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WINNIPEG, JANUARY 28, 1895.

Manitoba.

The oatmeal mill at Pilot Mound recently shipped a carload of oatmeal to Australia.

The annual meeting of the Board of Trade is this year fixed for Tuesday, February 5th.

Der Nordwesten, the German newspaper, published in Winnipeg, is sending out a very handsome calendar for 1895 to all its subscribers and patrons. This is the only German paper published in Western Canada.

The firm of Drummond Bros. and Moffat, financial agents, have dissolved partnership. The members of the firm were C. S. Drummond, who is a resident in England and F. A. Drummond and Alex. Moffat, of Winnipeg.

A meeting of the Manitoba Poultry Association has been called to take place at the Delmonico hall, Winnipeg, on February 4th. At this meeting the prize list will be submitted, and if approved, will be issued at once. Arrangements are now well under way for the annual poultry and pot stock show, which will be opened this year, March 5th, continuing during the three following days.

Fire broke out at Brandon on Tuesday night in Haley & Sutton's dry goods store. The stock, amounting to \$35,000, is badly damaged by fire, smoke and water. Insurance \$26,000. The loss to the building which is owned by F. Nation, will be about \$4,000. Everything in the Oddfellows' hall on the top flat is entirely lost.

The early closing law, as applied to stores, is being enforced in Winnipeg, and it is probable that the constitutionality of the act, which is in doubt, will be tested. The city is to bear the cost of prosecuting. It is to be hoped that the law can be enforced. The hour at which stores are supposed to be closed is seven o'clock, which is certainly late enough for all reasonable purposes.

Bell's brewery at Portage la Prairie, was burnt on January 26 and is a total loss. The brewery was an isolated building north of the Canadian Pacific Railway track and was not being worked, a fire being kept in the office only. It was owned by James Bell, of the Belloview hotel. The building and stock were valued by him at \$15,000; insured for \$6,300, of which \$2,000 is in the Eastern and \$2,000 in the National of Ireland. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Alberta.

W. J. G. Dickson is purchasing hogs at Edmonton for shipment to the coast.

E. Brosseau, merchant of St. Albert, has admitted to partnership with C. Hebort, under the firm name of E. Brosseau & Co.

P. Burns' of Calgary, has been spending a few days along the line gathering up a supply of beef cattle for his British Columbia trade.

Edmonton Bulletin: At the request of the Edmonton Board of Trade Jas. H. Ashdown of Winnipeg will meet the members of the board and the citizens generally this evening in the council chamber, the object being to discuss the freight rates.

Calgary Herald: From all over the grazing districts reports are unusually favourable. The cattle went into the winter fat, and the pastures were exceptionally good. There was plenty of water till a short time ago, and since there has been lots of snow. Throughout the winter there has not been a single storm to drive the cattle from their ranges. Although a moderate amount of snow fell since Friday it has been so light and came so quietly and gently that so far it has been more beneficial than otherwise. It is almost safe to say that the worst of the winter is now over and if the latter part is as free from storms as the first part has been, the stockmen will have a very fine season to report.

Assiniboia.

J. K. Strachan, who recently resigned the position of secretary-treasurer of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, has been selected as manager of the Northwest Territories exhibition, which is to be inaugurated this year at Regina. He is now at work examining the plans for the buildings and making suggestions as to improvements, based upon his experience as manager of the Winnipeg fair. A more capable man than Mr. Strachan could not have been found in this country.

Northwest Ontario.

James Campbell is building a bakery at Schrieber, and preparing for business.

Joseph P. Gubbins has finished a good two story frame house including a complete butcher shop at Schrieber.

Freight Rates and Traffic Matters.

The Chicago Trade Bulletin of Jan. 28th says: The situation in the east bound freight rates was far from being settled the past week. In fact it was demoralized. A few of the roads claimed to be maintaining rates, but the impression prevailed that there were at least five lines making reductions from the regular tariff of 5 to 7½c on flour, grain and provisions. This made the rate on flour and grain 17½ to 20c and on provisions 22½ to 25c, to New York. The unsettled condition of rail rates affected the making of satisfactory figures through to foreign countries. The rates to Liverpool ranged at 28 to 28.44c per 100 lbs on flour, 18 to 19c per bu for grain and 35 to 39.05 per 100 lbs on provisions. Rates to Antwerp were about 1c over Liverpool. Less demand existed for vessels to load and store grain for spring shipment, and the few charters made were at lower rates, 2½c for wheat, 2½c for corn and 1½c for oats to Buffalo.

On Friday and Saturday, January 25 and 26, says an exchange, according to current report, the seaboard rate on grain from Chicago was cut to 12½ cents, and the prediction was freely expressed that after the rush of business at that figure had subsided the rate would be further cut to 10 cents flat.

That would be a better rate to the seaboard than Chicago has been in the habit of getting during the season of lake navigation, and the hopeful Chicagoan has been wondering if it will not come to pass: that electricity or some other cheap motive force will not shortly reduce all freight to that level.

Grain and Milling Matters.

The municipality of Montcalm offers a bonus of \$5,000 for the establishment of a flour mill at St. Jean Baptiste, Man. This place is located in the Red River Valley line of the Northern Pacific, about 50 miles south of Winnipeg. Anyone considering the matter can obtain further information by writing to Jos. Baril, St. Jean Baptiste, Man.

"If it were not for a duty of seventy-five cents per barrel on your flour coming into Canada," writes a wholesale grocer in Woodstock, New Brunswick, to the Northwestern Miller of Minneapolis. "We do not think the Minneapolis mills would have any trouble in securing all the trade of the maritime provinces as customers, for freight rates are much cheaper from Minneapolis than from the Canadian Northwest. Why don't the United States and Canada send more business men and less lawyers to congress and parliament? I can buy no flour from you at present, but hope the day is not far off when tariff walls between the United States and Canada will be obliterated." To which the Miller adds: "We join heartily in this wish, but, as long as both countries continue to entrust the adjustment of business affairs to cheap politicians, instead of men of business, we fear the present conditions will continue to prevail. Canada has a duty of seventy-five cents per barrel on all flour coming across her borders, and yet the Canadian millers do not seem to be any happier, richer or more flourishing than those of the United States. Quite recently, the Canadian Miller, the only journal for millers published in the Dominion, a monthly at that, and costing the small sum of one dollar per annum, went out of business for lack of appreciation and support, which does not indicate a very thriving condition of things in the Canadian milling trade."

Members of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange recently had an interview with the local officials of the Canadian Pacific railway regarding a reduction in the freight tariff for carrying seed grain between any points in the country and it was agreed that grain would be so carried at half the scheduled rate. Arrangements are also being made to procure samples of good seed wheat which will be placed in the hands of station agents whose instructions are to lend assistance to the farmers. Only grain equal to samples in the hands of the agents will be carried at the reduced rate, the object being to encourage the procuring of choice qualities of seed grain. These concessions on the part of the railroad company will prove of much benefit to the agriculturists.

The Farmer's Elevator question at Neepawa, Man. says the News, has been at last disposed of and those who invested money in it may now console themselves with the thought that there will be no more calls made on their stock. The entire concern has been bought out by John Crawford for \$14,000, a sum equal to about the secured claims against it. The shareholders lose all the money they had in it besides the money a number of them had lent from time to time to carry the enterprise along.

By the decisive vote of 239 to 31 the United States House of Representatives passed the bill repealing the differential duty of one-tenth of a cent a pound imposed in the tariff on sugars imported from countries paying an export bounty on that article.

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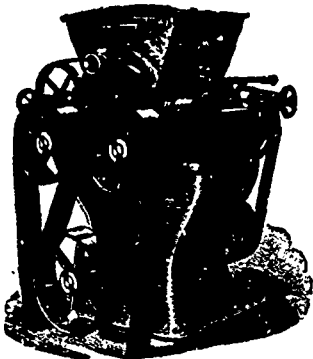
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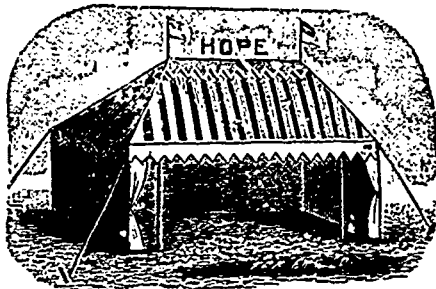
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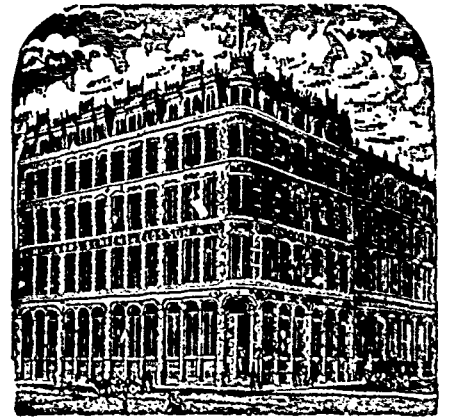
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Our Travellers are now showing
a full range of imported and
Domestic Samples. Extra value
in Dress Goods, Paau De Solo,
Gloves, Hosiery and Linens. 6 6

Canadian Goods . . .

See our samples of Grey and White Cottons
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Linen, etc. Full set of Samples with C. J.
REDMOND, Room 18, McIntyre Block,
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Woollens, Tailor's, Trimmings,
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AND GENERAL DRY GOODS.
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REPRESENTED BY F. C. S. WILMORE.

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CRABAPPLE SOAPS, ETC.,
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Finest Goods in the market. Try a small line.

Lyman, Knox & Co
MONTREAL & TORONTO.

Make Good Butter.

William Keyes, general merchant, of Mulway, Man., has sent his customers the following printed advice on the subject of butter:

"The butter question demands more than a mere passing mention or notice. The quantity is large. A few cents a pound more, which is readily obtained for a really good quality, is a large consideration on the thousands of pounds I am handling, made by the people of this district. I would sooner pay the highest price the market may warrant at any time for good sweet butter, than the minimum or lower price for a poor grade. Low grade inferior butter I do not want at any price. I aim to build up a reputation for handling only a high and choice grade of butter, such as the best trade demands and is willing to pay for. This desirable end cannot be obtained or secured without a little trouble and a determined and persistent effort on the part of butter makers to provide proper facilities—good, sweet, cool, well ventilated and conveniently arranged and properly furnished buildings for milk and the manufacture of butter. Don't let us deceive ourselves by thinking that good butter can be made in a cellar along with vegetables, or in an impure, poorly ventilated and overheated apartment of any kind. A suitable building, the most scrupulous cleanliness in all vessels and utensils used, and a proper knowledge of the nature, properties and management of milk and the manufacture of butter, can scarcely fail of success when properly used. There are many good butter makers here; let all aim to improve and excel. Nothing short of the best results should satisfy any one. Every pound shipped, either for provincial or foreign consumption, comes in competition with creamery and other high grades. Each successive season will find the distinction more marked, and no matter how unwilling or unpleasant the task may be, the merchant will be forced to grade his customers' butter and pay according to quality. It is a right and privilege of every customer to expect and demand good value in every article purchased. Only thoughtless or dishonest people will expect that good value without giving a due equivalent in return.

Having an excellent stone, cold storage buildings, I am in a position to handle butter to the best advantage possible."

Depressed Butter Market.

During 1891 Canada's exports of butter to Great Britain fell away to practically nothing, and it looks as if our butter makers were taking the wrong course with the British butter consumer.

The day has gone by when held butter readily finds consumption: and this is not only the case in England, but all over the World.

Eight or ten years ago there were few or no creameries in operation; and we put up with butter on our tables that would be consigned to the cooking department now. In fact, the tendency more and more is for fresh butter, and if our farmers want to get into the English market it is fresh butter and nothing else that they must send across the water.

The reason is obvious. In the old days the only competitor of Canadian butter was Irish, but now it has to meet the competition of Finnish, Danish, and other continental dairies, whose output is landed fresh, or nearly so, at the great centres of consumption in England. Being so landed, this butter gets the preference, and will always do so, while our Canadian producers hold on to their stocks with the foolish idea of obtaining a higher price.

It is quite true that the season before last speculators bought up the June creamery in Canada and made money out of the transaction, but, even allowing that they did, is such a method calculated to educate the British consumer into a taste for fine Canadian creamery? Decidedly not; and this year the speculators are reaping a bitter experience.

They bid fancy prices during the summer, encouraged the farmers and factorymen to hold, and the result is that the cold storage establishments in Canada are loaded up with a stock of butter that cannot find a buyer.

This butter, which comprises the make of the summer months, was stored in the expectation of higher prices from abroad. This expectation has not been realized. For there has been no demand at all from Great Britain, and prices have steadily sagged off, until they are now from 1 to 1½c per lb below the original cost price of the butter.

This is the result of holding butter, and not selling it at market prices; and in view of it, it is difficult to understand on what basis Professor Robertson is agitating for the Government to provide means for the farmers to store and carry their butter.

If they had done so this year, for instance, instead of the middleman being the sufferer, it would have been the farmer. Perhaps the professor's advice would not have been so palatable then.

There is no doubt that the professor has done a great deal in instructing our farming class how to make good cheese and butter; but, so far, his advice regarding methods of sale, and his own experiments in that connection, have not been shining successes.

No, if our export butter trade is to assume the old proportions that it had in the early eighties when prices were profitable and the shipments large, we will have to devise some method of getting our butter into the English market as fresh as possible, sell it for what it will fetch, and trust that after the Britishers have found that we can give them fresh butter, their taste for it will increase so that it will become as remunerative as cheese.

With regard to the large stock held in Canada, at present the outlook for it is very poor indeed. The local demand is all for fresh made stock, and there appears to be just sufficient winter dairying going on to supply this want. As a result, there is no outlet at all for the held stock, and it looks as if we were going to have a repetition of the spring of 1890 when creamery butter that cost all the way from 18 to 19c went begging at 8 to 12c per lb.

This will mean some heavy losses and may lead to annoying occurrences in other ways.—Toronto Grocer.

The "Thistle" Milking Machine.

Several correspondents have written to us for more particulars of the new milking machine since the first notice of it appeared in our issue of the 3rd ult., we have made further inquiries, and are informed that the machine has been invented and worked out by Dr. Shields of Glasgow, and Mr. William Elliott, of Lanark, and that it is thoroughly successful and practical in every way. It milks the cattle quickly dry and without injury to the teat. It is estimated that a man and two boys, say fourteen to sixteen years of age, will easily milk from 100 to 120 cows an hour with it. The power required is about two horse. The machine is very simple, and with ordinary care should last twenty years. All the parts coming in contact with the milk are very easily cleaned: in fact, they are just thrown into a big bath of cold water and rinsed and placed in clear water again.

A company is being formed to take over the patents and manufacture the machines and place them on the market, and it is expected they will be ready for the spring trade. We understand that orders from people who have already seen the machine at work have already been received for between 200 and 300 machines, to be fitted as soon as possible.

We hope, in the course of a few weeks, to have an opportunity of personally inspecting this machine at work.—Farmers' Gazette, Dublin, Ireland.

Uncertainty of Cut Nails.

The cut nail problem, so far as HARDWARE'S Montreal representative can learn, is still in a more or less uncertain state.

Since our last issue the representative of the single large concern in the Maritime Provinces has had conference with the makers in Montreal and representatives of those in the west.

The conference appears to have been quite harmonious, but at the present date of writing no definite decision has been arrived at.

The basis of the proposition made, was that if the western makers would promise to keep out of the lower province market, the St. John firm would not attempt to cut under their list price of \$2.10 up here.

This is substantially the proposition that was made in the preceding instance that did not hold good.

It worked all right for a while, and then a Montreal concern that generally is the first to try and get outside an arrangement, in its anxiety for orders, adopted the novel method of making a wager of \$25 or \$50, as the case might be, with prospective customers, etc., and, naturally, the latter took the precaution of winning, and the travellers for the concern who bet got the order.

In the meantime the list rate in Quebec, Ontario, and the west is \$2.10, but it is understood that one Montreal jobber is realizing on a quantity of nails at \$1.85 that he bought very low previous to the agreement.

It is understood, however, that steps are being taken to bring him to time, though how this is to be done the parties who are taking the steps do not say.

A Promise on Leads.

After a fight extending over eight months the lead grinders have decided that they have had enough of it, and at a meeting held in Montreal last Thursday decided to advance the price of leads 25c all round, as will be seen by our Montreal market report.

It must be understood, however, that the new arrangement is not in the nature of a combine. It is not, for only one of the manufacturing concerns represented was willing to bind itself under penalties to observe a uniform price.

The new basis is simply a verbal promise of the chief executive officers of the different lead grinding concerns that they will sell at a uniform price.

Now the proverb about promises, if it holds at all, clinches with double force in trade matters, where the temptation is often to slip over.

For this reason the trade, in Montreal at least, is very skeptical of the new arrangement holding.

It is admitted that prices have been cut almost below cost, but still the trade think that it will be difficult to abolish cutting under an arrangement such as that just consummated.

The agreement has not been subscribed to by all the grinders.

Bringing Back Wheat.

The question of re-importing Manitoba wheat held in store at Buffalo, has stirred up a good deal of discussion down East. The Toronto correspondent of the Northwestern Miller writes as follows on this subject.

The question of the re-importation of Manitoba wheat from Buffalo into Ontario is giving rise to a large amount of discussion in grain and milling circles. The major part of this grain has gone through the hands of New York grain men, and was primarily intended for export. Certain conditions, however, combined to raise the price of Manitoba wheat in Canada, so that there was more money to be made in getting this grain back into the Queen's domains on this side of the Atlantic than in sending it abroad. Just here an interesting tariff query was raised: Could this grain be re-imported without paying duty? Clause 11 of the customs act deals with the matter, and reads as follows: "Any goods or packages, being the growth, product or manufacture of Canada, and having been exported therefrom and intended to be returned may be admitted free of duty on being reimported into Canada; provided such goods or packages were entered for exportation and branded or marked by a collector or proper officer of customs, and are fully identified by the collector or proper officer at the port or place where they are so reimported; and provided, further, that the property in such goods or packages has continued in the person by whom they were exported, and that such reimportation takes place within one year of the expiration thereof." There is no Canadian customs officer at Buffalo, so that it would not seem that the law could be interpreted as to meet the desires of those who wish to bring this grain into Canada again. But, further, the existing laws prove a barrier to this step being taken. Most of the grain in question was shipped from Port Arthur or Fort William to Buffalo in American bottoms. If it were permitted to be reimported into Canada, it would be equivalent to a recognition of the rights of the United States vessels to carry Canadian produce from one Canadian port to another. Moreover, the customs order-in-council prescribing the routes by which domestic produce may be carried from one Canadian port to another through United States territories, also stands in the way, the Buffalo route never having been designated as one by which this class of Canadian produce could be allowed to enter the Dominion. Opinion among grain men and millers divides on the question, according to whether they are in want of Manitoba grain, or have a good supply of it on hand. Men who are short are going to find themselves in an awkward position if relief can not be secured in this direction. On the other hand, those who had taken a long view of the situation, and have good stocks on hand and are not worrying themselves. Others, again, claim that they shipped to Buffalo with a distinct understanding that, if wanted in Ontario, they could bring back the grain, free of duty. A. Cavanagh, of Cavanagh & Spink, grain merchants, has voiced this view of the question in the following words: "We have about 71,000 bus. grain in Buffalo in bond, and before we shipped it from Fort William, on N. v. 19 last we notified the government that we could get no Canadian vessels to carry it. We have a letter from the Canadian customs collector at Fort Erie, stating that it made no difference whether it was shipped in American or Canadian vessels, so long as it did not change ownership and was kept in bond in the United States. We

shipped to Buffalo in preference to a Canadian port, for the reason that there we would have the advantage of both American and Canadian markets. If we had sent it to Owen Sound, we would have been compelled to sell to Ontario millers, but by sending it to Buffalo we had our choice, to sell either to New York or Toronto. Over 16,000 bus. of this wheat has already passed the Canadian customs. The position is just this: part of this wheat was sent to Buffalo, to be sold to Canadian millers for consumption in Canada.

This wheat is in bond at Buffalo, and has not changed ownership. Besides this kind of wheat, of which there is probably 200,000 bus., there is also at Buffalo a large quantity of wheat that was originally sold to parties at New York and paid for by them. I understand that some of this had been resold to Canadians. There is a general feeling here that the wheat that was sent to Buffalo originally for reimportation into Canada and has not changed ownership should be allowed to come back free of duty, while that which has since been sold to Americans, and then re-sold to Canadians, should be compelled to pay the duty. The whole trouble arose in this way: a few big millers, who held very large stocks of Manitoba wheat at the lowest prices, at the close of navigation, bought up all this grain in sight, at Midland Collingwood, Owen Sound and Point Edward. In this way they took off the market all the supplies that the smaller millers had to draw from for their winter's grinding, and which they had depended upon. In other years, the smaller millers have bought from one to five cars at a time, as they required the wheat, but now they find that they can't buy at all, unless they buy all-rail wheat from Manitoba, at an advance of 20 cents on the price of October last. As soon as the big miller's, last fall, secured all the wheat at Owen Sound, Collingwood, Midland and Point Edward, they immediately sent the price up in Manitoba, and this gave them a corner. Now about this wheat at Buffalo. There are 200,000 bushels that I say should be allowed into Canada free of duty. It is Canadian wheat, owned by Canadians, and was never owned by anybody else. It was taken to Buffalo last fall by American vessels simply because Canadian vessels could not be secured. It was placed in bond and could not get mixed. Canadian millers are demanding this wheat, part of which has already crossed the border free of duty. All the wheat that has changed ownership since it arrived in the United States, is properly barred out under the Canadian customs act, and the Government would be violating the law in allowing it back into Canada, but this is no reason why the wheat which is held there in bond, owned by Canadians, and held at Buffalo simply for storage purposes, should not come back." I interviewed C. B. Watts, secretary of the Dominion Millers' Association. He said: "The Association could take but one position on the matter, and that was to stand by the law. The law is plain on the question, and the customs authorities at Ottawa have stated that it is such that the wheat in question can not be brought back, under any conditions, without payment of duty. The Dominion Millers' Association has, all along, insisted on the enforcement of customs and railway laws. In the fight against underbilling this has been its position. Certain members of the Association were found guilty of this practice, but the Association said, let the law be enforced. This is its attitude on the discrimination in freight rates between wheat and flour. When it has believed a law unjust, it has agitated for an amendment. But it has never given any encouragement, nor will it, to the violation of law." I would not like to say that anything of the kind would occur were the government to permit certain parts of the wheat at Buffalo to come into Canada free of

duty, but, as a prominent miller has remarked, it would be an easy matter, another season, for such a combination to be formed, between speculators in Manitoba and New York, as to constitute a corner in Manitoba wheat that would work seriously against the interests of the milling business and the best interests of the country as a whole. Further, it has been suggested, that were the disposition to play sharp, it would be quite possible, another season, for Duluth wheat to be sent into Canada from Buffalo as Manitoba grain, and be brought into competition with the home-grown grain.

Australian Union

A conference of the Australasian promoters, to discuss the subject of federation, will be held at Hobart Town, Tasmania, on January 28.

An immense and exceedingly enthusiastic meeting was held in the town hall, Melbourne on January 23, in support of Australian federation. Sir J. Madden, crown prosecutor of Victoria, presided. R. H. Reid, premier of New South Wales, advocated the abolition of the hostile tariffs and strongly supported federation. "It would be better," he said, "to accomplish federation now, at our leisure, than to be compelled to do so in our haste in the future. New South Wales will support only a clear definite scheme." Speeches in support of Mr. Reid's plan were also made by Premier Turner and Mr. Paterson, of Victoria, and Premier Kingston, of South Australia.

Another Drop in Wire.

When the new price on barb wire, plain twist wire and staples went into force on the 4th inst., no one probably dreamed that another change would be ordered by the manufacturers inside of ten days, yet such has actually happened.

The meeting which decided upon the change was held on Tuesday last, and the new figures went into effect the following day.

Barb wire, plain twist and staples are now down to \$2.87½ per 100 lbs, delivered in 500 lb. quantities. Discount is as before at 60 days or 2 per cent. off 90 days.

The meeting in question was held in Toronto, but the only members present were Mr. Cyrus A. Birge, of the Canada Screw Co., Hamilton, and Mr. McCormick, of the Dominion Wire Co., Montreal. The association has yet to deal with plain wire, and the two members in question have gone to Montreal to confer with the manufacturers there in the matter.

The immediate cause of this last reduction in price is a determination on the part of the Canadian manufacturers to meet competition from the United States.

The decline in the price of wire during the last year or two has been remarkable. At one time barb wire was 8c. per lb. Five years ago at this time barb wire was quoted at 5½ to 6c. per lb.; plain twist at 4½ to 5c., and staples at 5 to 5½c. In 1891 barb was 5 to 5½c., plain twist 5c., staples, 5 to 5½c. A year later barb and plain twist were quoted equal at 4½ to 5c. per lb., and staples had got down to 4½ to 4¾c. In 1893 4½ to 4¾ represented the price of the two wires, while staples were 1c. lower than in 1892. Last January at this date barb wire was quoted at 4 to 4½c. per lb., and plain twist at 3½ to 4c. and staples 3½ to 4c. Now, as already noted, \$2.87½ per 100 lbs. represents the price all round.

Whatever the profits of the manufacturers might have been in the palmy days, it is generally conceded that it will keep them hustling to make money at the figures now obtaining.—Toronto Hardware Merchant.

James Hall & Co.

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Moccasins,
Arctic Socks, &c.**

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Customers may have sorting orders in any of our lines filled promptly from stock at our
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AUSTIN & ROBERTSON,

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Dealers in all Classes of

Writings and Printings,

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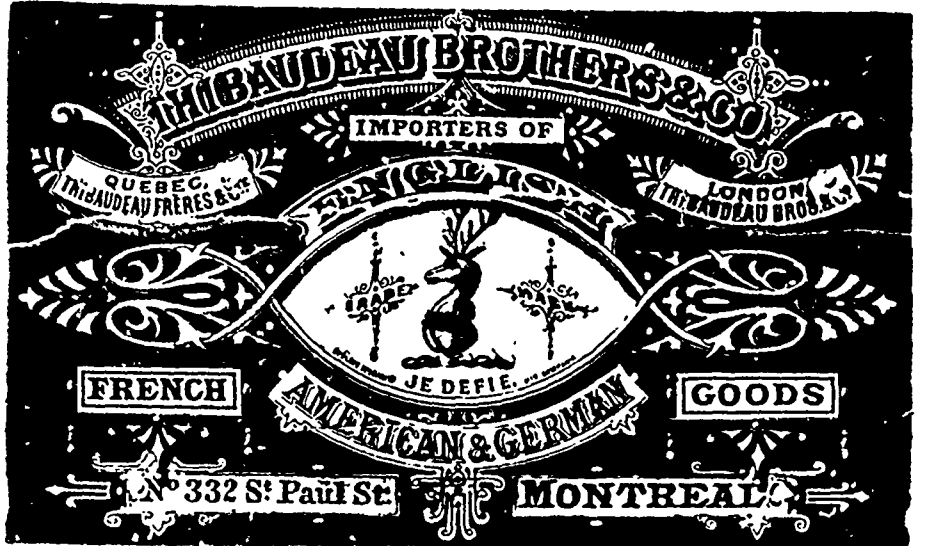
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BRAND.
MONTREAL
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THE J. C. McLAREN BELTING CO.

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at the figures quoted. By using only the Canadian Anthracite you will Encourage Home Industry and Buy the Cheapest and Best Coal. Order at once from

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

Interesting Bank Suit.

Justice Killam delivered judgment at Winnipeg on Friday in the case of the Banque d'Hochelega v. Merchants bank—Action of replevin. The plaintiffs and defendants both held warehouse receipts on a quantity of bacon given to them by Walter Allen, who carried on business here as pork-packer. In June last the plaintiffs asked Allen to point out to them the bacon covered by their receipt and he put aside 10,000 pounds in a separate lot as being theirs. A few days after the defendants took away all the bacon in the warehouse. As a matter of fact none of the bacon in the warehouse at the time of the seizure was the identical bacon that was in the warehouse when the warehouse receipts were given to the two banks, as there had, in the meantime, been sales and purchases. The question was whether that setting apart of the bacon by Allen was a sufficient delivery to the plaintiffs to entitle them to a verdict as against the defendants. His Lordship entered a verdict for the defendants, the Merchants' bank. The claim of the Merchants' bank was the earlier and Allen having no right to transfer away the property of that bank, its claim must prevail, unless in some way that bank is prevented from setting up its claim as against the latter transferee. The plaintiff bank was certainly a transferee for value in good faith and without notice of the claim of the other bank. The Merchants' bank was entitled to the then existing goods as against Allen, on March 27. The new security then given must not be taken as substituted for the other so as to give the bank title under that alone. His Lordship held, though with some hesitation, that the old securities did not require registration to preserve the bank's title as against other transferees of Allan. The Merchants' bank gave no consent to and had no notice of his subsequent sales and substitutions, and was entitled to set up as against him and his transferees. The same claim to be substituted as to the original goods, and therefore the title of the Merchants' bank must prevail against the plaintiff's claim.

French vs Turkish Prunes.

The usual difference of over 1c between the price of Turkish and French prunes that has ruled recently is causing some comment in Montreal this week.

Last week lots of Bosnia prunes sold at 1c advance, there being turnovers at 5c., whereas French prunes were inclined to be easy in feeling.

This difference is hard to understand in view of some facts which come under the notice of THE GROCER during the week.

These facts tended to show unmistakably that in very many instances the French fruit was far better value at the money than Bosnia stock.

Some of the lots of the latter, though in appearance they were much finer than the French article, were not by any means pleasant to the olfactory organ. After an application of hot water also the appearance of the latter was far the best.

The fact remains, however, that the Bosnia fruit secured the advance, and most people attribute the circumstance to their being larger fruit than the French, though the latter when cooked are quite as palatable, if not more so, than the former.

When the new French treaty comes into force, however, it may mean a change in the conditions of the prune trade, as the larger and choicer descriptions of French prunes can then be laid down cheaper than lower grades of their Turkish competitors.—Toronto Grocer.

Hudson's Bay Company,

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

GUARANTEED STRICTLY PURE.

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

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THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

WINNIPEG, Saturday, Feb. 2.

There has not been much change in business. The weather has been very severe all the week, making decidedly the coldest week of the season so far and probably of the year. The severe weather has kept people at home in the country, and made it a dull week in grain and farmers business generally. Manitoba wheat, which has been running "a little show of its own," so to speak, since the close of navigation last fall, is feeling the depression in outside wheat markets. An important proposal has been made to the Canadian Pacific railway company, by the Lake of the Woods lumbermen, with a view to securing a freight rate on lumber which will enable the Lake of the Woods mills to ship lumber eastward to a Lake Superior port, whence it can be distributed cheaply by water to the great consuming markets of Chicago and other cities. If a rate can be given by the railway to enable the Lake of the Woods lumbermen to enter this trade of shipping eastward, it will mean an active season for them. The capacity of the mills is vastly greater than is necessary to supply Manitoba, and if they are obliged to depend on this trade, as in the past, the outlook is for a very dull season in lumbering, as large stocks of lumber have been carried over for the past two years. Next week the dry goods, clothing and boot and shoe houses, etc., will begin shipping out spring goods to the retail trade:

Regarding the general situation Bradstreets says this week: Among twenty staple products, four have remained steady in price—wool, lumber, hides, and leather—although in western centres some grades of the last named have been held at an advance and at London sales wool sold up slightly. More important decreases were on live cattle and hogs, the latter 10c per hundred weight; wheat, corn, and oats and pork, about \$1 per barrel after the bulls had tired of holding up quotations, and lard and cotton. The greatest encouragement as to advances in prices is found among the iron and steel industries. Not only have Bessemer pig iron and steel billets advanced fully 15 cents per ton each, but the demand for shaped iron by car by wagon and implement makers calls for attention; that for nails and for barbed wire being pronounced advancing prices 5 cents on each. Low temperature west has put up prices of eggs and potatoes and quotations for coffee and sugar are higher.

Winnipeg Markets.

WINNIPEG, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 2.

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

GROCERIES.—It is reported that sugars have been sold by Eastern Canada refiners at 3c under quotations of last week, namely 33c for standard granulated and 34c for second quality. This price, however, was only understood to have been given in special cases for some round lots, and the general quotation has remained the same as reported a week ago, namely, 24c for standard and 23c for second quality. Yellows have been quoted at 2 1/2 to 3 1/2c as to quality at the refineries. Molasses is strong, particularly for Barbadoes, on account of reported light crops in the West Indies. Domestic barrel salt is firm on account of an expected advance of 5c to 10c

per barrel as a result of the attempt of the manufacturers to get an agreement as to prices. A report from Toronto dated Wednesday says:

"Sultana raisins were advanced 4c here to-day. This has been caused by the continued rise in Smyrna. Prices now quoted range from 6 1/2 to 7 1/2c. While there is no immediate prospect of a rise locally in currents the situation is growing stronger, and indications point to present prices being at low point for this season. Russia continues to buy largely in Patras, the stock purchased being used in wine making. It is reported that there will be a demand for most of the surplus stock held in Greece. Canadian canners are trying to get more money for corn and tomatoes. A shortage in corn is talked of."

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

FLUID BEEF, ETC.—Following are prices of the goods put up by the Johnston Fluid Beef Company of Montreal:—Johnstons Fluid Beef—No. 1, 2-oz. tins, per dozen, \$2.70; No. 2 4oz., \$1.50; No. 3, 8oz., \$7.88; No. 4, 1 lb., \$12.88; No. 5, 2 lb., \$24.80. Staminol—2oz. bottles, per dozen, \$2.55; do, 4oz., \$5.10; do, 8 oz., \$7.65; do, 16oz., \$12.75. Fluid Beef Cordial—20oz. bottles, \$10. Milk Granules—In cases of 4 dozen, \$5.10. Milk Granules with Cereals—In cases of 4 dozen, \$4.25.

CANNED MEATS:—

Corned Beef	.... 2 lb tins, per case of 1 Dozen	\$2 65
Roast Beef	..... 2 " " " 1 " "	2 75
Brawn	..... 2 " " " 1 " "	2 65
Pigs Feet	.... 2 " " " 1 " "	2 25
Lunch Tongue	.... 2 " " " 1 " "	7 65
Ox Tongue	.... 1 " " " 1 " "	7 80
Chipped Dried Beef	1 " " " 2 " "	6 70
Compressed Ham	1 " " " 2 " "	6 25
		4 60

GREEN FRUITS.—Prices are as follows: Florida oranges \$5.00 to \$6.00 per box; Mexican oranges \$5 to \$6.00 per box as to sizes; Japanese oranges, \$1.25 per box of about six dozen; Messina lemons, \$5 to 5.50 per box; apples, \$2 to \$5 per barrel as to quality and condition; California winter pears, \$2.50 to \$3.00 per box; bananas, when obtainable \$3 to \$4.50 per bunch; Malaga grapes, \$11.50 per large keg; cranberries, \$13 per barrel for fancy Jerseys; Spanish onions, \$1.25 per crate of 50 lbs. New layer figs, 15 to 18c per pound as to quality and size of boxes. Sweet potatoes \$5.50 per barrel. White comb honey, 22c lb; new dates, 7 to 8c. lb.

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

DRY GOODS.—Jobbers have been busy receiving goods, both of imported and domestic lines. Very little shipping out to retailers has been done up to the present, but next week considerable goods will go out, as it is customary to begin shipping after February 1st.

COAL.—Prices delivered to consumers in Winnipeg are as follows: Imported anthracite, \$9 per ton for egg, stove and nut sizes; western anthracite, \$8.50 per ton for stove and furnace size; Lethbridge bituminous, \$7.50 per ton; Souris lignite, \$1.25 delivered or \$3.75 on cars here, and \$1.50 to 1.75 on cars at the mines.

CORD WOOD.—Tamarac wood is being sold lower than ever before. It is offering on the cars at point of shipment at \$1.50 per cord, equal to 3 1/2 to \$3.50 in Winnipeg. We quote: Tamarac, \$3.00 to \$3.50 per cord on track here in car lots as to quality. Oak about \$3.60 to 3.75, mixed pine, spruce, etc., can be had at \$2.75 to 3.25. Poplar has sold at from \$2.20 to 2.40 on track as to quality. Birch \$1 to 1.25. Ash \$3.50.

DRUGS.—Following prices are for small parcels and will be shaded considerably for full package orders: Alum, per pound, 3 1/2 to 4 1/2c; alcohol, \$1.75; bleaching powder, per pound; 6 to 8c; blue vitrol, 5 to 8c; borax, 11 to 13c, bromide potash, 55 to 75c; camphor, 75 to 85c; camphor, ounces, 80 to 90c; carbolic acid, 40 to 65c; castor oil, 11 to 15c; chlorate potash, 28 to 35c; citric acid, 55 to 65c; coppers, 3 1/2 to 4c; cocaine, per oz., \$7.50 to \$8.00; cream tartar, per pound, 28 to 35c; cloves, 20 to 25c; epsom salts, 3 1/2 to 4c; extract logwood, bulk, 14 to 18c; do., boxes, 18 to 20c; German quinine, 30 to 40c; glycorine, per pound, 20 to 25c; ginger, Jamaica, 25 to 40c; do., African, 20 to 25c; Howard's quinine, per ounce, 35 to 45c; iodine, \$5.50 to \$6.00; insect powder, 85 to 40c; morphin aul., \$1.90 to 2.25. Opium, \$1.50 to 5.00; oil, olive, \$1.25 to 1.40; oil, U.S. salad, \$1.25 to 1.40; oil, lemon, super, \$2.25 to 2.75; oil, peppermint, \$1.00 to 1.50; oxalics acid, 18 to 16c; potass iodide, \$1.25 to 1.50; saltpetre, 10 to 12c; sal rochelle, 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 pounds, \$3. 5 to \$1.25; sal soda, \$2.00 to \$3; tartaric acid, per lb, 45 to 55c.

HARDWARE AND METALS.

HARDWARE, PAINTS, ETC.—Turpentine is becoming interesting again, by the strength it is showing in primary markets. Here there is no change, as very little business is doing, but in outside markets prices have advanced 1 to 2c per gallon, in sympathy with a like advance at Savannah. The white lead grinders appear to be getting tired of their long contest in cutting prices, and as noted last week, have been endeavoring to come to terms among themselves to establish a uniform price for leads. It is now reported from Montreal that the grinders have come to an agreement to advance prices 2 1/2c and sell at a uniform rate. Some appear to be skeptical as to the carrying out of the agreement. The further reduction in the price of barbed wire in Ontario is something of a surprise as it is only a few days since prices were reduced. The price has now been reduced to \$2.78 1/2 per 100 pounds, and the goods will be delivered in 500 pound quantities, at this price, at Ontario points free of freight. Linsed oil is firm. The local oil mill is not doing anything and will not be operated this season. The bulk of the stock of flax seed bought last fall and this winter has been sold, as owing to the peculiar condition of the market, the Winnipeg mill could not crush to export at a profit, and the mill has a sufficient supply on hand for the local trade.

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

TIN PLATES.—Charcoal plates, I. C., 10 by 14, 12 by 12 and 14 by 20, per box, \$1.75 to \$5; I. X., same sizes, per box, \$6 to \$6.25; I. C., charcoal, 20 by 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.—Bar iron, per 100 lbs., base price, \$2.75 to \$2.85; band iron, per 100 lbs., \$3.25 to \$3.50; Swedish iron, per 100 lbs., \$5.25 to 6; sleigh shoe steel, \$3.25 to 3.50; best cast tool steel, per lb, 12 to 13c; Russian sheet, per lb, 12 to 13c.

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

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

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

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

CHAIN.—Best proof coil, 8-16 inch, per lb., 7 to 7½c; ¼ inch, per lb., 6½ to 6¾c; 5-16 inch, per lb., 6 to 6½c; ¾ inch, per lb., 5½ to 6c; 7-16 inch, per lb., 5½ to 5¾c; ½ inch, per lb., 5½ to 5¾c.

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

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 cartridge, Dominion, 30 per cent.; shot shells, 12 gauge, \$6 to 7.50; shot, Canadian, soft, 5½c; shot, Canadian, chilled, 6½c.

AXES—Per box, \$6.50 to 15.50.

WIRE.—Galvanized barb wire, plain twist ed wire and staples, \$3.50 per 100 lbs.

ROPE.—Sisal, per lb., 8 to 8½c base; manilla, per lb., 11 to 11½c base; cotton, ¼ to ½ inch and larger, 16c lb.

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

HORSE NAILS.—Pointed and finished, oval heads. List prices as follows: No. 5, \$7.50 box; No. 6, \$6.75 box; No. 7, \$6 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, \$1.50 to \$4.75; snow pattern horse shoes, \$1.75 to \$5.

PAINTS, OILS, ETC.

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

PREPARED PAINTS.—Pure liquid colors, per gallon, \$1.25 to \$1.35.

DRY COLORS.—White lead, per lb., 8c; red lead, 5½c; yellow ocre, 2½c; golden ocre, 5c; Venetian, red, French, 3½c; Venetian, red, English, 3½c; English purple oxides, 4½c; American oxides, per lb., 3 to 4c. These prices for dry colors are for broken lots. ¾c per lb. less when full kegs or barrels are taken. American vermilion, kegs, 15c, English vermilion, in 30-lb. bags, 90c per lb.; less than bags, per lb., \$1.

VARNISHES.—No. 1 furniture, per gal., \$1; extra furniture, \$1.95; pale oak, \$1.50; elastic oak, \$1.75; No. 1 carriage, \$2; hard oil finish, \$2; brown Japan, \$1; goldsize Japan, \$1.50; No. 1, orange shellac, \$2; pure orange shellac, \$2.50. These prices are for less than barrels, and would be shaded for full barrel lots.

SUNDRIES—Glue, S.S., in sheets, per lb., 12½ to 15c; glue, white, for kalsomining, 17 to 18c. Stove gasoline, per case, \$3.50; benzine, per case, \$3.50; benzene and gasoline, per gallon, 50c. Axle grease, Imperial per case, \$2.50, Fraser's axle grease, per case, \$3.50; diamond, do, \$2.25 per case. Coal tar, per barrel, \$3; Portland cement, per barrel, \$1.25; plaster, per barrel, \$3.00; plasterer's hair, \$1.10 per bale; putty, in barrels, per lb., 9c; less than barrels,

8½c; whitening, barrels, per 100 lbs., \$1.25 to 1.35; resin, in barrels, 3 to 5c lb. as to quality; pine tar, per barrel, \$7; do., pint tins, \$1.25 per dozen.

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

LINSEED OIL.—Rz.w, per gal., 65c; boiled, per gal., 68c in barrels.

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

OILS.—Range about as follows: Black oils, 25 to 30c per gallon; clear machine oils, 30 to 40c; cylinder oil, 5 to 7c, as to quality; castor oil, 10c per lb.; lard oil, 70c per gal.; tanner's or harness oil, 65c; neatsfoot oil, \$1.25; steam refined seal oil, 85c; pure winter bleached sperm oil, \$2 per gallon.

REFINED PETROLEUM.—Quotations in Winnipeg, delivered from tanks, are as follows: Silver star, 16c; crescent, 20c; oleophene, 22c. In barrels for shipment to country points, add 2½c per gallon for silver star and 1½c per gallon for other grades to above prices. United States oils in barrels are quoted at 28c for eocene and 24c for sunlight.

LUMBER.—Some interest has been stirred up in lumbering circles by the proposal to ship lumber by water from our lake Superior ports to Chicago. A large trade is done at Western United States lake Superior ports, in shipping lumber to Chicago and other large consuming markets, and as lumber is now free going into the United States, there seems to be no good reason why a large export business could not be worked up from Canadian lake Superior ports. At any rate Chicago lumber firms have been looking this way to secure supplies, and interested parties, representing Chicago firms have been here lately to see what could be done toward working up this trade. It is proposed to ship lumber from as far west as the lake of the Woods mills to lake Superior, and thence east by water. The development of this trade of course depends on freight rates. The lake of the Woods lumbermen have interviewed the Canadian Pacific railway people with a view to getting a rate which will enable them to ship their lumber to Lake Superior, and they expect an answer very soon. If the railway company can give the desired rate, the lake of the Woods men expect to make large shipments this year eastward. This is an entirely new feature in our lumber trade. Heretofore the lake of the Woods mills have depended entirely on the Manitoba trade, which is only sufficient to employ a small portion of the total capacity of the mills of the lake. The mills now have large stocks of lumber on hand, and they will make a very light cut this year, unless this proposal to ship lumber eastward for distribution via the lakes is found practical. If the Canadian Pacific railway can give a rate low enough, it therefore means an active season for the mills. One reason why it is desirable to make a large cut this year is owing to the fact that the fires last summer and fall killed millions of feet of pine timber, tributary to the lake of the Woods. If this dead timber is not cut into lumber soon, it will become worthless. One party estimates that there are 100,000,000 feet of such timber in northern Minnesota, tributary to the lake of the Woods. It is to be hoped it will be found feasible to ship the lumber eastward to lake Superior, as it will mean employment for our mills when otherwise only a limited part of the total capacity would be employed.

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

Dimension and Timber.

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

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

BOARDS.—1st common dressed, \$25.50; 2nd common dressed, \$20.00; 3rd common dressed, \$18.00; 3rd common rough, \$17.00; culls rough, \$14.00; spruce dressed, \$18.00; spruce rough, \$17.00; \$2.00 per M. less for 9 to 10 ft. and under, culls No. 2, \$8.00.

SIDING, FLOORING AND CEILING.—1st, 4, 5 and 6 inch, white pine, \$31.00; 2nd, 4, 5 and 6 inch, white pine, \$36.00; 3rd, 4, 5 and 6 inch, white pine, \$30.00; 1st, 4, 5 and 6 inch, red pine, \$36.00; 2nd, 4, 5 and 6 inch, red pine, \$32.00; 3rd, 4, 5 and 6 inch, red pine, \$28.00; 4th, 4, 5 and 6 inch, red and white pine, \$23.00; B. C. No. 1 fir, \$36.00; B. C. No. 2 fir, \$32.00; 1, 5 and 6 inch spruce, \$23.00; 8 and 10 inch pine, \$25.00; Cedar siding, \$36.00; \$1.00 per M. advance for dressing both sides.

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

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

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

LATH.—Pine lath, per M. \$3.00.

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

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

One inch. White pine, 1st and 2nd clear, \$60.00, white pine, 3rd clear, \$48.00; white pine, selects, \$38.00; red pine clear, \$40.00, red pine, selects, \$30.00; B. C. cedar, clear, \$55.00.

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

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

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

WHEAT.—Wheat has not made any practical recovery this week from the great de-

pression felt in the markets all last week. In fact lower prices were touched on some days this week than last, May wheat at Chicago thrice closing this week at under 53c per bushel. While the feeling was not so entirely heavy as last week, no vigorous effort has been made yet to recover the loss of about 5c per bushel recorded last week.

The visible supply of wheat in the United States and Canada east of the mountains for the week ended Saturday, January 26, showed a decrease of 921,000 bus. against a decrease of 118,000 bus for the corresponding week last year and a decrease of 579,000 bus the corresponding week two years ago. The total visible supply is now 81,665,000 bushels as compared with 81,540,000 bushels a year ago. The light exports from the United States last week, notwithstanding the big decline in prices, was a weakening factor. It was expected that the decline in prices would stimulate exports, but only 2,810,000 bushels were exported last week, 720,000 bushels less than the previous week, while this week exports declined to 2,483,000. The national financial question in the United States has had considerable sympathetic influence upon wheat this week.

The grain trade was surprised this week by Bradstreet's report of a relatively heavy increase in stocks of wheat afloat for and in London, as a decrease had been expected. During January exports of wheat from both coasts of the United States (flour included as wheat) have continued to average 3,000,000 bushels per week, but during the six business days ending Jan. 31, the total so exported was 2,483,000 bushels, as compared with 2,810,000 the week before, 2,083,000 in the week one year ago, 3,123,000 bushels two years ago, and 4,710,000 bushels in the corresponding week of 1892.

LOCAL WHEAT.—The heavy decline in wheat prices last week in the world's markets, and the continued depression this week, no marked recovery having been so far experienced, has exerted a depressing effect on the local market. While very little business has been doing in Manitoba wheat, prices are decidedly easier. Buyers and sellers were apart. The former were talking about 66c for May wheat, while holders were asking 68c Fort William delivery. In the country there was practically nothing doing in farmers' delivery, the weather being severe. A few cars went through all rail to Ontario millers, who paid as high as 81c for Manitoba wheat, but 82c was about the idea for all rail wheat this week, delivered in Ontario, or at North Bay. This makes the Manitoba wheat cost the Ontario miller, 22 to 25c per bushel premium over Ontario wheat. The all-rail price is equal to about 53c on track, Manitoba country points, for No. 1 hard wheat.

Stocks of wheat in store at Fort William on January 26 were 886,062 bushels and a year ago they were, 1,912,316 bushels. Receipts for last week at Fort William were 30,778 bushels and shipments were 18,239 bushels. The corresponding week a year ago stocks increased 83,241 bushels. Stocks of Manitoba wheat at lake Superior ports, together with interior stocks at all points west of Fort William, are estimated to approximate 3,400,000 bushels.

FLOUR.—There is no further change in flour, and local prices remain steady. Sales to local millers are still made at \$1.85 patents and \$1.65 bakers delivered to city dealers, with a discount of 5c per sack for cash.

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

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

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

OATS.—As high as 30c per bushel of 31 pounds was paid for farmers' loads here with the range from 28 to 30c per bushel, and offering very light.

BARLEY.—Very little offering. Worth locally 30 to 35c per bushel of 48 pounds.

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

BUTTER.—Dealers were getting 15c for packages of selected, but 14c was accepted for selected packages in some cases. Medium and low grades cannot be sold, the prices given covering only sweet, late fall dairy. Wool 7 auction sales of butter to consumers are held in the city.

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

EGGS.—Receipts of called fresh eggs have continued larger and prices are easy, but it is found that many of the so-called fresh eggs are pickled or mixed stock. We quote good fresh at 18c and down to 10c for held stock. Now pickled are selling at 12 to 14c as to quality.

CURED MEATS.—Smoked Meats are quoted: Hams, assorted sizes, 10½c; breakfast bacon, bellies, 10½; do backs 10c; picnic hams, 9c; short spiced rolls, 8c; long rolls, 8½c; shoulders, 8½c; smoked jowls, 5½c. Dry salt meats are quoted: Long clear bacon, 7½c; shoulders, 7½c; backs, 8½c; barrel pork, mess pork, \$14.00; fancy mess, \$14.50; rolled shoulders, \$15 per barrel, pork sundries; fresh sausage, 7c; bologna sausage, 7c; pickled hocks, 2c; pickled tongues, 5c.

LARD.—We quote: Pure, \$1.90 for 20 pound pails, and \$1.50 for 50-lb pails; compound at \$1.75 per 20-lb pail, compound in 3, and 5 pound tins, \$6 per case of 60 lb. Pure leaf lard in 3, 5 and 10 pound tins, quoted at \$6.50 per case of 60 pounds, tierces 8½c lb.

POULTRY.—Poultry continues very dull and hard to sell. Chickens have sold at 5c and ducks at 6c. Geese are quoted at 7 to 8c and turkeys 9 to 10c.

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

DRESSED MEATS.—Good, fresh killed, (unfrozen) beef is worth about 5½c but there is scarcely any selling; frozen country beef 3 to 3½c. Mutton 5 to 5½c lb. Hogs \$1 to \$1.40 per 100 lbs.

HIDES.—We quote, Winnipeg inspection 3½c for No. 1 cows, 2½c for No. 2, and 1½c for No. 3, and 3½c for No. 1 heavy steers, and 2½c for No 2 Steers; branded hides grade No. 2, when not otherwise damaged to reduce them to No. 3. Green frozen hides as they run 3c to 3½c. We quote: Calf, 3 to 15 lb skins, 4 to 5c per lb. Kips 2½ to 3c. Sheep and lamb skins, 35 to 40c for fresh large skins. Tallow, 4½ to 5c rendered and 2 to 3c rough.

SENECA ROOT.—Dull and nominal at 18 to 20c.

Flax Seed.—The price at Chicago was \$1.42 to \$1.43 for spot flax on Thursday this week.

VEGETABLES.—Prices are: Potatoes, 40 to 45c per bushel. Onions, 8c per lb; cabbage, 50c to \$1.00 per dozen; celery, 25 to 40c per dozen. Carrots, 50c per bushel; beets, 30 to 40c per bushel; turnips; 20 to 25c per bushel; parsnips, 2c per lb.

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

LIVE STOCK.—There is practically no market yet for any class of live stock except hogs which are wanted for packing, and

the latter are selling at unchanged prices. We quote cattle nominal at from 2½ to 3c live weight. Sheep nominal at about 2½ to 3c. For hogs 8½c has been the ruling price, and several car lots were taken by packers at this figure for good average lots of packing hogs.

Cattle have advanced \$6 to \$8 per head at Toronto, including the advance at the market day on January 25 and again on January 29. Part of this advance, however, was owing to short supplies on account of the snow blockade which prevailed in Ontario, and the full advance may not be held when supplies come forward freely again. On Tuesday at Toronto, cattle sold at \$31 to \$36 per head. Hogs advanced 10c to \$1.25 per 100 pounds for best bacon hogs, thick fats \$1.10, light fats, \$1 to \$1.10 stores, \$1, sows \$1.50. Stags \$2.50 to \$3. Export sheep 8½c lb, choice lambs, 3½ to 4c lb.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

The first day of the week reversed the conditions of last week, and for the first time in seven days wheat closed higher. The gain to-day (Monday) was ½c, on May wheat, over Saturday's closing price. The market was irregular, but firm at the close at the top price of the day. Closing prices were:

	Jan.	May.	July.
Wheat	50½-½	53½	51½
Corn	41½	44½	44½
Oats	28½	29½	—
Mess Pork ..	10 32½	10 57½	—
Lard	6 52½	6 70	—
Short Ribs ..	5 37½	5 52½	—

On Tuesday the market was uneasy, the financial situation in the United States being the principal disturbing feature. Wheat opened ½c lower. May option declined to 52, but recovered ½c and closed with a net loss for the day of ½c. Closing prices were:

	Jan.	May.	July.
Wheat	49½	52½	53½
Corn	41	43½	43½-½
Oats	27½	28½-¾	—
Mess Pork ..	9 77½	10 02½	—
Lard	6 35	6 52½	—
Short Ribs .	5 10	5 25	—

On Wednesday the situation of United States national finances continued to be the topic of most interest, and the feeling that the government would uphold the credit of the country on a gold basis created a good impression. Wheat was irregular but closing prices showed a gain of ½ to ¾c. Closing prices were:

	Jan.	May.	July.
Wheat	50½-¾	53½-¾	51½
Corn	41½	44	43½-¾
Oats	28	29	—
Mess Pork ..	9 77½	10 02½	—
Lard	6 35	6 52½	—
Short Ribs ..	5 05	5 22½	—

Wheat was firmer most of the time on Thursday, though there were some weak spots. May wheat ranged between 52½c and 53½c. The close was at the lower figure. Closing prices were:

	Jan.	May.	July.
Wheat ..	49½-50	52½-53	53½
Corn	40½	43½	43½-¾
Oats	27½	28½	—
Mess Pork	9 65	9 90	—
Lard	6 35	6 52½	—
Short Ribs	5 00	5 17½	—

On Friday May wheat ranged between 52½c and 53½c. Cash wheat was ¼ to ½c lower. Closing prices were:

	Feb.	May.	July.
Wheat	50½	53½-¾	53½-54
Corn	41	43½	43½
Oats	26½	28½-¾	—
Mess Pork ..	—	9:85	—
Lard	—	6 52½	—
Short Ribs ..	—	5 15	—

GREENE & SONS COMPANY

—WHOLESALE—

HATS and CAPS,

STRAW GOODS,

Etc., Etc.

MEN'S

FURNISHINGS

Merino and Woolen Underwear,

SCARFS, TIES, SHIRTS, COLLARS,

WATERPROOF COATS,

Manitoba Spring Trade, 1895.

WAREHOUSE,

517, 519, 521, 523 & 525 St. Paul Street, **MONTREAL**

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YOU should have a Furnace, and you are not in it unless you have one of **Clare Bros. & Co's.** famous **Marvel** or **Hilborn** Furnaces for coal or wood. They are the best furnaces in Canada. They have many imitations, and no rivals. We also handle their Heating and Cooking Stoves, which are unexcelled in this market. We are also agents for the celebrated **Volman Perfect Washer**. Thousands sold in Manitoba and the North-West, every one giving satisfaction. Have you tried any of our **Paints**, or **Mander Bros. English Varnishes**, the standard for excellence for 100 years. **Simmes' Brushes** of all kinds. We carry a full line of tinware, Japanned and Galvanized Ironware; also the only complete line of Artist's materials in Winnipeg.

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Commission Merchants

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Green and Dried Fruits.

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The Most Perfect form of Concentrated
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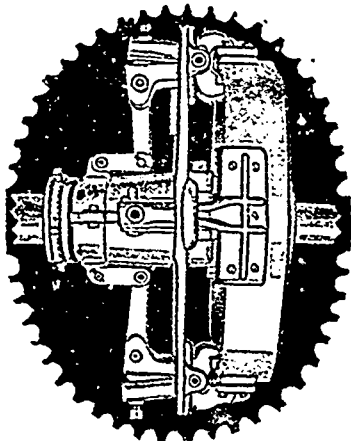
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The Waterous Friction Grip
Pulleys and Clutch Couplings
are the Best manufactured.

We Guarantee them.

**Engines and Boilers,
Saw Mill Machinery,
Saw Mills.**

Write us for prices and Circulars.

WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS Co., Ltd.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

On Saturday wheat was lower. Closing prices were:

	Feb.	May.	July.
Wheat.....	49 1/2	52 1/2	53 1/2
Corn.....	40 1/2	43 1/2	43
Oats.....	26 1/2	28 1/2	—
Mess Pork...	9 75	10 00	—
Lard.....	—	—	—
Short Ribs..	—	—	—

A week ago wheat closed at 53c for May option.

Duluth Wheat Market.

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

Monday—Jan. 60	May 57 1/2	July. 59 1/2
Tuesday—Jan., 65 1/2	May, 57	July, 57 1/2
Wednesday—Jan., 65 1/2	May, 57 1/2	July, 59 1/2
Thursday—Jan., 65 1/2	May, 57 1/2	July, 59 1/2
Friday—Feb., 65 1/2	May, 57 1/2	July, 59 1/2
Saturday—Feb., 65 1/2	May, 57 1/2	July, 59 1/2

A week ago prices closed at 55 1/2c for January and 57c for May. A year ago January wheat closed at —c and May at 64 1/2c. No. 1 hard is quoted at 1 1/2c over No. 1 northern, No. 2 northern 9c lower than No. 1 northern for cash wheat.

Minneapolis Wheat.

No. 1 Northern wheat closed on Saturday at 54 1/2c for January delivery, May at 51 1/2c., and July at 55 1/2c. A week ago January wheat closed at 55c, and May at 54 1/2c.

New York Wheat.

On Saturday, February 2, May wheat closed at 53c and July at 58 1/2c. A week ago wheat closed at 53 1/2c for May and 58 1/2c for July, and two weeks ago, May at 62 1/2c, and July at 62 1/2c.

Winnipeg Wheat Inspection.

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

Grade.	Dec.	Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	Jan.
Extra Manitoba	29	5	12	19	26
hard	0	1	0	0	0
No. 1 hard	69	46	20	33	21
No. 2 hard	7	0	0	1	0
No. 1 Northern..	1	4	2	1	2
No. 2 Northern..	0	0	0	0	0
No. 1 White type.	1	0	0	0	0
No. 2 White type	0	0	0	0	0
No. 1 Spring....	1	1	0	0	0
No. 1 Rejected..	3	11	4	3	0
No. 2 Rejected..	1	5	5	7	3
No Grade	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	76	66	31	51	30
Same week last year	80	103	58	53	45

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

Very Explicit.

A letter has reached the Commercial office, post marked from an Eastern Canada Town, and addressed as follows:

"FOR THE MANAGER OF THE COMMERCIAL BANK AT MAIN STREET
Winnipeg City Manitoba
Canada."

After all these directions the letter went astray and reached The Commercial, instead of the bank of a similar name.

Winnipeg Clearing House.

Clearings for the week ending January 31 were \$611,951, balances, \$103,913. For the previous week clearings were \$752,097. For the corresponding week of last year clearings were \$795,533. For the month of January clearances were \$1,067,403, with \$1,318,316 for January of 1891.

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

	Clearings.	Jan. 17th.	Jan. 21th.
Montreal.....	\$12,005,559	\$10,363,496	
Toronto.....	6,301,271	5,855,269	
Halifax.....	1,223,837	968,225	
Winnipeg.....	1,005,852	752,097	
Hamilton.....	621,832	550,169	
Total.....	\$21,158,361	\$18,189,256	

A Hardware Discount Difficulty.

There is considerable feeling among the jobbing trade over the question of the quantity basis on which the 'Tack Manufacturers' association allow a discount of 5 per cent. The change in the discount rate was made last December, when the quantity on which the above discount was allowed at six months was lowered from \$250 worth to \$125 worth. The jobbing trade hold that this is tantamount to placing small dealers on a par with them, as it is a very small store that will not turn over \$125 worth of tacks inside of six months. For this reason they want the old quantity of \$250 worth restored, and some of them threaten that if the makers don't do so they will ignore the list rate on tacks entirely.—Montreal Gazette.

A Hardware Drive.

The staff of the wholesale hardware firm of Crathern & Caverhill, Montreal, always have an annual outing, and their forty-first yearly drive, recently, was as enjoyable as any of its predecessors.

The objective point was Peloquin's Hotel, at the Back river, and about fifty members of the staff left the Windsor Hotel at 8.30 in sleighs, the harness of all decorated with cow bells, making things rather lively along the route. When the boys arrived at Peloquin's they sat down to an excellent dinner, the menu being the best, and after the usual toasts, which were submitted by George Goldthorpe, the chairman, songs were the order of the night. The party broke up at 3.30 a.m., after having a grand outing.

British Columbia.

J. N. J. Brown, blacksmith, Clinton; reported sold out.

G. P. Raven, blacksmith, Kamloops; business advertised for sale.

John Parkin, grocer, etc., Nanaimo, has assigned to Percy Wollaston, of Victoria,

Jos. P. Planta, Nanaimo, has assigned to C. C. McKenzie.

Gustave Steffen, hotel, Nanaimo, is selling off the Occidental Hotel chattels and has leased the Provincial hotel.

John Hirst is opening a hotel at Parkville. M. C. Davidson, grocer, has started business at Vernon.

G. A. Mohr, grocer and baker, Vernon; reported sold out.

Marshall, McCrae & Co., wholesale stationery, Vancouver, have assigned.

Russell, McDonald & Co., variety store, Victoria and Vancouver, have assigned to T. T. Hull.

W. Smith, Maxwell & Co., teas &c., Vancouver, are out of business.

The sheriff is in possession of the effects of Braden Bros., plumbers, Victoria.

F. Swartz, hotel, New Westminster; business sold to A. J. Holmes.

J. Kemp & Co., undertakers, Vancouver; succeeded by Kemp & Simpson.

John McLarty, restaurant, Victoria; reported left town.

E. H. Peace & Co., fruits etc., Victoria; J. F. Stickles admitted as a partner.

J. McKim & Sons, general store, Union, have compromised at 50c on the dollar.

Rounsfell & Co., jewellers, Wellington, are out of business.

British Grain Trade.

The Mark Lane Express, of January, 28th, in its weekly review of the British grain trade, says: "The English wheats have fallen sixpence, American and Russian a shilling, corn and barley sixpence, and oats threepence. To-day wheats are in better tone. California, on passage, has sold at 2 1/2s 3d. Feeding barley is sixpence dearer. Corn is easy. American selling at 18s 6d Flour dropped 6d.

The Stock Markets.

The cable from Liverpool on January 28th says: The receipts of American cattle were light and the general supply was light, in consequence of which the tone of the market was steady and values show no change. The supply of sheep was heavy, but prices were steady. Quotations are as follows: Finest steers, 11 1/2c; good to choice, 11c; poor to medium, 10c; inferior and bulls, 7 1/2c; best sheep, 13c; secondary, 11 to 12c; merinos, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2c; inferior and rams, 8 to 9 1/2c.

The Montreal Gazette, of January 28, says: "The run of live stock at the Montreal stock yards at Point St. Charles since last Thursday has been light, consequently, the offerings this morning were small, but notwithstanding this fact, an easier feeling prevailed in both cattle and sheep, and prices were fully 1/2c per lb. lower than this day last week. In cattle, business was quiet, owing to the fact that local speculators held off, in consequence of which few changed hands at prices ranging from 2 1/2 to 3 1/2c per lb., live weight. The demand for sheep was also slow for export account, owing to the fact that none were wanted to fill space from Portland this week, and we did not hear of any sales, but holders were asking for this class of stock 3 1/2c per lb., live weight. A few small lots of butchers' stock were picked up at 9c per lb. Lambs were fairly inquired for and prices rule steady at 3 1/2 to 3 3/4c per lb., live weight. In live hogs trade was very quiet, there being only twenty offered, which sold at 1 1/2c per lb."

At the East end abattoir, Montreal, on January 28 the offerings of live stock were 325 cattle, 450 sheep and lambs and 25 calves. Owing to the smaller supply of cattle and the prospects of light receipts in the future on account of the heavy condition of the country roads there was a firmer tone to this market for cattle and prices were a trifle higher. The attendance of butchers was large and the demand in consequence was good and an active business was transacted, but some stock was held over for another market as holders anticipate a still further rise in prices. Choice stock sold at 3 1/2c, good at 3 1/4c to 3 3/4c, fair at 3c and common at 2 1/2c per lb. live weight. In sheep trade was quiet and values were easier at 3c to 3 1/4c per lb. live weight. Lambs met with good demand and car lots of choice stock sold at 4c per lb., while common stock in small lots brought 3 1/2c per lb. Calves sold at from \$2 to \$8 each as to size and quality.

Late Western Business Items.

Hartney & Dickson, general store, Hartney, Manitoba, have assigned to S. A. D. Bertrand.

D. M. Rose, lumber dealer, Napinka, Manitoba, is dead.

G. M. Draper, tailor, Portage la Prairie, Manitoba, is retiring from business.

F. W. Robertson, livery, Portage la Prairie, Manitoba, business advertised for sale by auction Feb'y 14.

J. H. Hartney, general store, Souris, Manitoba, has assigned to S. A. D. Bertrand.

Joseph Carge, blacksmith, Sintaluta, Assa., has sold out to John Moody.

Ford, Lowe & Co., grocers, etc., Winnipeg, Manitoba, have assigned to S. A. D. Bertrand.

W. J. Matthews, flour and feed, Winnipeg, Manitoba, is in financial difficulties.

Anderson & McKelvie, hotel, Brandon, Manitoba, have dissolved.

Wright Bros., dry goods, Winnipeg, Manitoba, have compromised at 60c on the dollar.

The inland revenue collections for January at Winnipeg were: On spirits, \$11,619.74; malt, \$1,231.30; tobacco, \$10,293.51; cigars, \$516.90; petroleum inspection fees, \$59.40; total, \$23,816.85.

Dominion Government Savings bank transactions at Winnipeg for the month ending January 31, were: Deposits, \$22,010.00; withdrawals, \$16,699.48; deposits exceed withdrawals by \$5,310.52.

Fire broke out at Stonewall, Man., on Feb. 1, in the Villa hotel and was not under control until the whole block was burned. O'Donohue, the proprietor, had not time to save anything. The dwellings occupied by Mrs. Hancock and A. J. McKee and lawyer Kennedy's office, adjoining the hotel, were burned. The buildings which are partially insured were owned by L. A. Nares, of Winnipeg. On the furniture in the hotel and on the stock there is about \$1,200 insurance.

The Patrons of Industry of the district of Morden, Man., have under consideration the establishment of a creamery, and in order to still advance the movement a public meeting is called.

Geo. Mitchell, lately employed with J. Y. Griffin & Co's. pork packing establishment in Winnipeg contemplates starting into the same business himself.

Notice is given that application will be made at the next session of the Manitoba Legislature for an Act to incorporate the Masonic Temple Association of Winnipeg, having a capital stock of \$50,000 divided into 5,000 shares of \$10.00 each, with powers to acquire lands and to erect a building suitable for the requirements of the Masonic bodies in Winnipeg.

Sixteen large cases, containing hundreds of samples of birds, minerals, plants and woods have been shipped from the Geological museum at Ottawa to equip the new Government museum at the National Park, Banff, Alberta.

Guerard Bros., hotel, Port Arthur, Ontario, have assigned to Jas. J. O'Connor.

R. W. Ferrier, & Co., mens furnishings, etc., Rat Portage. Style changed to Jas. E. Rice.

Hodder & Walsh, butchers, Rat Portage, Ontario, have re-sold business to R. G. Spoford.

W. H. Demuth, baker, Rat Portage, Ontario, has sold out to P. Labby.

Petroleum Goes Up.

Coal oils have gone up in price in the United States markets, and there has been a sympathetic advance among the Canadian dealers. On the Toronto market a general increase of about one cent per gallon all round on all brands has been reported. It is said that dealers are pleased at being able to advance their prices, for they claim that for some time past they have been handling Canadian petroleum without profit.

Situation in Turpentine

The turpentine market has been a good deal excited during the past week. Prices have advanced 1 to 2c per gallon in Savannah, and there has been a corresponding gain in the figures on the Toronto market.

The market is, however, in a feverish condition, and there is no certainty regarding its immediate future, as it would not take much to send prices either up or down.

Prices are, however, much below what they usually are at this time of year, and from now till April, when the new crop comes in, it is customary to look for an appreciation in values.

The price at this time of the year used to be about 50c. per gallon. Even last February it cost about 46c per gallon, in carload lots to lay turpentine down on the Toronto market.

Over-production, and the fact that benzine and other petroleum products are being used as substitutes, have been the principal causes of the low prices ruling for some time past.

Wholesale dealers on the Toronto market are now quoting single barrels at 41 to 42c. and five-barrel lots at 40 to 41c.—Hardware Merchant.

Immigration Prospects.

The Canadian Pacific Railway land department at Winnipeg report that after an interval of several weeks of comparative dullness in immigration business, a revival is setting in with the approach of spring, and numerous applications for information are now being received at the C. P. R. land office. The greatest proportion of these inquiries came from people living in the Western States, who contemplate removing to the Canadian Northwest. One day last week no less than 103 letters were received asking for information. Most of these were from points in Kansas, Texas and Nebraska. Judging from the tenor of the letters their is a likelihood of a considerable influx of settlers from the states named.

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FULL STOCKS OF
NEW CROP
Field and Garden Seeds.

Just arrived fresh importation of
BROMUS INERMIS (Austrian Brome Grass)
Catalogues on application. Correspondence invited.
All enquiries by mail or wire will receive prompt attention

The Steele, Briggs, Maroon
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Hotel to Let.

The Leland House, a commodious hotel in the thriving town of Glenboro, Manitoba. For particulars apply by letter to

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IRON BEDS, SCHOOL DESKS.

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Controlled exclusively by J. W. Humble, Rat Portage, Ontario, for Manitoba, Northwest Territories and British Columbia. Buy the only satisfactory fruit cleaner on the market, you will save money thereby and give your customers entire satisfaction. The most useful machine yet invented in its line. Will clean

A BARREL OF CURRANTS IN AN HOUR.

Removes all sand, grit, stems and other matter, leaving the fruit absolutely clean. Cleans all other fruits equally quickly and thoroughly.

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Flour, Grain, Butter, &c.

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

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WHOLESALE GROCERS,
BRANDON, - MAN.

OATS, OATS!

The undersigned has a fine stock of SEED and FEED on hand; the best the country can produce.

American White Banner,
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also Seed Barley.

Samples forwarded upon request. Shipping a specialty.

F. B. McKENZIE,
Wholesale and Retail Grain Merchant,
BRANDON - MAN
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FOR SALE OR LEASE
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Magnificent Farm

Of rich black soil, situated on Lulu Island, North Arm Fraser River, B. C. being composed of west halves of lots 12 and 13 and part of 1, Block 4 North, Range 7. A est. 200 acres more or less; over one-half under good cultivation, mostly in meadow, the balance having been plowed once or twice and yielding abundance of grass for stock; has a very large barn, house and orchard of good bearing trees, all well fenced with stakes and boards; all well dyked and ditched and about two-thirds well underdrained; it is six or seven miles from the city of Vancouver; good roads, with stages to and from Vancouver daily; the river at the door teems with salmon, and has excellent shooting for ducks, geese and snipe; also pheasants in the near future; good school and churches near by; climate lovely and scenery simply charming. We particularly wish to sell out, but failing which, shall leave to party with sufficient capital to stock and work the place properly.

For further particulars apply to J. H. TODD & SON, owners, Victoria, B. C. or to Messrs. Rand Bros., Vancouver.

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Before placing your orders for Nursery Stock send for our new illustrated catalogue, free. We make a specialty of hardy stock for Manitoba in Fruits, Shrubs, Roses and Ornamentals. Largest Nursery in the Dominion, over 700 acres.

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Toronto, Ontario.

Edmund Smith, Winnipeg Hotel, Winnipeg; is duly appointed agent for Winnipeg and vicinity.



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They received the Highest Award, Diploma of Honor.

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CHOCOLAT-MENIER,

(the best and cheapest Vanilla Chocolate on the market), and preparing as follows:—

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

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR CHOCOLAT-MENIER ANNUAL SALES EXCEED 33 MILLION POUNDS.	If he hasn't it on sale, send his name and your address to C. Alfred Chouillou, Canadian Branch, 12, 14 St. John, Montreal.
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—THE—

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Best Hard Wheat only used.
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Thoroughly competent, wishes a situation. Experience in wholesale establishments and banking. For references or further information address.

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Correspondence Invited.
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Commission and Fruit Merchants,
Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Flour, Grain, Fruit.

Consignments Solicited.
VANCOUVER, B. C.

MAJOR & ELDRIDGE,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Vancouver, - B.C.

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

Wheat Prices--Diversified Farming.

We have received from Oliver Dalrymple, the great wheat farmer of the United States, an interesting article relating to wheat prices and kindred questions, which, although containing information not new for the most part, is a plain comprehensive treatment of the question of wheat growing and wheat prices. Mr. Dalrymple says:

Thirty years ago, when I commenced growing wheat, the price in New York was \$1.50, to \$1.55 in Chicago, and \$1 on the Mississippi river. We are now striking a range of prices 40 to 50 cents lower. The reduction has been brought about by the opening of old and new countries to the great markets of the world by means of railroads; by the introduction of improved machinery; by the returning of the world more and more, from year to year, to a gold basis; by throwing the product into the great centers; and by the construction of immense storage houses, which show great stocks at all times.

Our chief competitors in the British market are Russia and South America, while India and Australia compete in a subordinate degree. In all these countries the American producer comes into rivalry, as he places his surplus in the British market, with the 10, 20, 30 and 40-cent laborer of the countries named.

The day of high-priced wheat, as a permanent thing, has passed by. Nothing but an exceptional and world-wide loss of crops can give high-priced wheat again for any length of time. When wheat struck 50 cents in Chicago in 1891 it probably struck bedrock; because it reached the same price per pound, practically, as corn, oats and barley, and thus went into the great feed bin of the world, which absorbs 10 bushels for the live stock where only one is consumed when eaten by the human family. Whenever wheat declines to 40 cents in the country west of the Mississippi river, being superior to any other grain for animal food, it will go to market on foot, as corn has done for the last quarter of a century.

With reference to diversified farming, I will say that the best of farming in the best of wheat countries will not justify the wheat grower in seeding more than two-thirds of his land in any one year in wheat. The other one one-third should be rested in summer fallow or its equivalent. Thus, no part of the farm will be taxed with more than two wheat crops in succession. It is an open question among the best farmers how the one-third of land thus left out should be treated to restore and keep up its fertility and clean it from weeds. Some good farmers cultivate this third with two summer fallowings and total rest. Some sow millet at the close of the seed-time and plow under the millet before it heads out. Some put in a crop of timothy, and cut and plow early in July. Some cultivate thoroughly in corn and potatoes. All are good systems, but I would give the preference to the millet treatment.

No doubt this ultimate destiny of all kinds of farming is the diversified plan. By this I mean the raising of all kinds of live stock and the cultivation of all crops suitable to one's latitude; and the sooner this view of the question is understood and adopted by the farmers of the Northwest, the better their interest will be promoted individually and collectively.

The cheap and efficient creamery separator has increased the butter product and has promoted its manufacture with remarkable facility and success. If present prices can be maintained, this branch will become an important factor in diversified farming.

The original sources of wealth are the fields, the forests and the mines. The fields have taken and will retain the precedence. The facts that, in this great commercial and monetary crisis, the country is in better condition than the city; that the farm is a class of property which no financial cyclone can sweep away in a day, and that the cultivator of the soil, however humble or limited in his means, will remain his own master, will always have employment, and can always say, so far as his family is concerned, "Here is work and bread for all" so long as these things are true will the farm be known as "real" estate, as against the fictitious estate, and so long will it be appreciated by the American people, and be the sheet anchor of our great population and business.

The history of this country has demonstrated that a period of hard times comes on in about twenty years, and lasts for four or five years. While farm lands and farm products have sympathized with the great shrinkage in values, their shrinkage has been less than that in the value of bonds, stocks, merchandise, etc. In this struggle of "the survival of the fittest" the agriculturist of our country should content himself and congratulate himself upon the staying qualities of his business and his property.—Cincinnati Price Current.

Cutting Prices.

There is something almost childish about the procedure of business men at times in cases where competition is endured or even when it is only feared. With the dash of a gambler or a plunger, a manufacturer, on this continent especially, will cut the ground from under his own feet while he is only thinking of upsetting an adversary. A contract has been made, we are told, between an iron smelting company in the Southern States and a western manufacturer for pig iron, shipped f. o. b. cars in Tennessee, at \$6.75 per ton. This, it will be admitted, is a low rate for pig iron, and cannot leave an exorbitant profit for the mill. But upon learning this fact another iron producer agrees to supply Tennessee iron at \$6 per ton f. o. b. He could just as easily have got \$3.50, but he probably wanted, like other over-smart folk, to "do all the trade." It is such competition as this which has much to do with the abnormally low prices that staple commodities have reached. Possibly one should not complain, since consumers get the benefit, but when money is lost and industries wrecked by slapdash methods it is time to protest.

People of the sort mentioned above are not confined to the United States. Canada has her share of greedy men, who aim to control the trade in their particular lines, seemingly regardless of consequences to themselves and others. A practice of such people is to make a deep "cut" to a point that leaves neither himself nor his competitors a good profit in the price of a staple, with a view to "getting the trade." We have known cases in which this kind of thing was done too largely and too often for the financial health of the voracious manufacturer, whose banker and whose assignee discussed after the event—what the former wished he had discussed before—the prices that his customer had been getting for his product. When compelled himself to shoulder the losses that had been intended by his customer to fall on the shoulders of others, the banker determined to refuse his sanction by way of discount thereafter to persons who planned to get business by cutting prices below a reasonable limit.—Monthly Times.

The Progress of Mining.

In view of the fact that so much attention has lately been directed to the mining industry, the report of the Provincial Bureau of Mines for 1893, a summary of which appears in another column, will be read with interest. The report, dealing as it does with the operations of two seasons ago, comes rather late in the day, yet it is in substance almost the same as that which will, when published, recount the progress of the present year, the situation being practically unchanged as far as development is concerned. Too little attention in the past has been paid by the people of Ontario to the exploiting of the mineral resources of the province, and it is a fact to be deplored that a large proportion of the work which has been done, such as it is, has been accomplished by outsiders, in many instances Americans, who more appreciative than ourselves of the wealth which is hidden in the rocks, have willingly expended money in prospecting for and working auriferous veins with which our northern districts abound. This is due to several reasons. The average Canadian business man is not by nature a speculator, having his capital invested in an enterprise which he himself controls, he is chary of diverting any of it into channels of the prospects of success of which he can, as a rule, form no personal judgment. Above all others, perhaps, he is afraid of mines, and is apt to look upon them as traps for the unwary, laid by the crafty and baited with a glittering something that resembles gold. He has not become familiarized with the operations of mining, there being few districts in this country in which it is extensively carried on; and in too many instances mining experience being too rashly purchased, has not been such as to make him eager for its repetition. He has not usually more money than he knows what to do with, and he has a dread, so deeply rooted as to become almost morbid, of sinking his money in a hole in a rock. Such a prevailing sentiment is no doubt sounder than its opposite would be, but it may be carried too far. It is a mistake to suppose that the business of mining is now entirely a speculation; the old days of which Bret Harte and others have told us are gone, and will not return. Mining is to-day a business, and not a speculation; it is gone into by business men on certain defined principles, which, if adhered to, leave little or no more chance of failure than any other ordinary commercial enterprise. Certain it is that the great prizes are few, and that losses are not so few; but, given a careful choice of property and capable financial and engineering management, and the risk is reduced to a premium, and a reasonable certainty of success is assured. It would be well if the people of the province would devote greater attention to the study of the natural resources of their country, and endeavor, by intelligent effort, to assist in their more rapid development.—Toronto Mail.

Oranges in Mexico.

Fruit Trade Journal. Mexico has of late years been shipping quite a number of oranges. The importation to the United States last year amounted to over 150 carloads. The fruit raised in Mexico is a sweet variety of oranges and is very popular in Arizona, where it is largely consumed. The fruit ripens earlier than California's and therefore comes more closely in contact with Florida oranges. A gentleman who spent some three or four seasons at Sonora packing and shipping oranges from Guaymas and Hermosillo says that the planting of the orange is increasing quite rapidly in those localities.

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Distinctive Qualities and
Peculiar Advantages. We are
aware others are attempting to
imitate our Brands, which is the
Strongest Guarantee of the Su-
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"OGILVIE'S FLOUR."

WINNIPEG, Oct. 5th, 1893.

Messrs. Ogilvie Milling Co.,

GENTLEMEN:—I have great pleasure in giv-
ing 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 bus'ness, 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

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THE BEST

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

OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN,

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

J. & T. BELL FINE BOOTS & SHOES MONTREAL.

Representative for Manitoba, N. W. T. and
British Columbia,

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Spice Merchants, for holding Syrups, Vinegars, Wines, Paints,
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Importers of Rice, Sacks, Japan, Indian and China Teas, Steel, Iron, Rope, Cement, Oils, Fruit, Canned Goods, Etc., Etc.

BRITISH COLUMBIA BUSINESS REVIEW

There are not any particular features to note in the trade of the province last week. There have been two or three small failures caused by the firms affected having adopted too extensive a credit system. Money is reported somewhat easier. The lumber trade is more active. The schooner Beulah has cleared for California with a cargo valued at \$4,100. The only feature in shipping last week was the launching of the three masted schooner, "Queen City" from the False Creek ship yard, Vancouver. It is the first ship of any size built there. There is little change in the market quotations outside the advance in flour. We have noted an article in the Edmonton Bulletin calling in question the Vancouver quotation for Edmonton oats. The reader will notice that at the end of the paragraph, in which the disputed quotation is found, are the letters f. o. b., letters which briefly and completely answers his kind criticism. The freight on Edmonton oats is \$7 a ton, on oats from Winnipeg \$11 a ton; if the rates were the same Winnipeg would have the market as it would possess the ability to undersell Edmonton, instead of Vancouver. The Edmonton Bulletin should appreciate this fact and the additional fact that this week Manitoba oats have risen to a prohibitory figure of 26c f. o. b. which leaves Edmonton fairly in it.

British Columbia Markets

January 28, 1894.

Butter.—Manitoba dairy butter, 14 to 20c; Manitoba creamery, 20 to 25c; Eastern creamery, 25c to 26c; Canadian cheese, 13 to 14c. Manitoba cheese 13 to 14.

Cured Meats.—Steadying up Hams 12½c; breakfast bacon, 12½c; backs, 11½c; long clear, 9c; short rolls, 10c; smoked sides, 10½c. Lard is held at the following figures: In tins 11½c per pound; in pails and tubs, 11c; mess pork, \$17; short cut, \$18.00.

Fish.—Prices are: Flounders, 4c; smelt, 6c; seabass, 4 to 5c; Cod, 6c; halibut, 6c; smoked salmon, 12c; smoked halibut, 10c; bloaters, 10c; kippered cod, 10c; sturgeon, 4c; kippered herring, 10c; prawns, 25c; finnan haddie, 8½c; Manitoba whitefish, 10c.

Game.—Duck, per brace, 50c; grouse, brace, 55c; prairie chicken, 75c; teal, 20c; pintail, 30c; wild geese, 75c each. Rabbits, Manitoba \$2.00 dozen.

Vegetables.—Potatoes, \$12 to \$15; Ashcroft potatoes, \$22; onions silverskins, 1½ to 2c cabbage, 1c; carrots, turnips and beets, ¾ to 1c a lb;

Eggs.—Fresh local, 25 to 30c; eastern 20c.

Fruits.—Lemons, California, \$1.00 to \$4.25 native apples, \$1.00; California oranges, naval, \$3.50 to \$4.00; seedlings, 2.75; eastern apples, \$1.00 to \$1.40

Flour.—The Ogilvie Milling Co. and Keewatin Milling Co. quote in car load lots at Victoria and Vancouver: Patent, per bbl., \$1.40; strong bakers, \$1.20; Oregon, \$3.80; Oak Lake patent, \$1.20; strong bakers, \$1.00.

Every Mackintosh

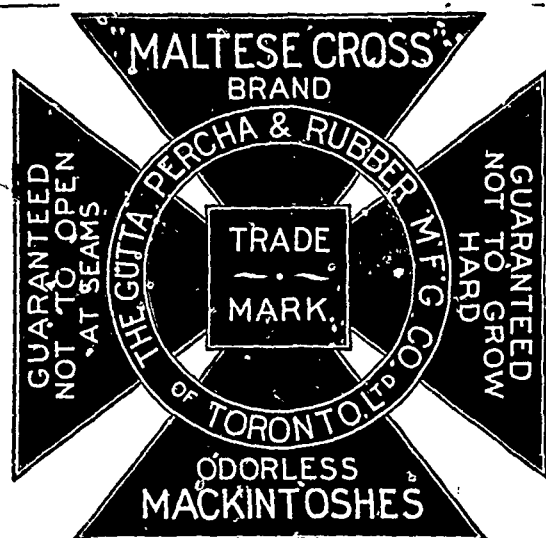
Bearing this Trade Mark is

Thoroughly Guaranteed.

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

For Sale by all the Leading Wholesale Houses.

Try them and you will Buy Again.



Meal.—Oatmeal—National mills, Victoria, at Victoria, 90-lb sacks, \$3.15. Cornmeal, per 98-lb, sacks, \$2.15; Manitoba 80-lb sacks, \$2.90.

Grain.—Manitoba oats, per ton, \$26.00; Edmonton district oats, \$24.00; local oats \$23; Washington State wheat, \$22.00 do, oats \$25.00, f.o.b. Vancouver.

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

Dressed Meats.—Beef, 7½ to 7¾c; mutton, 7¾c; pork, 8 to 9c; veal, 9c; lamb.

Live Stock.—Calves, 6 to 7c; steers, 3 to 3½c; sheep, 3½c; hogs, 6 to 7½c.

Sugars.—Powdered and icing, 5½c; Paris lu. v, 5½c; granulated, 4½c; extra C, 4½c; fancy yellows 4½c; yellow, 4c; golden C, 3½c.

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

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

The Salt Situation.

The proposed revival, or resuscitation, whatever it may be, of the old salt combination among the salt manufacturers of Canada, is not yet an accomplished fact.

Several meetings have been held, but it is given out that no definite agreement has yet been come to.

On the 9th inst. a meeting was held at London, at which there were present: E. G. Henderson, representing the C.P.R. salt works at Windsor; R. O. Kinney and H. C. Sanborne, of Detroit, owners of the Kincardine salt plant; Rev. Dr. Armstrong and son, of Mooretown; R. M. Logan and Geo. Kidd, of Goderich; John Ransford and John McFarvey, of Clinton; C. Coleman and W. M. Gray, of Seaforth; R. S. Hodgins and John Fox, of Lucan; T. H. Carter, of Court-right, and John Tolmie, of Kincardine. This meeting adjourned without reaching any decision, and another meeting with a similar result was held last week.

The situation which rendered these meetings necessary to many of the producers is this: The annual consumption of salt in Canada is about 300,000 barrels per annum. The Canadian Pacific wells at Windsor are turning out 700 barrels a day at present, and with the new machinery with which they are to be equipped will produce 1,000 barrels a

day. This will enable them to supply the whole Canadian market at a price that will entirely shut out the individual producer. The latter are trying to prevail upon the C.P.R. people to join them and between them control the situation.

Now, the product of the Windsor wells is of such fine quality that it has heretofore commanded a price in the market 10 cents a barrel in advance of other brands. At the London meeting the individual producers stated that they wanted to advance the price of their own salt 10 cents and at the same time demanded that the Windsor product be advanced 10 cents on its present price. This the C.P.R. well people refused to agree to. They stated, however, that if the individual producers would fix their own advance, they would not undersell them.

At the adjourned meeting last Saturday an advance of 5 cents a barrel was agreed upon by those present, but final decision was postponed until Tuesday, January 29, when another meeting will be held. Meantime, a committee representing the combining firms is to consult with some other interested houses.

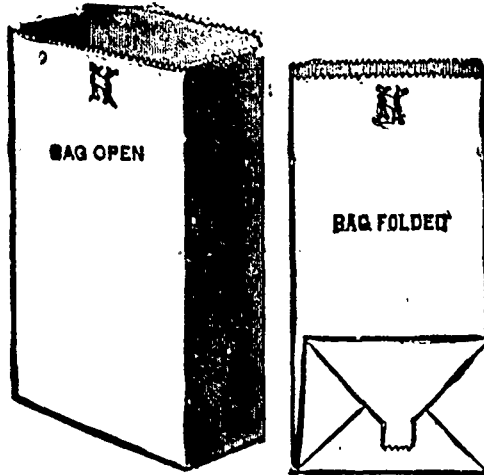
The effect of the proposal to raise the prices has been to set large lots of salt freely in motion in different parts of the country.—Toronto Grocer.

Blackening for Iron.

For coloring iron and steel a dead black of superior appearance and permanency, the right article has long been sought, and to meet this want M. Mazure now proposes a fluid, of which, according to New York Sun, the formula: one part bismuth chloride, 2 parts mercury bichloride, 1 part copper chloride, 6 parts hydrochloric acid, 5 parts of alcohol, and 50 parts of water, these being, of course, well mixed. To use this preparation successfully—the article to be blacked or bronzed being first made clean and free from grease—it is applied with a swab or brush, or, better still, the object may be dipped into it; the liquid is allowed to dry on the metal, and the latter is then placed in boiling water, the temperature being maintained for half an hour. If, after this, the color is not so dark as is desired for the purpose, the operation is simply to be repeated, and the result is in the highest degree satisfactory. After obtaining the highest degree of color, the latter is fixed, as well as much improved generally, by placing for a few minutes in a bath of boiling oil, or by coating the surface with oil and heating the object until the oil is completely driven off. The intense black attained by this easy method is said to be admirable.

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Light Manilla Grocers Bags,
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Millinery Bags, Shirt Bags,
Hat Bags, Shot Bags,
Candy Bags, Nail Bags,
Ice Cream Pails.

Toronto Grain and Produce Markets.

Wheat.—Car lots of winter wheat were quoted a 59c C.P.R. west, 58c on the Northern and 56½ to 57c G. T. R. west. Manitobas are fairly steady. Car lots of No. 1 hard west are held higher, owing to the extra storage charges. Holders asked 79c to-day. Sales of No. 1 hard, North Bay, were made at 83c, and grinding in transit, via Sarnia, at 84c.

Flour.—Quiet and easy. Straight rollers, Toronto freights, are quoted at \$2.60 to \$2.70.

Millfeed.—Offerings light and demand only moderate. Car lots of bran, middle freights west, are quoted at \$12 and shorts at \$14 to \$15. City mills quote bran at \$13 and shorts at \$15.

Oats.—Four cars of white, G. T. R. west, were bought to-day at 28c and mixed were quoted at 27 to 27½c. Car lots of white on track, Toronto, are quoted at 32c.

Barley.—Firm. A Buffalo dispatch to-day states that the market there is strong, with preference given to Canadian. Bids had advanced, but no sales were effected, No. 1 is quoted outside at 45 to 46c.

Dressed Hogs.—Farmers' loads of choice packing hogs sold at \$5.25 to \$5.30 and single hogs to butchers are rather more. Car lots of choice packing hogs, delivered here, are in demand at \$5.15. There were sales at that figure to-day, but in most instances holders asked \$5.20. The live hog market to-day was strong owing to a very light supply. Provisions are steady and in fair demand.

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

Butter.—Large rolls offer liberally, and are attracting a good deal of buyers' attention. Creamery tubs and pounds are steady and in fair demand. Dairy tub, except fancy, is slow. Quotations are: Fresh made small dairy rolls, 17 to 17½c; fresh made tubs and c. cks, 16½ to 17c; fancy held dairy tubs, 15c; choice to fancy held dairy tubs, 13½ to 15c; low grade and medium dairy, 8 to 12c; large dairy rolls, 12 to 13½c; creamery tubs, new, 20 to 21c; creamery pounds, 21 to 22c.

Cheese.—Steady and in moderate demand. Commission houses quote small lots autumn makes, 10½ to 10¾c, and half sizes at 11 to 11½c. Small Stiltons are quoted at 12 to 12½c. Last Liverpool quotations, 50s 6d.

Hides.—The decline in Chicago has caused a rather easier feeling, but no change in prices has occurred. There is still a good demand and all offerings are taken. No. 1 are selling at 4c, and heavy steer hides at 4½c. Cured hides are selling at 5c for No. 1 and 5½c for extra heavy.

Skins.—Sheepskins are firmer at 75c. Calfskins are steady at 6c for No. 1 and 5c for No. 2. Cured calf quoted at 7c for No. 1 and 5c for No. 2. Deacons are unchanged at 30c each for choice and 20c for culls.

Wool.—Encouraging advices are coming in from United States markets. A better demand is reported and dealers here look forward to the probability of a renewal of export business. Prices here are rather firmer. Quotations are, 18 to 19c. for supers and 19 to 21c for extras. Fleece combing is quoted at 18½ to 19c, clothing at 19½ to 20, rejects at 14 to 15c and unwashed at 10 to 10½c.

Eggs.—There is no change in the situation. Good fresh stock is readily taken, but limed are rather slow. We quote: Strictly fresh, 18c; held fresh, 14 to 16c, cold storage, 8 to 12c; limed, 10½ to 12½c, new laid, 24 to 25c.

Poultry.—Supplies are fair to-day, and demand moderate. Geese were rather firmer and other lines unchanged. Quotations are: Chickens, choice, 40 to 45c, and poor to medium, 25 to 30c; ducks, 50 to 75c; turkeys, 7 to 8c; and geese, 6 to 7c.

Honey.—Slow. Extracted is quoted at 7c for 60-lb tins, and 7½ to 8c for small tins; sections, 12½ to 14c, or \$1.50 to 1.80 per doz., according to size.

Onions.—Unchanged. Demand slow at ¾c a lb. or from 70 to 75c a bag.

Dressed Meats.—Quotations are: Beef, fores, \$3 to \$5.00 per cwt; hinds, \$6 to \$9; lamb carcass, 5 to 6½c per lb, mutton 6 to 7c per lb; veal 6 to 7c; pork, \$5 to \$5.25.

Beans.—Jobbing prices here are: Prime white, per bushel, \$1.25 to \$1.30, and choice \$1.40, Limas, 4½c. Car lots of prime white are quoted outside at \$1.15, and medium hand-picked at \$1.20.

Apples.—Both dried and evaporated are in good fair demand. For round lots of dried outside 4½c is bid. Evaporated are rather stronger. Quotations are: Round lots, outside, dried, 4½c, and evaporated, 6½ to 6¾c. Dried job here at 5½c to 5¾c, and evaporated at 6½ to 7½c.

Seeds.—Quotations are: Red clover, \$6 to \$6.25 for choice to fancy; alsike, \$1 to \$1.75 for low grade to medium samples, and \$3 to \$5.20 for choice to fancy lots, timothy, \$2.65 to \$2.90.—Empire, Jan. 26.

Montreal Grain and Produce Markets.

Flour.—The flour market is by no means active, sales being for account of local requirements almost exclusively. There is a demand for export, but the reduced limits of late have precluded the possibility of doing business at a profit. In this market there have been sales of about 7 cars reported to us at \$2.90 on track; but western millers now ask \$2.95 and \$3.00. Two cars of straight rollers in sacks sold at \$1.45 and 1 car do. at \$1.50. We quote: Patent spring, \$3.50 to \$3.65; Winter Patent, \$3.50 to \$3.65; Manitoba Patents, \$3.85 to \$3.95; Straight roller, \$2.90 to \$3.05; Extra, \$2.60 to \$2.70; Superfine, \$2.35 to \$2.40, City Strong Bakers \$3.65 to \$3.75, Manitoba Bakers, \$3.40 to \$3.75, Ontario bags—extra, \$1.30 to \$1.35. Straight Rollers, \$1.45 to \$1.50.

Oatmeal.—Although some mills have put up their prices in sympathy with the late advance in oats, other mills continue to offer at old prices. In a jobbing way a fair volume of business is reported, and we quote as follows: Rolled and granulated \$3.85 to \$3.95, standard, \$3.60 to \$3.75. In bags, granulated and rolled are quoted at \$1.80 to \$1.85, and standard at \$1.60 to \$1.75. Pot barley \$3.75 in bbls. and \$1.75 in bags, and split peas \$3.50 to \$3.60.

Bran, etc.—A fair business has been done in bran at \$15 to \$16, the inside figure for Manitoba bran in car lots. Shorts have changed hands in car lots at \$16.50 to \$17.50 and Mouillie is quiet at \$20 to \$22.

Wheat.—West of Toronto sales continue to be made at 58c f. o. b., with sales of goose wheat at 57c. East of Toronto spring wheat is scarce, and commands 63c to 63½c f. o. b. There is a good enquiry from millers for Manitoba No. 1 hard, and cars have been sold at points west of Toronto at 78c.

Oats.—There has been further business for local account, with sales of No. 2 in car lots, at 36 to 36½c, holders asking 36½c. No. 3 is quoted at 35½c to 35¾c per 54 lbs. Receipts are fairly liberal, and there is a slightly easier feeling as compared with last week.

Barley.—The market for malting barley is decidedly firmer in sympathy with the advance in Ontario, where prices have moved up 3c to 4c per bushel. There has been further business in this market for account

of brewers on p. t., but it is understood that prices have ranged between 58c and 56c, and one lot of choice is held at 57c. Feed barley is quoted at 47c to 49c.

Pork, Lard, etc.—The easier feeling in hog products reported last week is still a feature of the market, and further sales of Canada heavy short cut mess pork have been made at \$14.50 to \$15.00 in round quantities, and at \$15.50 to \$16.00 for small jobbing lots. There was an unexpected drop of 50c per bbl. yesterday in Chicago May pork, which was a disappointment for some who were on the long side. Lard in this market still rules in buyers' favor, car lots of compound being quoted at \$1.85 per pail of 20 lbs, and smaller lots at \$1.87½ to \$1.40 and \$1.45. Smoked meats are phenomenally low, hams selling at 8½c to 9c, bacon at 9½c to 10c, and shoulders at 7½c to 8c for round lots. We quote as follows: Canada short cut pork, per bbl., \$14.50 to \$15.50; Canada short cut thin, per bbl., \$13.50 to \$14.00; Extra plate beef, per bbl., \$10.50 to \$11.00; Hams, per lb. 9c to 10c; Lard, pure, in pails, per lb. 8½ to 9c; Lard, compound, in pails, per lb. 6½ to 7c; bacon, per lb. 10 to 11c; Shoulders, per lb. 8 to 8½c.

Dressed Hogs.—Although the receipts of hogs have fallen off, nearly 50 per cent. during the past week, they are still quite liberal for the season, no less than 18,838 head having arrived in this market during the past three weeks. The great bulk of the dressed hogs have been marketed, and the receipts from this time will no doubt rapidly decline, when they will probably be followed by larger receipts of live hogs. Sales of car lots have been made on track here at \$5.25 to \$5.30 with the market easy. Smaller lots are quoted at \$5.40 to \$5.50.

Butter.—The market is still in a weak and demoralized condition, anything below strictly choice fall and fresh made winter creamery being very difficult to sell. Sales of fresh winter creameries have transpired in a jobbing way at 20½c to 21c, with single tubs of choice selected at 21½c. Early kinds of creamery sell all the way from 16c to 17c and fall at 18c to 19c. A round lot of Western is offered at 11c, but there is no demand, and if it were offered at still lower prices it is doubtful if it would sell. In a jobbing way finest Western has sold at 14c to 15c. It is said that a lot of Canadian creamery in England may be re-shipped back to this market.

Eggs.—There is very little change in this market, sales of Montreal limed being quoted at 12½c to 13½c, and Western do. at 10c to 11c. Most of the cold storage Western stocks is said to be worked off. Held fresh quoted at 12c to 14c, and do. inferior 9c to 10c.

Dressed Poultry.—The demand is fair, and prices are steady. Turkeys sold at 8c to 9c for choice, while stock the least discolored has to go at 7c to 7½c. Chickens, 6 to 7c. Geese 5 to 6c and ducks 7c to 8c.

Apples.—The demand for apples is very weak at \$2 to \$2.50 per barrel. Dried apples are moving slowly, a few small orders are being filled at 5c to 5½c.

Hides.—The market continues firm at last week's quotations, sales of car lots of light hides to tanners' being reported on the basis of 5½c to 6c for No. 1, with sales of heavy steers at 6c to 6½c. Dealers are paying 5c for No. 1 light and 5½c for heavy steers. Quite a number of grubby hides are coming in, on which the usual reductions are made. Lambskins are quiet, with further sales reported at 60c to 65c, mostly at the latter figure. We quote prices here as follows:—Light hides 5c for No. 1, 4c for No. 2, and 3c for No. 3; to tanners 5½c to 6c for No. 1. Heavy hides are quoted at 5½ to 6½c; calfskins 5c to 6c; lambskins 60c to 65c.—Trade Bulletin, Jan. 25.

Montreal Grocery Market.

There has been an active demand for sugars during the past week, consequently the stock at both refineries has been reduced to a pretty low point; in fact one of them is completely sold out of granulated. The market early in the week was easier and it is reported that some round lots of standard granulated were sold at 8½c, and No. 2 at 8¼c, but these were exceptional. Since the above sales have taken place a firmer feeling has prevailed in sympathy with the stronger advices from abroad on the raw article, and on account of the small stock of refined held on spot. Accordingly we repeat our quotations, viz: Granulated at 8½c for standard and 8¼c for No. 2 at the factory. Yellows have also been well enquired for, and sold freely at 2½c to 3-8-16c as to quality at the factory. The New York market has been fairly active and steady, granulated being still quoted at 8-13-16.

The demand for syrups is fair, and a steady business is doing at 1½c to 2½c per lb. as to quality.

Since our last the market for molasses has continued strong and a further advance of 1½ to 2c per gallon has taken place all round, with sales of about 200 puncheons of Barbadoes at 8½c to 8c. The above is due to the recent unfavorable advices from Barbadoes on the growing crop, which state that owing to the drought there will be a shortage of 35 to 40 per cent. in the output next season. The stock here is small and the present indications are that values will go still higher in the near future. Porto Rico has sold at 28c and Trinidad at 27c. There has been no change in the combine price among wholesale grocers yet, and it is stated they are still selling at 29c to 30 for Barbadoes.

In rice a fair jobbing trade has been transacted, but the market on the whole is quiet and steady. We quote: Japan, standard, \$1.25 to \$1.40; crystal Japan, \$1.75 to \$5; standard B. \$3.45; English style, \$3.80; Patna, \$4.25 to \$5, and Carohr: at \$6.50 to \$7.50.

The demand for spices has been fair and the market is steady with no change in prices to note. We quote:—Panang black pepper, 6 to 7½c; white pepper 10 to 12½; cloves, 7½ to 9c; Cassia, 8½ to 9½c; nutmegs, 60 to 90c, and Jamaica ginger, 15½ to 18½c.

The demand for small lots of Maracaibo and Mocha coffees has been fair, but other grades are neglected. The tone of the market rules steady. We quote: Maracaibo, 22c; Rio, 16½ to 20c; Java, 25 to 26c; Jamaica, 18 to 19c, and Mocha, 26 to 28c.

There has been no change in the situation of the tea market since our last. The demand is slow and business rules quiet, few lots of any importance having changed hands.

Canned Goods.—This market continues to rule quiet and uninteresting. The demand is slow and is likely to remain so until stocks in second hands are reduced some. The feeling is steady and values show no change.

Lobsters meet a very small demand, as is usual at this season of the year. Stocks are light, and good quality tallers are difficult to obtain. We quote: Lobsters at \$6 to \$6.50 per case; sardines at \$8.50 to \$9.50; salmon at \$1.10 to \$1.40 per dozen; tomatoes at 85c to 90c per dozen, peaches at \$2 to \$2.10 per dozen; corn at 95c to \$1 per dozen, and marrow-fat peas at 85c to 90c per dozen.—Empire, Jan. 25.

Montreal Hardware and Paint Prices

Iron and Metals.—The heavy Iron and Metal market is quiet, with few changes to note. No important changes in value are to note, but the tone on the whole is soft. Pig iron is quiet and there is little to report in bar iron, which is held steady. Tin, terne

and Canada plates are dull and nominally the same. There is some demand for tinned sheets from the canning establishments and prices rule about the same as last week. Ingot tin rules easy at 16c to 16½c and there is no change in copper, while lead is rather firmer. Hoops and bands are easy at \$2.05 to \$2.15. We quote: Summerlee pig iron, \$21 to \$21.50; Englington, \$19 to \$19.50; Carnbro \$19 to \$19.50; Ferrona \$17.50 to \$18; Siemens, No. 1, \$17.50 to \$18; wrought scrap No. 1, \$14 to \$15; bar iron, \$1.60 to \$1.65; tin plates, coke, \$2.85 to \$3; L. C. charcoal, \$3.85 to \$3.60; Canada plates, \$1.95 to \$2.10; terne plates, \$5.75 to \$6.25; galvanized iron, ¼c to 5½c as to brand; copper, 10c to 10½c; ingot tin, 16c to 16½c; lead \$2.90 to \$2.95; and spelter, \$1.50 to \$1.75; cut nails, \$2.10.

PAINTS, OILS AND LEADS.—The feature of this market during the past week has been a formal agreement among manufacturers of lead in regard to prices for the future and an advance of 25c per 100 lbs. has been established all round, with a discount allowed to wholesale houses on lots of ten tons or over. This is due to the fact that makers considered that they have been selling their output quite long enough at a price which was below cost. Business generally has been fairly active, there being a good demand for small lots. Glass is easy and our quotations are being shaded 5c for round lots. Linseed oil is firm and fairly inquired for. The market for other lines is steady. We quote: Choice brands white lead Government standard \$4.75; No. 1, \$1.50; No. 2 \$4.25; No. 3, \$4.00; No. 4, \$3.75; dry white lead, 4½c; red lead, pure, 3½ to 4c; do. No. 1, 4c; zinc, white, pure, \$7.25; No. 1, \$6.25; No. 2, \$5.25; glass, \$1.20 first break; \$1.30 second break per 50 feet; \$2.80 for third break per 100 feet; linseed oil, round lots, raw, 57c to 58c; boiled: 60c to 61c; putty in bulk, \$1.85.

Cement and Naval Stores.—There has been no improvement in the market for cement, business having continued very quiet, which is usually the case at this time of year. We quote: English brands at \$2.05 to \$2.15 and Belgian at \$1.90 to \$2. The demand for firebricks is also limited and prices are steady at \$15 to \$22 per, 1,000 as to brand. In naval stores business is quiet, and of a jobbing character, buyers only taking sufficient stock to fill actual requirements at steady prices. There is a firmer feeling in turpentine owing to the recent advance in prices in primary markets, but no change has taken place here yet. We quote: Turpentine, 42c to 43c; rosins, \$2.80 to \$3, as to brand; coal tar, \$3.25 to \$3.75; cotton waste, 5c to 7c for colored and 7c 10c for white; oakum, 5½c to 7½c, and cotton oakum, 10c to 12c. Cordage, Sisal, at 7c to 7½c for 7-16 and upwards, and 14c to 15c for deep sea line. Pure manilla, 9½c for 7-16 and upwards and 10c for smaller sizes.—Gazette, Jan. 25.

Silver

The silver market has been dull and devoid of features this week. Changes in quotations are fractional and demand is very narrow. At the same time no accumulation occurs, the market absorbing supplies about as fast as they appear. Prices on January 25th were. London, 27 7-16d. New York, 60½c.

"In Point Of thoughtful provision for the comfort of its passengers, the most attractive route from the Head of the Lakes to Chicago, or the Twin Cities, is The North-Western Line. The Chicago Limited for Chicago and Milwaukee via this line is the fastest and finest train that runs out of Duluth.—The News-Tribune, Duluth.

An Opinion of Our Waterways.

Edward C. O'Brien, who was Commissioner of Navigation under President Harrison, and who has just been appointed Commissary-General on Gov. Morton's staff, has given a great deal of attention to the study of canals and internal waterways, not only in New York, but in other States and other countries. The report that he published just before he retired from office was considered one of the ablest maritime papers ever sent out from Washington. A reporter for the New York Times asked him to talk about the State canals, as they are to-day, their capacity for transportation, and the necessity for immediate improvements.

"It has always been the aim of British-Canadian statesmen," said Mr. O'Brien, "that Canada should realize her geographical advantages and become to the United States what Venice, the Hanse towns, and Holland were to Europe, and what England is to the world at large; namely, a commercial parasite, feeding on our activities and fattening on our export and import trade, which she means to divert to Montreal. To accomplish this end, the Canadian Government has expended on its canal system (up to 1893) the enormous sum, considering its population, of \$72,079,899.76, and has under construction and contract additional works, which will cost \$6,100,000. This will swell the total outlay of the Canadian Government, on canals and interior water systems, to \$78,500,000. In addition to this, the city of Montreal and the Dominion Government have executed and under contract river and harbour improvements at and below Montreal, which are designed to give a channel 80 feet in navigable depth from the ocean to Montreal, and to provide at Montreal a deep and commodious harbour, fully protected from the ice shoves. The latter works, when complete, will have cost \$5,000,000, making the total outlay of our energetic neighbours on the St. Lawrence and their canal system upward of \$83,500,000.

"The geographical arguments which prompt and encourage these ambitious projects are obvious to anyone who will take the trouble to look at a map of North America. To quote the valuable work of the late George H. Ely, "For one half the distance across a continent the waters of the St. Lawrence system divide the Dominion from the Great Republic. These great American lakes contain more than one-half the area of all the fresh water on the globe. They make up the largest system of deep water inland navigation on the globe. The water area is 95,460 square miles. No other inland waterway bears upon its bosom so vast a commerce, or touches, as this does, the vital interests of so many millions of men.

"The topographical relations of these connected waters," continued Mr. O'Brien, "are very remarkable. Lying, in general direction, east and west, between the forty-first and forty-seventh parallels, they penetrate from tide water 1,400 miles into the heart of the continent. The western extremity of the system, the head of Lake Superior, is 1,700 miles only from the waters of the Pacific.

"To span the 1,700 miles between the great lakes and the Pacific the Canadians have built the Canadian Pacific railroad, at a cost to their Government of \$210,000,000 and 25,000,000 acres of agricultural land, and have extended its influence to trans-Pacific ports by heavily subsidized steamship lines.

"To realize their topographical advantages to the eastward they are spending, as I have said, \$83,500,000 to perfect a deep water route from Lake Superior to the Canadian seaboard.

"They have subsidized trans-Atlantic steamship lines, and are now about to put on

a first-class trans-Atlantic express mail and passenger steamship line, which is to receive an annual subsidy from the Canadian Government of \$750,000 in addition to large subventions from the British Government.

ADVANTAGES OF OUR ROUTE.

"From Liverpool to New York is 3,040 miles. From Liverpool to Montreal is 2,790 miles. From New York to Duluth (via railroad to Buffalo) is 1,487 miles, and via the Erie canal 1,517 miles. From Montreal to Duluth, via the St. Lawrence, is 1,351 miles. From Liverpool to Duluth, via Montreal and the St. Lawrence, is 4,144 miles, which will shortly be unbroken deep water navigation. From Liverpool to Duluth, via New York, is 4,477 miles, or 4,557 miles, according as the route be via the New York Central railroad or the Erie canal to Buffalo. Montreal is 250 miles nearer Liverpool than New York is, and 83 or 168 miles nearer Duluth. From Liverpool to Duluth the route, via Montreal, is 393 or 413 miles shorter than the route via New York.

Let us translate these distances into dollars and cents and see what commercial advantages the Canadians will realize on the completion of the great eighty-three-and-a-half million dollar water route from the great lakes to the seaboard. Let us compare the relative costs of taking a ton of freight from Duluth to New York and from Duluth to Montreal.

"On the lakes and the St. Lawrence we can, without serious error, assume freights to average 1 mill per ton per mile, and on the Erie canal 3 mills per ton per mile. Five hundred and twenty miles of barge transportation at 8 mills equals \$1.56, and 997 miles of steamship transportation at 1 mill equals \$1, making transportation to New York cost \$2.56, to which must be added 47 cents, port, commission, and transshipment costs at Buffalo, making the total freight from Duluth to New York equal to \$3.03 a ton.

"Via the St. Lawrence to Montreal the items of cost will be:—1,355 miles at 1 mill, equal to \$1.85; twenty-six hours' detention in the locks, equal to 26 cents; tolls, 10 cents; making the total freight cost from Duluth to Montreal \$1.91 a ton.

"It will be seen the natural and artificial advantages of Canada's location and her deep waterway to the sea will give Montreal an advantage over New York of \$1.32 a ton, or 85½ mills a bushel, on all freight received from the great lakes.

TO WHAT PURPOSE.

"The Canadian statesmen realize fully that their commerce and commercial cities must, in the future, grow mainly on what substance they draw from the United States. Therefore these great, costly, ambitious and well-laid projects, the aims of which are, first, to provide a cheaper route outward for American exports and inward for American imports than any United States route; second, the extension of Canadian trade and Canadian-British influence into all the States bordering the great lakes, and commercially auxiliary to them; third, the building up of Montreal; and, fourth, of British supremacy on this side of the Atlantic, by making the great heart of this continent, and the richest and most prosperous States of our Union, commercially tributaries to and dependent on the Canadian gateway to the continent. Thus they plan to divide our States in interest, the interior against the seaboard, and by thus weakening us to strengthen British interests; for all experience proves that where trade goes there interests and sympathies follow and centre.

NEW YORK'S WATERWAYS.

"In view of the profound statesmanship exhibited by our neighbors, what has our own Government done to meet the situation, and

by providing a cheap deep water route reaching the seaboard at an American port, to keep the trade and sympathies of our people within our borders? Our Government has done nothing! Absolutely nothing! It has expended upward of \$10,000,000 in general and local improvements on the great lakes, of which sum \$14,158,223 is to be the total cost of the twenty-foot channels connecting Lakes Erie, Huron, Superior and Michigan. These improvements are most important, both specifically and as parts of a grand general scheme to provide deep navigation from Duluth and Chicago to New York. They have proved most important to our internal commerce, and of the highest value to our people whose commodities are transported over them. But in default of provision made by our own Government by which the vast commerce of these waters can cheaply reach the sea at an American port, that commerce will go to those foreign ports which it can reach cheaply; that is to say, the vast commerce originating in our interior States will go to Canadian seaports, and Canada, by her foresight, will reap the advantages of the expenditures made by our own Government. Canadian commerce will be built up at the expense of American seaports, and our interior States will become separated in interest and in sympathies from our seaboard States. The State of New York is an Empire in itself. Our State is more populous and many times wealthier than Canada. What has our great State of New York done to preserve to our own cities the trade which is now ours? Nothing! Absolutely nothing! We look at our Erie canal, with its seven feet of water and its seventy-two locks, and lose ourselves in admiring its greatness. It has played a great part in the history of the State and of the nation. But boats carrying 250 tons on seven feet of water, at a speed averaging three miles an hour, cannot compete with boats carrying 1,750 tons on fourteen feet of water at a speed of ten miles an hour. The limit of capacity for transportation of our State canals is fixed by the amount of water which can be stored on the watershed from which it is supplied; and with the present system of locks the limit of tonnage which can be expeditiously and profitably handled is in the neighborhood of 4,500,000 tons per annum.

"To deepen the canals and increase the draught and tonnage of the boats would not materially increase the capacity of the canal, for the available water, if used in the present type of lock, will lock only a given number of tons, no matter whether these tons be carried in big boats or in little boats. It is the opinion of engineers who have made the subject a study, that to materially increase the tonnage and usefulness of the canal, the proper thing to do is to introduce some system of balance locks. Such locks have been in practical, everyday use for eight or ten years at La Louviere, in Belgium, at La Fountenettes, in France, and more recently, on the Manchester canal, in England. They lock boats of tons with one-fortieth the amount of water necessary to use in the type of lock now used in this State.

FURTHER IMPROVEMENTS.

"It must be borne in mind that Canada has not realized the advantages of her great expenditure because her canal system is not complete. The strength of a chain is the strength of its weakest link; the capacity of a navigation system is measured at its point of least capacity. The weak link in the Canadian water route is the Beauharnois canal, with only nine feet of water. But this weak link will soon be replaced by a strong one, namely, the Soulanges canal, with fourteen feet of water over the lock sills and seventeen feet in the stretches. This canal will be finished within three years, and then the Canadian fourteen-foot system will be in

full working order from Lake Superior to Montreal. There will be no weak link in the chain then, and we will feel it pinch. Nor are these energetic northern neighbors satisfied with what they have done and are doing. They are considering a canal and navigation from Montreal to Georgian Bay, via the Ottawa and Mattawa rivers, Lake Nipissing and the French river. This is the shortest possible route from the seaboard to Lakes Michigan and Superior, and it is entirely within Canadian territory and removed from our interference. Both commercial and military reasons are urged in its behalf as an interior and short line. It is only 1,037 miles from Montreal to Duluth, as against 1,351 miles by the St. Lawrence route, being 317 miles shorter. It is 400 miles and 480 miles shorter from Duluth to tidewater than the New York State routes, and it is 65 and 780 miles shorter from Duluth to Liverpool than the New York routes. The Canadians are also considering the introduction of very high, quick-acting lifts in their canals. They have chartered a company, which proposes to make the descent from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario with two lifts, each 160 feet, in lieu of the twenty-five locks now in use, and to descend the total difference in altitude between Lake Erie and Montreal harbour with only six lifts in lieu of the fifty-three now in use. Thus will be effected a saving in time between Lake Erie and Montreal of at least twenty hours, which, translated into cents, means a saving of 20 cents per ton, or over a half a cent a bushel, on Canadian commerce, and a handicap of that amount on our commerce. It is also the avowed intention of the Canadian Government to make the St. Lawrence river and canals free, thus reducing the cost of freight to Montreal 10 cents per ton, or 2½ mills per bushel. The struggle for supremacy in the carrying trade within this continent will begin in earnest when Canada opens the soulanges canal.

SERIOUS FOR NEW YORK.

"We have lost the ocean carrying trade. We once carried a large trade for other nations, and the bulk of our own exports and imports in our own vessels. But our shipping has dwindled, both actually and relatively, compared to that of other nations, until we now depend almost entirely on foreign ships. Since 1858 the proportion of our foreign trade carried in our own vessels has dwindled from 73-7-10 per cent. to 12-8-10 per cent., or five-sixths. Shall we wait supinely and lose our lake and coast shipping also? The city and the State of New York have a greater interest at stake than any other city or State in the Union. The United States Customs district of New York collected during the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1893, nearly 70 per cent. of the total duty collected on imported merchandise of the United States, and here also was shipped over 40 per cent. of our total exports for the same year. New York has 28-1-10 per cent. of the total tonnage, 38 per cent. of the Atlantic and Gulf coast tonnage, 23 per cent. of the Lake tonnage. 27-7-10 per cent. of the total steam tonnage, 46-5-8 per cent. of the steam tonnage on the Atlantic and Gulf coast, and 19-1-3 per cent. of the steam tonnage on the lakes. New York has 3-1-5 times as much tonnage as Michigan, more tonnage than floats on the great lakes, and almost as much as any other four States. This ascendancy in shipping is due to the great advantages of the port of New York and the good and cheap rail and canal transportation between New York and the great lakes. It is threatened by the improvements now being completed by the Canadians, whose port of Montreal will, in 1897, have thirty feet of water, be fully protected from ice shores, can be equipped with the most modern facilities for handling freights, and will have deep water communication with Duluth and Chi-

cago, and an advantage in freights over New York of \$1.32 a ton or 3.53 cents a bushel.

COMPARATIVE FREIGHTS.

"When the Canadian canals are made free, Montreal's advantage will be \$1.32 a ton, or 3-8-10 cents a bushel, and when all the improvements now projected are completed, \$1.68 a ton, or 4½ cents a bushel. The cost of handling grain in New York Harbour is 1½ cents a bushel; freights and insurance to London are 8½ cents a bushel; a total of 13 cents a bushel. You see that in the near future it will cost less than half a cent, or no more taking into account the shrinkage, to send a bushel of grain to London via Montreal than to send it to New York via Buffalo. In view of these facts, how can New York hope to keep her ascendancy in foreign trade and shipping? New York cannot keep her place without an effort. In order to meet the requirements of American commerce, we must have the best possible internal connections and the cheapest possible freight rates between the great lakes and New York city, and to get such freight rates we must have adequate waterways between the Hudson and the great lakes.

South Africa's Gold Output.

The London Financial News. "In reviewing the progress of mining in South Africa in 1891 we predicted, a fortnight ago, that the December production of the Rand would probably be from 180,000 ounces to 183,000 ounces, making a total for the year of 2,025,000 ounces. The December output is now shown to have been 182,104 ounces, the highest on record, beating that of September (the previous best) by 5,397 ounces, and that of December, 1893, by 35,717 ounces. The year's production is 2,021,159 ounces, an increase of 515,686 ounces on 1893. An achievement such as this requires no comment, for the figures speak eloquently for themselves, and for the richness and permanency of the gold field. The magnitude of the December output is partially explained by the inclusion of 'sweepings,' due to the annual cleaning up of chlorination plant and so forth, which made an addition of close on 2,500 ounces, to the production of the Robinson alone. The output of the current month will probably show a reduction in consequence of the absence of these 'sweepings,' and, besides, the Goldenhuis estate, yielding over 6,000 ounces a month, has suspended crushing in order to add to its battery power. On the other hand, one or two other mines are now crushing with an increased number of stamps."

A new Industry.

Mr. Driscoll manager at Winnipeg for the McClary Mfg. Co., has received information from London, Ontario, regarding the company's recent annual meeting. He reports that the company's books made a satisfactory showing for the year 1894; in fact, a much better showing than has been expected, for a year of general business depression.

The McClary Mfg. Co. will immediately make some extensive additions to their factories at London, with a view to manufacturing new lines of goods. They intend making steel and cast iron enamelled or granite wear. These lines have hitherto been altogether imported, but this company will shortly be in a position to fully supply the market. This will add another new industry, by establishing a factory for this important class of goods, which have not heretofore been made in Canada.

The new building will forthwith be erected, and extensive additions to their standing factories will be made, in order to give the increased facilities for the manufacture of various lines which the growing demand for them renders necessary.

Toronto Live Stock Markets.

Butchers' Cattle.—Better demand and a shorter supply advanced prices about \$2 a head. A few loads were sent east and the balance was picked up by local dealers. All offerings were taken by noon. The range of prices to-day was as follows. Inferior to medium, 2½ to 2¾c; medium to good, 2¾ to 3¼c, and good to choice, 3¼ to \$3.10. One bunch of ten choice heaves sold at \$3.60.

Export Cattle.—Mr. Thompson was again on the market picking up what was fit for export. He purchased about two loads altogether. Prices were about the same as those on Tuesday. Some better cattle brought rather more than was paid on Tuesday. Some of to-day's sales were:

6 head, averaging 1,800 lbs. 8¾c a lb.
5 bulls, averaging 1,800 lbs. 8¾c a lb.
4 bulls, averaging 1,800 lbs. 8¾c a lb.
2 steers, averaging 1,400 lbs. 4c a lb.
3 steers, averaging 1,325 lbs. 4c a lb.
2 bulls, averaging 1,600 lbs. 2¾c a lb.
1 heifer, weighing 1,632 lbs. 4c a lb.

Sheep and Lambs.—Export sheep were in fair demand. 5¾c being paid for straight fat ewes and wethers, weighed off ear. Rams were quoted at 2¾ to 3c. They are not wanted. Lambs were in good demand, but the larger offerings gave an easier tone to the market. Eighteen, of from 70 to 75 lbs, were quoted at 3¼ to 3¾c. Butchers' sheep were in fair demand at \$3 to \$3.75.

Hogs.—All were taken early in the morning. Demand is active and prices strong. Stores are in sharp demand at \$4 for good ones. Bacon hogs advanced 2½c to-day, \$4.15 having been paid. Thick and light fats are firmer at Tuesdays prices. Quotations are: Long lean hogs, of 160 to 220 lbs. weighed off ear, \$4.12½ to \$4.15 per cwt.; thick fats, \$4.10 light fats, \$4 to \$4.10; stores, \$4; sows, \$3.50; and stags, \$2.50 to \$3.—Empire, Jan. 25.

The Delineator for March is the great Spring Number, and is the finest issue of this popular magazine that has yet been published. All the departments are unusually well filled and the fashions have an increased value through being the first authoritative pronouncement of the Spring modes. The chief feature of the literary matter is a most comprehensive chapter on Cards their Uses and Etiquette, by Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, this being the first of a series entitled the Social Code. There is also a very interesting first article on the Experiences of Life at a Training School for Nurses, with an introduction by Mrs. Frederic Rhineland Jones. Women as a Musician is the subject of a "Conversation" between Edith M. Thomas and Dr. S. R. Elliott, to which is appended a delightful bit of verse by Miss Thomas. Mrs. Carrie M. Dearborn, ex-Principal of the Boston Cooking School, writes of the Teaching of Cookery as an Employment for Women, and Josephine Adams Rathbone of a Girls Life and work at the University of Michigan. Mrs. Longstreet has an instructive paper on the Care of the Hands and Feet. Mrs. Maude C. Murray contributes another chapter to her interesting series on the Relations of Mother and Son, and Mrs. Witherspoon continues her entertaining gossip in Around the Tea-Table. Pleasurable and profitable employment is found in Burnt Work—H. K. Forbes, Venetian Iron Work—J. Harry Adams, and Crepe and Tissue Papers—Tillie Roome Littell. The housewife will find much of value in the care of Silver, Cookery for the month and hints on serving Lemons, and the fancy worker will appreciate the new designs in Knitting, Netting, Tatting, Etc. The Subscription price of The Delineator is \$1.00 a year. Single Copies 15 cents. Address orders to the Delineator Publishing Co., Toronto, 33 Richmond Street West.



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Read Up.			MAIN LINE	Read Down.		
North Bound				South Bound		
Freight No. 168. Daily.	St. Paul Ex. Press No. 107 Daily.	Alles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.	St. Paul Ex. Press No. 108 Daily.	Freight No. 164 Daily.	
1.20p	8.15p	0	Winnipeg	12.15p	5.30a	
1.06p	8.03p	8 0	Portage Junction	12.27p	5.47a	
12.42p	8.50p	9 8	St. Norbert	12.40p	6 07a	
12.22p	8.58p	15 8	Cartier	12.62p	6.26a	
11 54a	8.22p	23 5	St. Agathe	1.10p	6.51a	
11 31a	8.13p	27 4	Union Point	1.17p	7 02a	
11 07a	8.02p	32 5	Silver Plains	1.28p	7 10a	
10 31a	8.14p	40 4	Morris	1.45p	7 46a	
10.03a	8.22p	48 8	St. Jean	1.78p	8.25a	
9.23a	8.59p	56 0	Letellier	2.17p	9 18a	
8 00a	8.30p	65 0	Emerson	2.35p	10.16a	
7 00a	8.20p	63 1	Pembina	2.60p	11 16a	
11.05p	8.35a	163	Grand Forks	6.10p	8.25p	
1.30p	4 55a	228	Winnipeg Junction	10.10p	1.25p	
	3.45p	453	Duluth	7.25a		
	8.40p	470	Minneapolis	6 45a		
	8.00p	481	St. Paul	7.25a		
	10.30p	833	Chicago	9.35p		

MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

East Bound.				West Bound.		
Fr. No. 180	Ex. No. 128 Tue., Thur. & Sat.	Alles from Morris.	STATIONS.	Ex. No. 127 Mon., Wed. & Fri.	Fr. No. 129	
1.20p	8 15p	0	Winnipeg	12.16a	5.30p	
7.50p	1.50p	0	Morris	1.50p	8.00a	
6.55p	1.07p	10 0	Lower Farm	2.16p	8.41a	
5.49p	12.42p	21 8	Myrtle	2.41p	9 31a	
5.23p	12.32p	25 8	Roland	2.53p	9 50a	
4.39p	12.14p	33 5	Rosebank	3.10p	10.23a	
3.53p	11.59a	39 6	Miami	3.25p	10.54a	
3.14p	11.38a	49 0	Deerwood	3.45p	11.44a	
2.51p	11.27a	54 1	Altamont	4.01p	12.10p	
2.16p	11.09a	62 1	Somerset	4.20p	12.51p	
1.47p	10.55a	68 4	Swan Lake	4.36p	1.22p	
1.19p	10.40a	74 6	Indian Springs	4.51p	1.54p	
12.67p	10.30a	79 4	Maripolis	5.07p	2.18p	
12.27p	10.11a	86 1	Greenway	5.18p	2.52p	
11.57a	10.00a	92 2	Balder	5.34p	3.25p	
11.12a	9.38a	102 0	Belmont	5.57p	4.16p	
10.37a	9.21a	109 7	Hilton	6.17p	4.53p	
10 13a	9 05a	117 3	Ashdown	6.34p	5.23p	
9.49a	8 55a	120 0	Wawanesa	6.42p	5.47p	
9.39a	8 49a	123 0	Elliotts	6.52p	6.04p	
9.05a	8.35a	129 5	Rounthwalte	7.05p	6.37p	
8 22a	8 18a	137 2	Martinville	7.25p	7.18p	
7.50a	8.00a	145 1	Brandon	7.45p	8.00p	

Number 127 stops at Balder* for meals.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

W. End				East Bound		
Read Down Mixed No. 143, every day ex. Sun.	Winnipeg.	pg.	STATIONS	Read Up Mixed No. 144, every day ex. Sun.		
4.00 p.m.	0		Winnipeg	12.40 noon.		
4.15 p.m.	8.5	†	Portage Junction	12.26 p.m.		
4.40 p.m.	10.5	†	St. Charles	11.10 a.m.		
4.46 p.m.	18.0		Headingley	11.47 a.m.		
5.10	25.8		White Plains	11.19 a.m.		
5.31 p.m.	32.2	†	Gravel Pit Spur	10.49 a.m.		
5.42 p.m.	39.1	†	La Salle	10.40 a.m.		
5.55 p.m.	43.2	†	Eustace	10 25 a.m.		
6.25 a.m.	52.5		Oakville	10.00 a.m.		
6.43 a.m.			Portage la Prairie	9.43 a.m.		
7.30 a.m.				9.16 a.m.		

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

Leaves Kaslo for Nelson—
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Tuesday at 3 a.m.
Thursdays at 8 a.m.
Fridays at 3 a.m.
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