supply. Various causes have combined to further demoralize the refined trade of the country since August, the chief of which is the conditions that a revolution is taking place in this trade, such as has overtaken the United Kingdom, where one-half of the sugar consumed is now refined in foreign countries. It will possibly require a considerable period of time to develop to the same extent here, as trade changes from beaten tracks slowly at the beginning, but makes progress rapidly later. During 1891 there have been imported 14,199 tons of foreign refined, against 14,277 tons in 1893, and 5,586 tons in 1892. It remains to be seen what 1895 will show in this direction. There is no doubt that the policy of refiners since September 1 has been to prevent the foreign sugar from getting a foothold by constantly lowering the price of their product, even at a loss to themselves. The average price of raw centrifugals from January 1 to August 31 was 3.03c per lb, and of granulated for the same time 4.03c per lb, a difference of 1c per lb. The average of centrifugals from September 1 to December 31 is 3.51c per lb, and of granulated 4.18c per lb, a difference of .61c per lb. This reduced difference of .36c per lb is the direct result of the small protection afforded refiners under the new tariff during the four months of its operation. The average price of centrifugal for the year was 3.24c per lb, and of granulated 4.12c per lb, a difference of .88c per lb, against 1.16c per lb in 1893. For the year 1893 centrifugals averaged 3.68c per lb, and granulated 4.81c per lb, a difference of 1.16c per lb, against 88c per lb in 1891, a loss in difference of .28c per lb for the entire year. Refiners' earnings from manufacture for the year 1891 are very considerably below the earnings of 1893. Taken together, the dividends have been earned, and with a small surplus to be carried over. The outlook for 1895 is, however, not above the parity of the last four months, and it remains to be proved whether any earnings at all can be secured from the refining of sugar in the United States under the present tariff. The difference between 1.16c in 1893 and .61c in the last four months of 1891, say .52c per lb, represents the loss of power of refiners to maintain prices under the new tariff, or the virtual loss of all protection under the sharp competition of Germany, with large surplus crops."

## Silver.

Though fractionally higher, the silver market has been barren of incidents or interest. The Indian government has denied another report that it contemplates opening the mints to free coinage. Silver prices on Jan. 4th were: London, 27 7/16d; New York, 60c.—Bradstreet's.

## "A Good Many

Railroads run from Minneapolis and St. Paul to Chicago, but there is a great difference in the service they offer the traveling public. It is only when dreamily smoking your good cigar in one of those great easy chairs in the Buffet Smoking Library Coach or snugly ensconced in one of those splendid Private Compartment Sleepers on the North-Western Limited that one really appreciates what luxurious travel is. It is then you are getting the best train service the Northwest has.—The Journal-Press, St. Cloud, Minn.

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**LEATHER SAMPLE CASES** for Grocers, Wine Merchants and  
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GRANULAR **OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN** CREAMY  
**FLOUR.** HAS NO EQUAL. HAS NO EQUAL.

**STANDS** unparalleled in its  
Distinctive Qualities and  
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aware others are attempting to  
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Strongest Guarantee of the Su-  
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"OGILVIE'S FLOUR."

WINNIPEG, Oct. 5th, 1893.

Messrs. Ogilvie Milling Co.,

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

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**OGILVIE'S FLOUR**

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**THE BEST**

Each bag guaranteed. Sown with our  
Special Twine, Red White and Blue.

**OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN,**

Unequalled for fine Cakes and Pastry. Stands un-  
rivalled for Bread Making. Make the sponge thin. Keep  
the dough soft. Do not make it stiff. For pastry  
use little less flour than usual.



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632 Cordova St., Vancouver, B.C.

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

## British Columbia.

A. F. Turner, stationery, Vancouver, is deceased.

Sophronia Hilbert, fruits, Nanaimo, has assigned.

S. T. Tilley & Co. has opened in cigars at Vancouver.

W. Patterson & Sons, butchers, Nanaimo, have assigned.

Manson & Peterson, jewellers, Vancouver, have assigned.

Stevenson & Rockett, grocers, Vancouver, have dissolved.

Vancouver Hardware Co. has opened business at Vancouver.

McKay Bros., painters and wall paper, Vancouver, have assigned.

Philip Fewster, flour, feed &c., Vancouver, has sold out to Earnest Fewster.

James McKim & Sons, general store, Union Mines, have assigned to George O. Shaw.

Aitken & Mowat, commission and produce dealers, Vancouver, contemplate dissolution.

## Winnipeg Grain Exchange.

The annual meeting of the Winnipeg grain exchange was held Wednesday morning in the exchange rooms. The first business was hearing President McGaw's address which was as follows:

GENTLEMEN:—In passing over in review a few of the events that present themselves before me as having occurred during my term of office, I shall not unnecessarily detain you, as the work and reports of the council cover in fact almost everything that would either interest you or the outside public, and will be placed before you in such a manner that I could not possibly improve on them. I might, however, first refer to the crop of 1891. A crop in Manitoba is a feature alike interesting not only to members of this exchange and to every man in the grain trade, every wholesale merchant and implement firm, but almost, you might say, to every individual doing business in the Dominion.

It is now several years since the eastern people turned their attention to this country, looking for the little money that the farmer received for his produce, and by every train you will find the commercial traveller journeying with his trunks and samples endeavoring to place bills of eastern goods with our country merchants. And it is surprising how familiar these people become with the crop of this country, which shows how deeply interested the eastern people are in the value of the output each year.

The crop of 1891 has been by far the largest ever produced in the province of Manitoba. The government bulletin, dated Dec. 10, puts the crop of the province at something over 17,000,000 bushels of wheat, or an average of about 7 bushels per acre. This is perhaps as nearly correct as any person, no matter how well acquainted with the crop or resources of the country, could make it; nearly 12,000,000 bushels of oats, and 3,250,000 bushels of barley and other cereals, or in all over 22,000,000 bushels of all kinds of grain, including flax.

## Every Mackintosh

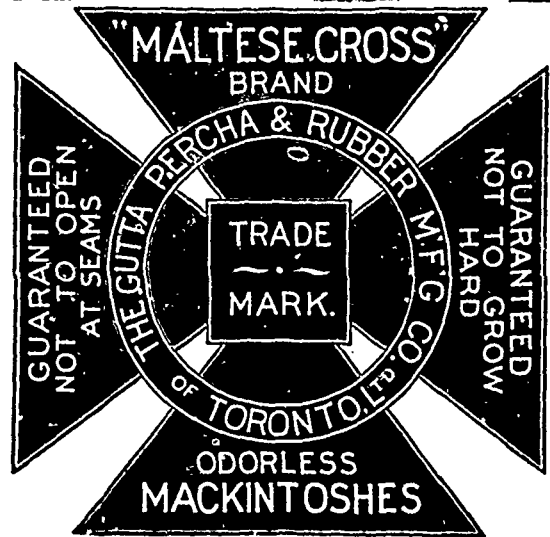
Bearing this Trade Mark is

Thoroughly Guaranteed.

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

For Sale by all the Leading Wholesale Houses.

Try them and you will Buy Again.



Taking into consideration the number of farmers in Manitoba, it is doubtful if any country can show this amount of production per head, but while this is the case, the terrible depression in prices has very much depreciated the results expected from the crop by the farmers. In spite of this, however, in no country, I think, is the farmer more contented and energetic than in Manitoba, and this is evidenced by the amount of land already prepared for next season's crop, which I believe is greater than ever before. The season of '91 was one that was very favorable to propagation of smut, and the farmer has been the sufferer. For several years this exchange has taken up the question of treating seed vigorously, and I cannot help emphasizing the belief that if farmers continue to faithfully bluestone their seed they need not have a trace of smut in their crops. I was particularly struck with this fact while travelling through the country last August. I found farmers who bluestoned everything, and have been told by some who pursue this system faithfully that they never had a head of smut on their farms.

During the past year I have noticed with pleasure the large increase in the membership of the farmers' institutes, and the papers read at these meetings must be of great value to the inexperienced and those who desire to profit by the experience of others, particularly as to the best means to the eradication of noxious weeds, rotation of crops, and the best methods of handling land to produce the best results.

In the work of the council of this exchange during the past year will be seen some changes that have been made in by-laws which are considered necessary from time to time to meet the varied conditions that exist from year to year. One of the best of these I think was the proviso for the admission of non-resident members at \$25, and when the country dealers begin to recognize the value of a connection with the exchange you will find that their numbers will be as great, if not greater, than that of the city members engaged in the trade. Regarding seed grain—at considerable expense I took the usual steps to send samples of seed to different railway agents.

Farmers have appeared to think it not necessary to take advantage of this opportunity to their seed; something that I think would be very greatly to their advantage. But the exchange will no doubt this year interview the railway authorities to again secure free transportation of seed to such farmers at desire to make a change. Another point that will be brought to your notice by the council is the reduction of elevator rates at Fort William. Not only has the producer been benefitted by this reduction, but it also had

the effect of reducing elevator rates at interior elevators in the country.

The matter of chattel mortgages on farmer's crops is another matter to which the Exchange devoted considerable attention, and certainly it appears to me that we should have some legislation to make the buying of grain from farmers in an open market less hazardous than it is at present. The board of arbitrators, which in almost every year of the existence of this Exchange, has appeared to have been a most necessary arrangement, lost their usefulness for the past year from the fact that not a single case was brought to arbitration during the past 12 months. And in connection with this I might say that very little litigation of any kind took place in this country, where the members of this Exchange had anything to do with the business concerned.

With reference to the grain standard, the report of the council is so complete that I can add nothing to it, I am certainly of opinion that people who live in the country and grow, handle and mill the crop are the ones who are entitled to and the best fitted for the fixing of the standards. Perhaps my views are a little extreme in this matter, but I think that by a proper representation to the department at Ottawa the inspection act might be amended so that the standard made for Manitoba would be more in conformity with the character of the wheat grown. I believe in a uniform standard, and when one is arrived at which will give as far as possible general satisfaction, allow that standard to remain. This is following the American principle, which I believe to be a good one, as any foreign importer knows what to expect and does not look for a change of standard from year to year.

Regarding the finances of the exchange, the treasurers report is at least as healthy as usual.

I take my leave of you wishing you all a happy and prosperous new year.

The following officers were elected by acclamation:

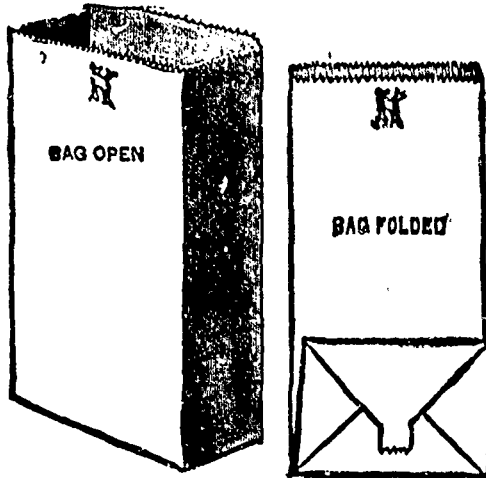
- President—G. R. Crowe.
- Vice President—A. P. Stuart.
- Secretary-Treasurer—C. N. Bell.
- Council—Robert Munn, W. Blackadar, S. P. Clark, A. McBean, R. P. Roblin, F. W. Thompson, J. Harris, D. W. Cumming, S. Spink, S. A. McGaw, W. W. McMillan.
- Board of Arbitrators—S. W. Farrell, J. Harris, W. Martin, N. Bawlf, A. P. Stuart, S. Spink, D. H. McMillan.
- Board of Appeals—J. A. Mitchell, S. A. McGaw, A. McBean, S. Nairn, F. W. Thompson, D. G. McBean, I. M. Ross.
- Call Board Committee—S. W. Farrell, W. Blackadar, S. Spink, A. Cavanaugh, W. T. Gibbins.

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## PAPER BAGS!

Manilla Grocer's Bags, Heavy  
Sugar Grocer's Bags, Millinery  
Bags, Shirt Bags, Hat Bags,  
Shot Bags, Candy Bags. Nail  
Bags, Oyster Pails. . . . .

### Toronto Grain and Produce Markets.

**Wheat.**—Several lots, totalling 50,000 bushels, of red and white wheat sold on the Northern and Midland at an all round figure of 60c. Manitobas are steady at 78c west, and 82c asked, North Bay.

**Flour.**—Manitobas are in some demand, but dealers are disinclined to pay the advance asked. Dealers have been using up old stocks purchased a month or so ago, and are holding till stocks are exhausted. Ontario straights are quoted at \$2.60 to \$2.80.

**Millfeed.**—Demand fair and prices firm. Bran is quoted firm at \$12, middle freights west, and shorts at \$14 to \$14.50.

**Oats.**—Five cars of white oats sold on the Northern at 23½c. Car lots east are quoted at 30c, and on track here at 32c.

**Barley.**—Choice malting barley is in fair demand. Street prices were again advanced to-day. Car lots of No. 1 outside are quoted at 45c, and of No. 2 at 40c. Feed is in demand, but offerings are light.

**Eggs.**—We quote: Strictly fresh, 18c; held fresh, 18 to 15c; cold storage, poor, 10c; choice, 15 to 16c; limed, 12 to 13½c.

**Dressed Meats.**—Quotations are: Beef, fores, \$1 to 5.50 per cwt; hinds, \$6 to \$8; lamb, carcass, 5 to 6½c a lb; mutton, 4 to 6c per lb; veal, 5 to 7½c; pork, \$5 to 5.25.

**Apples.**—Quotations are: Round lots, dried, 4½c, and evaporated, 6 to 6½c from prime to fancy; Dried job here at 5c, and evaporated at 6½ to 7c.

**Dressed Hogs.**—Receipts of dressed hogs on the street to-day were light, and sales of farmers' loads were made at \$5.25. Car lots of choice packing hogs, on the track here, are quoted at \$5.10.

**Cured Meats.**—Quotations are as follows: Mess pork, Canadian, \$14.50, short cut, \$15; shoulder, mess, \$12; clear mess, \$12.50; bacon, long clear, case lots, 7c; car lots, 6½c; lard, Canadian, tierces, 8c; tubs, 8½ to 8¾c; pails, 8½c, and compounds, in pails, 7½c, and tubs, 7½c, smoked hams, 9½c for large, 10c for medium and small, bellies, 10 to 10½c; backs, 9½ to 10c, rolls, 8 to 8½c. Green meats, out of pickle, are quoted a cent under smoked meats.

**Butter.**—Prices and conditions remain unchanged. Supplies of all sorts are ample and prices remain easy. One lot of fresh made creamery pounds, slightly off flavor, sold to-day at 20c. Quotations are: Fresh made small dairy rolls, 17 to 17½c; fresh made tubs and crocks, 16½ to 17c; fancy held dairy tubs, 16c; choice to fancy held dairy tubs, 15½ to

16c; low grade and medium dairy, 8 to 12c; large dairy rolls, 14½ to 15c; creamery tubs, now, 21 to 22c; creamery pounds, 21 to 22c.—Empire Jan. 5

### Toronto Live Stock Markets.

**Butchers' Cattle.**—There was a lot of poor and medium stuff here to-day, and good to choice loads were relatively scarce. Prices were firm. Rough bulls and cows sold as low as 2c a lb; inferior butchers' cattle, at 2½ to 2¾c; medium to good loads, at 3 to 3½c; choice loads, at \$3.40 to 3½c, and picked lots at 3½ to 3¾c. Extra booves would fetch rather more.

**Hogs.**—Demand was active and all were taken early. Prices were firm. Light fats are unchanged at \$3.87½, weighed off car; stores, at \$3.75; sows at \$3.50, and stags at \$2 to 2.50. Long lean hogs, of 100 to 220 lbs, weighed off car sold at \$1.12½, and thick fats at \$1.10.

**Sheep and Lambs.**—Prices were rather easier. Straight fat shipping sheep, ewes and wethers, sold at \$3.40 to 3½c a lb, weighed off car, and several bunches of less desirable quality sold at 3½c. Receipts of lambs were light, and all offerings were taken for local butchers. From 3 to 3½c a pound was paid. Butchers' sheep were quiet at \$2.60 to \$2.75 a head.—Empire, Jan. 4.

### Montreal Grain and Produce Markets.

**Flour.**—The market is steady for strong bakers at the late advance, several good sized lots having been shipped to the maritime provinces on the basis of the late advance. On the other hand, the full advance in straight rollers has scarcely been maintained, sales having transpired at \$2.90 for car lots of 90 per cent. on track; and we quote \$2.90 to \$3 on track and at \$3 to \$3.10 delivered. Regarding the export business, there is very little doing at present, although cable inquiries are being received; but they will have to come up a little in order to induce a profitable trade. There is no doubt that some western millers bought pretty freely around 47c and 48c some time ago. Patent spring \$3.75 to \$3.90; Ontario patent \$3.20 to \$3.40; Manitoba patents \$3.85 to \$3.90; Straight roller \$2.90 to \$3.10; Extra \$2.05 to \$2.80; Superfine \$2.40 to \$2.60; city Strong bakers \$3.75 Manitoba bakers \$3.50 to \$3.75; Ontario bags—extra \$1.30 to 1.35; Straight rollers \$1.50 to \$1.55.

**Oatmeal.**—A fair demand has been experienced in a local way at about range of prices, which we quote in jobbing lots as follows:—

Rolled and granulated \$3.85 to 3.95, standard, \$3.60 to 3.75. In bags, granulated and rolled are quoted at \$1.80 to \$1.85 and standard at \$1.60 to \$1.75. Pot barley \$3.75 in bbls. and \$1.75 in bags, and split peas \$3.50 to \$3.60.

**Bran, etc.**—There is a fair demand for bran, with sales of Ontario at \$15.75 to \$16, quotations ranging from \$15.75 to 16.25. Shorts are quoted at \$17.00 to \$19.00 and moullie at \$20.50 to \$22.00 as to grade.

**Oats.**—A number of cars have been sold during the past few days at 30c per 31 lbs. for No 2. A lot was offered at 35½c, but this concession was in order to pay a draft. It is now believed that there are less oats in the country than was estimated. Receipts this week are light.

**Barley.**—A few lots of malting barley have been placed at 51c to 53c and feed barley at 48c.

**Butter.**—The market is dull and easy for the bulk of the supply, which is below finest. Fresh winter creamery, however, meets with a good demand at 22 to 22½c for single tubs, and in a few instances, 23c is obtained. Choice late fall creamery brings from 21 to 21½ and 22c; but as soon as the under grades are reached, prices take a deep dip, June creamery being offered freely at 16 to 16½c, and well kept July and August at 17 to 17½ and 18c. In dairy butter a consignment of 300 pkgs of Western was offered on this market, and the best bid was 11½c, but there was mighty poor stuff among it. Finest Western sell in a jobbing way at 15 to 16c; creamery, finest fall, 21½c 22½c, creamery, early made, 16 to 19c, eastern townships, dairy, 14 to 20c; western, 14c to 16c.

**Eggs.**—There is still a lot of western eggs offered on this market both held fresh and limed, which are selling at 12 to 13c, and this causes the market to drag. Montreal limed sell at from 13c to 14c, and good held fresh fall stock bring from 14 to 15c. A few western culls have been worked off at 9 to 10c.

**Pork, Lard, &c.**—The market for pork is still very quiet, the country demand being very small compared with that of former years, owing to reasons previously assigned in these columns, namely, the increase in hog raising in sections of the country which formerly depended upon Montreal for their supplies of hog products. Sales of Canada short cut heavy mess pork have been made at \$15.50 to \$16.00 in jobbing lots, and in larger quantities business has been done at \$15.00, one lot being placed at a shade below that figure. Thin mess pork has sold at \$14.00, one lot bringing \$13.75. Lard is quiet and unchanged. In smoked meats, the sale of a lot of over

100 pieces hams, small and large mixed, transported at 9c. A round lot of bacon was also placed at 9c. We repeat quotations as follows: Canada, short cut pork, per bbl., \$15.00 to \$16.00; Canada short cut thin, per bbl., \$11.00 to \$14.50; mess pork, American, now, per bbl., \$00.00 to \$00.00; extra plate beef per bbl., \$10.50 to \$11.00; hams, per lb., 9 3/4 to 10 1/2; lard, pure, in pails, per lb., 8 1/2 to 9c; lard, compound, in pails, per lb., 6 3/4 to 7 1/2; bacon, per lb., 10 to 11c; shoulders, per lb., 8 1/2 to 9c.

**Dressed Hogs.**—Although receipts during the past week have fallen off somewhat, buyers, appear to have been so well stocked that the smaller receipts were ample to meet the current demand, and the top prices of last week for choice lots are not obtainable now. Ten cars were offered yesterday from western points at \$5.00 f.o.b., equal to \$5.85 laid down here. Of course, small jobbing lots bring about \$5.40 to \$5.50.—Trade Bulletin; Jan. 4.

**Failures in the United States in 1894**

The total number of business failures in the United States in 1891 reported to Bradstreets is 12,721, as compared with 15,560 in the panic year 1893, which was, of course, the heaviest total ever recorded. These reports, it will be understood, include only those business embarrassment in which totals of actual assets are smaller than liabilities.

Fluctuations in the number of failures in the past five years have been striking. The total in 1890, a relative prosperous year until the closing months, when the reflected influence of the Baring cash had an unfavorable influence, was only 10,673, followed in 1891 (in the earlier portion of which the effects of the Baring disturbance in the financial world at home and abroad were conspicuous) by 12,394 failures, up to that time the largest number recorded in any one year. In 1892 there was a material revival in domestic trade and industry, the expansion in the volume of business being indicated by the heaviest annual total of bank clearings ever reported, and, as a consequence, there was a falling off in the total number of business failures, the commercial death rate naturally declined with expanding trade. There were only 10,270 failures reported in the calendar year, 1892, but this was followed in the panic year 1893, by an aggregate of 15,560, and that by a total of 12,721 in the year just ended.

The building-up process in general trade succeeding the years of depression following the panic of 1884 had begun to make itself plainly felt by 1889, and, as pointed out in the foregoing paragraph, the number of business failures in 1890 decreased about 9 per cent, as compared with the preceding year. The increase in the following year, that followed the Baring crash, was 16 per cent., and the falling off in the year next preceding the panic 17 per cent., while the jump in the year last referred to was more than 50 per cent., succeeding, in the year just ended by a decrease of about 18 per cent.

As indicated in discussing mercantile failures one year ago, records of this nature for years following years of panic have, without exception, contained long lists of business embarrassments, broken branches, as it were, brought down the stream by the high waters of business disturbance after the heavier wreckage carried by the earlier and more boisterous current. The total number of business failures in the past year, 12,721, is more than 900 hundred in excess of the annual average number for the three years preceding 1893, when the aggregate, of course, was far in excess of a nominal.

The shrinkage in the number of business failures in the past year contrasted with the year before, about 18 per cent., is however,

moderate in comparison with the falling off in the total volume of indebtedness of failing traders, which amounted during the past twelvemonth to \$119,595,000, about 37 per cent. of the aggregate liabilities in 1893.

The falling off in total assets of those failing this year, \$79,755,000, is even greater, the total specified amounting to only 80 per cent. of the corresponding aggregate in 1893. From these data it will be noticed that while business failures fell away about 18 per cent. this year compared with last, the total indebtedness of those failing shrank 63 per cent. and assets, which were unduly expanded in the preceding year, decreased 70 per cent. It may be construed as a sign of general healthfulness that total liabilities for 1891 are much smaller than in 1891 or in 1890, years not marked by pronounced disturbance in financial and commercial circles. The like is true of the total of assets, aggregates for 1891 and 1892 also being larger than that for the year just ended.

As was explained in discussing the failure record a year ago, in times of panic or extreme convulsion in commercial and financial circles many business houses which, under ordinary circumstances, would be regarded as solvent are, through business relationships or otherwise dragged into insolvency, thus tending to greatly increase the ratio of totals of assets to liabilities. In the panic year of 1893 total assets of failing traders amounted to 65 per cent. of their liabilities, whereas in what may be characterized as normal years the nominal ratio is about 50 or 51 percent. From this a fair gungo may be obtained of the extent of the movement in the direction of improvement during the past twelve months in that the ratio as assets to liabilities of those failing is down to 52 per cent.

The annual report of the number of individuals, firms and corporations in business shows a marked but not unexpected increase in what may be called the commercial death rate during the past year:

	Number in business.	Number failing.	Per cent. failing.
1894	1,017,000	12,721	1.21
1893	1,050,000	15,560	1.50
1892	1,035,000	10,270	1.00
1891	1,010,000	12,394	1.22
1890	989,000	1,673	1.67
1889	978,000	11,719	1.20
1888	955,000	10,187	1.10
1887	933,000	9,740	1.04
1886	920,000	10,688	1.15
1885	900,000	11,116	1.25
1884	875,000	11,500	1.32
1883	855,000	10,899	1.30
1882	820,000	7,045	.83
1881	780,000	5,989	.78
1880	733,000	4,350	.60
1879	703,000	0,652	.94

In considering what may be characterized as the commercial death rate in the United States, comparisons of which are given in the preceding paragraph for sixteen years, the striking fact is brought out that in none of those years was the mortality in commercial and industrial circles, that is, the failure to pay dollar for dollar of indebtedness, as great as the actual (physical) death rate at 24 of the more important cities throughout the United States. The panic year 1893, the year of highest commercial and industrial mortality, recorded 1.50 business enterprises failed in each 100, as contrasted with 1 in 100 in 1892 and 1.22 in 1891, which suggests a comparison with the rate for the year just ending, when 1.21 business enterprises out of every 100 of those enumerated in business failed. For seven years, 1886 to 1892 inclusive, those immediately following the panic year 1884, the average annual commercial death rate is seen to have been 1.11 in every 100, and in the last four of those years it was 1.12 in every 100. It dropped, therefore from, from 1.50 in 100 during 1893 to 1.21 in every 100 for 1894, which would seem a long stride in the direction of the normal. While there is perhaps—merely coin-

cidence—little of significance in such comparison, it is of mild interest to note that the record of the actual (physical) annual death rate (about the years 1849 or 1893), as given in tables of vital statistics, places the annual death rate as high as 2.63 in every 100 at New Orleans, 2.51 at New York, 2.83 at Boston, 2.23 at Jersey City, 2.23 at Brooklyn, 2.23 at Washington, and 2.2) in every 100 at Pittsburg, a ratio twice as heavy, or more than twice as heavy, as the commercial and industrial death rate throughout the country, as shown by Bradstreet's records. Even if morality returns from cities where the actual death rate is much lower to those they will be found heavier than the rate of failure in business per 100. The actual death rate at Los Angeles, Cal., west in the list given, is 1.30 in every 100 per annum, at Minneapolis 1.31, at Newport 1.43, and Kansas City 1.53, all of which are in excess of the record of the commercial and industrial death rate throughout the country of any year between 1891 and 1893, as shown by accompanying statistics.

A striking fact shown in the tabular exhibit last referred to is a net loss in the total number of individuals, firms and corporations in business throughout the country in 1894 compared with 1893. The actual business failures during the year have decreased 18 per cent, as compared with the year before, it is true, but the number of changes in business, liquidations and retirements has been so much heavier than the number of new enterprises started, of themselves one very striking variety of business "failure," that the record for the year just ended shows a net falling off of about 3,000 individuals, firms and corporations in business.

**Montana Cattle.**

The cattlemen of Montana have had a very successful year. The stock-growing business of the state has been undergoing changes of a revolutionary nature, says the Helena Independent. The great ranges of the state are being cut into by the progressive farmer, and there has consequently been a tendency to decrease the size of herds. There are not so many so-called "Cattle kings" in Montana as there once were. The business is becoming year by year more general. While there are as many cattle on the range, there are more owners to look after them. As this tendency to distribute the business to many people instead of a few increases the cattle business will grow in importance.

Reports come from every section that the cattlemen anticipate very few losses from severe weather in the next few months. The stock has accumulated such an abundance of fat that they will be able to stand a scarcity of food when the range is about exhausted and covered with snow. Should cold weather come without snow and close up the lesser waterways, the cattle in the hilly and mountainous sections will undoubtedly suffer before spring opens and the ranges become green again.

The gray wolves this year are proving a very serious trouble to the stockmen of eastern and northern Montana. The wolves have been doing considerable damage to the stock ranging about Laurel, Park City and scores of other sections in the northern part of Gallatin County, upon the Sixteen Mile Range, they have appeared in great numbers. They are much more troublesome than all the other wild animals. Coyotes kill hundreds of young calves and sheep, but the great gray wolves often attack and kill the strongest steers. The stockmen all say that some protection from such destruction should be afforded them by the enactment of a suitable bounty law at the coming session of the Legislature.

## Railway Construction In 1894

The Railway age says: "With every financial interest in the country depressed by the sequence of the great panic of 1893, unsettled by radically new legislation, excited by a political revolution, and frightened by labor troubles culminating in the Debs insurrection, the year 1891 has been extraordinarily unfavorable to the progress of new railway enterprises, and it would hardly have seemed surprising if the work of construction had been totally suspended. In face of all the difficulties, therefore, it is encouraging to find that nearly two thousand miles of new track have been laid in the United States during the year now closing, while grading and preliminary work have been done on a considerable additional mileage. In 31 of the 48 states and territories track has gone down on 153 lines to an aggregate, according to our latest returns, of 1,919 miles, and it is possible that a very few miles more may be reported in our detailed statement a little later. Although this total is considerably larger than seemed likely to be reached when the end of the first six months, in the midst of the anarchy of the great strike, showed only 525 miles laid, still it is small in comparison with the previous record of the country. The new mileage of 1891 is less than in any other one of the last twenty years, and it is the least in the last thirty years, with the exceptions of 1875, 1886 and 1895. In the last five years, including the present, the falling off in construction has been steady and marked, the new mileage for those years being as follows: 1891, 5,670 miles; 1891, 4,282 miles; 1892, 4,178 miles; 1893, 2,635 miles; 1894, 1,919 miles. The period of decline which followed the culmination of 1887, when nearly 13,000 miles were built, has been longer than the other periods of reaction in the history of the country, but all signs indicate that the bottom has been reached and that a revival of railway building has commenced.

"The following table shows how the work of adding new mileage was distributed during the last year among the various states and territories:

TRACK LAID IN THE YEAR 1894.

State	Lines.	Miles.
Alabama	5	14 60
Arizona	4	193 49
Arkansas	5	34 75
California	2	32 20
Colorado	3	65 35
Florida	6	85 93
Georgia	3	30 00
Illinois	8	147 70
Indiana	3	18 20
Kansas	1	3 20
Louisiana	7	91 00
Maine	4	111 70
Massachusetts	1	4 00
Michigan	6	112 60
Minnesota	6	39 12
Mississippi	3	20 00
Missouri	5	59 90
Montana	1	101 17
New Hampshire	1	7 60
New Jersey	3	33 13
New Mexico	1	75 20
New York	6	40 33
North Carolina	2	3 60
Ohio	12	93 91
Oregon	1	1 79
Pennsylvania	23	123 87
South Carolina	3	58 90
Tennessee	2	14 00
Texas	7	87 60
Utah	2	19 00
Virginia	1	6 00
West Virginia	7	49 65
Wisconsin	4	46 43
Wyoming	1	20 80
<b>Total, 34 states and territories,</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>1,919.13</b>

"In addition we have returns of about 400 miles of track laid in territory adjoining the United States, as follows: In Canada, on 14 lines, 322.65 miles; in Mexico, on 9 lines, 74.9; added to the total for our own country this shows 2,316 miles of track laid on the North American continent during the year.

"It will be seen that 14 of the states and territories are missing from the table, having made no additions to their mileage. These are Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Indian country, Iowa, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Washington, Nevada and Idaho. Oregon barely escapes omission by adding less than two miles, and Massachusetts, New Hampshire, North Carolina and Virginia kept in by building from 3 to 7 miles each. In number of lines as well as mileage the falling off is notable, the number of new roads in 1891 being 153, against 211 in 1893 and 329 in 1892. Short extensions and branches rather than long trunk lines continue to be the characteristic, the average length of all the roads built this year being only 12.6 miles, which, however, is about 2 miles greater than in the previous year. Pennsylvania continues to build a remarkable number of short lines, the number in 1891 being 28, giving an average length of only about 4 miles each. But it is probable that every one of these little roads or extensions is more necessary and will be more profitable than some of the lines of many times their length rushed down during the days of reckless parallel-railway building.

"In respect to total new mileage, it is rather surprising to find that Arizona leads, having added 193 miles on four lines, with work still in progress, an evidence that the many natural resources of this young territory, in climate, minerals, timber and fruit-growing under irrigation, are attracting capital for its development. Illinois comes second, with 148 miles on eight lines, and the other states adding more than 100 miles this year are, in their order, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Maine and New Mexico. These six furnish nearly 40 per cent of the entire new mileage.

Considered by geographical groups we find the mileage distributed as follows:

"In the six New England states 123 miles, built in three states, Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts.

"In the five middle Atlantic states 202 miles, contributed by New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

"In the five central northern states 447 miles, all contributing—Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin.

"In the six south Atlantic states 231 miles, all represented—Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.

"In the five gulf and Mississippi river states 140 miles, by Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana.

"In the seven southwestern states 322 miles, by Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Texas, Colorado, New Mexico.

"In the northwestern group of seven 191 miles, by Minnesota, Wyoming, Montana.

"In the seven states and territories forming the great Pacific group 246 miles, by California, Oregon, Arizona and Utah.

"The populous heart of the country, composed of the five central northern states, already having a greater mileage than any other group, leads by the addition of nearly 450 miles, thus illustrating the fact, of which Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and other great railway states are also evidence, that there is still room for more railways even in the regions that seem to be best supplied.

"The steam railways of the United States now aggregate in length no less than 179,672 miles. Of this mileage 54,300 miles were added in the last ten years, an average of 5,430 miles each year. If the next five years show an average of a little over 4,000 miles of new road per year—and the promising enterprises already on foot aggregate far more than 20,000 miles—the opening of the year of our Lord 2,000 (sic) will see in this still undeveloped country of magnificent proportions 200,000 miles of railway in operation for the

transportation of passengers and freight, not counting the vast and rapidly increasing mileage of light roads, electrical and others, which will share with the steam railways in short distance passenger travel."

## Pay As You Go.

Among the encouraging movements of the times must be included the effort to establish the system of selling groceries for cash, says Pennsylvania Grocer. It is gaining headway, and promises to be generally adopted at no distant time. Scores of our country stores are adopting the system as fast as possible.

The credit system is a relic of early days when the country was sparsely settled and money scarce. Farmers paid once a year when they sold their crops. It is unnecessary to say that they paid well for the privilege of running long-time bills. Dealers made money by the operation.

But times have changed. Farmers have ready markets and can sell their produce for cash whenever they wish. Wage-workers in the cities are paid at short intervals, the majority of them weekly. There is no longer an excuse for running bills. Occasionally it may be necessary to obtain credit, as in case of sickness; but as a rule the necessity is more imaginary than real.

The working man should pay cash as he goes as a matter of economy. It would save many dollars in the course of the year. He avoids many unnecessary expenditures, for he would be apt to think twice before parting with hard cash for something he could do without. Besides, by paying as he went, he could buy where he could do the best.

All things considered, the cash system is more advantageous to the buyer than the seller. He could buy cheaper because the dealer would not be compelled to make good customers pay for the delinquencies of others. Its general introduction will mark a forward step in the conduct of business.

## Pork Packing and Provisions.

A decided decrease in packing operations has occurred the past week, the total for western points being 225,000 hogs, compared with 390,000 the preceding week, 225,000 for corresponding time last year, and 240,000 two years ago. From November 1 the total is 3,890,000 hogs, against 2,455,000 a year ago—an increase of 1,435,000. There has been some improvement in prices of hogs, the general average for prominent markets at the close being about 10 cents per 100 pounds higher than a week ago. With regard to the outlook, there is a conflict of views, but the indications seem to justify a tendency to reduction in supplies.

In the provision trade the holiday period has been one of dulness in distribution of product, but matters are evidently shaping better, especially with reference to the domestic trade. The question of values will likely depend on future developments with reference to supplies of hogs. If the manufacture of product should be reduced to any considerable extent, and prices of hogs stimulated, it would be natural to look for improving prices of product. There are some evidences of increasing speculative interest in provisions, although the volume of such transactions has not been greatly increased yet. Prices of leading articles at Chicago have not changed widely during the week, and close at about the same position as a week ago.—Cincinnati Price Current, Jan. 8.

Mrs. Carr's photo. gallery, Winnipeg, had a narrow escape from destruction by fire recently. Damage to the extent of \$100 was done to the goods.

### Are There too Many Commercial Travellers?

To bear the name of commercial traveller is to be passed as a prince of good fellows; a ready wit, long head and a persuasive tongue go to make up the characteristics of the successful travelling man. No further testimony is required as to the value of the training received on the road than the fact that the majority of those who to-day preside over our large business firms were once on the road. But one can have too much of a good thing, and we certainly have too many commercial travellers. Sussex, in King's county, New Brunswick, is a village of some 1,000 population, with six general stores and a number of smaller shops. In one day recently, according to an exchange, there were in this place, ten representatives of dry goods houses, four representing boot and shoe firms, two from grocery houses, three with fancy goods, one handling teas, and two others carrying odd lines, making twenty-two in all. This was, of course, an exceptional circumstance, but the fact remains that there are too many commercial travellers. What is the consequence? Each man, filled with the laudable desire of selling more goods than a rival, is compelled at times to actually force goods upon an unwilling buyer. Merchants, it is very true, should know better than to overload themselves with stock. But too often their better judgement gives way before the eloquence of the man with many trunks. Nor do they alone bear the consequences of their ill-advised action. For if this conduct be long continued, their names must at last figure in the columns of a commercial paper among the list of failures, and the very house in whose interest the traveller has spent his zeal must share in the losses. Each firm is the best judge of how often it is expedient for their representative to visit the patrons of the house; however, we can but think that the longer trips and more extended territory and fewer visits would in the long run yield better results.—Monetary Times.

### Well-Informed Young Men.

One of the best salesmen I ever met, says a writer in New York Hardware, was one who always carried an educational book in his gipsack; when he had to wait for a delayed train or had an hour to spare at his hotel, he had his book in his hand. I found him a pleasant companion and so did his customers. He was respected and liked by all who knew him and deserved the success that came to him later. He was a well-informed man; interested in everything worth a man's thought, with no time to waste over billiards or bar-rooms or worse things, writes Mr. Maher. One of the high salaried men that called on me from New York had the faculty of picking up the latest story and telling it to perfection. He was equal to many men on the stage. But if I asked for specific information about an article in his line he could not give it; he had the sample and there was the price; he could tell a good story and was free in paying for refreshments, if you would have them, but beyond this he had nothing. I was not surprised when his employer told me that he would be allowed to resign at the end of the year. Said he: "He sells less each trip. Everybody likes him and speaks well of him, but each time they see him they buy less from him." I thought I understood the reason. Stories are good in their way; cigars and wine influence some, but, after all, men think "business is business," and they want to buy of a man who understands his goods

from A to Z. It is for this reason that merchants are looking around either for well-informed clerks, or for those of such frame of mind that they will inform themselves as they grow in the business. If the desire is there the rest will follow. Twenty-five years ago a young man worked in a stove store next door to me. He worked hard, too, for he had to run stoves out and in, black stoves, set them up, and do anything and everything that needed to be done. Shops in those days kept open till eight o'clock every evening, and were opened early in the morning. But that young man found time to study up everything connected with stoves and tin. By and by, with a very few hundred dollars and some credit, he opened a shop to make tin cans, and to-day he is at the head of the largest factory of this kind in the world. He read and studied "with a view to being well informed," and his information became valuable capital. The young man of to-day should take courage and press on in the same direction. Well-informed men are needed, always will be needed, and will always get to the top.

### Horse Nail Association.

The following circular has been issued to the trade by the Horse Nail Association. It bears date of January 1, and is signed by the Canada Horse Nail Co., Peck, Benny & Co., and Montreal Rolling Mills Co., Montreal; and James Pender & Co., St. John, N. B.:

We have pleasure in informing you that the following prices, terms, and discounts for the sale of Horse Nails in Canada have been adopted by us, and will take effect this day:

No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Length	1 1/2	1 3/4	2	2 1/4	2 1/2	2 3/4	3	3 1/4	3 1/2	3 3/4	4	4 1/4	4 1/2	4 3/4	5	5 1/4
Price	\$1.10	1.00	75	60	50	40	30	24	18	12	8	6	5	4	3	2

Trade Discount: 60 per cent. Terms: (4) months, or three (3) per cent discount for cash in 30 days. Delivered, F.O.B. Montreal.

### Winnipeg Clearing House.

Clearings for the week ending January 10 were \$1,110,573, balances, \$191,807. For the previous week clearings were \$1,282,458. For the corresponding week of last year clearings were \$1,115,807. The total clearings for the year 1891 were \$50,510,617.

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

	Clearings.	
	Jan. 3rd.	Dec. 27th.
Montreal	\$8,889,004	\$8,158,847
Toronto	5,350,094	4,667,836
Halifax	1,079,821	986,847
Winnipeg	1,283,458	961,594
Hamilton	667,543	588,163
Total	\$17,170,770	\$15,812,817

### Smaller Wheat Stocks than One Year Ago

On January 1 United States stocks of wheat, both coasts, with those in Canada, amount to 127,009,000 bushels, 17,000,000 more than one year ago, 11,000,000 bushels more than two years ago, 49,000,000 bushels more than on January 1, 1892, and more than twice as much as was in store at like points on January 1 in either of the three preceding years. Evidently the "hold your wheat" policy, so popular a few years ago, has proved a dismal failure among producers, but is fairly well adhered to by "carriers" and others.

#### DOMESTIC AND CANADIAN WHEAT STOCKS.

Bushels	East Rockies.	Pa. coast.	Total, U. S.	Canada
January 1, 1895	113,707,000	14,302,000	128,009,000	127,009,000
January 1, 1894	107,667,000	10,721,000	118,388,000	117,388,000
January 1, 1893	107,667,000	9,355,000	117,022,000	116,022,000
January 1, 1892	61,140,000	8,813,000	70,000,000	70,000,000
January 1, 1891	47,116,000	12,914,000	60,030,000	60,030,000
January 1, 1890	6,227,000	7,585,000	13,812,000	13,812,000
January 1, 1889	53,740,000	5,765,000	59,505,000	59,505,000

Across the water, where are the customers for our surplus wheat, stocks of wheat in store out of farmers' hands, together with those afloat from all exporting countries to Europe, amounted to only 57,741,000 bushels on the 1st inst., 22,200,000 bushels less than were similarly reported one year ago. The falling off as compared with two years ago is 10,500,000, and with three years ago it is 20,700,000 bushels. Increased stocks of available wheat in the United States within the past three years have therefore been met in part by heavily restrained European stocks on hand and purchases of foreign wheat.

The net increase in December, 1891, of stocks of available wheat east of the Rocky Mountains, in the United States and Canada, was only 591,000 bushels, as compared with a December gain of 2,915,000 bushels in 1893, 10,451,000 bushels in 1892, 6,245,000 bushels in 1891, and 2,278,000 bushels in 1890.

On the Pacific coast, however, stocks of wheat fell away sharply, 1,281,000 bushels last month, as compared with a December decrease of only 92,000 bushels in 1893, 1,110,000 bushels in 1892, 2,559,000 bushels in 1891, and as contrasted with an increase in that month of 1890. This produces what may fairly be characterized as a somewhat bullish report as to the December wheat movement, when stocks on both coasts are considered, inasmuch as last month shows a net decrease of 689,000 bushels of wheat in the United States and Canada, in the face of a December gain of 3,537,000 bushels in 1893, of 8,950,000 bushels in 1892, 3,685,000 bushels in 1891, and of 2,855,000 bushels in 1890.

For the past six months, the latter half of the calendar year 1891, that portion in which, as a rule, available stocks of domestic wheat increase, the available supplies have gained net, over home consumption and quantities exported, 53,516,000 bushels. In the latter half of 1893 the like gain was only 31,145,000 bushels, but in the like six months of 1892 it was 78,370,000 bushels, in 1891 it was 55,461,000 bushels, and in 1890 only 32,583,000 bushels.

Grouping supplies of wheat in and afloat for Europe with those available in the United States and Canada on January 1, 1895, it is found that the "world's supply" in December last increased only 143,000 bushels. In December, 1893, there was a decrease of 1,300,000 bushels, and in 1892 a gain of 6,553,000 bushels. The December movement resulted in a decrease of 1,212,000 bushels in 1891, in a gain of 3,814,000 bushels in 1890, and in a decrease of 2,153,000 bushels in 1890.—Brad-streets.

The Kansas legislature is providing \$100,000 for the relief of the farmers in the drought stricken district of that state by the purchase of seed wheat and other necessities.



# CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

## Winter Excursions

### To Eastern Points.

# - \$40 -

TO  
**Montreal,  
 Ottawa,  
 Toronto,  
 Hamilton,  
 Niagara Falls,  
 Windsor,**  
 and other Eastern points.

Correspondingly Low Rates to  
 points East of Montreal.

TICKETS ON SALE

NOVEMBER 20 to DECEMBER 31.

Good for Three  
 Months with stop  
 over privileges.

**ROBERT KERR,**

General Passenger Agent,  
 WINNIPEG.

Upholstered Tourist Cars in charge  
 of competent porters on all trains

# NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

## TIME CARD.

Taking effect on Sunday, December 16, 1894.

Read Up.		MAIN LINE		Read Down	
North Bound				South Bound	
Fr. No. 108.	St. Paul Ex. Press No. 107	STATIONS.		St. Paul Ex. Press No. 108	Fr. No. 104
Daily.	Daily.			Daily.	Daily
		Miles from	Winnipeg.		
1.20p	3.15p	0	Winnipeg	12.15p	5.30a
1.06p	3.03p	0	Portage Junction	12.27p	5.47a
12.42p	2.50p	9	St. Norbert	12.40p	6.07a
12.23p	2.38p	15	Carleton	12.52p	6.25a
11.54a	2.27p	23	St. Agathe	1.10p	6.51a
11.31a	2.13p	27	Union Point	1.17p	7.02a
11.07a	2.02p	32	Silver Plains	1.23p	7.19a
10.31a	1.40p	40	Morris	1.46p	7.45a
10.03a	1.22p	46	St. Jean	1.58p	8.25a
9.23a	12.59p	56	Letellier	2.17p	9.18a
8.00a	12.30p	65	Emerson	2.35p	10.16a
7.00a	12.20p	68	Pembina	2.50p	11.16a
11.05p	8.35a	168	Grand Forks	8.0p	8.25p
1.30p	4.55a	223	Winnipeg Junction	10.10p	1.25p
	3.45p	453	Duluth	7.25a	
	8.40p	470	Minneapolis	6.45a	
	8.00p	481	St. Paul	7.25a	
	10.30p	883	Chicago	9.35p	

### MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

East Bound.		STATIONS.		West Bound.	
Fr. No. 180	Ex. No. 123			Ex. No. 127	Fr. No. 129
	Tue., Thur. & Sat.			Mon. & Fri.	
		Miles from	Brandon.		
1.20p	8.15p	0	Winnipeg	12.15a	5.30p
7.50p	1.30p	0	Morris	1.50p	8.00a
6.55p	1.07p	10	Low Farm	2.15p	8.44a
5.47p	12.47p	21	Myrtle	2.41p	9.31a
6.23p	12.33p	25	Roland	2.53p	9.50a
4.57p	12.14p	33	Rosebank	3.10p	10.23a
3.58p	11.47a	42	Miam.	3.25p	10.54a
3.14p	11.33a	47	Deerwood	3.48p	11.44a
2.51p	11.27a	54	Altamont	4.01p	12.10p
2.15p	11.07a	62	Somerset	4.20p	12.51p
1.47p	10.55a	63	Swan Lake	4.36p	1.22p
1.19p	10.40a	74	Iodan Springs	4.51p	1.54p
12.57p	10.35a	79	Maripolis	5.02p	2.18p
12.27p	10.11a	86	Greenway	5.18p	2.52p
11.57a	10.00a	92	Balder	5.34p	3.25p
11.12a	9.35a	102	Belmont	5.57p	4.15p
10.37a	9.21a	109	Hilton	6.17p	4.53p
10.13a	9.06a	117	Ashdown	6.34p	5.23p
9.48a	8.51a	120	Wawaucsa	6.42	5.47p
9.39a	8.49a	123	Elliot	6.53p	6.04p
9.05a	8.35a	129	Rounthwaite	7.05p	6.37p
8.25a	8.18a	137	Marlinville	7.23p	7.18p
7.50a	8.00a	145	Brandon	7.45p	8.00p

Number 127 stops at Balder for meals.

### PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

W. End		STATIONS.		East Bound	
Read Down	Mixed No. 143, every day ex. Sun.	Miles from	Portage la Prairie.	Read up	Mixed No. 144, every day ex. Sun.
4.00 p.m.		0	Winnipeg	12.40 noon.	
4.15 p.m.		0	Portage Junction	12.50 p.m.	
4.40 p.m.	8.5		St. Charles	11.00 a.m.	
4.46 p.m.	10.5		Headingley	11.47 a.m.	
5.10 p.m.	18.0		White Plains	11.19 a.m.	
5.31 p.m.	23.8		Gravel Pit Spur	10.49 a.m.	
5.42 p.m.	28.2		L. S. Saulte Tank	10.40 a.m.	
5.55 p.m.	32.0		Bustace	10.25 a.m.	
6.24 a.m.	39.1		Oakville	10.00 a.m.	
6.48 a.m.	44.2		Curtis	9.43 a.m.	
7.30 a.m.	52.5		Portage la Prairie	9.15 a.m.	

† Flag Station.

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

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

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

CHAS. S. FER, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul.  
 H. SWINFORD, General Agt., Winnipeg.  
 H. J. BELCH, Ticket Agent, 455 Main St., Winnipeg.

## Columbia and Kootenay Steam Navigation Company, Ltd.

### TIME TABLE NO. 5,

In effect Monday, Aug. 29th, 1894.

**Revelstoke Route—Steamer Lytton.**  
 Connecting with the Canadian Pacific Railway (main line) for all points east and west.

Leaves Revelstoke on Fridays at 4 a.m.  
 Leaves Robson on Saturdays at 6 p.m.

**Kaslo Route—Steamer Nelson.**

Leaves Nelson—  
 Mondays at 4 p.m.  
 Wednesdays at 5.40 p.m.  
 Thursdays at 4 p.m.  
 Saturdays at 5.40 p.m.  
 Connecting on Saturdays and Wednesdays with Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway for Kaslo and lake points.

Leaves Kaslo for Nelson—  
 Sunday at 5 a.m.  
 Tuesday at 3 a.m.  
 Thursdays at 3 a.m.  
 Fridays at 3 a.m.  
 Connecting on Tuesdays and Fridays with Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway for Spokane.

The company reserves the right to change this schedule at any time without notice.

For full information as to tickets, rates, etc., apply at the company's office, Nelson, B.C.

T. ALLAN, Secretary. J. W. TROUP, Manager.

## The Great Northern Ry.

### WINTER EXCURSIONS.

# \$40

TO

EASTERN CANADA.

FOR THE \$40 ROUND TRIP

FROM MANITOBA

TO

MONTREAL

And Points West in

QUEBEC & ONTARIO.

Via Great Northern Railway Line, with choice of Routes through the United States east of St. Paul and Minneapolis. Tickets on sale Nov. 20th to Dec. 31 inclusive.

### Good For Three Months

Magnificent equipment. Short time. Close connections. Elegant upholstered Tourist Car in charge of Porter will leave Winnipeg Tuesday, Nov. 27, Tuesday, Dec. 4, Tuesday, Dec. 11, Saturday, Dec. 15, Tuesday, Dec. 19, Saturday, Dec. 22, Tuesday, Dec. 25, Saturday, Dec. 29th.

Rate.—Per Double berth \$1.00

**Trains Leave Winnipeg Daily 1.20 P.M.**

Baggage bonded to all Canadian Points. For further information call or address

**J. A. DONALDSON,**  
 GENERAL AGENT,  
 508 Main Street, Winnipeg.  
**F. I. WHITNEY, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul.**

Way, Up in the popular esteem is the North-Western Line and the traveller who wants the best accommodations will find that via this line special care for the safety and comfort of passengers as to the slightest details, is the cause of it.—The Alert, Jameston, N. D.