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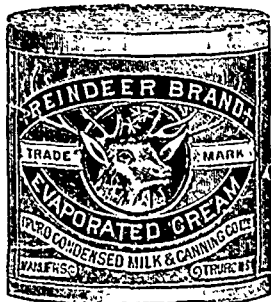
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A Journal of Commerce, Industry and Finance, specially devoted to the interests of Western Canada, including that portion of Ontario west of Lake Superior, the provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia and the Territories.

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

WINNIPEG, FEBRUARY 19, 1894.

Manitoba.

Geo. Wood & Co., dry goods and millinery, Brandon, assigned.

A prohibition convention was held in Winnipeg last week.

Wm. Rempell, grocer, Gretna, sold out to Wm. Esau & Co.

Jos. Burke, general store, Morris, sold out to Jas. Blair.

A. F. May, agricultural implements, Carberry, bill of sale recorded favor Wm. J. May.

Hugh Steele, blacksmith, Minnedosa, sold out to Jas. Murphy.

Fullerton & Ross, general store, Manitou, sold out to C. R. Gordon.

E. A. Pifer, harness, boots and shoes, Oak Lake, bill of sale recorded in favor C. Adams covering stock in trade.

The estate of Snider & Miller, general store, Portage la Prairie, stock sold at 62½c and book debts at 32c to R. J. Campbell.

H. J. Cohn is opening in clothing and men's furnishings at Winnipeg.

F. Rimer, of Kilgour & Rimer, boots and shoes, Winnipeg, is east on a business trip.

Henry Burke, general store, St. Charles, closing out and moving to Winnipeg.

A. (Mrs. N.) Chevrier, clothing, Winnipeg, dissolved; A. H. Bertrand retires.

The Massy Harris's Co.'s implement warehouse at Griswold was destroyed by fire last week. Everything was got out of the building, except some repairs and binding twine.

H. F. Anderson and F. J. Calvert, implement dealers, Winnipeg, have dissolved partnership. Calvert retires, and Anderson will continue the business alone.

The general stock of Rogers & Douglas, of Elkhorn, amounting to \$2,906 of goods, and \$436 of store fixtures, will be offered for sale by auction at Winnipeg on Feb. 22nd.

Mr. Burrows has presented to the Manitoba Legislature a petition from Mrs. B. Playfair

and 2,000 others, praying that the right of citizenship be not abridged or denied on account of sex; and that the franchise be granted to the women of this province on an equality with men.

The Northwest Fire Insurance Co. held its annual meeting in Winnipeg on Thursday last. The annual statement was submitted showing that premium receipts for the past year aggregated \$32,800, and two half yearly dividends at the rate of 8 per cent were declared. The insurance reserve fund was increased. The following directors were elected for the ensuing year: Hon. John Sutherland, Hon. Colin Inkster, Chief Justice Taylor, Hon. Walter Clifford, G. W. Baker, W. R. Dick, D. S. Curry, Ald. Gilroy, J. A. Christie, W. A. Macdonald, J. Stanley Hough and G. W. Girdlestone. A directors' meeting was afterward held, at which, by unanimous vote, the Hon. Colin Inkster was elected president, and the Hon. Mr. Sutherland was re-elected vice president.

Alberta.

W. Thornton, druggist, Calgary, has sold out to Owen H. Bott.

Bangs & McDermott, horse dealers, etc., Edmonton, have dissolved.

J. L. Somers, hardware, Edmonton South, is succeeded by J. J. Fergusson.

T. Cairns, contemplates starting in the manufacture of aerated water at Edmonton.

Ross & Forbes, general dealers, Fort Saskatchewan, have dissolved partnership, Forbes retiring, and the firm is now known as Ross & Stewart.

It is expected that a large number of settlers from the United States will locate in the Fort Saskatchewan district this spring.

J. B. Smith of Macleod is opening in the general merchandise line at Lethbridge, in the premises lately occupied by Little & Cleveland.

The winter on the range in the Calgary district has proved a favorable one and cattle are rolling fat. There has been no scarcity of water, as the springs in the foothills are all open. The ranches continue to be troubled with wolves killing young stock.—Calgary Herald.

Assiniboia.

W. H. Maulson, general store, Moosomin, assigned. meeting of creditors to be held on 26th inst.

Rufus Atkinson & Co., Estevan, have sold out their lumber business to Noble & Plummer, of Oxbow and Estevan.

The business men of Regina have signed a petition agreeing to close their respective places of business at the hour of six o'clock p.m. from February the 15th to October 31st inclusive, Saturdays and the days before holidays excepted.

Northwest Ontario.

The Rat Postage Hardware Co., Ltd., has taken over the business of Jas. Robertson & Co. C. E. Needs is manager of the new company.

Under the provisions of a warehouse receipt there will be offered for sale by public auction, at the office of the Minnesota & Ontario Lumber Company, at Norman, on Wednesday, March 14, a quantity of lumber, consisting approximately of 8,000,000 feet of sawn lumber, 1,263,500 shingles, 439,250 laths.

Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition.

It was decided at a meeting of the directors of the association on Thursday last, to hold the next exhibition from July 23 to 28, inclusive. There was some argument in favor of a fall fair, but those in favor of a summer fair prevailed.

The Commercial Bank

In connection with the settling of the list of creditors of the Commercial Bank, Mr. Phippen, on behalf of the liquidators, applied to Mr. Justice Bain, at Winnipeg last week, for an order settling the same. The list filed in court contains over 2,500 names; of these, a large number are admitted to be correct, but, in a large number of cases, the auditors have not yet filed their claims, and they will not receive any dividend until they do so, because, before any dividend can be paid, the list must be finally settled, and the disputed claims disposed of. Creditors having marked cheques, or drafts, of the bank, must file them with the liquidators before claims on them will be allowed; and, to permit of this being done, Mr. Justice Bain has adjourned the consideration of the list for three weeks.

It was shown by the evidence brought before the court that, since the liquidators have been appointed, the liabilities of the bank have been reduced by \$715,000, and in addition to this sum, they have about \$7,000 on hand. The secured and privileged claims have all been disposed of, with the exception of a claim by the local government for interest and one of the Northwest Fire Insurance Co for a \$10,000 deposit hypothecated with the government as a deposit, as required by their charter, and both these claims are disputed by the liquidators.

Winnipeg Clearing House.

Clearings for week ending Feb. 15, were \$684,650; balances, \$141,282. For the previous week clearings were \$1,001,840.

Following are the returns of other Canadian clearing houses:

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

Freight Rates.

In the Manitoba Legislature on Thursday Mr. Davidson gave notice of the following motion for Tuesday next:—

"Whereas the freight rates charged by the lines of railway reaching into this province from the east and south, both from the transportation of our products to the seaboard and for the carriage of the articles necessarily imported into the province for the use of its settlers are very high, and, in the opinion of this House, excessive, and the efforts of our farming population in the development of the agricultural resources of the province are thereby seriously hampered and discouraged.

"And whereas the continuance of such rates, notwithstanding the great natural resources of the province, and the fertility of its soil, will not only make the pursuit of agriculture, upon which the province mainly relies, unprofitable for our present settlers, but will tend to prevent the success of our efforts to secure additional settlers.

"And whereas these railway systems, having been largely subsidized, not only by most liberal grants of public money, but by very extensive grants of the most valuable lands in the province, special grounds exist for expecting that freight rates in this province be reduced to the very lowest possible rates, and it is the duty of this House, in seeking the welfare of the province, to urge in every way that is open to it the necessity of a reduction in such rates; and, therefore, this House does most earnestly declare that, in its opinion, the present rates are unreasonably high, and the circumstances stated justify the people of the province in calling for a material reduction of the same.

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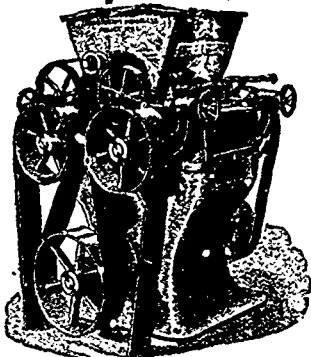
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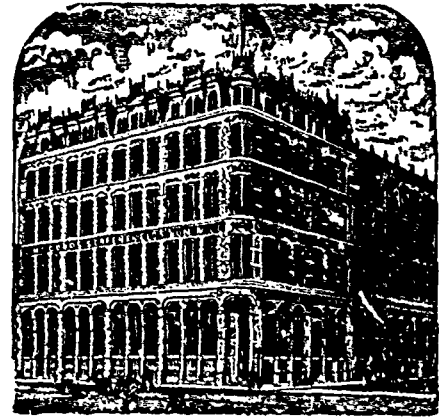
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The Commercial

WINNIPEG, FEBRUARY 19, 1894.

EXPERIMENT IN MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

Regina, the capital of the Territories, is about to make an experiment in municipal taxation of quite a radical nature. In a news item in THE COMMERCIAL of last week, referring to this, it was called the Single Tax system, though it will be observed that it differs very materially from the Henry George idea of taxation. At the last session of the Territorial Legislature, an act was passed regarding municipal assessment, which the town of Regina has now decided to carry into effect. The Regina Record gives the following synopsis of this act:—

"The sources from which revenue may, under this law be derived are (1) real estate assessed at its full cash value, buildings and improvements being exempted—the maximum rate which may be imposed under this head is placed at three per cent; (2) a business tax, not to exceed one dollar and a half on every thousand dollars of the total turn-over of the previous year, being 15 mills per hundred dollars and not 2½ per cent, as some suppose; (3) an income tax which averages \$10 per thousand, but which may be reduced by the Council; (4) a license tax to be placed upon such concerns as railway, telegraph, telephone, insurance, electric light and loan companies, and also upon banks and societies, the cost of such license to be based upon the volume of business transacted."

The first source of revenue from taxation upon land is of course in agreement with the Henry George idea, or single tax theory. The second clause, however, which provides for a business tax, is quite opposed to the arguments of the single tax advocates. It is, besides, a plan of taxation which is objectionable, chiefly because it is not equitable. It is decidedly unsound and unfair in principle, to tax all business men to the same proportionate extent on the turn-over of their business, for the reason that profits are not the same in different lines of business. In some branches of trade, particularly in those where the annual turn-over is small, the profits are much larger than in others. One man, with a turn-over of \$25,000, may have as large a net profit as another with a turn-over of \$50,000 or more, yet the latter will pay double the amount of taxes. The maximum rate allowed for the business tax, under the act, is not very great, but this does not help the principle of the thing any. Another objectionable feature is the knowledge which may be obtained, under the system, of the amount of business done by different concerns. Many business men would not care to have the amount of their annual business made public. It seems to be an accepted idea that business should be taxed, but why this is the case is one of the things which is past understanding, in the logic of things.

As an experiment, this departure on the part of the Regina authorities will be interesting, though the system can hardly prove permanently satisfactory in its present form, if, indeed, any system of taxation can be made satisfactory.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

It will be interesting to observe what Parliament will do with the French treaty, which was left over from last session, and will come up for ratification at the coming session. There was a great deal of opposition to the treaty shown at the last session, and this seems to have increased considerably in the meantime. Rather an amusing feature has transpired recently in the opposition to the ratification of the treaty. We find the temperance people and the distillers both out in opposition to the treaty. It is not very often that these interests can find anything upon which they can agree, but it has happened for once. The temperance people oppose the treaty because it commits the country to the admission of French wines, which with other liquors they want prohibited. The distillers oppose the treaty because they fear cheaper light wines may decrease the consumption of domestic spirits. With these two interests now manifesting their opposition to the treaty, the government will find it even more difficult perhaps to pass the treaty than would have been the case a year ago.

THE COMMERCIAL has been seconded by practically the entire press of Winnipeg, in first speaking out in opposition to the proposal that the city should give \$100,000 to the Dominion Government, to aid in improving the Red River navigation. The arguments used by the press generally are about the same as were advanced by THE COMMERCIAL, and it is not necessary to repeat them. They are sound in principle, and have been so strongly put as to be overwhelming. The Legislature may sanction the proposal or not, just as the members see fit, but it will be wasting time and money to put the question to a vote of the rate-payers, for with such strong opposition it would hardly seem possible to secure a vote in favor of such an expenditure.

THE question of prohibiting the liquor business is just now about the foremost question in the province of Ontario, leaving in the shade for the time being even such disturbing factors as the Protestant Protective association and the political campaign of the Patrons of Industry. It begins to look as though the Ontario government would be forced by the so-called temperance element to undertake a movement against the liquor interests. The recent vote in that province on the plebiscite on prohibition has surprised even the temperance people themselves, in the large majority that has been rolled up in favor of prohibition. The official returns of the vote, which have been made public, show a total of 192,487 favorable to prohibition, and 110,757 against. Though there is a respectable minority, it must be admitted that the majority—81,730—is very large. What the government will do, in the face of this vote, is now the interesting question. A section of the prohibitionists, calling themselves Advanced Prohibitionists, are pushing the government very hard to take action in the matter, and in view of the vote, it is difficult for the government to escape the issue. The people rule, and if they are bound to have a prohibitory experiment, they

might as well have it at once. The only excuse the Government can give for delay, is the possible conflict of authority between the federal and provincial authorities, as to jurisdiction in prohibitory laws. The prohibitionists recently stormed the government buildings at Toronto in great force, and having duly cornered the Premier, forced from him the declaration, that as soon as the question of jurisdiction—now in the courts—was settled, he would be ready to act in the matter as far as the law would allow him to go. The prohibitionists are, of course, greatly elated with their success, and having extracted a satisfactory promise from the provincial premier, they are now shouting, "On to Ottawa." By the way, this prohibition excitement in the sister province calls to mind the fact that Manitoba voted ye on a plebiscite on prohibition a couple of years ago, but the vote did not create such excitement as has been the case in Ontario, and very little has been heard about the matter since.

MR. FISHER, member of the Manitoba Legislature, is after the lieutenant governors. He has given notice of a motion to the effect that the expense attached to the keeping up of costly government house establishments in each of the provinces is unnecessary, and that it is the duty of the Legislature to consider whether means can be devised for reducing the cost without a surrender of the privileges enjoyed under the constitution. His motion sets forth that the office of governor, or rather the duties pertaining to the office, might be performed by a person occupying some other position under the federal government. The office of lieutenant governor, though filling an important position under our constitution, is in reality largely a matter of show, formality and red tape, though at the same time a very expensive position to keep up. In this practical age, it might not be too great a shock to the constitution if we were to look at the offices of the lieutenant-governors in a business light, and take measures to reduce the system to a business basis. That is, strip the position of all formality and paraphernalia, and have the federal authority in the provinces represented by a business man, in a plain, business way. Reduced to this basis, the large expense of keeping up a government house and appurtenances thereto, largely for the appearance of things, would be reduced to an amount equal to the salary of an ordinary official of some rank. Anyway, the honorable office of lieutenant-governor is now solely regarded as a political appointment, and the position has not infrequently been handed to party hacks or political schemers, whose public record has been anything but creditable and honorable. Such are the men who have sometimes been appointed to represent the majesty of the constitution and maintain the dignity of the position. There is certainly a good deal of humbug about the business, and it should be possible to maintain a constitutional head, without all the paraphernalia of a government house.

J. W. Paterson & Co., of Montreal, have had an extensive fire in their premises, doing heavy damage to their stock and also their tarring department.

The Lumbermen Meet.

The Western Retail Lumbermen's Association, which covers Manitoba and the country as far west as Indian Head in Assiniboia Territory, met in Winnipeg on Monday evening last, and continued in session during Tuesday forenoon. The association includes nearly all the retail lumbermen in the territory mentioned above, to the number of about 145, and the large majority of these were present, as were also some of the wholesale dealers and manufacturers, who are classed as honorary members of the association.

Alexander Brown, of Brown & Rutherford, Winnipeg, president, occupied the chair, and welcomed the members in a brief address, during which he congratulated the association upon the success which had attended them during the year, in spite of the prevalent talk of hard times. He stated that a new constitution and by-laws had been adopted during the year by the directors, which would be presented to them for ratification.

The new by-laws, etc., were then read and adopted.

The secretary's report showed that the finances of the association were sound, a balance of over \$1,000 remaining in the treasury after disbursements for the year had been met. The membership was placed at '45, and twenty honorary members.

The retiring board of officers were all re-elected as follows:—President—Alex. Brown, of Winnipeg. Vice president—J. L. Campbell, of Melita. Directors—R. H. O'Hara, Brandon; T. A. Cuddy, Minnedosa; G. B. Housser, Portage la Prairie; J. M. Hall, Winnipeg; John Boyd, Deloraine; P. Atkins, Mor den. The secretary, Isaac Corkburn, is appointed by the directors, and therefore voting does not take place for this office. Messrs. Creighton and Neilson were elected auditors.

We learn that a number of matters were discussed following the election of officers, the most important of which in the estimation of the members was that of fire insurance. A scheme of fire insurance for the dealers was talked of, and it was thought that a plan of mutual insurance for the members of the association could be inaugurated which would vastly reduce the cost of insurance. The present rates were claimed to be exorbitant, and altogether out of proportion to the actual cost, as shown by the small losses made in insurance on lumber yards in Manitoba. The rate is now on a basis of \$1.50 per hundred, but many dealers pay double that amount. The question of insurance was deemed of such importance, that it was left with the directorate to investigate and formulate a plan of mutual insurance for the members, and if necessary call a full meeting to consider any scheme which might be presented.

It is also stated that freight rates were vigorously discussed and a resolution passed to the effect that the present rates are grievous and exorbitant, and add excessively to the cost of the settler in erecting buildings for themselves and their stock, and greatly higher than rates charged on lumber elsewhere in Canada and in the United States. It was decided to send a deputation to interview the local C. P. R. authorities upon the subject, and also to communicate with Mr. Van Horne. It was stated that the high freight rate curtailed the consumption of lumber, as well as increased the cost to the settlers, and that it would be greatly in the interest of the farmers to secure a marked reduction. Mention was made of rates from the Lake of the Woods mills to Western Manitoba points, which were declared to be extremely excessive.

There was some talk about the possible tariff changes, but as nothing definite was known, the discussion did not bring out any points, and no proposals were made upon this subject.

Reference was made to statements which had appeared in the press charging the association with keeping up lumber prices to an exorbitant

figure. This was stoutly denied. The association does not fix prices, these being left to local dealers in their different districts. It was stated that the usual margin did not exceed 18 per cent, which is certainly reasonable enough. One dealer from a western point said that in his district lots of business was done on a margin of 10 per cent, and even sometimes as low as six and seven per cent.

The lien law was discussed, and a deputation was appointed to wait upon the government in the interest of securing greater protection to dealers in the form of lien upon buildings, for material supplied.

The North Country.

Lying beyond the settled portions of the great prairie country of Western Canada is a region of such vast extent that it may be measured upon the map by thousands of miles. Very little is known about this vast country. Portions of it have been partially explored and are visited by fur traders and adventurous persons, while other vast portions have never been visited by white men at least. During the past season a party of explorers made a trip through a corner of this great country, passing through a strip of territory 800 miles wide, which was never before visited by white man. A large portion of this back country is known to be wooded, while other districts are composed of prairie land, and some is of a rough, rocky nature, where travel is very difficult.

A few mission stations have been established among the Indians who inhabit the great north country. These stations are usually hundreds of miles, and sometimes a thousand miles from the borders of civilization, or from the nearest point where a white man may be found. Far away in the wilderness, a thousand miles from civilization, stands the episcopal see of Athabasca, whose bishop, the Right Rev. Dr. Richard Young, made a trip out this year, and has given some information about this country. By the shortest practicable route, the home of Bishop Young—the little hamlet of Vermillion—is at least ten hundred miles from Edmonton, the nearest settlement. The diocese of Athabasca includes many Indian and half breed missions and schools, struggling for existence, with little or no support from the Federal government.

Outside the treaty limit (that is the Indians who are living under treaty with the government) the government gives nothing but a very small grant toward the payment of teachers, though the Indians are increasingly anxious to learn. Dr. Young relates that a sample of red fire wheat, much praised at the World's Fair, was grown at the Christ Church Mission farm at Smoky River. The possibilities of the future are almost infinite. The soil of the Peace River valley, he says, is exceedingly rich and the liability to frost no greater than in Manitoba. At Vermillion the Peace River is between a mile and a half and two miles wide, a magnificent stream. Here the only white settler, Henry Lawrence, a farmer from Quebec, killed last winter seventy-five hogs, all raised by himself. Well bred, with a strong strain of Berkshire, these pigs do so well in this far land that the difficulty is to manage the fast increasing herds. Horses there do well out of doors all winter, and cattle thrive profitably with stabling such as they get in Eastern Canada. The halfbreeds take well to farming, but not so many of the pure blood Indians. Yet they are acquiring by degrees the learning of the Caucasians. The tribes of the diocese are the Chippewayans, Beavers, Crees and Slaves or Timnes. The Cree language is more or less understood by all the tribes.

Some fourteen Japanese life insurance companies were started during the past year. Some have rather extraordinary names, one being "Sanitary Life," and another "Buddhist Life."

Pork Packing in the West.

The marketing of hogs has been moderately reduced the past week, the packing returns indicating a total of 260,000, compared with 290,000 the preceding week, and 190,000 for corresponding time last year, making a total of 4,075,000 for the west since November 1, against 4,090,000 a year ago. The quality of hogs is generally good. Prices have been reduced, and at the close average about 15 cents per 100 pounds lower than a week ago for the western markets.—*Cincinnati Price Current*, Feb. 8.

Exemptions.

A large deputation from the Winnipeg jobbers' union waited upon the law amendments committee of the Manitoba legislature on Thursday at the government buildings for the purpose of discussing the exemption act. Among those present were J. H. Ashdown, A. B. Bethune, F. Morse, M. R. O'Loughlin and R. J. Whitla. Besides these H. M. Howell, Q. C., was present and addressed the committee on legal points. T. J. McBride and G. B. Housser represented the implement men. They asked that exemptions be reduced half-way between what they were and that which is suggested by the bill before the legislature.

The exempt animals and produce of a farmer would then be left at 4 cows, 5 sheep, 5 hogs and food for six months for these animals and for the farmer's family for six months instead of eleven as suggested. They desired that all exemptions should be made absolute and should not be allowed to be chattel mortgaged. Mr. Howell made suggestions as to the wording of the act. The delegation did not want the provisions in the amendments to effect any book debts at present existing. Messrs. McBride and Housser said that their ideas did not differ materially from the views expressed by members of the jobbers' union.

The Canadian Magazine for February.

With the February number the *Canadian Magazine* completes its first year of publication, and with a record for excellence and financial prosperity, not equalled in the history of Canadian magazine literature. The number is a strong one, and several of the articles are of remarkable merit, while interest attaches to every contribution in the number. The illustrations, too, are excellent. Prof. John Campbell, of Montreal, leads with a comprehensive, scholarly and most interesting paper on "The American Indian, What and Whence," a paper which should rank amongst the very first in the magazines of the month. "The Schools of the Olden Times," by one of the Boys (Hon. David Mills), gives a pleasing glimpse into the rural Ontario of fifty years ago. "The Soul Snake," is a literary gem from the graphic pen of a well known Canadian poet, Rev. Frederick George Scott. Madge Robertson Watt gives a lot of interesting personal reminiscences of people "On Board the Aquidaban," now famous as the leading vessel of the rebel fleet of Brazil. The illustrated articles are: "The Eldorado of British Columbia," a glimpse at the West Kootenay country, by Mrs. E. Molson Sprague; "Dunfermline Abbey," by Fred. T. Hodgson; "Men and Things in Mexico," by Allan Leigh; "The Cocoa Palm," by Allan Eric; and Rev. Dr. Scadding's paper on pioneer literature in Ontario. A contribution remarkable for its charming naturalness and vividness, its peculiar and sometimes thrilling incidents, and its sustained interest is, "The Journal of a Solitary," translated by Miss Helen Hicks, from Alphonse Daudet. Miss Agnes Maule Machar (Fidelia), Principal Rand and others, contribute poetry. The *Canadian Magazine* is published by the Ontario Publishing Co., Ltd., Toronto. \$2.50 per annum.

All-ra.1 **WHEAT** Wanted

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Gloves, Mitts,
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VERY FEW CAN GET ALONG WITHOUT IT.

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THE PUBLIC WANT THE GOODS.

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PURE VINEGAR

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BLACK TEA.

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

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Registered Brands:

Hungarian and Strong Bakers Flour

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

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

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Pans, Pails,

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THE SITUATION.

WINNIPEG, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 17.

The further greatly depressed condition of wheat in the world's markets the past two weeks has increased the unsatisfactory condition of the grain markets here. Prices are lower in country markets and sales of round lots have practically ceased. British Columbia coast markets are being supplied with feed grains and feed stuffs principally from the states to the south of that province, and are consequently not taking much from Manitoba in these lines. The financial difficulties of a leading local implement house, noted elsewhere in this issue, is a feature of the week. The liabilities involved are heavier than any occurrence of this nature which has happened here for a long time. In connection with the Commercial Bank liquidation, it is stated that the liabilities have been reduced by \$715,000. All secured and privileged claims have been disposed of. There is nothing doing in the building trade yet, but some good sized contracts are being figured upon, and it is claimed by some authorities that next season's operations in Winnipeg will about equal if not surpass the big record of 1893. However, this remains to be seen. Real estate is very quiet, and sales are few and far between. Interest rates are about the same, but loans are scrutinized more carefully than usual, and more are rejected. In the Manitoba Northwestern Railway litigation, the Court has decided against the English bondholders, the receiver winning in the first presentation of the case, but the appeal has not been decided yet. The decision is important in that it prevents the closing of a portion of the road. In the Manitoba Legislature the week has been an interesting one from a business standpoint. Exemptions, liens, chattel mortgages, etc., have been freely discussed, and several deputations of business men have pressed their views upon the government. Opinion seems to be very unsettled among the members as to the new Exemption Act under discussion, and it is doubtful to say in what form the Act will be passed. The value of exemptions will certainly be extended. The point in doubt is whether chattel mortgages or other security given upon exempted property should be allowed. The general feeling outside of the Legislature is that exemptions should not be subject to mortgage, and that any security taken upon them should be invalid. A bill has been introduced to abolish the power to mortgage or pledge growing crops. There is a feature of the proposed lien act which is objectionable. That is, that a mortgage or lien cannot be taken upon land in connection with the purchase of agricultural implements. This smacks of class legislation, and is therefore objectionable. The proposition should either be made absolute as regards goods of any kind, or it should not be made at all. We do not see how one class of goods can be singled out for such a prohibition, while other lines are not to be affected thereby, especially goods of such practical use as agricultural machinery, which are actual necessities. Class legislation of this

nature should not be tolerated. *Bradstreet's* report for the week ended to-day, regarding the situation in the United States, says: Anthracite coal production will continue restricted this month, and prices for coal have been cut 25c. Cattle and hogs at leading western markets are in full supply and 13c lower per 100 pounds. Wool is duller, with manufacturers working on orders and buying as needed. This results in shaded prices. At some more important eastern dry goods centres jobbing is very moderate, indigo prints being cut 1/2c and print cloths lower, with stocks accumulating. Rice is in good demand and strong; sugar is from 40 to 45c higher and bessemer pig iron at Pittsburg holds its 75c advance, although fears are expressed of a reaction now that makers will begin to produce from lower priced ores. Very full returns of gross and net railway earnings for 1893 are less disappointing than the monthly reports indicated. Total gross railway earnings amounted to \$8,927,000,000, a decrease of 1.6 per cent. from 1892, while the total net was \$270,000,000 a decrease of only 2.7 per cent.

Winnipeg Markets.

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

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

DRIED FRUITS.—Prices are: New golden dates 10c lb. Dried apples, 7 to 7 1/2c; evaporated 11 to 11 1/2c. Valencia raisins, \$1.80 to \$1.90 per box; currants, 5 1/2 to 6c; prunes, 7 1/2 to 8 1/2c; dates, old, 7 to 8c. California fruits—prunes, 11 to 12c; apricots, 16 to 18c; peaches, 24 to 27c. New layer age at \$1 per box in 6 pound boxes and \$2.20 in 12 pound boxes.

FISH.—There is a large supply of fresh Manitoban lake fish. Prices generally are easier. Fresh haddock and finnan haddies are lower. Pike, perch, mullet, pickerel, etc., are quoted at 2 to 3c per pound, and sturgeon at 5c lb; Whitefish, 4 to 5c Lake Superior trout, 9c per lb, and lake herrings 30c per doz.; B. C. salmon 15c; B. C. herring 12 1/2c; halibut, 14 to 15c; smelts, 10c; haddock, 8c; cod, 7 to 8c; tommy cod 5. Smoked finnan haddies are quoted at 8c and smoked salmon at 12 1/2c per lb. Pickled salmon, 9 to 10c lb; salt herrings, \$4.50 per 1/2 barrel. Oysters, \$1.00 for standards up to \$2.25 for ordinary selects. Shell oysters, \$7 per barrel.

GREEN FRUITS.—Old stocks of apples have been reduced very low, and some new shipments have been brought in. The balance of old stocks is being sold at \$4 to \$5 per barrel as to quality, while new stock is held at \$5 to \$7. Eastern markets have been inclined to be easier of late for apples, doubtless owing to deterioration in quality. Florida oranges are in good supply and meet with the principal demand. First arrival of California oranges this season are on hand, consisting of navels and seedlings, which are held at \$3.50 to \$4, but they are not very choice yet, as is usually the case with early arrivals, and Floridas are preferred at the higher price. Frozen cranberries are about cleared out, and fresh unfrozen stock are held higher, and are preferred, as the frozen stock is not desirable as the weather gets milder. Prices are: Oranges, Floridas, \$1.00 to \$5.00 per box, as to sizes, etc. Apples, \$4.00 to \$7.00 per barrel. Lemons, new Mexican, \$6.00. Cranberries are quoted at \$7.00 to \$8.00 per barrel, the lower price for frozen stock and \$8 for

unfrozen. New Malaga grapes at \$8.00 to \$9.50 per keg. Sweet potatoes, \$5.50 to \$6.00 per barrel. Honey, strained, 12c per lb. A few bananas, tangerines, pineapples and grape fruit are arriving in small lots, and a few strawberries have been received.

CANNED MEATS:—

Corned Beef	.....1 lb tins, per case of 1 dozen	\$2.45
Roast Beef	.....1 " " " "	2.90
Brawn	.....1 " " " "	2.65
Pigs Feet	.....2 " " " "	2.80
Lunch Tongue	.....2 " " " "	7.10
" "	.....1 " " " "	7.00
Ox Tongue	.....1 " " " "	7.00
Chipped Dried Beef	.....1 " " " "	5.10
Compressed Ham	.....1 " " " "	6.70

GRANULATED SUGAR. In sympathy with the strong foreign and United States advances and the recent sharp advance in raw sugar, the market has ruled very strong and prices were advanced 1/2c per lb. at Canadian refineries on Tuesday, granulated now being quoted at 1/2c, and yellows at 3/4 to 4c as to quality at the factory. Willott & Gray's, New York, last Weekly Sugar Trade Statistical says: "Raw"—The market during the week has shown extreme strength from beginning to end, and closed with an advance of 3 1/2c per pound. Very large purchases have been made by a number of refiners of cargoes arrived and afloat, but the largest buying has been of Cuba sugars for shipment later on. The tendency is towards further improvement." Since this report further advances have taken place at New York, amounting to 1/2c altogether.

FLUID BEER, ETC.—Following are prices of the goods put up by the Johnston Fluid Beef Company of Montreal:—Johnston's Fluid Beef—No. 1, 2-oz. tins, per dozen, \$2.70; No. 2, 4 oz., \$4.50; No. 3, 8 oz., \$7.85; No. 4, 1 lb., \$12.85; No. 5, 2 lb., \$24.30. Staminol—2 oz. bottles, per dozen, \$2.65; do, 4 oz., \$5.10; do, 8 oz., \$7.65; do, 16 oz., \$12.75. Fluid Beef Cordial—20 oz. bottles, \$10. Milk Granules—In cases of 4 dozen, \$5.10. Milk Granules with Cereals—In cases of 4 dozen, \$4.25.

DRUGS.—Following prices are for parcels, and will be shaded for full package orders:—Alum, per pound, 3 1/2 to 4 1/2c; etc.; alcohol, \$4.75; bleaching powder, per pound, 6 to 8c; blue vitrol, 5 to 8c; borax, 11 to 13c; bromine 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, 25 to 35c; citric acid, 60 to 75c; copperas, 3 1/2 to 4c; cocaine, per oz., \$8.50 to \$9.00; cream tartar, per pound, 25 to 35c; clover, 20 to 25c; epsom salts, 3 1/2 to 4c; extract logwood, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4c; do., boxes, 18 to 20c; German quinine, 35 to 40c; glycerine, per pound, 20 to 25c; ginger, Jamaica, 25 to 40c; do., African, 20 to 25c; Howard's quinine, per ounce, 50 to 60c; iodine, \$5.50 to 6.00; insect powder, 35 to 40c; morphia sul, \$1.90 to 2.25. Opium, \$4.50 to 5.00; oil, olive, \$1.25 to 1.40; oil, U. S. safflower, \$1.25 to 1.40; oil, lemon, super, \$2.75 to 3.50; oil, peppermint, \$4.00 to 4.50; oxalic acid, 13 to 16c; potash iodide, \$4.25 to 4.50; saltpetre, 10 to 12c; sal rocheite, 30 to 35c; shellac, 45 to 50c; sulphur flowers, 3 1/2 to 5c; sulphur roll, per keg, 3 1/2 to 5c; soda bicarb, per keg of 112 lbs., \$3.75 to 4.25; soda, \$2.00 to 3.00; tartaric acid, per lb., 45 to 55c.

COAL.—A meeting of the Anthracite coal producing companies was held at New York on Thursday. The managers of all the leading coal companies were present. Stove and chestnut coal was reduced to \$4 per ton, a cut of 20 per cent. Broken coal will be sold at \$3.60, and egg for \$3.75 per ton. Local prices are not changed, and are quoted at \$10.50 for Pennsylvania anthracite \$9 for western anthracite and \$8.00 per ton for Lethbridge bituminous. These are retail prices, delivered to consumers in the city. Souris coal sells at \$4.25 to 4.50 retail and \$3.75 to 4.00 on track here. At the mines Souris coal is quoted at \$1.50 per ton f.o.b. cars.

WOOD FUEL.—There is still a super abundance of wood offering. Tamarac is held at \$4.50 per cord on track here. Oak can be bought at



A Common Error.

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

THIS IS WRONG

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

A RESIDUE. So with COCOA.

—IN COMPARISON—

COCOA is skimmed milk.
CHOCOLATE pure cream.

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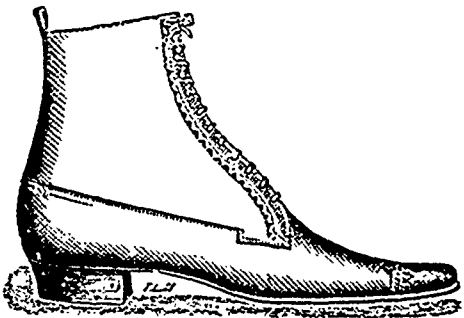
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Manufacturers, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in } **Fine Boots and Shoes.**

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

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

THE **Rigby Porous Waterproof Cloth**

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

To the Trade Only.

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Rigby Tweeds in stock for Men's Suitings & Overcoatings

RIGBY CAPE and SPRING OVERCOATS, READY MADE

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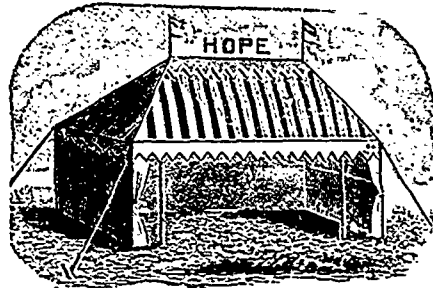
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- AWNINGS,
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Prices Right.
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FANCY GOODS and WOODENWARE

Druggist, Tobacconist and Stationers' Sundries, Plush, Leather and Oak Dressing Cases and Boxes, Purse, Silverware, Electroplate and Cutlery, China Goods, Cups and Saucers, Toys, Games, Dolls, Sleighs and a full line of new Goods.

Will be on inspection in all the Principal Western Towns.

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THE E. B. EDDY CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

TELEGRAPH, TELEPHONE AND PARLOUR MATCHES.

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

MANMOTH FACTORIES: HULL, CANADA.

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

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

\$3 75., and a car of good oak was reported sold at \$4 delivered in the city. Mixed pine or spruce, with a stick or two of tamarac, about the same price. Poplar has sold at from \$2.25 to \$3.00 on track. Only extra fine wood would bring the top quotation, while that sold at the lower price would be hardly worth hauling. \$2 75 per cord is about the price of fairly good poplar, with green-cut hold about \$3.

LEATHER—Trade is quiet in this branch as usual at this time of year and there has been no further change in prices. Quotations are:—Spanish sole, best No. 1, per lb, 28 to 30c; Spanish sole, No. 1, per lb, 26 to 28c; Spanish sole, No. 2, 24c; slaughter sole, heavy, 30c; slaughter sole, light, 27c; harness, heavy, best, 28 to 30c; harness, light, best, 23 to 30c; harness, No. 1, 26 to 28c; upper, heavy, best, 35 to 45c; upper, light, 50; kip skins, French, \$1 to 1.10; kip skins, domestic, 75 to 85c; calf skins, French, premier choice, \$1 25 to 1 50; calf skins, domestic, 75 to 85c; splits, senior, 25 to 35c; splits, junior, 30; cowhide, 35 to 45c; cordovan, per foot, 17 to 21c; pebble, cow, 17 to 21c; buff, 17 to 21c; russets, saddlers, per doz., \$12.50; linings, colored, per foot, 12c.

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS.

Some orders have been coming in from British Columbia interior points, but otherwise there is very little movement yet. Quotations are:—White leads, pure, ground in oil, Association guarantee, \$6 per 100 lb keg; white lead, No. 1, per 100 lbs, \$5 50; white lead, No. 2, \$5 00; assorted, 1 to 5-lb tins, per lb, 10c.

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

DRY COLORS.—White lead, per lb, 8c; red, 7c; yellow ochre, 3c; golden ochre, 5c; Venetian red, French, 3½c; Venetian red, English, 3½c; English purple oxides, 4½c; American oxides, per lb, 4c. These prices for dry colors are for broken lots. ½c per lb less when full kegs or barrels are taken. Zanzibar vermilion, kegs, 18c; less than kegs, per lb, 20c; English vermilion, in 30 lb bags, \$1.00 per lb; less than bags, per lb, \$1.10.

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

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

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

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

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

LUBRICATING OILS—Capital cylinder, per gal., 58c; eldorado engine, 33c; At antic red, 31½c; extra, 30c; eldorado castor, 34c; golden machinery, 29; black, 25 to 30c; lard, 70c; castor oil, per lb, 11c.

BURNING OILS—The feature of the week is the sharp decline in refined petroleum, and at the prices now offered, the margin seems very small, on a basis of prices at Petrolia, adding freight, inspection and other expenses. Quotations, delivered from tanks, are as follows: silver star 16c, crescent 20c, oleophene 22c. In barrels, for shipment to country points, add 1½ cents per gallon to above prices. Canadian oils are now advertised retail in the

city at 20c for ordinary grade, 25c for crescent. United States oils in barrels are quoted at 28c for cocene and 24c for sunlight.

HARDWARE AND METALS.

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

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

Tin plates—Charcoal plates, brand Alloyway, I. C., 10 by 14, 12 by 12 and 14 by 20, per box, \$4 75 to \$5; I. X., same sizes, per box, \$6 to \$6 25; I. C. charcoal, 20 by 28, 112 sheets to box, \$9.50 to 9.75; I. X., per box, 20 by 28, 112 sheets to box, \$11.50 to 11.75.

Terne plates—I. C., 20 by 28, \$9.50 to 9.75. Iron and steel—Common iron, per 100 lbs, base price, \$2 90 to \$3; band iron, per 100 lbs, \$3 50 to 3.75; Swedish iron, per 100 lbs, \$5.25 to 6; sleigh shoe steel, \$3.25 to 3.50; best cast steel, per lb, 13 to 15c; Russian sheet, per lb, 12 to 13c.

Sheet iron—10 to 20 gauge, \$3.50 to 3.75; 22 to 28 gauge, \$3 75 to 4.

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

Iron pipe—50 to 55 per cent off list.

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

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; ¾ inch, per lb, 5¾ to 6c; 7 16 inch, per lb, 5½ to 5¾; ½ inch, per lb, 5¼ to 5½c.

Sheet zinc, 6½ to 6¾c.

Lead—Pig, per lb, 4½c.

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

Ammunition—Cartridges—Rim fire pistol, American discount, 35 per cent; rim fire cartridges, Dominion, 50 per cent; rim fire military, American, 5 per cent advance; central fire pistol and rifle, American, 12 per cent; central fire cartridges, Dominion, 30 per cent; shot shells, 12 gauge, \$6 to 7.50; shot, Canadian, soft 5¾c; shot, Canadian chilled, 6½c.

Axes—Per box, \$6.50 to 15.50.

Axle grease—Per gross, \$10 to 14.

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

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

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

Horse nails—Pointed and finished, oval heads. List prices as follows: No 5, \$7.50 box; No 6, \$6 75 box; No 7, \$8 box; No 8, \$5.75 box; No 9, 10 and 11, \$5.50 box. Discount off above. List prices, 50 to 50 and 10 per cent.

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

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

WHEAT—The situation has been very depressed, and again a lower record of sales has been recorded, prices this week sinking to a point which breaks all previous records. The weekly visible supply statement on Monday showed a decrease of 333,000 bushels, making the total 79,560,600 bushels, as compared with 80,973,000 bushels a year ago, and 41,801,000 two years ago. On Tuesday prices were very weak in United States markets, with a sharp decline. Liverpool cabled ½ to ¾d lower. On Wednesday there was a slight recovery in United States markets and cables were improved, Liverpool quoting ½ to 1d higher. The Eastern European, South American and Australian shipments were smaller, and aggregate 2,320,000 bushels, which together with those from India and America aggregated 5,216,000 bushels, against the estimated weekly requirements of 7,250,000 bushels for the European importing

countries—or less than requirements by about 2 000,000 bushels. *B. adstreet's* report showed a decrease of 467,000 bushels east and west of the Rocky Mountains, and an increase afloat for Europe and in Europe of 1,704,000 bushels, and Australian stocks increased 2 170,000 bushels in two weeks. On Thursday United States markets declined sharply, Chicago losing 1½ to 1¾c. Crop reports were favorable, and there was heavy selling. On Friday United States markets declined as much as 1c, but recovered and closed a shade higher. May wheat at Chicago touched 57½c. Liverpool declined ¼d.

Exports of wheat (flour included) from both coasts of the United States equal 2,005,000 bushels, against 2,678,000 bushels last week, 3,080,000 bushels in the second week of February last year, and 4,042,000 bushels in that week of 1892. There is still a difference of opinion as to the winter wheat area in the United States. The Washington report made a decline on the total area, but the aggregate of the different state reports shows an increased area over the previous year. The condition of the crop is generally reported as favorable.

The decline this week has reduced eastern United States markets to an export basis, but cash prices in the western markets are still above export values.

The decline in United States markets this week has paralyzed the local market, and business is practically at a standstill. Holders here will not sell at a proportionate decline, and buyers at any price approaching the views of holders, are scarce. On Friday May wheat could have been sold at 64c, in limited quantity, but holders asked about 65c per bushel, Fort William delivery. Cash wheat was nominal. Limited sales could have been made at 57c, Fort William delivery, with holders at about 58½, Manitoba country markets have declined, and are down to a basis of about 4½ to 42c for No. 1 hard. Stocks of wheat at our lake ports (Fort William and Port Arthur) on Feb. 10 were 1,991,948 bushels, being an increase of 89,692 since last report. No shipments. A year ago stocks were 2,869,595 bushels, an increase of 137,452 for the week that year.

FLOUR—There is no further change to note in local prices, though the markets are greatly depressed, owing to the further collapse in wheat this week. Quotations in small lots to the local trade, delivered in the city are as follows: Patents, \$1.55; strong bakers, \$1.45; XXXX, which varies widely in the quality of different mills, is quoted at 80 to \$1.00 as to quality. Lower grades, 60 to 75c. Prices per sack of 98 pounds.

MILLS—Prices hold at \$11 to 12 for bran and \$13 to 14 for shorts. Eastern markets are strong for bran and prices high.

OATMEAL, ETC.—The market is about the same, though it is reported that eastern rolled has sold at \$2.35 in 80 lb. sacks, but at prices quoted east now, it could hardly be sold at present quotations here. A car of a favorite eastern brand to arrive, will be held at \$2.50 for rolled. Rolled oatmeal is quoted at \$2.40 in small lots for 80 pound sacks; standard, in 98 pound sacks, \$2.60 and granulated, \$2 60. Cornmeal, \$1.75; buckwheat flour, \$4; and rye, \$3. Beans are quoted at \$1.90 to \$1.90 per bushel; split peas, \$2.40 to 2.50; pot barley, \$2.40 to 2.50; and pearl barley \$4 per sack, rolled wheat, \$5.50 per barrel.

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

OATS—We quote 23 to 25c for cars on track country points, as to quality and freight rate. At average freight rate points, the quotation is about 23½ to 24c for feed grade. On the Winnipeg street market, 28 and 29 is paid for feed grade, per bushel of 34 pounds, and 30 to 31c for milling quality. Eastern markets continue firm.

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180 Market Street E., WINNIPEG.

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Are now on the road with Full Line of Samples.
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In the city of Brandon, now, very complete;
cost of buildings and site \$4000; machinery
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Smoked, Dry, Pickled, and Fresh
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Oysters, etc., etc.

Country mail Orders receive Prompt Attention.

W. J. GUEST,

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Manufacturers Life Insurance Co'y.

RESULTS FOR 1893.

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

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

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WINNIPEG.

Manager for Man., N.W.T. & B.C.

GEORGE GOODERHAM,

PRESIDENT

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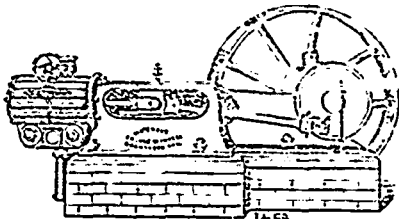
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GRANULAR OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN CREAMY FLOUR. HAS NO EQUAL.

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

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

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

BARLEY—Transactions in barley are few. We quote about 28c on track country points, and 30c on the Winnipeg street market; through cars on track here would cost 35c to 36c, including freight from country points.

FEED WHEAT—A good sample of feed wheat will bring 40c per bushel of 60 pounds.

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

BUTTER—Dairy is not in over supply, but prices are easy. About the best price is now 20c per lb for either rolls or choice dairy in small lots, and sales are being made at 18 to 20c to the city retail trade. We quote round lots at 16 to 17c average quality.

EGGS—Lined are easy at 15c per dozen. Choice fresh would bring 25c, but held stock quoted at 22 to 24c. There is a fair demand for good fresh stock, with limited receipts.

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

CURED MEATS—Prices are: ham, 11½ to 12½c; breakfast bacon, 13c for backs and 13½c for bellies; dry salt long clear bacon, 9c; smoked long clear 10c; spiced rolls, 10c; boneless ham, 11c; mess pork, \$18.00 per barrel. Sausage is quoted: fresh pork sausage, 8c; bologna sausage 8½c per lb; German, 9½c; ham, chicken and tongue sausage, 10c per half lb. packet. Pickled hogs tongues, 5c lb. Pickled pigs feet, \$1 40 per pail; pickled hocks, 3c lb.

LARD—Pure lard held at at \$2.25 in 20-pound pails, per pail; compound lower, at \$2.00 per pail; compound in 3, 5 and 10 pound tins, \$7 per case of 60 pounds. Pure leaf lard in 3 and 5 pound tins, quoted at \$7.50 per case of 60 pounds.

DRESSED MEATS—There is very little doing in meats, outside of hogs, as butchers are still well supplied with frozen stock. A good many dressed hogs have been offered, and have brought 5½c, and in some cases 5½c have been paid. Stocks of frozen mutton, mostly Eastern, are still heavy, and there is more here now than the city can consume for months. At present it is all right, but if the weather turned milder it would have to go into cold storage. A half car was shipped to British Columbia, and more will probably go that way. Good mutton is selling at 7c here, but some inferior country stuff has sold as low as 6c. Beef quoted at 4 to 4½c for frozen and up to 5½c for fair quality of fresh killed.

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

HIDES—As reported last week higher prices have been paid for frozen hides, and the 1½c basis has now practically given place to a higher range for that class of stock, in fact it is reported that close to 2c was paid at country points for frozen butchers' stock, which would

include some steers. These prices on frozen stock average higher than for inspected. There is evidently not much margin for shippers. A dealer reports selling a car east at 3c, at a point taking over 1c freight rate from here, which would necessitate buying under 2c here to clear the transaction, without any profit. We quote Winnipeg inspected hides here as follows: No. 1 cows, 2½c; No. 2, 1½c; No. 3, 1c; No. 1, heavy steers, 3c; No. 2 heavy steers 2c; No 3 steers 1c. Frozen hides, mixed grades uninspected, 1½ to 1½c per lb. Calf, 8 to 13-lb skins, 4 to 5c per pound. Kips about the same as hides. We quote 40 to 50c for new sheep and lamb skins, average lots, as to size, etc. Tallow, 4½c; rendered; 2 to 3c rough.

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

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

HAY—Hay is very slow sale. Baled hay, on track, \$5 to \$6 per ton, or \$4 to \$4.50 at country points. A sale was reported at \$3 at point of shipment, of fairly good hay, but this was a forced sale to raise cash. Loose hay on the street market about \$3 to 4 per ton.

Duluth Market

The following were the ruling and closing prices of the session on Wednesday, 14:—

Cash No. 1 hard—Fair sales early of track wheat in car lots at 60½c and later on at 60½c. A few cars of wheat in store were reported early at 1½c above yesterday's close at 59½c, ruled dull, closed a shade lower at 59½c 1c, above yesterday.

Cash No. 1 northern—Wheat in store opened strong at 1½c above yesterday's close with small sales early at 58½c, ruled dull, closed 1c above yesterday at 58. Track wheat ruled dull, sold in a small way early at 59½c, closed ½c lower, but ½c above yesterday at 59.

No. 2 northern at 54½c.
No. 3 wheat at 48½c.
Rejected wheat at 43½c.

May No. 1 hard ruled dull and neglected, without transactions, it shared in the general advance of the day and closed nominally ½c above yesterday at 61½c.

May No. 1 northern opened firm at ½c above yesterday's close at 59½c, ruled firm early, advanced under good lively trading to 59½c, 60c, 61½c, eased off to 60½c, recovered to 60½c, ruled irregular, and fluctuating, broke about noon to 59½c, with slow trading during the later session at 59½c and at 60c, closed firm at 60, ½c advanced for the day.

Barley dull and unchanged, closed ranging from 30 to 38c.

Oats steady at 27½c for No. 2 white and 27c for No. 3 white in store, nominally ½c higher on track.

Flaxseed steady and unchanged, closed at \$1.35.

Millstuffs steady and firm. Bran at \$11.75. Shorts at \$12; red dog at \$12.50 per ton in 200 lb. sacks.

Feed dull and unchanged. No. 1 at \$14.50, No. 2 at \$15.50, No. 3 at \$16.25.—Market Report, Feb. 14.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

Monday was a holiday in Chicago, and there were no official quotations.

On Tuesday wheat was lower, opening 1 to 1½c lower than Saturday's close, and declined a fraction more, then recovered about 1c, but again declined about ½c, and closed about 1c lower than Saturday. Pork declined 20c per barrel. Closing prices were:—

	Feb.	May.	July.
Wheat	58	59½	60½
Corn	34½	35	37½
Oats	27½	28	27½
Pork	11 8½	11 9½	—
Lard	7 25	7 15	—
Ribs	6 12½	6 17	—

Wheat was stronger in the speculative market on Wednesday, opening ½ to ¾c higher and advanced irregularly ½ to ¾c more, then declined ½ to ¾c, closing ¼ to 1c higher.

Winter Wheat—The feeling was a trifle stronger, and prices about ½ to 1c higher. Offerings small. No. 2 red, fresh receipts, sold at 56½, and closed at about 56½c. Regular receipts about the same as fresh. No. 3 red sold at 52 to 54c, and No. 2 hard at 55c. Winter wheat by sample met with a light demand. Prices about ½ to 1c higher. No. 4 red sold at 49c. No. 3 red sold at 54c. No. 2 red sold at 56½ to 57½c. No. 3 hard sold at 53c and choice at 55c.

Spring Wheat—Firm in sympathy with the speculative market. Prices ½ to 1c higher. No. 2 quoted at 56½ to 57½c and closed about 56½c. Sales of No 3 were made at 60c for hard variety. Spring wheat by sample was steadier and prices ½ to 1c higher. No. 4 sold at 55c choice. No 4 sold at 54 to 54½c and hard variety at 56 to 58½c. No. 2 sold at 58c and hard variety at 60 to 61c.

Oats—Oats by sample were in good supply. The demand was better and a firmer feeling prevailed, prices advancing ¼ to ½c. Sales on track and free on board. No 3 at 27½ to 28½c. No 3 white at 29½ to 30½c. No 2 at 25½ to 29½c. No 2 white at 30½ to 30½c.

Barley—The sales were mainly at 44 to 48c for fair to good malting goods, with choice cars sold at 50c and a few selected ones at 51 to 52c.

In the to arrive sales one lot of fine Minnesota sold at 54c. Screenings quotable over the range of \$9 to \$17 per ton for poor to choice.

Flax—Five cars of 2,750 bushels were inspected in, but for several days there have been no withdrawals. No. 1 on track toll sparingly at \$1.30, while bag lots were 3c discount, selling at \$1.33 1/2 delivered. May delivery inactive with \$1.41 1/2 bid and \$1.42 1/2 asked.

Cured Meats.—Dry salted, boxed—shoulders, \$6.25 to 6.50; long clear sides, \$7.25 to 7.50; short clear sides, \$0.75 to 7.12 1/2 cash, and \$8.75 to 7.12 1/2 February; backs, \$7.50 to 7.75; bellies, \$8.50 to 8.75; Cumberland sides, \$7.50 to 8.00; long cut hams, \$9.00 to 9.50. Loose lots about 20c less than above figures. Smoked—hams, \$9.50 to 9.75; shoulders, \$7.50 to 8.00; short rib sides, \$6.75 to 7.25; short clear sides, \$6.75 to 7.25; breakfast bacon, \$5.50 to 9.50 all packed.

Closing prices in the speculative market were:—

Table with columns for Wheat, Corn, Oats, Pork, Lard, and Ribs, and rows for Feb, May, and July prices.

Advices regarding wheat seemed to be all of a bearish nature on Thursday, and prices again reached a lower level, closing with a loss of 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 c for the day. Closing prices were:—

Table with columns for Wheat, Corn, Oats, Pork, Lard, and Ribs, and rows for Feb, May, and July prices.

On Friday wheat was irregular. May declined to 57 1/2 c, which again breaks all records for low prices. Later prices recovered and closed a shade above Thursday. Closing prices were:—

Table with columns for Wheat, Corn, Oats, Pork, Lard, and Ribs, and rows for Feb, May, and July prices.

On Saturday, Feb. 17, wheat opened at 59 3/4 c for May delivery and closed at 59 c per bushel. A week ago May wheat closed at 60 1/2 c.

Duluth Wheat Market.

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

- Monday—Holiday.
Tuesday—May, 49 1/2.
Wednesday—May 40c.
Thursday—May 63 1/2c.
Friday—May 58c.
Saturday—May, 59 1/2c.

A week ago prices closed at 60 for May delivery per bushel. A year ago cash wheat closed at 66 1/2 c, and May at 71 1/2 c per bushel.

Winnipeg Wheat Inspection.

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

Table showing wheat inspection data for various grades (Extra Manitoba, No. 1 hard, No. 2 hard, etc.) from Jan 13 to Feb 10.

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

New York Wheat.

On Saturday, Feb. 17, wheat closed at 63 3/4 c per bushel for May delivery. A week ago May wheat closed at 63 1/2 c.

Minneapolis Wheat.

No. 1 Northern wheat sold on Saturday at 57 1/2 to 57 3/4 c for cash. May closed and at 56 3/4 c. A week ago cash closed at 57 1/2 c and May at 56 3/4 c.

Toronto Live Stock Market.

Butchers' Cattle—Rough cattle sold from 2 1/4 to 2 3/4 c; medium to good, 3 to 3 1/2 c; good to choice, 3 1/2 to 3 3/4 c; extra choice loads at 3 3/4 to 3 5/8 c; and picked lots around \$3.80 to 3.85. The principal sale of the day was a lot of 46 head to Wm. Levack at \$39.50 a head.

Stocks—Half a load averaging 1,050 lbs brought 3 to 3 1/2 c and a few lots running around 1,100 lbs sold up to 3 1/2 c. There is a demand for choice feeders weighing 1,100 lbs and over at \$3.40 to \$3.50 per 100 lbs.

Hogs—The run was heavy. The offerings were principally of fat hogs, which are not wanted except at from 50 to 75c below medium weights. Prices for all sorts, however, were about 10c off. Long lean "bacon" hogs sold at \$5 to \$5.15 weighed off car; scores at \$4.50 to \$4.65; heavy fats at 4.25 to 4.50; rough sows at \$4 to \$4.25, and stags at \$2.40 to \$3.50.

Sheep and Lambs—The buying was slow. Prices to-day were steady. Nice fat grain fed lambs sold again at 4c a lb. Sheep were rather firmer, sales having been made at \$4.50 per head for straight fats or butchers. Some of today's sales were: a bunch of 53 lambs, averaging 80 lbs, at \$3 a head; a bunch of 66 lambs, averaging 90 lbs, at \$3.25 a head; a bunch of 54 lambs, averaging 96 lbs, at 4c a lb; and a bunch of 5 sheep, averaging 160 lbs, at \$22 for the lot.—Toronto, Feb. 13.

Live Stock Market.

At Montreal on Feb. 12th the market was fairly active, there being a large attendance of butchers, and as the quality of the stock offered was pretty good, the demand was somewhat better than on Thursday last. All the best cattle were well bought up at 4c. Some good bulls and rough steers sold at 3 1/2 and inferior stock at 2 to 2 1/2 c per lb live weight. Sheep and lambs were in fair supply, for which the demand was good and all the offerings were taken. Sheep sold at 3 to 3 1/2 c, and lambs at 4 to 4 1/2 c per lb live weight. There were about 300 fat hogs offered, which brought 5 1/2 c per lb live weight. The calves offered were of poor quality and prices were low, ranging from \$2 to \$8 each.

The Liverpool cable of February 12 says: With light receipts of United States cattle during the week and light general supplies as well, the live stock market here has ruled steady in tone. Demand has been brisk also and quotations of a week ago are fully maintained as follows: Finest steers 12c, good to choice 1 1/2 c, poor to medium 10 1/2 inferior and bulls 8 to 9 1/2 c.

Toronto Markets.

Wheat—Trade quiet. A sale of two cars of red is reported west to-day at 57c. A moderate business is being done in Manitobas. No. 1 hard sold west last evening at 75 1/2 c; five cars sold west to-day at 74 1/2 c, and several cars of

No. 2 hard at 72 1/2 c west. No. 1 milling, in transit, C. P. R., sold to-day at 78c and No 2 at 76 1/2 c.

Flour—Straight roller, Toronto freights, is quoted at \$2.60 to 2.65.

Millfeed—Car lots of bran sold west to-day at \$13 and 13.50. Shorts are in slow demand at \$14 west. City mills quote \$16 for ton lots bran, and \$17 for ton lots of shorts.

Oats—White is held at 32c and mixed at 31 1/2 c west, with buyers at 31 1/2 c and 31c. Car lots of mixed on track sold to-day at 35 1/2 c.

BARLEY—No. 1 outside is quoted at 42 1/2 to 43 1/2. Feed west is quoted at 35 1/2 c and east at 36 1/2 to 37c.

Car prices are: Flour (Toronto freights)—Manitoba patents, \$3.60 to \$3.75; Manitoba strong bakers, \$3.40 to 3.50; Ontario patents, \$2.90 to \$3.00; straight roller, 2.65; extra \$2.40 to \$2.50; low grades, per bag, 80c to \$1. Bran \$15 to \$15.50. Shorts—\$16. Wheat (west and north points)—White, 57c; spring, 60c; red winter, 57c; goase, 54c; spring, Midland, 61c; No. 1 hard, 75c; No. 2 hard, 73c. Peas (outside)—53c. Barley (outside)—No. 1, 42 1/2 to 43c; feed, 35 to 37c. Oats 31 1/2 to 32c. Buckwheat—43c. Rye—45c.

Seeds—Dealers are paying \$5 to 6.50 for low grades to choice clean samples of alsike, with from \$6.60 to 6.80 for strictly fancy samples. Red clover is quoted at \$5 to 5.25 for choice and \$5.50 to 5.75 for extra choice, to fancy. Timothy is nominal at \$1.25 to 1.75, and choice flail-threshed samples are quoted at \$2.

Eggs—Good fresh gathered stock offered to-day at 14c, and for 10 or 20 cases at 13 1/2 c. Quotations are: 10c for pickled; 10 to 11c for limed; 10 to 11c for "held"; 13 1/2 to 14c for fresh gathered, and 16 1/2 for strictly new laid.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dressed Hogs—Holders asking all the way from \$5.75 to 6.25. Packers were moderate buyers at \$6 for select weights of 120 to 160 pounds.

Cured Meats—Quotations are as follows: Mess pork, Canadian, \$15.50 to \$15.75; short cut, \$16.25 to \$16.50; shoulder, mess, \$13.75 to 14.00; bacon, long clear, case lots \$3; ton lots \$2; lard, Canadian tierces, 9 1/2 c; tubs, 9 3/4 c; pails, 10 to 10 1/2 c; and compounds in pails and tubs, 8 to 8 1/2 c; smoked hams, 11 to 11 1/2 c; bellies, 12 to 12 1/2 c; rolls, 8 1/2 to 9c, and backs, 11 to 11 1/2 c. Packing salt is quoted at 60c per sack for coarse, and 62c for fine.

BUTTER—Offerings are being disposed of readily, but prices, though steady, are no higher. Choice dairy tubs sell at 19 to 20c, with an odd lot of extra fine at 20 1/2 c. to 21c. Rolls sell at 16 to 20c. Bakers' butter is quoted at 14 to 16c. Creamery pounds sell at 24 to 25c, and creamery tubs at 23 to 24c.

CHEESE—Full creams, September and October, sell at 11 1/2 to 11 3/4 c.

WOOL—Quotations unchanged at 17c for merchantable fleece, 20 to 21c for su pers and 23 to 25c for extras.

Hides—Quotations stand at 3½c for No. 1 green, with 3½c for 60 lbs. and over steer hides. Cured is quoted at 3½c, a car load of buff having been sold at that figure to day. Skins—Quotations are from 75 to 80c for fresh sheepskins, the latter for extra choice. Calfwkins a quote at 6c for No. 1. and cured at 7 to 8c. Demand light Dealers are paying from 5½ to 5¾c and are jobbing at 6c.—*Empire*, Feb. 14.

Manitoba Northwestern Appeal.

The full court sat in term Friday morning. Allan v. Manitoba and Northwestern Railway company. This is an appeal from a decision of Justice Bain dismissing the petition of the first mortgage bondholders of the Manitoba & Northwestern Railway company over the first division of the railroad for £440,030 sterling. The petition was filed by Francis Douglas Grey, of East Sheen in Surrey, England, and John Robert Heron Maxwell, of Hamilton House, Surrey, England, asking that leave may be granted them to take action to enforce their rights and to enter into possession of the first 180 miles; also that leave be granted them to appoint a manager and receiver, and for leave to foreclose their mortgage bond. They further asked that the railway company be ordered to execute a deed of further assurance on the last fifty miles of the first division—the mortgage bond now held by them covering only the first 130 miles. Mr. Justice Bain dismissed the petition with costs against the petitioners, except in so far as granting them leave to take such proceedings as they may be advised to enforce execution by the railway company of the deed of further assurance of the fifty miles of railway. In addition to the appeal for the relief asked in their petition, the petitioners raise the question as to the right of the Local Government and the representative of the Minister of the Interior being allowed any costs in connection with the applications, following the decisions in the old cases, that costs cannot be given against Her Majesty, and it is beneath the dignity of Her Majesty to take costs. The case is still proceeding.

The advance in Iron.

The price of iron begins to rise, at the same time that prices of wheat and of silver reach the lowest points ever known. Not infrequently the iron market has proved a barometer, indicating with a fair measure of accuracy changes which had not yet become general. But the situation in the iron market is such at this time that it is difficult to speak with confidence of the slight advance in price which is reported from Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, as if it were a reliable indication of a definite change of movement.

The advance in prices may be taken as indicating thus far a strongly increased demand in certain special products of iron and steel. It remains to be seen whether this improvement in demand will extend far enough to justify general resumption of work, or a general advance in prices. While the rail production has undoubtedly increased, on account of considerable contracts placed about a month ago, and the demand for wire and various products of wire has been large, the actual sales of iron and steel in other forms have not of late been greater than in recent months. The iron market is especially depressed, there have been no important sales of steel rails reported since the last reduction in price, and in structural iron and steel; but numerous important works are projected, and contracts likely to be given within a short time.

On the whole the condition of this great industry is still one of hesitation and waiting, though the symptoms during the past two weeks unquestionably justify the hope that a general improvement has set in. It should prove that the demand for various iron products extends, it will be one of the surest possible indications of reviving business.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce*.

Late Western Business Items.

In THE COMMERCIAL, of February 5, it was stated that Robinson & McKnight, of Niwaga, Man., had assigned, the item having been copied from another publication. The correctness of the report has since been denied by the firm interested. They have received an extension of time at 100 cents on the dollar, and expect to be able to pay all liabilities in full. In the meantime Mr. Bertrand has been given the power of trustee of the estate. It therefore appears that no formal assignment has been made, beyond the authority delegated to Mr. Bertrand.

Henry A. Scarth, of Griswold, Man., general merchant, has made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors. A meeting of his creditors will be held at the office of Daly & Colwell, Brandon, on the 22nd day of February.

There are few who know the gentleman who will not regret the financial difficulties of H. S. Westbrook, the pioneer implement dealer of Winnipeg. Mr. Westbrook's liabilities are placed at \$61,669 to the Bank of Ottawa, and other liabilities, mostly to implement manufacturers in the United States to about \$25,000. His assets are largely in the form of farmers' paper, with some stock and real estate, making a surplus of assets over liabilities of approximately \$25,000. The Bank of Ottawa holds security upon his entire estate. He will continue the business, selling only on commission, and expects in time to wipe off his liabilities, though it will take a long time to realize upon much of the paper.

C. R. Gordon, of Manitou, has purchased the store and business of Fullerton & Ross. Mr. Fullerton goes to Montreal to engage in the wholesale business with J. Ogilvie & Son.

Fully two dozen letters of enquiry from settlers in the States who are coming to Western Canada in the spring reach the Canadian Pacific Railway land department at Winnipeg each day. They are from all parts of Michigan, Nebraska, Washington, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa and the two Dakotas. Most of the enquiries are regarding freight rates for settlers' effects and passenger rates for families. They represent a good class of farmers, with stock and 40 cts. and appear to be the kind of settlers at present needed in the Northwest. "I am satisfied," said Mr. Giffin, the assistant commissioner, "from the enquiries we have received that the immigration this spring from the States to Canada will be the largest in our history."

The 6th annual meeting of the Urban Mutual Fire Insurance company, of Portage la Prairie, was held on February 12th. One of the best reports in the company's history was read and adopted. The president reviewed the work and progress since its incorporation in 1883, and every one present was pleased with the management and progress made. \$130,000 new business was accepted during 1893 (no commercial risks taken). The Directors for 1894 is as follows: Joseph Ryan, re-elected president; Joseph Martin, re-elected vice president; Wm. Garland, elected treasurer; T. H. Metcalf, re-elected director; J. G. Rutherford, elected director; W. W. Miller, elected director; W. P. Rundle, re-elected managing director.

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TRADE MARK.

United States Tariff Bill.

The Cincinnati *Price Current* evidently does not look for as much opposition to the Wilson bill in the Senate as is commonly expected. In discussing the bill that journal says:—

"It may be safely concluded that the Wilson tariff bill, with no very important modifications, will become a law, and that there will be no great delay in the final action. It is to be hoped that such is to be the case, for almost anything is better than the existing uncertainty, and the sooner it is known what shape the bill will take the sooner will business begin to adjust itself to the new conditions. It will doubtless take a long while to demonstrate just what effect the new rates of duty will have upon general business, but as they do not go into effect until the spring trade is over, there will be plenty of time to study them thoroughly and so adjust manufacturing projects as to make them work with as little friction as possible under the circumstances."

Montreal Markets.

Flour—Last week we stated that for straight roller flour \$2.70 had been shaded at the mills. This has now been confirmed, sales having transpired \$2.62½ to 2.65 at points west of Toronto, said to be for shipment east of Montreal. There has also been sales of United States low grade flour at unprecedentedly low prices for shipment to Newfoundland via Boston. We quote prices as follows:—Patent spring, \$3.60 to 3.65; Ontario patent, \$3.30 to 3.50; straight roller, \$3 to 3.20; extra, \$2.70 to 2.90; super. fine, \$2.45 to 2.65; fine, \$2.15 to 2.30; city strong bakers, \$3.40 to 3.55; Manitoba bakers, \$3.25 to 3.55; Ontario bags—extra, \$1.35 to 1.40; straight rollers, \$1.50 to 1.55; superfine, \$1.15 to 1.30; fine, \$1 to 1.10.

Oatmeal—A good deal of cutting in price is reported. There is only a fair local enquiry, and prices in jobbing lots are quoted as follows: Rolled and granulated, \$4.20 to 4.35; standard, \$3.95 to 4.15. In bags, granulated and rolled are quoted at \$2.10 to 2.15, and standard at \$1.95 to \$2.

Bran—The market for bran is very firm under small supplies, \$17 being easily obtainable for car lots, one car being placed at \$17.25, supposed to be Manitoban, as Ontario bran could not be laid down here under \$17.50. Shorts are also firm at \$17 to 20 as to quality.

Wheat—Values are nominal at 76 to 77c for No 1 hard Manitoba and 74 to 75c for No 2; No 2 red winter 70c. These prices are much too high for export.

Oats—There is a fair demand for the local trade, with sales of car lots of No. 3 at 38½ and No. 2 at 40c, with more offering at the same price. Some holders, however, refuse to sell at 40c for 34 pounds.

Barley—Feed barley is steady at 42 to 43c.

Cured Meats—In this market the demand is slow, and packers are unwilling to stock up with barrelled pork, even at the late steep decline in the price of dressed hogs. Sales of Canada short cut mess pork have been made this week at \$16 to \$17 as to quantity. In lard the movement is light, with prices in buyers' favor. A sale of a round lot of very nice ham was made at 11½c. We quote prices as follows: Canada short cut pork, mess, per barrrell, \$16.30 to \$17.00; Canada clear mess per bbl, \$15.50 to 16.50; extra mess beef per barrel, \$12.25 to 12.50; plate beef, per barrel, \$16.25 to 16.50; hams, per pound, 11½ to 13c; lard, pure, in pails, per lb, 11 to 12c; lard, compound, in pails, per lb, 7½ to 8c; bacon, per lb, 11 to 12c; shoulders, per lb, 10 to 10½c.

Dressed Hogs—The market is dull and lower, Sales of car lots having transpired at \$6.10 to 6.15 per 100 pounds. Small lots of choice fresh killed butchers' hogs are quoted at \$6.50. A

car lot of hogs was offered at \$5.75 f.o.b. west of Toronto, which is equal to \$6.10 laid down here, and not taken. The whole trouble with the hog market at present is that packers are not buying.

Butter—There are two distinct markets, one comprising the finest grades, which are very firm, and the other has reference to the poorer qualities, which are weak and declining. In choice creamery the sale is reported of a car load at 24½c, and a smaller lot of fresh winter creamery at 24½c at the factory. Creamery, early made, 22 to 23c; creamery, late made, 24 to 25c; eastern townships, 21 to 22c; western, 19 to 20c. For single tubs of selected 1c per lb may be added to the above. A good many rolls are coming in and selling fairly well at 19 to 20c, a few extra fine lots bringing 21c.

Eggs—Prices are low, good Montreal selling at 13c and western at 11c, while a lot of slightly damaged stock is being worked off at 10c. Held fresh eggs have sold at 12 to 14c, but strictly fresh boiling stock is quoted at 20 to 22c.

Apples—Are still a little easier, but at the present high prices only command fair sales at \$3.75 to 5.00 per barrel.—*Trade Bulletin*, Feb. 9.

Toronto Drug Prices.

Following are the quotations. Acid, citric, 55 to 60c per lb; acid, carbolic, white, 25 to 35c per lb; acid, salicylic, \$2 per lb; tartaric 36 to 38c per lb; ammonia, carbonate, 12 to 15c per lb; ammonia, liq. fort., 8 to 13c per lb; antimony, black, 10 to 20c per lb; ether, nitrous, 41 to 52c per lb; ether, sulphuric, 32 to 40c per lb; alum, \$1.75 to 3 per 100lb; borax; 9 to 11c per lb; camphor, English, 75 to 80c per lb; camphor, German, refined, 65 to 70c; cantharides, \$1.65 to 2 per lb; chloroform, 65c to \$1.80 per lb; chloral hydrate, \$1 to 1.10 per lb; cinchonidia, sulphate of, 6 to 10c per oz; arnica flowers, 20 to 25c per lb; chamomile flowers, 25 to 30c per lb; insect powder, 25 to 30c per lb; glycerine, 16 to 20c per lb; gum aloe, Barb, 25 to 40c per lb; gum aloe, Cape, 15 to 16c per lb; gum arabic, picked, 35 to 75c per lb; gum arabic, E.I., 20 to 35c per lb; gum shellac, orange, 25 to 32c per lb; leaves, senoa, 15 to 25c per lb; lime, chloride, 4 to 5c per lb; liquorice, sticks, 30 to 45c per lb; iye, concentrated, \$9 gross; mercury, 70 to 80c per lb.; morphia; \$2 to 2.10 per oz; oil, bergamot, \$4.50 to 5 per lb; oil, cassia, \$1.50 to 1.75 per lb; oil, castor, Italian, 13 to 15c per lb; oil, castor, E.I., 7½ to 10c per lb; oil, cod liver, Norway \$1 to 1.25 per gal; oil lemon, \$2.75 to 3 per lb; oil peppermint, \$4 to \$4.50 per lb; oil sassafras, 65 to 80c per lb; opium, \$4.50 to 4.75 per lb; opium powdered, \$5.75 to \$6 per pound potass, bromide, 52 to 55c per lb; cream of tartar, 23 to 27c per lb; potass, iodide, \$3.90 to 4; quinine, Howard's, 35 to 40c per oz; quinine, German, 24 to 30c per oz; root, gentian, 10 to 12c per lb; root, hellebore, white, 14 to 16c per lb; root, rhubarb, \$1 to \$2 per lb; seed anise, 10 to 12c per lb; seed, canary, 4 to 5c per lb; seed, caraway, 10 to 12c per lb; seed, feaugreek, 5 to 6c per lb; seed, flax, ground, 3½ to 4c per lb; seed, hemp, 5 to 6c per lb; seed, rape, 5 to 10c per lb; soda, bicarb, \$2.90 to 3.10 per cwt; soda, caustic, 3 to 4c per lb; soda, crystals, 1½ to 2c per lb; sal, epsom 1½ to 3c per lb; saltpetre, 8 to 10c per lb; santonine, \$3 to 3.50 per lb; strychnine, crystals, \$1 to 1.25 per oz; sulphur, roll, 2½ to 4c per lb; sulphur, sublimed, 2½ to 4c per lb; whiting, 60 to 75c per 100 pounds; putty, 2½ to 2½c per lb; linseed oil, 60 to 65c per gal; linseed oil, boiled, 63 to 68c per gal; spirits turpentine, 50 to 55c per gal. Dye-stuffs—Cochineal, 45 to 50c per lb; copperas, 85c per 100 lbs to 3c per lb; fustic, 3 to 4c per lb; blue vitriol, 4 to 7c per lb; indigo, 70 to 85c per lb; logwood, chips, 2 to 2½c per lb; logwood, extract, 12 to 16c per lb.

Toronto Grocery Market.

Sugars, Syrups and Molasses.—Sugars—Granulated, 48c; Paris lumps, boxes, 5½ to 5½c; extra ground, bbls, 5½c; powdered, bbls, 5 to 5½c; refined, dark to bright, 3½ to 3½c; and brights, 3½ to 4½c. Syrups, per imperial gal. of 14 lbs—Dark, 22 to 26c; medium, 23 to 32c; bright, 32 to 35c; extra bright, 36 to 38c; extra, very bright, 40 to 43c; special brights, 45 to 50c. Molasses—West India, bbls, 23 to 35c; New Orleans, open kettle, 45 to 55c; centrifugals, 30 to 40c; inferior low grades, 23 to 28c per gallop.

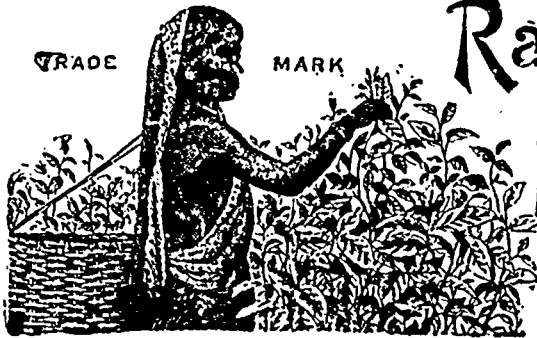
Teas and Coffees—The run is almost entirely on medium grades of Japans, Indias and Ceylons. Low grades are not selling so freely as at the opening of the season, and only a comparatively small quantity of the better grades is moving. Coffees are quiet and unchanged. Green Rio continues scarce and firm. Local prices are:—Green Rios, 22 to 23c. Roasted coffees—Rio, pure, 25c; choice, 26; fancy, 26½c; extras, 27c; Maricaoibos, 60c; Jamaicas, 28c; Javas 31½c for imperial; Java, old Government, 32½ to 34½c; private growth standard Java, 36c; Mochas, pure, 33c; genuino Arabian Mochas, 36c.

Dried Fruits—Valencia raisins continue to be the active specialty. Firmness in Denia, London and New York have been reflected here, and prices have advanced during the week from ¼ to ½c, according to grade, the greatest rise being in selected. The demand has been active and stocks are being drawn on more rapidly than since the opening of the season. Dates are also a shade firmer. Quotations are:—Raisins—Valencia, 4½ to 4½c for off stalk; 5½ to 5½c for fine off stalk; 5½ to 6½c for selected; layers, new crop, 5½ to 6 Sultanas, old, 4½ to 5½c; new 6 to 8½c; London layers, old \$1.25 per 22-lb box, and new, \$2.25 per 22-lb box; black baskets, new, \$3.25 to 3 40; blue baskets, new, \$4.00 a box; extra desserts, \$1 per box; quarter flats, \$1.25 per box; extra dessert quarter flats, \$1.50; prunes, fine new Bordeaux, 5 to 6c. Figs—Natural, in 55 lb bags, 4½ to 6c; Elomes figs 12-lb boxes, 9 to 14c; filberts, 9 to 10c. Shelled Jordan almonds, 45 to 50c per pound; shelled Valencia almonds 25 to 28c per pound; Tarragona almonds, 13 to 14c per pound walnuts, 11 to 14c. Peel—Orange, 16½ to 18c per pound; citron 20 to 24c; and lemon, 13 to 16c. Marbot walnuts, 11 to 12c; Bordeaux walnuts 8 to 9c; Halloweas dates 5½ to 6c; evaporated California nectarines, 13c; peaches, 13½c; apricots, 17c and pears, 13c. Panarita currants, 9c.

Canned Goods—Quotations are: Fish—Salmon, 1's tall, \$1.20 to 1.40; and flats, horseshoe, \$1.50; lobster, imperial crown flats, \$2.50; mackerel, \$1; finnan haddie, \$1.35 to 1.50; sardines, French ½'s, 9½ to 13c; sardines, French ½'s, 16 to 23c; sardines, American ½'s, 5½ to 8c; sardines, American ¼'s, 9 to 12c. Fruit and vegetables—Tomatoes, 3's, 85 to 90c; corn, 3's, 80 to 90c; peas, 2's, 80c to \$1.45; beans 85 to 95c; pumpkins, 80 to 95c; strawberries and raspberries 2's, \$1.75 to 2 10; apples, gals., \$2.25; 3's 95c to \$1; peaches, 2's, \$1.80 to 2; peaches, 3's, \$2.90 to 3; plums, 2's, \$1.65 to 1.75; 3's, \$2.60 to 2.85; pears, 2's, \$1.45 to 1.80; 3's, \$2.60 to 2.75.

Rice and Spices—Rice—Bags, 3½ to 3½c; do., off grades, \$3.15 to 3.25; do, Patna, 4½ to 5½c; do., Japan, 4½ to 5½c; sago, 4½ to 5c; tapioca, 4½ to 5½c; whole pepper, black, 11½ to 16c; do., white, 18 to 25c; ginger, Jamaica, 26c; cochen, 20 to 23c; cloves, 15 to 20c; allspice, 10 to 13c; nutmeg, 80c to \$1.10; cream of tartar, 28 to 35c; domestic vermicelli and macaroni, 7½ to 9c; French 10 to 12½c, and Italian, 13 to 15c.—*Empire*, Feb. 9.

The Government, it is said, has decided to allow the present canal tolls to remain in force for another season.



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

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Established 1860,

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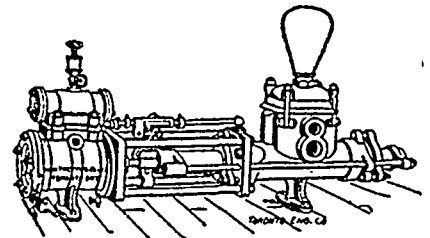
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Importers of Rice, Sacks, Japan, Indian and China Teas, Steel, Iron, Rope, Cement, Oils, Fruit, Canned Goods, Etc., Etc.

For Sale**A BARGAIN.**

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

STUART & HARPER,
Machinery Dealers, Winnipeg, Man.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.**Victoria Review.**

February 12, 1894.

Business is at a dead level, and, with trifling exceptions, it is not possible to note any changes. The volume of transactions is fairly large and satisfactory in character. Provision has been made for a number of unemployed persons, and the prospects of constant work at an early date seems to be good.

The coal industry is picking up at Nanaimo, and the output is increasing. It is difficult to say what effect the Wilson bill will have. It will mean cheaper coal for the Pacific coast states, but whether it will mean better prices for the Vancouver Island is yet to be seen. It may mean a slightly increased consumption, but the competition of Welsh and Australian coal will not be less. On the whole it cannot fail to be an advantage. The same may be said of lumber. There is one result that it should have and that is in developing the iron mines of the west coast of British Columbia, or rather developing all iron mining industry by giving a market for the immense deposits of the ore there existing. While a local or Canadian market for many years to come will not afford an outlet, the smelters on the American coast, should draw largely from them and with revival of good times undoubtedly a boom in iron properties located on Texada Island and contiguous islands will occur.

The board of trade of Victoria has been bestowing some attention to the question of a Canadian or British Columbia inlet to the Yukon placer mines, which are known to be rich and producing gold in considerable quantities. At present all the trade passes through American channels. The government has been paying some attention to this matter and two years ago an expedition was sent north under charge of Mr. Gouvreau to examine into the feasibility of a pass through British Columbia. The conduct of that expedition is now, as a matter of enquiry, before Parliament.

During the past week the tug Estelle, the property of A. Haslam, M.P., mill owner, Nanaimo, was lost in a mysterious way with all hands aboard, near the mouth of Campbell river in a dangerous stretch of water. She is supposed to have been lost as the result of explosion, as the wreck was strewn in small fragments all along the shore, but from what cause it is impossible to state. One theory is that of spontaneous combustion from gas generated in the coal bunkers. She was valued at \$22,000.

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For Sale by all the Leading
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Duncan McArthur, well known in Winnipeg, has been paying the coast a visit, and, it is said, is promoting several important enterprises. Among other things he has been paying attention to the mining prospects at Kootenay. Speaking of Mining the Slocan district is shipping ore at the rate of about \$200,000 a month, which, if kept up, will constitute Kootenay as one of the most important producing sections of British Columbia. It is predicted that the export of ore from West Kootenay in 1894 will aggregate \$5,000,000 in value. The gold bearing properties of Alberta too are attracting attention. The question as to the ownership of the precious metals in the railway belt of Vancouver Island as between the E. & N. Railway Company and the Province has been referred to the Supreme Court of British Columbia, and an early decision is expected.

Among the private bills before the House here are two with reference to the Cariboo and Horsefly Hydraulic Mining Companies.

Railway legislation, as usual, is an important feature. The Consolidated Railway and Light Co., Vancouver, is asking for incorporation for the purpose of taking over the property of the Vancouver Electric Tramway and Lighting Co. Another bill asks for the incorporation of the Cariboo and Ashcroft Railway Co.. A charter will be asked for a railway from Keslo into the Slocan mines, and also for a short line of railway between Vancouver and Westminster. Government assistance will be asked in connection with the proposed Chilliwack and Delta railways and the Sumas dyking enterprise. A bill has been introduced enabling the extension of the Great Western Telegraph system to British Columbia. Resolutions are before the House, looking towards the preservation of forests and enquiry into the subject of irrigation generally. It is not improbable that the government will take up the two last matters, and others of a kindred nature, and deal with them in a practical and comprehensive way. Now that the Burrard Inlet and Fraser Valley railway scheme has fallen through, and as a consequence the Westminster bridge scheme, which were both well bonused, the bridge scheme has been revived in another form, and the city of Westminster and the province will no doubt be asked to again guarantee assistance.

Shipping has been light of late, and it may be anticipated that the trade returns for the present quarter will show a very considerable reduction compared with the last. The lumbering business still remains very much depressed, and for the present gives very little promise of improvement.

Regarding the local market in Victoria, the *Colonist* reports: "The most noteworthy movement to report on the local market this week is the very probable rise of potatoes. As the home supply is rapidly becoming exhausted, it

is expected that merchants will be obliged to import from the American side very shortly. There is also a scarcity of fish in the market, but this is attributable to the weather. Vegetables are not as plentiful as they might be, and fruits, although plentiful in some lines, are not in any variety. California naval oranges are now in stock, but in this particular line the Japanese oranges are in supply and demand, the leaders of any other kind."

Vancouver Business Review.

February 12, 1894.

Merchants are becoming hopeful. The mercury in the trade thermometer has bumped below zero and is rising. Since the fourth of the month collections have been a trifle easier. The busy engines in the Hastings saw mill have been still for several days, and the bonfire which burned steadily, a beacon to incoming ships, for 18 months, scattered its blackened embers in the late blow. But this industry will awaken shortly. There is a scarcity of logs, and the logging camps will soon be in full swing again. The Hastings Mill Co. will open up their camps at an early date. The ship, British General, sugar laden, from Java, arrived this week, which has enabled the British Columbia Refinery to start up again, a plentiful supply of sugar being assured. At this writing the Australian steamer Arava and The Oriental steamer Empress of China are reported. So that during the coming week, we will be very busy along the water front. The council were asked to find some work "for idle hands to do." The unemployed on being invited to register one hundred and fifty Canadians, Americans, Italians, Japanese and Chinamen signed the roll. The city Fathers appropriated \$5,000 towards their relief and most of them have already been given work. The police report that no cases of destitution have been brought to their notice. Another firm, however, has been obliged to succumb to the hard times this week. Spalding and Vandewater having a card in their window which reads: "Locked up." "Business suspended." Word has also reached here that William Harding, druggist. Kamloops, has found it necessary to assign. H. Johnson, plumber, who carried on business under Treorey's jewellery store, has defaulted to his creditors and left town surreptitiously. The trade are not getting any feed stuff at present from Manitoba. It is all coming from Oregon and Washington states. The steamer Capilano has arrived from the northern halibut banks with 40,000 pounds of halibut for the Westminster Fish Co. Two car loads have been shipped to New York. The spring salmon fishing has commenced on the Fraser. A scarcity of potatoes is reported throughout the province. It is expected that prices will go high.

Continued on page 550.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

O'LOUGHLIN BROS. & CO.,

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41 Princess Street,

WINNIPEG.

British Wheat Imports for 1893.

The records of British grain trade are at hand from which the quantities and values of the wheat and flour of the different nationalities may be compared. Reducing cwt. to bushels (imperial bushels, which are about 3 per cent. larger than Winchester bushels), the aggregate for the last calendar year was 122,000,000 bushels, of which over 60,000,000 was from the United States, Russia not quite 19,000,000 bushels, the Argentine Republic 14,500,000 bushels and India 11,500,000 bushels. It is a new and striking feature of the year's trade that this South American country has distanced India in the race for one year at least. Canada contributed about 6,000,000 bushels, Chili 5,000,000 bushels and Australia nearly as much.

The flour trade is an important branch of wheat imports, adding an equivalent of nearly 49,000,000 bushels making an aggregate importation equal to 170,000,000 bushels of wheat, or 175,000,000 bushels in our Winchester measure. The United States nearly monopolize this form of the British wheat supply, sending 17,995,601 cwt. of the total 20,403,163 cwt. Russia, Argentine and India, are credited with no flour, but Canada sent 1,080,986 cwt. and Austria Hungary 1,099,614 cwt. The flour adds about 42,000,000 bushels, increasing the contribution by the United States to 105,000,000 bushels in our measure.

The aggregate for the year is less than last year—less in flour but a little more in wheat—65,417,308 cwt., against 64,901,799 cwt. of grain the year before, and 20,403,163 cwt. of flour, against 22,106,000 cwt. in 1892. In 1891 the flour was only 16,723,003 cwt., though the wheat was 66,312,962 cwt., making the total importation materially less than in either of the last two years. Considering the fluctuations of the domestic product, the foreign receipts run quite uniform.

These records show that about six tenths of the imports in grain and flour go from the United States while Russia sends 11 per cent. the Argentine Republic 8½ and India not quite 7 per cent.

These facts furnish grounds for the belief, if any were needed after past years of experience in consumption in good and bad times, that bread, the cheapest of all foods, falls off in consumption little if any in seasons of monetary depression, however, meat and various luxuries may decline.

Available Supply of Breadstuffs.

According to the report of the Liverpool Corn Trade News, cabled to the Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin, the aggregate supplies of breadstuffs afloat for and in store in Europe on February 1, 1894, were 2,800,000 bushels larger

than reported on January 2. The quantity afloat showed a decrease of 1,900,000 bushels during the month—the quantity credited to the United Kingdom showing a loss of 1,900,000 bushels, that to the Continent a loss of 100,000 bushels, while the quantity for orders was increased 100,000 bushels. The total supply afloat is 2,900,000 bushels larger than reported one year ago. The supplies in store are 4,700,000 bushels larger than reported on January 2. Supplies in the United Kingdom were reduced 3,400,000 bushels, and those in Belgium, Germany and Holland reduced 1,000,000 bushels, while those in France were enlarged 6,800,000 bushels, and those in Russia 2,300,000 bushels. The material enlargement of French supplies is no doubt due to the prospective advance in import duties. The aggregate supplies in store are 16,800,000 bushels larger than reported one year ago, the increase being chiefly on the Continent.

DOMESTIC SUPPLIES.

The supplies of breadstuffs in the United States and Canada at the points reported by the *Daily Trade Bulletin*, decreased equal 1,987,000 bushels during January, against a reduction of 423,000 bushels in December, and 297,000 bushels in January, 1893. There was an increase of 105,709 barrels of flour, of which 40,387 barrels were credited to Canadian points and 65,322 barrels to points in the United States.

The report of the stocks of wheat in Canada and the United States at the close of January shows a reduction of 2,362,279 bushels during the month. Supplies in the United States were reduced 3,193,372 bushels, chiefly in the eastern states and at interior points in the west. In January, 1893, supplies in the United States decreased 10,897 bushels. Present stocks in Canada are reported 821,093 bushels larger than one month ago, owing to marketing in the west. In January, 1892, Canadian supplies were enlarged 380,212 bushels.

AGGREGATE SUPPLIES.

The aggregate supplies of breadstuffs in America and Europe on February 1, 1894, were reported at 232,978,200 bushels against 232,065,000 bushels one month previous, and 234,223,300 bushels on February 1, 1893. One year ago the supplies in the United States were 20,945,100 bushels larger than now, and the stocks in Europe 19,700,000 bushels less.

Gold and Silver Production in 1893.

According to the report of Wells, Fargo & Co., recently issued, there was a material increase in the production of gold in the United States during the past year, and a still larger decrease in the output of silver, but there was an increase in both metals in Mexico, which country is credited with a larger production of

silver than the United States, although it has never before equalled or even closely approximated it.

In view of the great financial disturbance of the year it is of special interest to note the effect on the production of the precious metals, although it is not possible to attribute the variation to any one cause. The gold produced in the United States in 1893 is given at \$33,948,823, which is \$4,101,379 more than in 1892, and it is more than in any year since 1878, but the output of silver declined from \$64,808,637 in 1892, which was the year of largest production, to \$50,607,601 in 1893, and then declined in 1893 to \$38,491,521, which is the smallest since 1880, the decline in the year 1893 being over \$12,000,000, while the year 1889 was the year of the largest production according to the value, yet there was actually produced more ounces of silver in 1892, but the depreciation in value makes it appear to be much less.

Mexico is credited with the production of \$1,400,000 of gold in 1893 and with \$48,500,000 of silver, showing an increase in the last decade of about \$400,000 of gold and about \$17,000,000 of silver, the past year being the one of largest production of gold as well as silver. These statistics are at best only an approximation to actual quantities, but they are the most accurate at present available.—*Cincinnati Price Current*.

Silver.

The sharp decline in silver values has been one of the features of the financial situation. London advices represent the market as completely disorganized by the acceptance on the part of the India Council of tenders for exchange at as low a rate as 1s 13.16d per rupee. The quotation for bar, which was 30 7.16d at the close of last week, fell to 29½d per ounce, New York bullion dealers' figures for assay bars declining similarly from 68 to 63½c per ounce. Rupee paper in London has touched 57½, with similar tumbles in Mexican, Peruvian and other securities of silver-employing states, the level reached by the entire group of values being the lowest on record. There was no apparent buying to meet the decline, the tone of the market being weak throughout. Silver bullion certificates were traded in on the New York Stock Exchange to a small amount at the decline. The London market for silver on Friday displayed indications of a tendency to recover from the depression. Silver prices—London, Feb. 9, 29½d; New York, 63½c.—*Bradstreets*.

The Dominion parliament has been called for Thursday, March 15, by which time it is expected the sub-committee on the tariff will have finished its labors and prepared such changes as it is intended to submit to parliament.

The Manitoba and Northwestern Railway Suit.

Judgment was delivered Wednesday morning at Winnipeg by Justice Bain on the second petition filed by the English bondholders to vary the decree of the court made in July last appointing the receiver, in so far as such decree made the bondholders party defendants to the suit; and further to have it declared that the receiver had no right to appropriate the earnings of the first division in operating the remaining portions of the railway.

After deciding that the decree was correct in so far as it authorizes the bondholders to be made parties to this suit, and that they were therefore bound by it. His lordship proceeded to dispose of the other question, which will be readily seen is of immense importance to the bondholders and those interested in the remaining portion of the line. The facts are that the first 180 miles of the road covered by the bonds constitute the most remunerative part of the railway, and are operated at a considerable profit. The branch lines, and second division of the road, not having the same earning capacity have not been run, as a rule, at a profit. The receiver has diverted the net earnings of the first division to make up the deficit on the second division and branch lines, and the bondholders contend that in so doing he is appropriating their funds to operate a portion of the road in which they have no interest.

The result of the holding of the court being in the bondholders' favor would probably mean that, temporarily at least, the branch lines and second division of the road must be closed. When the case came on for argument the point was taken by counsel for the railway that at the time the bonds were issued the railway had no authority to make a charge on any division of its road, except subject to the operating expenses of the whole line; that the mortgage securing these bonds, although somewhat ambiguous, showed the intention of the railway and the bondholders to have been to have kept this power, and that the recent legislation affecting the railway did not make the mortgage a greater charge than it purports to be on its face.

In giving his decision, the learned judge held that the contention of the railway company was correct on both points, which means that the earnings of the first division are subject to the operation of the whole line. The road will, therefore, not be cut up in any way, but operated as a whole. The petition is dismissed with costs.

India's Census Exhibit.

A writer in the Asiatic Quarterly for January furnishes some data concerning the census of India, from which the following items are obtained.

The actual figures for the total population report for 1891 are 287,223,431, or including French and Portuguese possessions and some wild and frontier tracts estimated rather than actually counted, 289,187,316, or about one fifth of the total population of the globe as at present computed. Of this total, 77 per cent, or 221,172,952, is the population of the territory under direct British rule, and 23 per cent, or 68,030,479, that of the feudatory and dependent states. Descending to provincial details we find the following figures:

	Population.	Per cent.
1. Bengal	71,316,937	24.34
2. N. W. Provinces and Oudh.....	46,905,035	16.33
3. Madras	35,630,440	12.40
4. Panjab	20,468,847	7.09
5. Bombay and Sindh.....	18,877,044	6.56
6. Central Provinces.....	10,784,294	3.75
7. Burmah	7,615,549	2.66
8. Other Provinces	9,176,695	3.20

It may be interesting to note that Bengal, the largest of the provinces, is equal in area to

the whole United Kingdom with a second Scotland thrown in, and in population to the United States of America, including Mexico. In examining the distribution of the population the principal characteristic is its generally rural type. In England 53 per cent of the population is found to reside in 192 towns of 20,000 inhabitants and upward. In India there are 227 towns of that size, but only 4.84 per cent of the people reside in them. In all this vast area there are only 23 towns with a population of more than 100,000. Including its numerous suburbs, Calcutta has 981,677; Bombay, the second city in the empire, has 821,764. No other town has more than half this population.

There does not seem to be any tendency on the part of the rural population to migrate into towns. The cultivator is intensely attached to his native village and even when compelled to leave it for a time in search of a livelihood, he invariably returns there as soon as possible. The ordinary habits and customs of daily life are to a Hindoo matters of religion, and it is only in a village that he can find the open air and space which his habits require. Even his towns are more like large villages than towns. It is not probable that for a long time to come there will be any great migration of the people. Only a few districts are as yet at all congested, and even in them all efforts to induce the people to migrate have utterly failed.

Persons occupied in owning, farming and cultivating land amount to 62 per cent, or nearly two thirds of the total population. Another significant fact is that persons who have property which makes it unnecessary for them to work for their bread amount only to 193,291, or less than one-twentieth per cent. However, the figures under this head are admittedly imperfect. The list of languages comprises eighty in all, but this includes European languages, as English, French and German. Under the head of religion the principal fact is that more than 70 per cent of the population call themselves Hindoos. What Hindooism is difficult to say. After the 207,000,000 of Hindoos, come next in number 57,000,000 Mussulmans, 9,000,000 wild tribes professing religions grouped under the not very intelligible or suitable title of Animism, 7,000,000 Buddhists and upward of 2,000,000 Christians, more than half of whom are Roman Catholics. Of the 5,000,000 who are returned as "literate" and "learning," approximately three quarters of a million only are females. The entire number of natives returned as knowing English is only 336,090, and this includes school boys. The number of males who reach the age of sixty in India is only 4.8 per cent, against 7.3 in England and 11.85 in France; for females the figure is only 5.83, against 7.8 for England and 12.5 for France.

The Dominion Cotton Co.'s mills in Hochelaga have closed down. The officials say the mills will only be closed for a few days to make repairs, but the employees believe they will be out of employment for an indefinite period.

General Store for Sale.

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

Address, Box 56.

REGINA, N.W.T.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

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

(signed) J. CHIENIER & CO.

S. LAURENDEAU.

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

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WHOLESALE
Boot and Shoe Manufacturers,
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N.B.—Letter Orders filled with special care.

MUNROE & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

Wines, Liquors and Cigars

OF THE BEST BRANDS

9th STREET, - BRANDON

Vancouver Business Review.

(Continued from page 547.)

er before a decline. Merchants are anticipating being obliged to import from the United States. The name of the White Valley post office has been changed to Lumby. The Nelson Tribune states that for every car load of ore shipped out of the Slocan mines a car load of hay or grain is imported. The export is worth \$125 per ton, the import \$30. The capital stock of the Enterprise Mining Co., Ltd., of Vancouver, has been increased from \$25,000 to \$250,000.

B. C. Market Quotations.

FISH—Prices are—salmon 10c; flounders, 4c; smelt, 5c; sea bass, 5c; cod, 8c; halibut, 8c; smoked salmon, 10c; smoked halibut, 10c; kippered herring, 12½c; bloaters, 10c; kippered cod, 10c.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes, \$25 per ton, scarce; inferior grade, \$20, in rather larger quantities; onions, 3c; cabbage, 1½ to 2c; carrots, turnips and beets, 2½ to 2½c.

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

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, ETC.—The Ogilvie Milling Co. and Keswatin Milling Co. quote standard brands of Manitoba flour, in car lots only, at Victoria, Vancouver and Westminster as follows: Patent, per bbl., \$4.40; strong bakers, \$4.10. The Columbia Flouring Mills quote Enderby flour in carload lots at Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster: Premier, \$4.50; XXX, \$4.00; strong bakers, or XX, \$3.80; superfine, \$3.50. Quotations split peas \$3.50; pearl barley \$5.00. Rice—The Victoria rice mills quote wholesale Japan rice small lots are: Flour, Manitoba patents, \$4.50; strong bakers, \$4.00; ladies choice, \$4.25; prairie lily, \$4.00; Oregon, \$4.50. Enderby mills—three star, \$4.30; two star, \$3.90; oatmeal eastern \$3.00; California granulated in gunnies, \$4.25; National mills, Victoria, \$3.00; rolled oats eastern \$3.00 to \$3.25; California, \$4.00; National mills \$3.00 per sack; Westminster Mills, 4c per lb., cornmeal \$2.75; per ton, \$77.50; best China rice, do., \$100; China rice, do., \$70; rice flour, do., \$70; chit rice, do., \$25; rice meal do., \$17.50; chopped feed \$30 per ton; bran, \$23; shorts \$25; Manitoba oats, \$34.00; wheat \$23; oil cake, \$40; hay, \$16. Feed wheat, \$26 to 28 per ton; oats \$21; chop barley, \$30. California malting barley, \$26 to \$27 i.o.b. in San Francisco. California chop, \$32 to \$33. Oak Lake patent Hungarian \$4.25; Oak Lake strong bakers, \$3.95. Shorts, \$23; bran, \$21; barley chop, \$26; Brandon Mills, Hungarian, \$4.60; strong bakers, \$4.40.

DRESSED MEAT, LIVE STOCK, ETC.—Live steers are 4c firm; cows 3c; beef, 6 to 7c; —sheep, 4c; mutton, 8 to 9c; hogs, 5½ to 6c; pork, 8 to 10c.

SUGARS—Unchanged and steady. Powdered and icing, 6½c; Paris lump, 5½c; granulated 4½c; extra C, 4½c; fancy yellow, 4½c; yellow, 4½c; golden C, 4c.

DAIRY—Eastern creamery is quoted at 30c, scarce; dairy, 24 to 25c, scarce; cheese, 13½c, very scarce; California butter, 26 to 30c.

STOARS—There has been a decline in prices, owing to the keen competition between the importers of Asiatic sugar and the British Columbia Sugar Refinery. Quotations are as follows:—Dry granulated (China), 4½c; extra C, China, 4½c; Australian granulated, 4½c; dry granulated, 4½c; extra C, 4½c; fancy yellow, 4½c; yill w, 4½c; golden C, 4c; cubes, 5½c, powdered, 6½c. Syrups, per lb 3c—1 gal. tin, United States (10), \$5.50; ½ gal. tins, United States (16), \$5.35—1 gal. tins, Vancouver, \$5.50; ½ gal. tin, Vancouver, \$7.00.

CURED MEATS—Hams 14c; breakfast bacon, 14½ to 15c; backs 14c; long clear, 11c; short ribs, 11½c; Lard is held at the following figures: In tins, 14c per pound; in pails, 13c; in tubs, 13; mess pork, \$20; short cut, \$24.

FRUITS—Lemons, Cal., \$4.00 to 4.50; B.C. apples, scarce, 80c to \$1.25; Oregon apples, \$1.25; oranges, navals, \$2.75 to \$3; seedlings, \$2.50 to 3.75; Japanese, 50c.

EGGS—Eastern case eggs, 18 to 19c; fresh, local eggs offered at 30c.

Brief Business Notes.

Price's Salmon Cannery & Preserving Co., Ltd., Gardiner's Inlet, advertise business for sale.

A. W. Harding, drugg, Kamloops, assigned in trust to A. E. Edgar.

Hugh Madden, hotel, Nakuap, sold out to Robert Madden.

Robert Thorburn, merchant, Vancouver, sold out to Thomas H. Herrett.

Woodland and Edwards, butchers, Vancouver, dissolved partnership.

Wier & Bremner, wholesale commission, fruit, etc., Victoria, have given up this business.

T. Kitchon and A. E. Waterhouse, real estate agents, Nanaimo, have dissolved partnership; the former continuing.

John Watkins, manufacturers' agent, has opened at Vancouver as agent for the Auer Light.

Herbert Robertson, barrister and solicitor, has opened an office in Victoria, at 41 Langley street.

Mrs. H. F. Clayton has again opened a grocery and marine store at Esquimalt.

Price & Co.'s cannery and general store at Gardiner's Inlet, is advertised for sale.

Paul A. C. Armfelt, formerly of Nanaimo, contemplates opening in the book and stationery business in Victoria.

The British ship Geneva has arrived at Vancouver with 2 500 tons of sugar from Samorang for the British Columbia Sugar Refinery.

The barkentine Wrester, chartered by Robert Ward & Co., to load lumber at Sayward's mill, has arrived.

Kamloops Cattle Co., (co partnership,) butchers, Kamloops & Vancouver, dissolved.

R. J. Lukey, job printer, Nanaimo, successor to Keller & Lukey.

Morgan & Comerford, tailors, Nanaimo, contemplate dissolving partnership.

P. Bolton, sashes and doors, Salmon Arm, starting business.

Vancouver Enterprise Mining Co., Ltd., Vancouver, increased capital stock to \$250,000.

David Hart, tobacconist, Victoria, being sold out by mortgagee.

Shawnigan Lake Lumber Co., (not incorporated,) Victoria, dissolved, Ewen Morrison retires. Wm. Munroe and T. Emsford continue the business under the same name.

Thomas Tugwell, late Hotel, Victoria, has commenced business under style of "Victoria Feed and Produce Co.," with his wife (C. E. as proprietress.

Weir & Bremner, wholesale commission, fruit, etc., Victoria, have given up this business.

John Wilson, commission, etc., admitted Rufus B. Oxley as a partner, under firm name of John Wilson & Co.

The C.P.R. has decided to make a cut in rates on wheat and grain, flour, feed and mill-stuffs from interior British Columbia points to the coast. This will be welcome news to the farmers. Formerly, the rates per 100 pounds were: From Enderby 35c, Armstrong 40c, Larkin 41, Vernon 43, Oceanan Landing 45c. The new rates from any of these places is 25c. As soon as the steamer Aberdeen is able to resume any of her trips, which will probably be about March 1st, the rate of 28; from Kelowna will go into effect. The former rate from this was 55c.

J. W. Harrison, coal and metal broker, San Francisco, reports Feb. 3rd, as follows: "Dur-

ing the week there have been the following arrivals: From the coast mines, 31,098 tons; from foreign ports, 19,316 tons. The amount at hand this week aggregates 50,404 tons, the largest amount in one week for over a year. The Scotch, English and Australian were wanted, as the quantity of each of these here on hand was very light. There is no change to note in values; English and Welsh are held at such high figures at ports of shipment that sales have become almost prohibitory. Very free engagements are being made in Australia for future delivery at quotations a little below last week's asking prices. The Wilson bill advocating the placing of bituminous coal on the 'free list,' has passed the House by sixty-four majority. I regret to see that four of our California representatives have proved recreant to their trust by opposing it. When they loom up again (they invariably do) for re-election, they will be reminded very forcibly by their former constituents that our manufacturing interests were overlooked by them."

Anti-Option.

New anti-option legislation will be before Congress at the present session, but it is safe to conclude that whatever changes may be made in the old measure they will be found to be inimical to business interests. An illustration of this is found in the new anti-option bill introduced in the House by Chairman Hatch of the agricultural committee this week. This bill, in addition to imposing special taxes on dealers in futures and options upon all grain and provisions sold and upon all bills of sale used in the transaction, requires all transfers and agreements relating to futures and options to be in writing and in duplicate showing the time of delivery of the articles, and whether the makers or agents are the owners or have therefore acquired by purchase or are entitled to the right of future possession of the articles, under contract previously made by the actual owner; provides that when the option or future is terminated by the delivery of the articles the contractor shall make a bill of sale showing the quantity and the custodian, and identifying the articles by freight bills or vouchers, and requires that when the contract is terminated otherwise than by the actual sale and delivery of the articles, or when the termination is delayed by agreement, the document shall be executed in writing.

The bill further requires dealers in options and futures to furnish to the revenue collectors full details as to membership of firms, places of business, etc., to annually execute a bond to faithfully comply with the law and pay all taxes, which bond is to be in the penal sum of \$10,000, and to enter in books, in the minutest detail all transactions involving options and futures, and to number each contract consecutively, and provides that all documents connected with the original contract are to bear a similar number to the original contract, and that the books are to be subject to the inspection of the internal revenue collectors, to whom sworn monthly returns are to be made. These provisions of the amended anti-option law are, as will be seen, in a high degree oppressive, and if enacted could have no other effect than to impede and harass legitimate trade. Naturally enough, though a summary of the measure has been given to the public only within the last few days, the protests of the business men against the enactment of the bill have already begun to make themselves heard. This is particularly true as regards the city of New York, where the current of business sentiment against this and all similar measures is as strong as it is constant.—*Bradstreet's*.

The annual general meeting of the Montreal Cotton Co. was held last week. Reports of the year's operations were presented and considered very satisfactory by the shareholders. A. F. Gault was re-elected president and D. F. Smith, secretary-treasurer.

The Premium System.

The so-called premium system, which originated about ten years ago in the west, has now been tried by a large number of grocers in New York and vicinity. The system consists in giving a present to a customer after he has bought goods for cash up to a certain amount. These amounts are generally fixed either at \$25 or \$50. The presents given are usually cheap books, albums, a Waterbury watch, a dozen silver-plated spoons, or some other silver-plated goods. The articles given away are supposed to be worth from \$3 to \$5 or more, but may be bought at less than \$1. In order to know when the necessary amount of goods has been bought, the customer receives a card, on which the amount of every purchase is marked or "punched out."

In order to ascertain to what extent this plan of advertising benefits the retail grocer, the writer made enquiries in several stores where the system is in use. Some of the storekeepers who had tried the system were in favor of it under certain conditions, while others were very much opposed to it. One grocer in a German district, on Avenue A, claimed that he had increased his weekly sales more than \$100, but how much he had increased his actual profits he was not prepared to say. To the argument that he was giving away from 4 to 5 per cent of his profits to the customers receiving the presents, he replied that it would still leave him nearly 10 per cent net profits, and as his general expenses were not increased by the extra business done, he thought he was making nearly \$10 extra every week. And then he remarked that a number of the new customers he had made by his inducements might stay with him after he had discontinued the system.

Several others, however, claimed to be direct losers by using the premium system. One man said that he had not procured a single customer by it, and as he was giving presents to his old customers, he was losing all he had paid for the premiums. Another man said that his customers did not want any presents, because they were to well off and too proud to accept gifts which were not good enough for them.

The conclusions to which these enquiries lead are that the premium system may be of some benefit to a grocer in a district inhabited by the poorer classes, but it is utterly impractical in a better neighborhood.

Those who derive the greatest benefit from it are the proprietors of new stores, who thus advertise their store in the neighborhood. Much depends, also upon the manner in which the system is introduced. Those who distribute the cards only in their store, and thus give them only to their own customers, simply waste their money.

The proper way to advertise the system is to put the cards on which the presents are promised into the hands of every housekeeper in the neighborhood. This can be done in several ways. Some grocers have their clerks or a boy in the neighborhood go to every family to deliver the cards, and some even send the cards by mail. For this purpose they must first procure the address. This is sometimes very difficult. A simple way to obtain the addresses of the people in the neighborhood is to buy the election list of the assembly district in which the store is located. The election list of any district may be bought for five cents. It contains the names of every registered voter. In some houses the names of the families may be found over the letter boxes.

But, after all, it is best to think twice before introducing the premium system.—C. H. K. in *Retail Grocers' Advocate*.

Bleeding Bread.

Considerable dismay was caused in England during the recent hot weather by the appearance of blood stains in bread, and also in boiled potatoes, rice and other farinaceous substances. In superstitious times this somewhat rare

phenomenon was regarded as a miracle, but modern science has shown that it is due to the growth of a microscopic plant, which is known to some, according to Dr. M. C. Cooke, as *micrococcus prodigiosus*, and to others as *bacillus prodigiosus*. The true explanation of the terrifying blotches was first pointed out by a Paduan naturalist in 1819. The same production was seen near Berlin by Ehrenberg in 1848, at Rouen by Dr. Camille Montaigne in the same year, and was first recorded in Britain in 1853. About 1880 an epidemic visitation on the Continent was attributed to this source. Carmine-red patches, capable of staining the fingers, appeared on cooked meat during the night, and various articles of food were similarly affected until, after about three months, the epidemic suddenly ceased on the advent of a lower temperature. Fresenius found the individual organisms to be round or oval cells not more than 12,000 to 14,000 of a line in diameter. They develop only in the dark, and when kept continuously at a temperature of 100 degrees F. their color is gradually lost.

The British Grain Trade.

The London cable report for the week ended Feb. 10, says:—The weather has been mild during the past week and the crop outlook is satisfactory. The Wheat market has been quiet and the United Kingdom demand has been poor with prices easy. There was some French demand for cargoes arrived. La Plata Wheat was quieter, and Australian is now offering in the parcel trade with poor trade. American Wheat is selling at prices below the record; Indian and Australian are depressed and spot business is slow. English is quoted at 6d. cheaper; foreign was hard to sell. California float was quoted at 26s. 3d. and hard Manitoba prompt was quoted at 26s. Flour was slow and easy to buy; shippers were steady. No. 1 Minnesota Bakers' went at 15s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.

Live Stock Markets.

At the Montreal stock yards the receipts of live stock for week ending February 10, were: 546 cattle, 70 sheep, 195 hogs, 92 calves; total for week, 588 cattle, 370 sheep, 195 hogs, 82 calves; on hand 7 cattle. Owing to the season, trade was not very brisk; everything sold, but prices paid were only fair. Light receipts of live hogs, prices about the same. Sheep, lambs and calves of good quality sell well. We quote the following as being fair values: Cattle, butchers' good, 3½ to 4c; cattle, butchers' medium, 3 to 3½c; cattle, butchers' culls, 2½ to 3c; lambs, 4 to 4½c; hogs, 5½ to 5¾c; calves, 26 to \$12.

Flax Experiments in North Dakota.

The North Dakota experiment station has been, during the past year, conducting some interesting experiments with flax, one of the leading products of that state, says the Sioux city *Journal*. It tried flax from Belgium seed, which it reports as growing from 35 to 40 inches tall, and yielding about 3,800 pounds of unthreshed straw when grown for seed. When sown thickly and grown for fibre it grew 43 inches tall and made a most excellent, fine, long fibre. The flax plant seems to be peculiar in this, that where it is grown for seed alone for a number of years it forms the habit of short, bushy growth, and when the seed is taken from plants that have been sown thick and grown for fibre, it stretches up approximately to the fibre length. The Belgium seed sown on the soil of North Dakota seems to grow even longer than in its native home where 32 inches is a good height. The great wants of the flax industry are a machine that will pull flax satisfactorily and another that will trash it economically without tearing the fibre to pieces.

With these two machines invented, and they will be in time, the flax industry will take on a genuine boom in countries peculiarly adapted to its production, as are northwestern Iowa, Minnesota and the Dakotas.

The Dominion Government has intimated to the president of the Manitoba Dairy association that it will extend assistance to a series of meetings to be held next summer to further the dairy interests.

The great decline in silver may be illustrated by the following news item: "Counterfeit silver dollars made of pure silver, and therefore of a better quality than the genuine, were found afloat last week in Cuckonati, Ohio. Aside from a slight flaw in the mill fog, the coin could not be told from the genuine. At the present price of silver, counterfeiting with even pure silver gives the counterfeiter a profit of over 40 cents on every dollar."

A London cable says:—The imports from Canada show a remarkable increase during January. They totalled £173,049, an increase of 135 per cent, compared with the imports for the corresponding period last year. Wheat advanced to £12,900; bacon, £15,000; cheese, £21,000; fish, £31,000; and wood, £20,000. No eggs or animals were entered during the month. The exports to Canada during January from Great Britain totalled £351,111, a decrease of 10 per cent.

A Remarkable Experiment.—The novel electroscope of E. C. Rivington, an English electrician, is especially interesting on account of its generation of light by a very small mechanical effort. A I-shaped tube about five inches long, has its air exhausted by air-pump, and is then rotated between the finger and thumb, or by a small motor. On bringing a rubber ebonite or glass rod near, a set of double fan shaped images of light appear in the tube.

Value of Hands and Fingers.—The comparative value of the hands and fingers is fixed in a scale of the Miners' Unions and Miners' Insurance companies of Germany. The loss of both hands is reckoned as a depreciation in working capacity of 100 per cent; of the right hand, 70 to 80 per cent, varying with occupation; left hand, 60 to 70 per cent; thumb, 20 to 30 per cent; right forefinger, 14 to 18 per cent; left forefinger, 8 to 13.5 per cent; third finger, least in value, 7 to 9 per cent; little finger, 9 to 12 per cent.

The Halifax *Critic*, which has built up a reputation as the exponent of the mining, manufacturing, and commercial interests of the maritime provinces, is to enter upon an advanced field of usefulness, and makes its last appearance as *The Critic* with its issue of February 9th, having been absorbed by a limited company with ample capital and influence to maintain and rapidly promote the high aims of the founder of that journal. It will hereafter appear as the *Canadian Colliery Guardian*, and *Journal of the Iron and Steel Trades*. When paid in advance the subscription price will be \$1, otherwise \$1 50.

Glass Bricks.—Experiments with glass building bricks were begun in 1891 by M. Falconer, an architect of Lyons. These bricks are hollow, being blown like bottles, and are given forms—such as cubes, hexagons, etc.—that permit of ready laying. A bituminous cement, with a base of asphalt, is used with them. The bricks serve as double windows, giving protection against both cold and heat; they are good insulators of humidity and noise; and they lend themselves readily to the decoration of buildings either by their form or their color. Many applications are foreseen. The bricks are neater than marble in meat markets, and are especially adapted for bath halls, hot-houses, hospitals, refrigerating establishments, and buildings in which absence of windows would be an advantage. A house of glass bricks is of about ordinary cost, saves fuel, and resists hail.

Montreal Hardware and Paint Market.

No material change is looked for until the tariff question is settled. Whether or not there will be any reduction in the duties, it would seem that manufacturers are expecting it by lowering their prices of late. Tin plates are very low, round lots of coke being obtainable at \$3, and we quote \$3 to 3.20 as to size of lot. Canada plates are dull, and prices more or less nominal at \$2.40, with the probability that this figure would be shaded for a large quantity. Metals are also dull, and prices lean in favor of buyers. We quote prices here as follows: Summerlee, pig iron, \$19; Eglinton, \$17.50 to 17.75; Cambro, \$17; Ferrona, \$17 to 17.50; Siemens, No. 1, \$18; Langdon, \$19.50; wrought scrap, No. 1, \$14 to 14.50; bar iron, \$1.90 to 1.95. Tin plates, cokes, \$3. to 3.20; I C charcoal, \$3.50 to 4.00. Canada plates, \$2.40 to 2.50; terno plates, \$7.25 to 7.50; Galvanized iron, 4½ to 4¾ for 28 gauge. Orford copper 11 to 12½; ingot tin, 19 to 21c; lead, \$2.85, and spelter at \$4.75.

Petroleum—Prices are unchanged but steady. Refined in Montreal, in car loads, 11½c; Canadian benzine, in car lots, 10½c f. o. h. Petrolia; do 12½ to 12¾ in carloads, in Montreal United States oil, P. W., sells at 16c for car lots at the sheds, and W. W. at 17c less 2 per cent, 10 barrels 17c, 5 barrels, 17½c, and single barrels, 17¾c.

Cement, etc—English brands, \$2.05 to 2.15 exship as to quantity, and Belgian at \$1.85 to \$2. Firebricks are quiet. Scotch brands at \$16 to 19 per 1,000, and Newcastle \$14 to 18.

Leads, Paints—Choice brands white lead Government standard, \$5 to 5.25; No 1, \$4.75; No 2, \$4.50; No 3, \$4.25; No 4, \$4.00; dry white lead, 5c; red lead pure, 4½c; do. No 1, 4½c; zinc white, pure, \$7.25; No 1, \$6.25; No 2, \$5.25; glass, \$1.25, first break; \$1.35 second break, per 50 feet; \$3.25 for first break, per 100 feet; linseed oil round lots raw, 59c; boiled 62c; putty in bulk, \$1.85.

Naval Stores—Turpentine, in round lots of 10 barrels, 49c; single barrels, 50c; rosin, \$2.40 to \$1.50 as to quality; coal tar, standard bar, \$3.50; pine pitch, \$2.50 in round lots; pine tar, \$3.50 to 3.75. Cotton waste, colored, 6 to 6½c; do, white, 8 to 10c; oakum, 5½ to 7½c; cotton oakum, 10 to 12½c.—Trade Bulletin, Feb 9.

Condition of Winter Wheat.

The condition of the winter wheat crop of the United States is generally reported good. The acreage, however, is regarded as an uncertain quantity, owing to the conflicting reports. State authorities in the aggregate indicate a larger area than in 1893, while the national department of agriculture reports a decreased area. In New York, the crop is reported in rather good condition. Some little damage by freezing, but not in excess of ordinary seasons. In Pennsylvania, the outlook is very favorable—a little injury from freezing. In Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia, the crops in good condition. In Kentucky, reports are generally favorable. In Tennessee, the outlook is favorable, but some damage from freezing is reported. In Ohio, the crop is regarded in very good condition, and the same state of affairs exists in Michigan. Reports from Indiana are generally favorable, though some damage is reported where the plant was not covered with snow. In Illinois, the crop is in rather good condition, barring the usual reports of slight damage. In Missouri, reports are generally favorable. The plant is short but well rooted. In Kansas, the plant is regarded in fair condition. The ground, however, is dry and rain is needed. In Iowa and Nebraska, the crop is reported in fairly good condition. In Wisconsin, some damage is reported by unseasonable weather, but the general outlook favors a fair crop. In Texas, the crop is in good condition. In Colorado and Utah, the acreage is small, but the crop looks well. Advices from California, report the crop in good condition. Reports from Canada are favorable, with the crop generally covered with snow. Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin.



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NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.
TIME CARD.

Taking effect on Monday, November 20, 1893.

Read Up.			Read Down.		
North Bound			South Bound		
Freight No. 183. Daily.	St. Paul Ex. press No. 107 Daily.	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.	St. Paul Ex. press No. 108 Daily.	Freight No. 184 Daily.
1.20p	4.00p	0	.....Winnipeg.....	12.15p	5.30
1.05p	3.19p	8 0	.....Portage Junction.....	12.27p	5.47a
12.30p	3.34p	9 3	.....St. Norbert.....	12.41p	6.07a
12.10p	3.19p	16 3	.....Cartier.....	12.53p	6.25a
11.37a	3.00p	23 5	.....St. Agatha.....	1.12p	6.61a
11.22a	2.51p	27 4	.....Union Point.....	1.20p	7.02a
10.00a	2.35p	32 5	.....Silver Plains.....	1.32p	7.19a
10.27a	2.20p	40 4	.....Morris.....	1.40p	7.45a
10.01a	2.05p	46 8	.....St. Jean.....	2.05p	8.25a
9.23a	1.45p	56 0	.....Letellier.....	2.27p	9.13a
8.00a	1.20p	65 0	.....Emerson.....	2.50p	10.15a
7.00a	1.10p	68 1	.....Pembina.....	3.00p	11.15a
11.05p	9.15a	163	.....Grand Forks.....	6.40p	8.25p
1.30p	5.25a	223	.....Winnipeg Junction.....	10.50p	1.25p
	3.45p	353	.....Duluth.....	7.55a	
	8.30p	470	.....Minneapolis.....	7.05a	
	8.00p	481	.....St. Paul.....	7.35a	
	10.30p	533	.....Chicago.....	9.35p	

MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

East Bound.			West Bound.		
Ex. No. 120 Mon. & Fri.	Ex. No. 128 Tues. & Sat.	Miles from Morris.	STATIONS.	Ex. No. 127 Mon. & Fri.	Ex. No. 129 Tues. & Sat.
1.20p	4.00p	0	.....Winnipeg.....	12.15p	5.30p
7.50p	1.45p	0	.....Morris.....	2.25p	8.00a
6.53p	1.22p	10 0	.....Lowe Farm.....	2.49p	8.42a
6.49p	12.57p	21 2	.....Myrtle.....	3.17p	9.27a
6.23p	12.40p	25 9	.....Roland.....	3.28p	9.45a
4.39p	12.29p	33 5	.....Rosebank.....	3.47p	10.15a
3.58p	11.55a	39 6	.....Miami.....	4.03p	10.40a
3.14p	11.33a	49 0	.....Deerwood.....	4.26p	11.25a
2.51p	11.20a	54 1	.....Attamont.....	4.39p	12.02p
2.15p	11.02a	62 1	.....Somerset.....	4.58p	12.45p
1.47p	10.47a	68 4	.....Swan Lake.....	5.15p	1.17p
1.19p	10.33a	74 6	.....Indian Springs.....	5.30p	1.50p
12.51p	10.22a	79 4	.....Maricapolis.....	5.49p	2.15p
12.27p	10.07a	86 1	.....Greenway.....	5.58p	2.50p
11.57a	9.52a	92 3	.....Baldur.....	6.15p	3.22p
11.12a	9.31a	102 0	.....Belmont.....	7.00p	4.15p
10.37a	9.14a	100 7	.....Hilton.....	7.18p	4.53p
10.13a	8.57a	117 3	.....Ashdown.....	7.35p	5.25p
9.48a	8.50a	130 0	.....Wawancusa.....	7.44p	5.47p
9.33a	8.41a	123 0	.....Elliotts.....	7.55p	6.04p
9.05a	8.28a	129 5	.....Rounthwait.....	8.03p	6.37p
8.28a	8.07a	137 2	.....Martinville.....	8.27p	7.18p
7.50a	7.50a	145 1	.....Brandon.....	8.45p	8.00p

Number 127 stops at Baldur for meals.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

East Bound.		W. End	
Read Up Mixed No. 144. Daily.	Miles from Winn. Pk.	STATIONS.	Read Down Mixed No. 141. Daily.
12.45 p.m.	0	.....Winnipeg.....	4.15 p.m.
12.20 p.m.	3.0	.....Portage Junction.....	4.30 p.m.
11.51 a.m.	11.5	.....St. Charles.....	4.49 p.m.
11.42 a.m.	13.5	.....Reading.....	5.07 p.m.
11.21 a.m.	21.0	.....White Plains.....	5.34 p.m.
10.12 a.m.	35.2Eustace.....	5.58 p.m.
9.44 a.m.	42.1Oakville.....	6.50 p.m.
8.50 a.m.	55.5Portage la Prairie.....	7.40 p.m.

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