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Capital Paid Up, \$6,000,000. Rest, \$2,000,000.

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Particular attention given to collections from and throughout the Dominion and the United States. Ample facilities; low rates, quick returns. Buy and sell Canadian and foreign exchange. Interest allowed at most favorable rates on Savings Bank Accounts and Deposit Receipts. Accounts of Merchants, Manufacturers, Corporations and Individuals received on favorable terms.

A General Banking Business Transacted.
ARTHUR WICKSON, MANAGER

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital authorized..... 2,000,000.00
Capital Paid up..... 1,950,790.00
Reserve..... 1,100,385.00

DIRECTORS:

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

B. Jennings, Asst. Cashier. E. Hay, Inspector

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

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

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Brandon, Man..... A. Jukes.....
Calgary, Alta..... S. Barber.....
Portage la Prairie, Man..... N. G. Lealie,
Prince Albert, Sask..... J. E. Young,
Edmonton, Alta..... G. R. F. Kirkpatrick,

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

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Western Loan and Trust Co., Ltd.

Executive Office: 94 St. Francois Xavier St.

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Special attention to Confidential Business Enquiries.
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BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

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

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R. R. Grindley, Gen. Mgr. H. Stikeman, Asst. Gen. Mgr
E. Stanger, Inspector.

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Brantford, Kingston, Paris, Vancouver.
Fredericton, London, Quebec, Victoria.
Halifax, Montreal, St. John.

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

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BANK of OTTAWA

HEAD OFFICE, OTTAWA.

Capital Authorized & Subscribed, \$1,500,000.00
Capital Paid up..... 1,478,910 00
REST..... 843,536.75

DIRECTORS:

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

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" NEW YORK—Messrs. W. Watson and R. Hebdon.
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RESERVE FUND, \$350,000.00.

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HEAD OFFICE - - TORONTO.

Paid-up Capital.....\$6,000,000
Rest.....1,000,000

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

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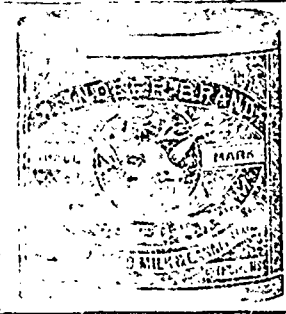
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Iron, Steel, Hardware, Paints,
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Prime Selected Valencia Raisins and
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Apricots, Peaches and Prunes.Over 1,000 packages, New seasons
First crop, Congous, all
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AND ABSOLUTELY NON-EXPLOSIVE.

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The Commercial

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

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

WINNIPEG, FEBRUARY 5, 1894.

Manitoba.

John Stratton, hotel, West Selkirk, has sold out.

Robinson & McKnight, general store, Ninga, assigned.

Francois Lamb, general store, Creford, is giving up business.

Sneider & Miller, general merchants, Portage la Prairie, have assigned.

Charlesworth & Climie, butchers, Virden; succeeded by Thos. Jones.

Wm. Aikens, carriage maker, Carberry, has sold out to Kerr & Fowler.

George Stewart, general store, Estevan, reported sold out to W. F. Dorsey.

Brown, Adkin & Co., general store, Rapid City; succeeded by Hindson & Adkin.

R. S. Alexander, grain dealer, Treherne; sold elevator to The Northern Elevator Co.

Douglas & Co., boots and shoes, Portage la Prairie, stock sold by sheriff at 41 cents on the dollar.

J. Heibert & Co., general store, Pilot Mound and Holmfild, have sold Holmfild branch to Handford & Oke.

A. C. McEown, general store, Bissvain; stock sold to James Booth, at 7 1/2 cents; book accounts, 14 cents.

Atkinson & Co., grain, etc., Winnipeg; sold elevator at Eikhorn, and grain warehouse and machinery at Methven to The Northern Elevator Company.

Nicholas Bawlf, grain, Winnipeg, has sold elevators at Birtle, Hamiota, Macdonald Station, Midway and Russell to The Northern Elevator Company.

The Winnipeg branch of the Dominion Government Savings Bank transactions for month ending January 31st, 1894, were: Deposits, \$18,583; withdrawals, \$18,192.33. Withdrawals exceed deposits by \$390.67.

Lawrie Bros., general store, Roland and Morris, have sold out the Roland branch to Higgins.

The inland revenue collections at Winnipeg for January, 1894, were:—

Spirits	\$14,046 52
Malt	1,958 06
Tobacco	11,397 23
Cigars	508 20
Petroleum inspection.....	75 70
Other receipts.....	195 91

Total

Total	\$28,181 56
Receipts for January, 1893.....	27,647 43

Increase \$ 544 13

A. J. Bell has purchased the interest of his partner, Mr. Robertson, and will continue the livery and sale stable business at Portage in his own name in future.

The annual meeting of the Winnipeg Board of Trade will be held on Tuesday, February 6. Officers for the ensuing year will be elected and the reports for the last year received.

A meeting of the Morden Board of Trade was held on Jan. 25, and a petition forwarded to Mr. Van Horne, of the Canadian Pacific, praying for a reduction of the freight rates.

J. H. Davis, of Winnipeg, has disposed of his fish and game business to A. W. Davis and Ed. Rowand, who will in future conduct the business in the old premises on Portage avenue.

A meeting has been called for Saturday night in Trades' hall, Winnipeg, for the purpose of discussing the advisability of organizing a trades' and labor council in the city, and asking all labor unions to be represented by delegates.

The stock of McInnis & Irwin, general merchants, of Strathclair, will be sold at a rate on the dollar on Monday, the 5th day of February, at Winnipeg. Stock amounts to \$3,863; fixtures, \$444; and book accounts, \$3,880.

The Dominion Plate Glass Insurance Company, of Canada has decided to open an agency in Winnipeg. The company was incorporated by act of parliament, and has a capital of \$50,000. Gordon & Suckling have been appointed general agents for Winnipeg.

The Max Lake sawmill, in the Turtle Mountain, southeast of Deloraine, and belonging to the estate of the late George Morton, has been purchased by W. H. Atkinson, of Deloraine, together with the timber limits adjoining. Mr. Atkinson is making preparations to operate the mill, and has gone out with a force of men and teams to get out logs.

S. Pjeturson headed a delegation of Icelandic people who came over with him last summer from their native land, and who waited upon the local government one day last week. They represented a large body of their countrymen who have applied for a reserve of land on the west shore of Lake Manitoba. They asked the Dominion Government for the land, but little hope has been held out to them by Commissioner Smith. They wish the influence of the immigration department of the local government in the matter.

A petition has been presented to the court by J. J. Walterhouse, contractor, of Winnipeg, who supplied the machinery for the Rapid City elevator, but has never been paid for it; some time ago he recovered a judgment against the company for \$250. The petition states that the nominal capital of the company was fixed at \$6,000, divided up into 240 shares of \$25 each; these shares have all been issued but only partly paid up. The company commenced operations in November, 1891, and since that time has suffered considerable loss, and the petitioner alleges that the company is insolvent and unable to pay its debts, the only assets being the elevator at Rapid City and the money due upon the company's stock subscribed and not paid for. Justice Bain before whom the matter came, dismissed the petition with costs. He held that it did not show that the company

is insolvent. It might be unable to pay off all its debts if called on for immediate payment. But what must be shown is that it is unable to pay its debts as they become due, and the debts referred to in the petition, other than the petitioner's, may or may not have become due. Subsequently the judge granted leave to Mr. Elliott to serve notice of motion to re-argue the point before him as to the sufficiency of the allegations in the petition.

Articles have been filed incorporating the North Star Music Company, of Winnipeg, for the purpose of carrying on a wholesale and retail piano, organ and musical merchandise business. The capital is \$10,000. The local subscribers are Dr. R. M. Simpson, A. J. Tuckwell, George Downard, Jackson Hanby, H. C. Brice, Charles W. Driver, F. J. Rutherford, C. J. Curtis, L. L. Smith. Outside subscribers will be Chickering Bros, and the Schaeffer Piano Company, of Chicago, and Whaley, Boyce & Co., Toronto. The company have fitted up quarters in the Donaldson block and will open at an early date, and will control the sale of the Chickering, Schaeffer, Williams and Keimer pianos, and the Chicago cottage organs.

Saskatchewan.

S. Cunningham, trader, etc., St. Albert, as signed to H. W. Mckenay.

W. T. Gilmour & Co., are opening in the furniture and undertaking business at Prince Albert.

Alberta.

R. G. Brett, physician, drugs and hotel, Banff. Hotel property partially destroyed by fire; loss reported covered by insurance.

The skins of 25 foxes, 467 rats, 1 cross fox, 5 mink, 1 skunk, and two badgers, belonging to Mr. Logan, of Beaver Lake, were sold by tender to R. Secord, on Tuesday, for \$75. A consignment of furs, consisting of 250 rats, 16 martin, 1 fisher, 7 mink, 17 lynx, 2 bear, 2 beaver, and 14 skunk, belonging to Mr. Tims, of Lake St. Anne, were sold by tender. R. Secord was the purchaser at \$126.

The case of Mrs. Monteith against the Norwich Union Insurance Company for malicious prosecution, which has excited more than ordinary interest, was concluded in the supreme court at Calgary last week, when the jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for \$250 actual damages and 5 cents exemplary damages. The case was out of a fire last summer which destroyed plaintiff's house and furniture insured by the defendant company, who not only refused to pay the insurance but had plaintiff arrested for alleged fraudulent removal of furniture from the house shortly before the fire. This charge was dismissed and the present action brought for \$10,000 damages. On Thursday last plaintiff recovered a verdict against the company for the full amount of the insurance claimed by her nearly \$3,000.

Assiniboia.

The amount of wheat delivered at the elevators at Indian Head Station up to date, this crop, is 237,000 bushels. At Sintaluta Station, which is also in the Indian Head municipality, the amount exceeds 150,000 bushels. The amount expected to be delivered yet is 40,000 bushels. These figures are apart from the several amounts expected to be delivered from the Bell, Alliance and Sunbeam farms. The amount expected from the three above-named farms is 80,000 bushels.

A meeting of the dry goods section of the Toronto board of trade received a complaint from the wholesale millinery men to the effect that the customs department is charging 10 per cent more duty on bonnet shapes consigned to Toronto than to Montreal houses. The comptroller of customs will be asked for an explanation.

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Orders promptly shipped.

PURE GOLD MANFG. CO., TORONTO.

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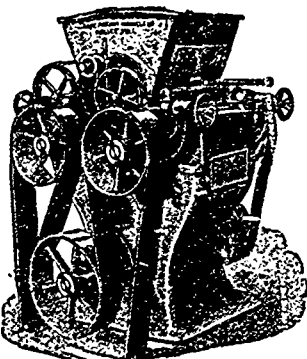
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H. A. NELSON & SONS.

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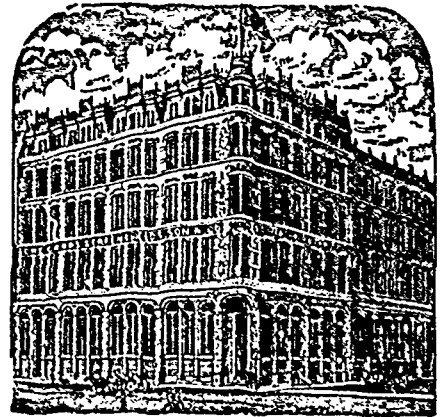
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The Commercial

WINNIPEG, FEBRUARY 5, 1894.

TRADE WITH THE CONTINENT.

The National Board of Trade of the United States, which has been in session at Washington recently, took up the question of trade relationship with Canada. The board adopted a resolution to memorialize Congress to take such action in connection with the new tariff enactments as will secure the largest possible extent of trade with the continent. The board seems to entertain a somewhat peculiar idea as to the best plan of obtaining extended trade with Canada. A suggestion was adopted to the effect that the new tariff act shall not become operative, so far as Canada is concerned, except by proclamation of the President, issued only under the following conditions:

"When it is duly certified to the President of the United States that the Government of the Dominion of Canada has declared a desire to enter into such commercial agreements with the United States as will result in a material reduction of the duties now existing against the admission into Canada of the products and manufactures of the United States, he shall appoint three commissioners to meet those who may be designated to represent the Government of Canada, to consider the most desirable manner in which to accomplish a larger exchange of the products and manufactures of the two countries. If the results of the deliberations of these commissioners should be an agreement and a report satisfactory to the Secretary of the Treasury that by a material reduction of duties or by the putting upon the free list of the Canadian tariff a list of manufactures and products of the United States which, in his opinion, would afford an equal advantage to the United States, as the operation of this bill would afford to Canada, and he should so report to the President, and on being furnished by an undertaking by the Canadian Government that these recommendations will be recommended to the Parliament of Canada for enactment, the President shall then issue his proclamation making this act operative, without any reservation in relation to Canadian importations. It shall be the further duty of the commissioners so appointed to ascertain upon what terms the entire freedom of commercial intercourse between the two countries can best be secured, and said commission shall report to the President, who shall lay his report before Congress."

The adoption of this resolution by the National Board of Trade of the United States (supposedly a body composed of business men) is somewhat of a surprise. The idea evidently is that the new measure of tariff revision now before Congress will be of considerable benefit to Canada, by increasing our market in the United States, and that something should be exacted from Canada before the act is endorsed. It would certainly look like a small thing for Congress to pass a tariff reform measure which would apply to all the world but their nearest neighbor. There is no probability, however, that Congress will endorse this narrow view of the case. Canada is already by far the best customer of the Republic, and our tariff is more favorably to the United States than their tariff is to us. THE COMMERCIAL has pointed out more than once that the average rate of duty

which we collect on imports from Great Britain, is considerably higher than the average duty collected on imports from the United States. The idea no doubt still prevails in the United States, as would appear from the resolution of the National Board of Trade, that Canada is commercially dependent upon the republic, and that consequently important concessions could be squeezed from us by temporarily withholding the operation of the revised tariff bill, so far as this country is concerned.

The resolution of the National Board of Trade regarding the withholding of the operation of the new tariff act so far as Canada is concerned, smacks strongly of the Blaine reciprocity features of the McKinley bill, which provided for retaliatory tariff measures against certain countries, under certain circumstances. The Democratic administration has condemned strongly these features of the McKinley bill, and the administration cannot adopt a measure precisely the same in principle toward Canada without greatly stultifying itself. We therefore believe that the resolution of the National Board will not meet with a response from Congress.

The resolution of the Board, however, if acted upon, would we believe have the effect of hindering rather than promoting trade between the two countries. In the first place it would resemble coercion, and as a people we do not like that kind of medicine. We must have the liberty of managing our own tariff affairs. This is a principle which must not for a moment be overlooked. We are bent upon revising our own tariff at the present time, and any advantages which Canada may derive from the proposed new tariff measure in the United States, will undoubtedly be reciprocated. To withhold any reductions in the United States tariff from Canada, while applying them to other countries, would not appear to be a wise way to encourage greater freedom of trade between the two countries. If the members of the National Board of Trade will take the trouble to study up the figures, they will see that our tariff is much more liberal than theirs. This fact they do not appear to be aware of, or they would not urge the adoption of a policy designed to squeeze concessions from us, in return for any advantages we may derive from their new tariff measure. Anyway, the products which we have to sell to the United States are mostly raw materials, and the republic will gain quite as much proportionately as we do in being able to secure their raw materials so cheaply and conveniently. The United States tariff is not being revised for the benefit of Canada; but for the people of the United States.

The National Board of Trade of the United States seems also to entertain some lingering ideas in favor of commercial union for the continent, as will be seen from the closing words of the resolution regarding Canada and the new tariff, which, however, we will pass over for the present without comment.

The Dominion finance minister has received a memorial from a representative of the Ontario milling interests, urging that the duty upon flour be continued at the present rate, seventy-five cents per barrel.

CIVIC GOVERNMENT.

There is no public question of greater importance than that of civic government. It is a thoroughly recognized, though lamentable fact, that all over this continent municipal government is carried on in a shamefully loose and unsatisfactory way. This is true of the larger towns and cities, as well as of villages and rural municipalities. Huge frauds have frequently been perpetrated by civic officials in United States cities, and it is doubtful if the situation in Canada is much better. Embezzling, swindling and jobbery has been a feature of municipal government in many places. Even where direct robbery has not been perpetrated, large sums have been squandered in nearly all cities, through incompetence, looseness and neglect. It is impossible to get the best men to take hold of the municipal government under the system which prevails in this country and in the United States; and really when we look the situation squarely in the face, and consider the plan of civic government generally adopted, we cannot but wonder at the unsatisfactory results everywhere apparent. We could not expect men busy with affairs of commerce, and men of high talent, to devote their time to civic government, under the plan usually followed of conducting municipal affairs. Any large mercantile, industrial or financial concern, conducted in the same loose, hap-hazard way in which our cities are managed, would soon collapse. Radical reforms are needed. A movement to reform the system of civic government should be conducted on a basis that will result in drawing men of ability to the head of affairs. The attainment of this result should be kept constantly in view in undertaking any changes in our municipal system.

The question of civic government has assumed such recognized importance in the United States, that a national convention has been held at Philadelphia to consider the whole subject. The report of the convention will no doubt form interesting reading when it comes to hand in extended form. At present only meagre telegraphic references to the convention have been published. One despatch states that before adjourning the conference placed itself on record on the question of separating municipal politics from national politics, by adopting the following resolution: "Resolved, that in the opinion of this conference, it is vital to the attainment of good municipal government that national politics should be divorced from city elections and the administration of city affairs." This is certainly a sound statement, though it is one which it is difficult to get men to act upon in many cities. It was reported a short time ago that, in a speech at Toronto, a federal minister advised the people of that city to introduce national party politics into their municipal affairs, and that he was hooted for the suggestion, and very properly so. Party politics are not introduced into municipal elections so much in Canada as in the republic, and to that extent we are ahead of the United States, though we have much reason also to strive for reforms in our system of civic government.

ALARMIST REPORTS.

The London, England, *Times* has been discussing the reports about hard times and distress in Manitoba. The *Times* attributes the alarmist reports which have been published abroad to tariff and political agitation. Though the more sensational reports regarding the situation in Manitoba have been manufactured out of whole cloth, and are entirely false, the *Times* is right in connecting the reports, to some extent at least, with tariff and freight-rate matters. In the heat of discussion upon these subjects, remarks have been made which certainly afford a basis for reports injurious to the country. Statements have certainly been made in a public way, which would pass almost unnoticed here, where the circumstances are understood, but which would convey quite a serious meaning when sent abroad, where the peculiar circumstances connected with the case were not understood. Take, for instance, the report of the recent meeting of the Patrons of Industry, making public the correspondence with Mr. Van Horne upon the subject of freight rates. The correspondence is such as to give a very gloomy outlook, and it certainly conveyed that impression when it was reproduced in English papers, where it was taken as literally true. When the condition of the farmers was represented by the Patrons as "deplorable" and "desperate," it was done to give vigorous force to their petition for lower freight rates, and was not intended to be taken as literally true. It had the effect, however, of depressing the London stock market for our securities, when it was published over there, and no wonder, considering the gloomy nature of the statements made. Some parties here seem even to regard the matter with a feeling akin to satisfaction, owing to the report that Canadian Pacific stocks declined in England when the Patron's report was published. In fact, it has even been hinted that this plan of "getting at" the railway company will be continued in order to force concessions in freight rates. Statements have also been made in connection with the agitation for tariff reform, which would look bad for the country if they were published abroad as literally true, even without the usual exaggeration which characterizes statements sent abroad.

It is unfortunate that there are so many public men and journalists in Canada who resort to the unpatriotic course of depreciating the country, in order to make a point against their political opponents. This thing is altogether too common in this country. From the speeches and writings of some of these men, one would think that the country was going to eternal smash, or that it had already been irretrievably ruined, and that the population had been driven out to seek a livelihood in foreign lands, all owing to the iniquitous policy of the opposite political party. When articles and speeches of this nature are sent abroad and read by parties who are not familiar with political methods in Canada, they are apt to accept the statements as facts. Canada has certainly been injured in the opinion of people abroad, by the frantic efforts of some of our public men and newspapers to bring discredit upon their political opponents. Foreigners

do not know that the bulk of the pessimistic literature we read about the country, is prompted by no other motive than to injure political opponents. Even our own people fail often to realize this fact, and they imbibe the spirit of these gloomy pictures, to the injury of good national sentiment. Strange inconsistencies appear in our newspapers through the efforts to discredit the opposite political party. We have seen editorials of an extremely gloomy nature regarding the condition and prospects of the country, written for political motives, of course, while in another part of the same paper would appear a write-up article or something of a similar nature, giving a report of wonderful progress and prosperity. Nothing is fair in political warfare with many of our politicians and journals, and some will not even shrink from belittling and misrepresenting the condition of the country in order to strike at their political opponents.

FREE IMPLEMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Implement manufacturers in the United States are making a great howl about the proposal in the new tariff bill to place implements on the free list. The farm machinery papers are full of the subject, and the general tenor of what they have to say is to the effect that the manufacturers are not afraid of competition from any other country but Canada, but they appear to be greatly alarmed on account of Canadian competition when the new tariff comes into effect. This is a high compliment to the quality of Canadian makes of agricultural implements and farm machinery. They scoff at the idea of English or European manufacturers doing them any harm, even under free trade, but they are greatly worked up over the fear of Canadian competition. One dealer even goes so far as to declare that the Canadian manufacturers will be able to close up many of the United States factories when their goods come into free competition. The *Farm Implement Journal* of Minneapolis has been interviewing the manufacturers, and following we give a few opinions expressed by them, from among many all of the same tenor. One maker says:

"The more we consider the probable working of the Wilson bill, concerning which we wrote recently, the more we are convinced that it would be unfair to the manufacturers to allow Canadian manufacturers of the same character to enter free of duty. As we have already written you, we do not fear the competition of Europe, even if machines and implements are placed upon the free list, but if Canada is to be allowed to send its goods here free of duty, it is nothing but fair that they should reciprocate by admitting ours free."

S. H. Velie, vice-president of Deere & Co., Moline, Ill., and Deere & Webber company, says:—

"We have been manufacturing plows under protective tariffs for the past twenty years, and with such continued and uniform success that we dislike to try the experiment of working under a free trade or revenue only tariff. The character and quality of our plows is so different from any made in European countries that we do not fear competition from that quarter. With Canada it is different. Previous to the enactment of the present Canadian tariff we enjoyed a large share of the plow and implement business of our Dominion neighbors, but

this trade has gradually dwindled down until now it is comparatively nothing. They have copied our styles as well as our methods, and will be tolerably well prepared under free trade to enter border states with their goods and divide the trade with American manufacturers."

TAXING INCOMES IN THE UNITED STATES.

A feature of the new tariff measure in the United States is the proposal to tax incomes. The great reduction proposed in the customs duties necessitates the raising of a portion of the national revenue in some other direction, and this is to be attempted by imposing internal revenue taxes on some goods, and also providing for an income tax. The latter feature is meeting with stronger opposition than any other proposals in connection with the tariff reform movement. It is said that New York Democrats will vote against it. Following is the plan proposed for imposing an income tax: In the form in which it was finally agreed upon in committee it provides that from and after the first day of January, 1895, there shall be levied annually upon the gains, profits and income of every person residing in the United States, or any citizen of the United States residing abroad, derived in each preceding calendar year, from any kind of property, rents, interest, dividends or salaries, or from any profession, trade, employment or vocation carried on in the United States or elsewhere, a tax of 2 per centum on the amount so derived over and above \$1,000, and that a like tax shall be levied, collected and paid annually upon the gains, profits and income from all property and of every business, trade or profession carried on in the United States by persons residing without the United States and not citizens thereof. In order that none of the incomes taxable under the bill may escape, all persons having incomes of \$3,500 or over are required to make returns thereof in such manner as may be prescribed by the internal revenue authorities.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The National Board of Trade of the United States has passed a resolution in favor of the further restriction of immigration, which goes to show the strong feeling prevailing in the republic against promiscuous immigration. It recommends the strict enforcement of immigration laws of the United States; and further, that those laws be so amended as to require from every immigrant desiring to come to the United States a certificate from the authorities of the town or district where he or she has resided, that he or she is of good moral character, has never been convicted of crime, has never been a public charge and is of industrious habits and capable of taking care of himself or herself; such certificate to be countersigned by the nearest United States consul. It further recommends such modification of the immigration laws as will admit under agreement professional men and women and technically expert artisans as instructors, with such safeguards and restrictions as will preserve the spirit of existing laws.

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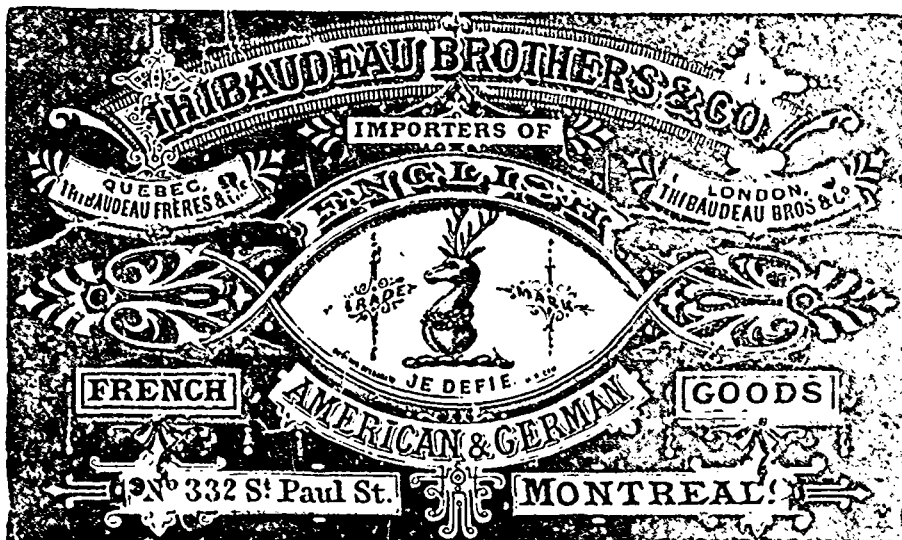
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THE PUBLIC WANT THE GOODS.

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BLACK TEA.

½lb, 1lb and 2lb Metal Canisters, packed
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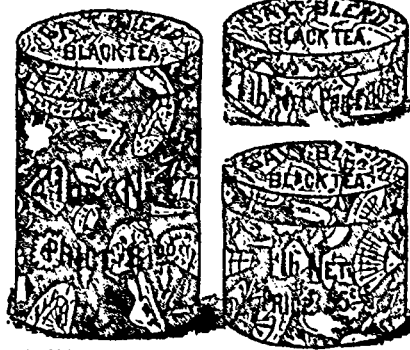
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HO! IMPROVED Compressed Mince Meat.

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GUARANTEED STRICTLY PURE.

HORSERADISH—Put up in 16 oz. bottles
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W. ALLEN, Pork Packer, Winnipeg.

WINNIPEG WANTS.

PRODUCE!

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For a Pleasant Smoke try **REPUBLICS.**

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WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.

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Pans, Pails,

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MONTREAL.

A petition has been presented to the Manitoba Legislature praying for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the taxation of vacant lands in rural municipalities, with a view to making the taxes more equitable. At present vacant lands are taxed the full value of cultivated farms in many districts.

The Protestant ministers of British Columbia are preaching against the Protestant Protective Association, warning their congregations to have nothing to do with the association. Rev. Mr. McLaren, a Vancouver clergyman, is reported to have said that "a man's country should be considered above his creed. They were living in peace with their Roman Catholic brethren, whom they respected as worthy citizens, and he hoped no hot-headed enthusiasts would introduce such a calamity as the Protestant Protective Association in British Columbia." The same may be said of all Western Canada. There is nothing for the order to do here, beyond the creation of ill feeling among neighbors who should be at peace with each other. It is to be hoped the association will not gain a foothold anywhere in the West.

According to reports, the towns up the Red River in Minnesota and Dakota are suffering from a most alarming outbreak of typhoid fever, which it is said has been traced to the water of the Red Lake river, which empties into the Red river at Grand Forks. An analysis of the water was made, it is said, at one of the government laboratories with the result that the water was found to be reeking with fever germs. Fortunately Winnipeg does not depend upon the Red river for water, our water supply being taken from the Assiniboine river, so that there is no immediate cause for alarm here. It has been stated that fever at Crookston, which discharges its sewage into the Red Lake river, has caused the contamination of the Red river, and it is a matter of great importance to Manitoba, as many persons draw their water supply from the river. The incident should increase attention to the question of the water supply of Winnipeg. While the Assiniboine has no connection with the Red river, beyond the fact that it empties into the latter river at Winnipeg, the cause which has led to the contamination of the Red, may produce the same condition in the waters of the Assiniboine at some future date. The matter should therefore be looked into carefully by the proper authorities. Our present water supply is not satisfactory, for several reasons, but how to improve it is an open question.

TALK about hard times becomes chronic occasionally, without any reason for it. The most of the talk one hears about hard times in Winnipeg this winter is really sound and nothing more. Some one—perhaps one who is a little slow in his payments—talks gloomily about hard times, and his story is repeated by others who become sympathetically affected thereby. Many men who are in a position to speak with authority, state that they cannot see any material difference between this and average seasons. Some wholesale houses report payments up to the average. The city tax collector

states that payments of taxes have been good, and the amount paid in considerably ahead of last year. Over \$300,000 has been paid into the city treasury in taxes during the past few weeks. Probably the talk about hard times has been brought about to a considerable extent by reading in the papers about the depression in the United States and elsewhere. People have read these reports until they began to fancy they felt them, or at least expected to feel them in their own business, and from expectation to fancied realization is not a long stride sometimes. The more pessimistically inclined, or those who are always looking for an excuse to put on a poor mouth, have read the reports until they began to apply the talk of hard times to themselves, while some have repeated, parrot-like, what they heard from others, and thus the idea has become chronic with many. While some people in Winnipeg may find cash a little closer than usual, undoubtedly the most of the talk about hard times has been brought about in the way described.

Toronto Live Stock Market.

Butcher's Cattle—At Toronto on Tuesday offerings were rather more than the market required, and though there was fairly good buying, there were a good many left unsold at the close of the day. Prices were a shade off. The range was from 2½ to 3c for inferior to medium; 3 to 3½c for medium to good; 3½ to 3¾ for good to choice, and the price for extra choice picked cattle was 3¾c. Several bulls were sold for shipment east at from \$2.30 to \$3.25.

Stockers—There was some enquiry for stockers. One lot of 6, averaging 1,025 lbs, sold at 3½c, and another lot of 10, averaging 1,080 lbs, sold at 3½c. A buyer is in the market to buy half a dozen loads of stockers which will average not less than 1,100 lbs. For this sort from \$3.40 to 3.50 would probably be paid.

Hogs—Prices ranged from \$5 to 5.25, weighed off car, for long lean hogs weighing from 140 to 200 lbs each. This sort is in demand for the manufacture of bacon for the English market, and command from 50 to 75c per cwt over the general run. Heavy fat hogs were in poor demand at lower prices, \$4.50 to 4.80 being paid to-day, weighed off car. Stores and mixed lots sold at an average of \$4.75; rough sows at \$4 to 4.25, and stags at \$3 to 3.50.

Sheep and Lambs—A bunch of cull lambs which have been in the market since last week, offered at \$1.50 per head, with no buyers. Sheep were dull and easy at \$3.75 to 4.00 a head.

In the supreme court Judge Tait has given judgment declaring the Quebec provincial commercial traders' tax perfectly constitutional.

W. F. Henderson & Co., Manitoba and western agents of the Truro Condensed Milk and Canning Co., Truro, Nova Scotia, manufacturers of the celebrated Reindeer brands of condensed milk, coffee and milk, cocoa and milk and condensed tea, have submitted for examination and testing samples of a new preparation which they are introducing to the trade of this country. It is a pure cream prepared from cow's milk, of unsurpassed richness, and reduced to cream by evaporation. The milk first being thoroughly sterilized, is a guarantee that the cream is absolutely pure, and as a food for infants it is unsurpassed. A teaspoonful of evaporated cream is sufficient for a cup of coffee or chocolate. All Winnipeg wholesale grocers have the cream for sale. The condensed coffee put up by the same company, is an ever ready preparation, and makes a delicious cup of coffee, far superior to the decoction generally offered as coffee in many eating houses.

THE SITUATION.

WINNIPEG, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 3.

The Quiet season continues in about all mercantile lines, and it is too early in the year yet to look for a livening up in business generally. In hardware, paints, lumber and such lines there is practically nothing doing yet. The weather, though somewhat changeable, has been generally favorable, with a moderate average temperature. There is more talk than usual about hard times and scarcity of money, but there is probably a great deal more talk than reality in this, that is, when the present is compared with past seasons. This is the dull season of the year, it must be remembered, and a little closeness is to be expected. The outlook, however, is not unfavorable, but rather the contrary. There is a larger area of land than usual ready for crop in the spring, and marketings of farm produce, outside of grain, have been larger than usual, the quantity of butter, eggs, meats, etc., being in excess of former years, which indicates that the farmers are making steady progress. An unusual thing for this time of year is the shipment of several car lots of cattle east. City taxes have been well paid in, the collections being larger to date than in other years, which does not indicate a great scarcity of money. Tax payments have been considerably over \$500,000. Work is still going on in the woods getting out saw logs and cord wood, and quite a large force of men are employed in this way. In the Lake of the Woods district, the number of men in the woods is less than in former years, and the lumber cut will be smaller. It is too early yet to look for the beginning of the spring immigration, though a few "early birds" have already arrived. Prospects are uncertain as to the outlook for immigration, but the opinion is that it will not be heavy. One of the latest memorials to the Federal Government upon the tariff issue, is said to be from certain millers, asking that the duty on flour be not changed. The new tariff measure before the United States Congress provides for the free admission of breadstuffs from countries which admit similar products from the United States free of duty. If Canada is to have an open market in the United States for wheat, etc., we will therefore have to take our duty off flour. Western farmers will demand that the opportunity of shipping wheat to the United States free of duty be taken advantage of, and Western grain shippers, who now experience much difficulty with the customs regulations, in exporting in bond through the United States, will also be in favor of the reciprocation of the offer for free breadstuffs. The millers, if they stand for the duty on flour, will have the opposition of the farmers and grain exporters. Some millers, however, will no doubt favor the removal of the duty, as they will be able to compete with their product in eastern United States markets. The financial difficulties of a leading Ontario implement manufacturing concern is interesting at the moment, in connection with the agitation for free trade in implements.

In railway matters the most important item here is the agreement made between the Great Northern, the Northern Pacific and the Canadian Pacific now made public, under which rate wars between these Pacific roads is at an end, so long as the alliance remains in effect; but either of the parties may terminate the agreement by giving three months' notice. All parties consenting, the contract is to be renewed at the end of one year. Both the Great Northern and the Canadian Pacific will have through lines between their eastern terminals and Tacoma and Portland in connection with the Northern Pacific, and finally the Northern Pacific will have a through line over the Great Northern coast lines and Canadian Pacific to and from Vancouver. Under this



A Common Error.

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

THIS IS WRONG - -
 Take the Yolk from an Egg,
 Take the Oil from the Olive,
WHAT IS LEFT?
A RESIDUE. So with COCOA.

-IN COMPARISON-
COCOA is skimmed milk.
CHOCOLATE pure cream.
C. A. CHOUILLOU,
 12 and 14 St. John Street, - MONTREAL.

St. Lawrence Hall
 MONTREAL, - - P.Q.

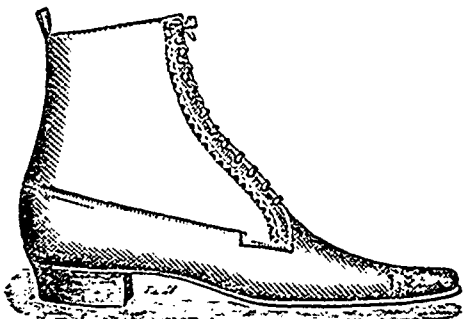
Every Attention paid to Guests. First-class in every Respect. Appointments Perfect. Graduated Prices.

Andrew Allan, President. John McKechnie, Supt.
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 Architectural iron Work.

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

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Rigby Porous Waterproof of Cloth

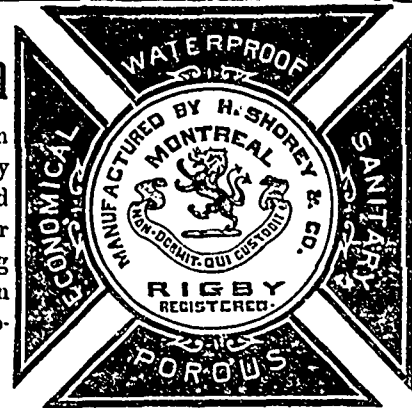
Is worn by the most fashionable ladies in eastern cities for ulsters with deep military capes. These are an elegant garment and serve the double purpose of an ordinary ulster and waterproof combined. We are showing very handsome patterns in checks and plain effects all in six quarter goods. Sample clipping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

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-We have a full assortment of-

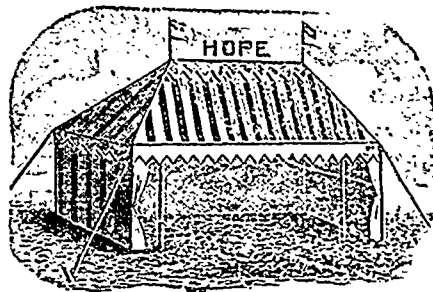
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 RIGBY CAPE and SPRING OVERCOATS, READY MADE
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Shirts and Overalls a Specialty.
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Standard Goods.
Orders by Mail Promptly Attended to. We Guarantee Satisfaction.

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-MY FULL FALL LINE OF SAMPLES OF-
FANCY GOODS and WOODENWARE

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

INDURATED FIBRE-WARE!

SULPHUR, PARLOR and SAFETY MATCHES

MAMMOTH FACTORIES: HULL, CANADA.

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

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

contract each road agrees to haul passengers or freight of either of the others on certain division of through rate, each party selling tickets and quoting freight rates over other lines for business originating on its own line. Each road will have its agent selling tickets and soliciting freight at terminals of others and using its rival lines to carry business thus obtained. The recent financial statement of the Canadian Pacific is another item of interest, showing net profits of \$7,741,416 for last year, being a decrease in net profits of \$678,932, as compared with 1892. The Canadian Pacific management recently held its annual meeting at Montreal to consider estimates and work to be prosecuted during the present year. It is understood that no new work will be done in Manitoba during 1894, no provision having been made for such. There were several minor branch lines which have been talked about as desirable, but it is not probable that any of them will be prosecuted this year.

In the Manitoba legislature very little progress has been made yet with the proposed legislation regarding exemptions and the collection of debts, and it seems doubtful if any radical legislation will be adopted. An effort is being made to secure legislation to reduce taxes on wild lands, which are now assessed by rural municipalities at the same rates as occupied property.

The commercial situation in the United States is improving. *Bradstreet's* weekly report, published at New York today, says: "Values are apparently sustained by a feeling that depression has run its course, and that improvement in business and railroad affairs will soon develop. In industrial lines the number of establishments reopening is more than ten to one of the number reported shutting down. In fact, there is reason to believe that hundreds of industrial establishments have begun work within a week or two, although not on full time."

R. G. Dunn in their report to-day say:—"Two events of some note are a sale of Bessemer pig at Cleveland for \$10 and the capture of an order for sixty miles of wrought iron pipe for a Canadian company by the American tube works. United States exports for January are 14 per cent lower than a year ago, while imports have been 37 per cent smaller. Customs receipts for January were but \$11,500,000, against \$21,000,000 last year. Commercial failures for the week number 366 in the United States, against 255 last year, and 52 in Canada against 46 last year, the list including two of over a quarter of a million each."

Winnipeg Markets.

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

DRY GOODS.—The fourth of February is an important day in the trade. This falls on Sunday this year, and it will be the beginning of the week before the result will be known. Business is inclined to drag, and orders are lighter than usual. The principal stir is in the receipt of imported goods. The expected tariff revision introduces an element of uncertainty which is particularly felt by the wholesale trade.

LEATHER.—Trade is quiet in this branch as usual at this time of year and there has been no further change in prices. Quotations are:—Spanish sole, best No. 1, per lb, 28 to 30c; Spanish sole, No. 1, per lb, 25 to 28c; Spanish sole, No. 2, 24c; slaughter sole, heavy, 30c; slaughter sole, light, 27c; harness, heavy, best, 28 to 30c; harness, light, best, 25 to 30c; harness, No. 1, 26 to 28c; upper, heavy, best, 35 to 45c; upper, light, 59; kip skins, French, \$1 to 1.10; kip skins, domestic, 75 to 85c; calf skins, French, premier choice, \$1.25 to 1.50; calf skins, domestic, 75 to 85c; splits, senior, 25 to 35c; splits, junior, 20c; cowhide, 35 to 45c; cordovan, per foot, 17 to 21c; pebble, cow, 17 to 21c; buff, 17 to 21c; russets, saddlers, per doz., \$12.50; linings, colored, per foot, 12c.

FLUID BEEF, ETC.—Following are prices of the goods put up by the Johnston Fluid Beef Company of Montreal:—Johnston's Fluid Beef—No. 1, 2-oz. tins, per dozen, \$2.70; No. 2, 4 oz., \$1.50; No. 3, 8 oz., \$7.88; No. 4, 1-lb., \$12.83; No. 5, 2-lb., \$24.30. Staminal—2-oz. bottles, per dozen, \$2.55; do, 4 oz., \$5.10; do, 8 oz., \$7.65; do, 16-oz., \$12.75. Fluid Beef Cordial—20-oz. bottles, \$10. Milk Granules—In cases of 4 dozen, \$5.10. Milk Granules with Cereals—In cases of 4 dozen, \$4.25.

FISH.—Fresh Lake Winnipeg and Lake Manitoba fish are offering abundantly and tendency lower. Pike, perch, mullet, etc., are offered at 2 to 3c per pound, pickerel at 4c and sturgeon at 5c lb; Whitefish, 5 to 6c and in large lots can be bought at 4c at the lakes; Lake Superior trout, 9c per lb, and lake herrings 30c per doz.; B. C. salmon 15c; B. C. herring 12c; halibut, 14 to 15c; smelts, 10c; haddock, 10c; cod, 7c; towny cod, 5. Smoked finnan haddies are quoted at 9c and smoked salmon at 12c per lb. Pickled salmon, 9, to 10c lb; salt herrings, \$4.50 per 1/2 barrel. Oysters, \$1.90 for standards up to \$2.25 for ordinary selects. Shell oysters, \$7 per barrel.

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

CANNED MEATS:—

Corned Beef	..... 1 lb tins, per case of 1 dozen	\$2.65
Roast Beef	..... 1 " " "	2.90
Brawn	..... 1 " " "	2.65
Pigs Feet	..... 2 " " "	2.90
Lunch Tongue	..... 2 " " "	7.00
"	..... 1 " " "	7.00
Ox Tongue	..... 1 1/2 " " "	7.50
Chipmooed Dried Beef	..... 2 " " "	5.00
Compressed Ham	..... 1 " " "	5.50

GREEN FRUITS.—New stock of apples could not be brought in here to sell at present prices; but dealers are letting the fruit go, rather than take chances on deterioration in quality from holding. Oranger are rather firmer, good sizes being held at \$1.50 to 5.00 per box, and undesirable sizes from \$4 up. Lemons are firmer. Prices are: Apples, \$5.00 to \$6.00 per barrel. Florida oranges, \$4.00 to \$5.00 per box; lemons, new Messinas, \$.00. Cranberries are quoted at \$7.50 to \$8.00 per barrel. New Malaga grapes at \$8.00 to \$8.50 per keg. Sweet potatoes, \$5.50 \$6.00 per barrel. Honey, strained, 12c per lb.

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

COAL.—Prices are not changed, and are quoted at \$10.50 for Pennsylvania anthracite, \$9 for western anthracite and \$8.00 per ton for Lethbridge bituminous. These are retail prices, delivered to consumers in the city. Souris coal sells at \$4.25 retail and \$3.75 on track here for the Estevan mines. Roche Perce mine Souris coal is quoted 25c higher per ton than from the Estevan mines, or \$4.50 to consumers and \$4 on track. At the mines Souris coal is quoted at \$1.50 per ton f.o.b. cars.

WOOD FUEL.—Good tamarac is held at \$4.50 per cord on track here, but really good tamarac is scarce, though there is more pressure to sell other kinds of wood than usual. Tamarac, consisting largely of pine and spruce, can be had at \$4. Oak can be bought at \$3.75. Mixed pine or spruce, with a stick or two of tamarac, about the same price. Poplar has sold at from \$2.25 to \$3.00 on track. Only extra fine wood would bring the top quotation, while that sold at the lower price would be hardly worth hauling. \$2.75 per cord is about the price of fairly good poplar. Mixed ash and elm wood has sold as low as \$3.25 delivered in the city, by the car lot.

GROCERIES.—The fact that the Wilson bill in the House at Washington has been amended so as to place refined as well as raw sugars upon the free list, is creating some attention in Canada. The bill originally provided for free raw sugar, with a small duty on refined. With free refined, it is said that Canadian refiners will be able to do some business in the United States, particularly along the lake frontier, which they can reach during the open navigation season at a lower freight rate than United States refiners. Montreal refiners, who command the advantage of the St. Lawrence route, should be able to do something in the lake cities.

There has been no further change in prices of sugars at the refineries, granulated being quoted at 4 1/2c and yellows at 3 1/2c for dark to 3 1/2c for very bright. Valencia raisins are firm and advancing in all principal markets. Available supplies are small.

DETAILS.—Following prices are for parcels, and will be shaded for full package orders:—Alum, per pound, 3 1/2 to 4 1/2c—etc.; alcohol, \$4.75; bleaching powder, per pound, 6 to 8c; blue vitrol, 5 to 8c; borax, 11 to 13c; bromide potash, 55 to 75c; camphor, 75 to 85c; camphoe ounces, 80 to 90c; carbolic acid, 40 to 65c; castor oil, 11 to 15c; chlorate potash, 28 to 35c; citric acid, 60 to 75c; copperas, 3 1/2 to 4c; cocaine, per oz, \$3.50 to \$9.00; 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, 35 to 40c; glycerine, per pound, 20 to 25c; ginger, Jamaica, 25 to 40c; do., African, 20 to 25c; Howard's quinine, per ounce, 50 to 60c; iodine, \$5.50 to 6.00; insect powder, 35 to 40c; morphia sul., \$1.90 to 2.25. Opium, \$4.50 to 5.00; oil, olive, \$1.25 to 1.40; oil, U. S. salad, \$1.25 to 1.40; oil, lemon, super, \$2.75 to 3.50; oil, peppermint, \$4.00 to 4.50; oxalic acid, 13 to 16c; potash iodide, \$4.25 to 4.50; 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 lbs, \$3.75 to 4.25; soda, \$2.00 to 3.00; tartaric acid, per lb, 45 to 55c.

RAW FURS.—The condition of the trade is greatly depressed, owing to the heavy decline in prices on about every line at the late London sales. The next sales at London begin on March 5, and they are the most important of the year as regards our Canadian furs, as the offerings include large quantities of Canadian goods. Jas. McMillan & Co., of Minneapolis, in their last circular, speak of the situation in the United States as follows: "The hard times in this country have paralyzed the fur trade so that very few can be sold. With the small demand for furs in this country, it is imperatively necessary that all kinds of shipping furs should go into the coming sale, and the latest date they can be shipped is about the 10th of this month. After that date all receipts of shipping furs will have to be carried over until another year before offering them for sale, consequently whatever way the March sales turn out, lower prices will rule after it is too late to ship to these sales. The collection has been large as well and is likely to continue so, because hard times have increased the number of trappers, even though they only get small quantities in one locality. Part of these declines occurred in the October sale; but the decline on a good many articles, particularly beaver, mink and muskrat, were heavier than was anticipated."

Quotations below will about cover the range of prices in Winnipeg. The value of a skin varies as to size, color and condition of fur. The top price is for large skins, of prime quality. Occasionally an extra large, fine skin is received which will bring even more than the top quotation:—

Badger, per skin	.....	\$ 05 to \$ 50
Bear, black	.....	50 to 25 00
Bear, brown	.....	50 to 25 00
Bear, grizzly	.....	1 00 to 16 00
Beaver	.....	2 00 to 7 00
Beaver castors, per pound	2 50 to 4 00
Ermings, per skin	01 to 02

Specialties :

GREEN SEAL LEAD,
WHEAT BRAND LEAD,
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VARNISHES,
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ARTIST GOODS,
DRY PAINTS, GLASS,
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WILSON & COMPANY,

180 Market Street E., WINNIPEG.

—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—

Paints and Oils, Brushes, Tinware

Glass, Furnaces, Stoves, Etc.

OUR TRAVELLERS

Are now on the road with Full Line of Samples. See their Samples and get their prices before buying.

Planing Mill and Plant FOR SALE,

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

FISH, FISH, FISH

—We are headquarters for—
Smoked, Dry, Pickled, and Fresh Fish of all kinds
We will handle your Butter. Eggs, Pork, Poultry, etc. QUICK RETURNS.

THE WINNIPEG PRODUCE & COM. CO., LTD.

BRAND ★ BRAND

FINNAN HADDIE.

Fresh weekly shipments direct from the Atlantic sea board. The above Brand is of extra choice quality. Lake Winnipeg White Fish, Lake Herring, Trout, Oysters, etc., etc.
Country mail Orders receive Prompt Attention.

W. J. GUEST,
602 Main St., Winnipeg.

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— OF THE —

MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Double Maturity Policy of this Company embraces some of the most desirable features in Life Insurance, maturing as it does in full at death or age 65, or at period when reserve and surplus combined shall amount to the sum assured. It is without restriction as regards residence, travel or occupation; it is INDISPUTABLE AFTER THE FIRST YEAR, and is the best and most convenient form of accumulation for old age ever devised.

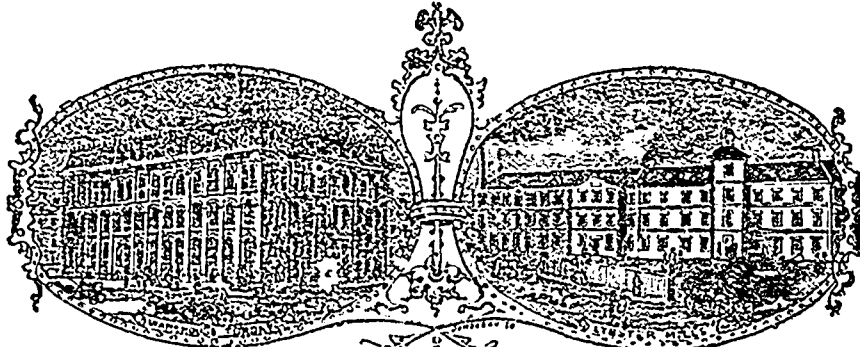
HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

W. R. MILLER,
WINNIPEG.

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

GEORGE GOODERHAM,
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GORDON, MACKAY & CO., TORONTO.



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Our Travellers are now out with SPRING SAMPLES

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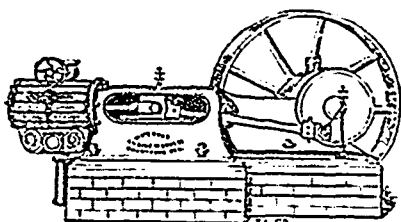
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ELEVATOR MACHINERY,

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Address all mail matter for Manitoba & N. W. T. care Leland House, Winnipeg, Man. British Columbia, care Hotel Vancouver, Vancouver, B. C.

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

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

WINNIPEG, Oct. 5th, 1893.

Messrs. Ogilvie Milling Co.,

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

—IN HANDLING—

OGILVIE'S FLOUR

YOU HAVE

THE BEST

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

OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN,

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

Fisher	50 to 7 00
Fox, cross	75 to 6 00
Fox, kit. ....	.10 to .45
Fox, red .....	.25 to 1.50
Fox, silver	5.00 to 70.00
Lynx .....	.25 to 3.50
Marton .....	.75 to 2.50
Mink .....	.25 to 1.60
Musquash .....	.02 to .10
Otter	1.50 to 10.00
Raccoon .....	.50 to .85
Skunk .....	.05 to .60
Timber wolf .....	.25 to 3.00
Prairie wolf, large .....	.25 to .75
" " small .....	.25 to .55
Wolverine .....	.60 to 3.50

BURNING OILS—Eastern refiners and producers are making a strong effort to offset any tendency there may be to reduce the duty on petroleum, and they declare that the Canadian oil industry will be entirely ruined if any reduction is made in the duty. To offset the effect of the complaints from consumers about prices being high in Canada, as compared with prices in the United States, the refiners claim that retail dealers in this country have been making enormous profits. They go on to say that they have taken steps to force retailers to reduce prices to consumers. One party, writing in the interests of refiners, claims that the refiners have forced retail dealers in Winnipeg to reduce the price from 60 cents to 25 cents per gallon. This, of course is altogether false. The highest retail price at which Canadian oil has sold in Winnipeg for years is 35c per gallon, and this for the very highest grade, while other grades were sold at 30c, and even as low as 25c, before the refiners made any special effort to force retailers to reduce prices.

In its last weekly review of oil matters, the *Petroleum Advertiser* says: "There is nothing of consequence to report in oil matters, with the exception of the firms who are experimenting with new processes of refining oil, and with regard to which we shall deal later. The price of both crude and refined is unchanged, and may be quoted firm at the following figures: Crude oil, \$1.01 per bbl; refined, 6½ to 6¼c in bulk, or 9 to 9¼c in barrels in car lots i.o.b. here."

Winnipeg prices, in barrels are: Canadian oils—oleophene, 26½c; crescent, 25c; silver star, 21½c United States oils—Eocene, 32c; sunlight, 27c.

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS.

There is absolutely no business doing, and prices are nominal as follows:—White leads, pure, ground in oil, Association guarantee, \$6 per 100-lb kegs; white lead, No. 1, per 100 lbs, \$5.50; white lead, No. 2, \$5.00; assorted, 1 to 5-lb tins, per lb, 10c.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

LUBRICATING OILS—Capital cylinder, per gal., 58c; elderado engine, 33c; Atlantic red, 3½c; extra, 30c; elderado castor, 3½c; golden machinery, 29; black, 25 to 30c; lard, 70c; castor oil, per lb, 11c.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

WHEAT—Wheat has not shown any important change during the week. On Monday United States markets made fractional gains in price. The English visible supply was estimated to have decreased 650,000 bushels, and Beerbohm's on passage figures showed a decrease of 1,448,000 bushels. The visible supply decreased 118,000 bushels, and a year ago decreased 740,000 bushels. Last year's decrease was due to the taking out of the visible supply 1,053,000 bushels wheat which had been destroyed by fire at St. Louis. The total supply was reported 80,261,000 bushels, and a year ago was \$1,457,000 bushels, and two years ago was \$1,117,000 bushels. On Tuesday United States markets lost the gain of Monday, owing to lower cables. The Eastern European, South American, Australian, Indian and American shipments were reported at 6,323,000 bu., which were considerably larger than a week ago, but fell about 900,000 bu. short of the estimated require-

ments of importing countries. On Wednesday United States markets were a little firmer, but without important features, and there was a further fractional gain in prices on Thursday with firmer cables. On Friday cables were lower and United States markets inclined to be weak.

Bradstreet's says: Available stocks of wheat in the United States and in Canada, both coasts, decreased net 898,000 bushels during January month, but in January, 1893, and in the two preceding years decreases of such accumulation ranged between 5,500,000 and 6,000,000 bushels for the month. Wheat stocks here and in Canada are slightly less than one year ago, but 50 per cent. larger than two years ago, and 100 per cent. larger than three years ago, while these supplies, added to those afloat for and in Europe on Feb. 1 are the heaviest on record for like dates with the exception of two years ago. The January decrease of European afloat, American and Canadian wheat stocks (6,296,000) was larger than in the same month of last year or the year before, but less than the month's average decline in three preceding years. The week's export of wheat, both coasts, United States and Canada, flour included as wheat, aggregated 2,053,000 bushels, compared with about 3,000,000 bushels last week, 3,123,000 bushels a year ago, and 4,740,000 bushels in the week two years ago.

In Manitoba there has been an increase in deliveries at some country points, but still there is not a very brisk movement. There is some demand for car lots from Ontario millers, who are offering comparatively high prices for hard Manitoba. A sale of No. 1 hard was reported at 79c per bushel, including freight, to Ontario, which is 8 to 10c above the New York market price for regular grade there. The price is therefore a long way above export values. On Tuesday a sale of 10,000 bushels of No. 1 hard was reported from Toronto at 75c, but this was wheat in store at an Eastern lake port, and subject to a local freight rate. These prices for Manitoba wheat are equal to a premium of about 20c per bushel at the Ontario mills over the prices millers are paying for their local wheat, a difference which even the fine quality of Manitoba hard does not seem to warrant. Of course only a limited quantity is taken, for mixing purposes. Shippers here are averse to selling in car lots for Eastern trade, owing to frequent claims for shortages, hence prices were firmly held.

There is not much trading doing. Cash wheat is quoted at 59 to 60c on a basis of delivery on track Fort William, and about 66c for May delivery for No. 1 hard. No. 2 hard quoted 2c under No. 1. Stocks in store at Fort William on January 27 were 1,902,346 bushels. Receipts for the week were 83,400 bushels and no shipments. A year ago stocks were 2,718,339, being an increase of 11,605 bushels for the week.

FLOUR—All advices do not point to any improvement in the flour markets. Eastern markets are said to be irregular and subject to cutting. It is said that some Eastern millers have interviewed the government and urged that the duty should be maintained on flour; but if the Wilson bill in the United States becomes law, it is doubtful if our Government will maintain the duty on flour, as the Wilson bill provides for the free admission of breadstuffs only from countries which admit breadstuffs from the United States free of duty. Under these conditions our Government will be forced by the agricultural vote to reciprocate with the United States, as our farmers would want free access to the United States for their wheat. Quotations in small lots to the local trade, delivered in the city are as follows: Patents, \$1.55 to \$1.60; strong bakers, \$1.45 to \$1.50 as to brand; XXXX, which varies widely in the quality of different mills, is quoted at 80 to \$1.00 as to quality. Lower grades, 60 to 75c. Prices per sack of 98 pounds.

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

OATMEAL, ETC.—The markets are rather firmer for oatmeal. The local mill contemplates placing granulated and standard meal on the market in 80 pound sacks, so as to make the weight correspond with rolled oatmeal. Rolled oatmeal is quoted at \$2.40 in small lots for 80 pound sacks; standard, in 98 pound sacks, \$2.60 and granulated, \$2.60. Cornmeal, \$1.75; buckwheat flour, \$4; and rye, \$3. Beans are quoted at \$1.80 to \$1.90 per bushel; split peas, \$2.40 to 2.50; pot barley, \$2.40 to 2.50; and pearl barley \$4 per sack, rolled wheat, \$5.50 per barrel.

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

OATS—The market is inclined to be a shade firmer, though prices are much about the same. Perhaps a little better for car lots at country points, and we quote 23 to 25c for cars on track country points, as to quality and freight rate. At average freight rate points, the quotation is about 23½ to 24c for feed grade. On the Winnipeg street market, 28, 29 and in some cases 30c is paid for feed grade, per bushel of 34 pounds, and up to 31c for milling quality. Eastern markets are firm and higher than they were earlier in the season.

BARLEY—Transactions in barley are few. Sales have been made in car lots to local brewers at equal to 35½ to 37c here, or about 28c on track country points.

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

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

BUTTER—The condition of the market is quiet and easy. Prices show an easier tendency. While stocks in the city are not large, receipts keep up better than was expected, and it is now getting so well on in the season that there is less disposition to hold, as receipts of new rolls will be increasing. Really choice dairy is not abundant, as stocks are well picked over, and receipts from the country contain a larger percentage of medium to poor grades, which have to be worked off at lower prices, and this causes an easier tendency generally. It is also now getting toward the season when fresh rolls will command a premium over all but the very choicest dairy, as the latter is depreciating from age, and it is harder to get straight lots of good quality. About the best price is now 20c per lb for either rolls or choice dairy in small lots, and sales are being made at 18 to 20c to the city retail trade. We quote round lots at 16 to 17c average quality.

EGGS—Are lower again, sales having been made freely at 16c per dozen for limed, and sales at 15c are also reported.

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

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

LARD—Pure lard held at at \$2.25 in 20-pound pails, per pail; compound lower, at \$2.00 per pail; compound in 3, 5 and 10 pound tins, \$7 per case of 60 pounds. Pure leaf lard in 3 and 5 pound tins, quoted at \$7.60 per case of 60 pounds.

DRESSED MEATS—Beef is fairly firm, but other meats are depressed, particularly hogs. The supply of hogs has kept up well, and the marketings to date have exceeded expectations, keeping local packers well supplied. At present the possibility of a change in the duty on cured hog products is exerting a disturbing influence, and packers are afraid to buy freely. Prices for hogs are lower in the east, owing to fear of a change in the duty, and locally there has also been a decline, some lots having been bought as low as 5½c. A reliable quotation at the moment is difficult to give, owing to the uncertainty, but shippers cannot count safely on more than 5½c per pound at present. Mutton is also a drag, owing, as previously stated, to the large supply of eastern mutton held here, some of which was originally intended for British Columbia. Rail lots of frozen mutton are also coming in from the country, and there is enough mutton now here to supply the city for months. There is talk of building a refrigerator in which to store it, and a spell of soft weather would be a bad thing for the holders, as the cold storage capacity of the city is limited to a few small private warehouses, and is not at all equal to storing present stocks. Mutton is offering at about 7c per pound, by the carcass. In beef, a little fresh killed stuff is selling at 5½ to 6c, but the bulk of the supply is frozen stock, at 4 to 5c as to quality, for sides.

POULTRY—Following prices are nominal, as there is no business doing in lots: 11 to 12½c for turkeys, 9 to 10c for geese and ducks and 8 to 9c for chickens.

HIDES—The market price on frozen hides is somewhat uncertain at the moment, as a disturbing factor has been introduced by one dealer offering 1½c for frozen hides, which is ½c above former quotations. It is uncertain whether other dealers will follow the advance. One buyer went out on a trip recently, but returned without making any purchases, as country butchers all held above his views. Prices have declined ½c at Montreal and ¾c at Toronto. We quote Winnipeg inspected hides here as follows: No. 1 cows, 2½c; No. 2, 1½c; No. 3, 1c; No. 1, heavy steers, 3c; No. 2 heavy steers 2c; No. 3 steers 1c. Frozen hides, mixed grades uninspected, 1½ to 1¾c per lb. Calf, 8 to 13-lb. skins, 4 to 5c per pound. Kips about the same as hides. We quote 45 to 50c for new sheep and lamb skins, as to size, etc. Tallow, 4½c; rendered; 2 to 3c rough.

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

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

HAY—Baled hay, on track, \$5 to \$6 per ton, or \$4 to \$1.50 at country points. Loose hay on the street market about \$3 to 4 per ton.

LIVE STOCK—A few cars of cattle went east this week for Montreal, which is an unusual event at this season of the year. It is said a

good many cattle are being fed for the spring market, and possibly some shipping east may be done for the spring market. Prices offered for cattle by local dealers are low, 33 per pound being considered an extreme price on the present basis of ideas of buyers. Live hogs quoted about 4½ to 5c off cars here.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

Wheat opened ½c higher on Monday, advanced ¾c more and closed ¾c higher than Saturday. Closing prices were:—

	Jan.	May.	July.
Wheat.....	60	64½	65½
Corn.....	35½	35½	39½
Oats.....	27	30	28½
Pork.....	13 12½	13 20	—
Lard.....	7 7½	7 65	—
Short Ribs.....	6 55	6 65	—

On Tuesday prices were lower, opened a fraction lower, declined ½c, advanced ½c, declined ¾ to ¾c, and closed ¾c lower. Closing prices were:—

	Jan.	May.	July.
Wheat.....	60½	64½	65
Corn.....	35½	35½	39½
Oats.....	27½	29½	28½
Pork.....	12 90	12 87½	—
Lard.....	7 57½	7 45	—
Ribs.....	6 42½	6 52½	—

On Wednesday wheat was easier, but there was very little change. Closing prices were:—

	Jan.	May.	July.
Wheat.....	60½	63½	65
Corn.....	35½	35½	39
Oats.....	27½	29½	28½
Pork.....	12 90	12 97½	—
Lard.....	7 50	7 57½	—
Ribs.....	6 50	6 60	—

On Thursday wheat opened firmer and prices were advanced ½ to ½c. Closing at the top as follows:—

	Feb.	May.	July.
Wheat.....	60½	64½	66½
Corn.....	35½	35	38½
Oats.....	28½	29½	28½
Pork.....	12 90	13 00	—
Lard.....	7 50	7 42½	—
Ribs.....	6 50	6 60	—

On Friday wheat was weak, but firmed up towards the close. Closing prices were:—

	Feb.	May.	July.
Wheat.....	60½	64½	65½
Corn.....	35½	35	38½
Oats.....	28½	29½	28½
Pork.....	12 85	12 87½	—
Lard.....	7 40	7 42½	—
Ribs.....	6 47½	6 52½	—

On Saturday, Feb. 3, wheat opened at 64½c for May delivery and closed at 64½c per bushel. A week ago May wheat closed at 63½c.

New York Wheat.

On Saturday, Feb. 3, wheat closed at 66½c for February, and 69½c per bushel for May delivery. A week ago May wheat closed at 68½c.

Minneapolis Wheat.

No. 1 Northern wheat sold on Saturday at 61½ to 62c for cash. May closed at 61½c, and July at 62½c. A week ago cash closed at 61c and May at 60c.

Duluth Wheat Market.

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

Monday—May, 63½c.
Tuesday—May, 63½c.
Wednesday—May 63½c.
Thursday—May 63½c.
Friday—May 64c.
Saturday—May, 64½c.

A week ago prices closed at 62½ for May delivery per bushel. A year ago cash wheat closed at 67½c, and May at 72½c per bushel.

The Hault Manufacturing Company, furniture and upholsterer's supplies, Ingersoll, Ont., has assigned. Liabilities, \$70,000; assets, \$40,000. The creditors are principally United States and European houses. Ninety men are thrown out of employment.

British Columbia Brief Business Notes.

Edward Garner, tailor, Nanaimo, dead.
 Dawson & Craddock, hotel, Nelson, reported burnt out; loss \$2,000; no insurance given.
 Davidson Bros., jewellers, Vancouver and New Westminster, sold out New Westminster branch to John H. Bennett.
 Dunn, Thomas & Co., Ltd., hardware, Vancouver, incorporation granted.

Temperance organizations are sending memorials to the federal government protesting against the ratification of the treaty with France, because it provides for a reduction of duties upon wines.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

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

(signed) C. J. HENIER & CO.
 S. LAURENDEAU.

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

JAS. MCCREADY & CO.,

WHOLESALE
Boot and Shoe Manufacturers,
 MONTREAL.

W. WILLIAMS, AGENT.
 SAMPLE ROOM—Room 1, McIntyre Block,
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BUNTIN, GILLIES & CO.

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 AND PAPER DEALERS

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Toronto Hide & Wool Co.

JOHN HALLAM,
 Proprietor, Toronto.

HARRY LEADLAY,
 Manager, Winnipeg.

—Highest Price paid for—

Hides, Sheepskins, Senega Root,
 WOOL AND FURS.

298 ROSS ST., WINNIPEG.

GREENE & SONS COMPANY

WHOLESALE

HATS and CAPS,

STRAW GOODS,

Etc., Etc.

Manitoba Spring Trade, 1894.

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FURNISHINGS

Merino and Woolen Underwear
SCARFS, TIES, SHIRTS, COLLARS,
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Butter, Eggs, Cheese and Pork Products
FRESH EGGS WANTED.

Sole Agents for Vancouver, New Westminster and District for Leitch Bros. Celebrated Oat! Lake Manitoba Flour.

The Brackman & Kerr Milling Co.,
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Oatmeal and Ground Feed Millers.

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Special attention to consignments of Furs and Skins, Butter and Eggs.

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P. O. BOX 536.

AGENTS discharge Oil Works, B.C.; D. Richards Laundry Soaps, Woodstock, Ontario; Teller, Rothwell Co., Montreal, Parisian Washing Blue.

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CHINA and JAPAN RICE,

RICE FLOUR AND BREWERS' RICE.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

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 Split Peas and all kinds of Chop Feeds.

QUOTATIONS SOLICITED for Barley, Oats, Wheat and Peas for milling and feed purposes in sack or bulk car load lots. **BATCHELOR & QUINE,**
 New Westminster Mills, B.C.

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(Late of Douglas, Manitoba.)

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LOWEST MARKET RATES GUARANTEED.

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TWINES AND HESSIANS. | Write for Samples and
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No. 1 Hard Wheat.

BRAN, SHORTS

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Growers' and Importers,

Write for Samples, **TORONTO.**

GEO. PARR, Agent, 316 Edmonton Street.
WINNIPEG, - - MAN.



TRADE MARK.

Toronto Grocery Market.

Sugars, Syrups and Molasses.—Sugars—Granulated, 4½c; Paris lumps, boxes, 5½ to 5¾; extra ground, bbls, 5½c; powdered, bbls, 5 to 5½c; refined, dark to bright, 3½ to 3¾; and brights, 3¾ to 4¼c. Syrups, per imperial gal. of 14 lbs.—Dark, 22 to 26½; medium, 23 to 32c; bright, 32 to 3½c; extra bright, 36 to 38c; extra, very bright, 40 to 43c; special brights, 45 to 50c. Molasses—West India, bbls, 23 to 35c; New Orleans, open kettle, 45 to 55c; centrifugals, 30 to 40c; inferior low grades, 23 to 28c per gallon.

Teas and Coffees—Medium and low grade of all varieties continue in fair demand, though the movement in this as in other lines is mostly of a sorting character. Coffees are steady and in moderate demand. Local prices are: Green Rio, 22 to 23c. Roasted coffees—Rio, 25c; choice, 26; fancy, 26½c; extras, 27c; Maricaoibos, 60c; Jamaicas, 28c; Javas 3½c for imperial; Java, old Government, 3½ to 3¾c; private growth standard Java, 36c; Mochas, pure, 33c; genuine Arabian Mochas, 36c.

Dried Fruit—The movement is fair, with tendency to enlargement in Valencia fruit owing to firmer prices, due to light stocks abroad. Other lines show no change in prices. Quotations are: Raisins—Valencia, 4 to 4½c for off stalk; 4½ to 5½c for fine off stalk; 5½ to 6c for selected; layers, new crop, 5½c to 6c Sultanas, old, 4½ to 5½c; new 6 to 8½c; London layers, old \$1.25 per 22-lb box, and new, \$2.25 per 22 lb box; black baskets, new, \$3 25 to 3 40; blue baskets, new, \$4 00 a box; extra desserts, \$4 per box; quarter flats, \$1.25 per box; extra dessert quarter flats, \$1.50; prunes, fine new Bordeaux, 5 to 6c. Figs—Comarc. 30 lb tins, 3¾ to 4¼c; Elmes figs 12-lb boxes, 9 to 14; filberts, 9 to 10c. Shelled Jordan almonds, 45 to 50c per pound; shelled Valencia almonds 25 to 28c per pound; Tarragona almonds, 13 to 14c per pound walnuts, 11 to 14c. Peel—Orange, 16½ to 18c per pound; citron 20 to 24c; and lemon, 13 to 16c. Marbot walnuts, 11 to 12c; Bordeaux walnuts 8 to 9c; Hallowe dates 5½ to 5¾c; evaporated California nectarines, 13c; peaches, 13½c; apricots, 17c and pears, 13c. Pantura currants, 9c.

Canned Goods—No special feature has developed during the week. The movement is moderate. Prices for Vegetables continue steady, with a rather firm undertone. Quotations are: Fish—Salmon, 1's tall, \$1.20 to 1.40; and flats, horseshoe, \$1.50; lobster, imperial crown flats, \$2 50; mackerel, \$1; sanna haddie, \$1.35 to 1.50; sardines, French 1's, 9½ to 13c; sardines, French 1's, 16 to 23c; sardines, American 1's, 5½ to 8c; sardines, American 1's, 9 to 12c. Fruit and vegetables—Tomatoes, 3's, 85 to 90c; corn, 3's, 80 to 90c; peas, 2's, 85c to \$1.45; beans 85 to 95c; pumpkins, 80 to 95c; strawberries and raspberries 2's, \$1.75 to 2 10; apples, gala, \$2.25; 3's 95c to \$1; peaches, 2's, \$1.80 to 2; peaches, 3's, \$2.90 to 3; plums, 2's, \$1.65 to 1.75; 3's, \$2.60 to 2.95, pears, 2's, \$1.45 to 1.80; 3's, \$2 60 to 2.75.

Rice and Spices—Rice—Bags, 3½ to 3¾c; do., off grades, \$3.15 to 3 25; do, Patna, 4½ to 5½c; do., Japan, 4½ to 5½c; sago, 4½ to 5c; tapioca, 4½ to 5½c; whole pepper, black, 11½ to 16c; do., white, 18 to 25c; ginger, Jamaica, 28c; cohen, 20 to 23c; cloves, 15 to 20c; allspice, 10 to 13c; nutmeg, 80c to \$1.10; cream of tartar, 23 to 35c; domestic vermicelli and macaroni, 7½ to 9c; French 10 to 12½c, and Italian, 13 to 15c.—*Empire*, Jan. 26.

Montreal Hardware and Paint Market.

Iron and metals generally rule quiet, and aside from the movement of a few lots in a jobbing way there is little business to note in any of the leading lines of heavy material. Values remain as they were, although it is just possible that if a buyer for a round quantity turned up that the fact might lead to concession in the case of some lines.

In pig iron the only business to note is the movement of an occasional lot ex-store. We have no change to report in quotations, which remain as they were. Summerlee and equal brands, \$19.50, and Nova Scotia iron, \$17.00 to 17.60.

There is little or no demand for scrap iron at present, and prices are nominal at \$12.

The reduction in the price of bar iron has not had any appreciable effect on the demand as yet, business ruling quiet. The nominal quotation is \$1 85.

A few sales of sheet iron occur at former prices, \$2 30 to 2.50.

There is little or nothing doing in hoops and bands, which are unchanged at \$2.30 to 2.50.

Galvanized plates are steady, only a jobbing demand to mention at 4½ to 4¾c.

Tin plates continue dull and easy in tone at \$3.00 to 3.20 for cokes and \$3.50 to 4.00 for charcoal.

Canada plates are nominal at \$2.40 to 2.60. The same is to note in the case of terno plates, which we quote at \$7 to 7.25.

Copper furnishes a moderate business at 11½ to 12c.

Tin continues dull and easy at 19 to 21c.

Spelter remains as before, \$4.60 to 4.75.

Antimony is featureless at 10½ to 12c, and lead is dull and easy at \$2.75 to 2.90.

There is no business of importance to mention in zinc sheets, which range from \$5.00 to 5.25.

Leads and Oils—There has been rather more activity in leads and oils during the week. Linseed oil is steady at 59 to 62c for raw and boiled. Glass is unchanged on the basis of \$1.25 for first break, and putty in bulk is \$1.85.

Cement—The demand for cement is small and prices are purely nominal. English brands are offering at \$2.05 to 2.20 and Belgian \$1.95 to 2.05 ex-store. Fire bricks hold firm under small supplies at \$18 to 22 00 per 1,000.

Turpentine, 49 to 50c; resins, \$2.50 to 5.00, as to brand; coal tar, \$3.75 to 4.00; cotton waste, 5½c for colored and 7 to 10c for white; oakum, 5½ to 7½c, and cotton oakum, 10 to 12c. Cordage—Sisal at 9½c for 7 16 and upward, and 14½c for deep sea line. Pure manilla, 10½c for 7-16 and upwards and 11½c for smaller sizes.

Refined Petroleum—Canadian refined at 11½; in shed in Montreal for round lots, and 12c for small quantities. American petroleum, 16c in car lots, 17c in 10 barrel lots, 17½c in 5 barrel lots, and 17½c for single barrels, nett cash; American benzine, 23 to 25c; Canadian benzine, 10½c Petrolea; 12½c Montreal.—*Gazette*, Jan 26.

Montreal Markets.

Flour—The market for flour is about as last quoted, prices being very irregular. Western millers who, two weeks ago, were asking \$1.10 on track here for their straight rollers, are now asking \$3, and sales have been made at that figure and at \$3 02½ and \$3.05. The sale is reported of 4,000 bbls of Manitoba patents at a point west on private terms, but said to be equal to about \$3.60 here. This flour was like of the Woods make. Strong bakers are selling at all kinds of prices, and there are no settled quotations. A baker says he bought choice strong bakers at \$3.45 this week, which was better flour than he paid \$3.50 for ten days previous. About 15,000 to 20,000 bbls of flour are in store here, ready for shipment in Newfoundland as soon as the market warrants it, a good portion of which is United States product; but in all probability it will not go forward until the opening of navigation. In bag flour there have been several sales of straight rollers at \$1.50 on track, and a car is said to have changed hands at a shade below that figure.

Oatmeal—Millers are asking \$4.05 on track here for car lots. In a jobbing way we quote :

Rolled and granulated, \$4.20 to 4.30; standard, \$3.85; 4 10. In bags, granulated and rolled are quoted at \$2 05 to 2 10, and standard at \$1 85 to 1.95.

Bras—The market is firm under short supplies, and sales have been made at \$17 for car lots. Shorts are not worth much more, and are quoted at \$17 to 17.50. Moullie is quiet at \$21 to \$22.

Wheat—No 1 hard Manitoba wheat is nominally quoted at 78 to 77c, and No 2 at 74 to 75c, but these prices are 8 to 10c per bushel too high for export. No 2 upper Canada red winter wheat is held at 70c, but there are no buyers.

Oats—The market has ruled firm on local account, with sales of car lots of No. 2 in store at 39½c per 34 pounds, No 3 sold at 38c and rejected at 37c. Several cars of No. 2 sold today at 40c, winter storage paid.

Barley—The market is quiet, with a fair demand for feed barley at 42 to 43c. In malting barley there is very little doing, although malsters say they can buy all the No. 1 they want at 50c.

Cured Meats—The uncertainty of the tariff is a great drawback to trade, as packers are afraid to purchase their usual quota of hogs for barrelling. Lard is also quiet, last sales of car lots of compound being quoted at \$1.50 per pair of 20 pounds, and we quote \$1.50 to 1 60 for compound. Canada short cut pork, per barril, \$16 50 and \$18.00; Canada clear mess, per bbl, \$16 to 17; Chicago clear mess, per bbl, \$17.50 to 18.00; hams, per lb, 12 to 13½c; lard, pure, in pails, per lb, 11½ to 12½c; lard, compound, in pails, per lb, 7½ to 8c; bacon, per lb, 11 to 12½c; shoulders, per lb, 10 to 10½c.

Dressed Hogs—Sales have been made during the week in car lots at \$6.30 to 6.35 on track here. The are offered \$5.90 f.o.b. west, which is quite a drop from last week.

Butter—Receipts have been a little more liberal and the market is not quite as firm. Creamery, early made, 23 to 23½c; creamery, late made, 24 to 25c; eastern townships, 21 to 23c; western, 19 to 21c. For single tubs of selected 1c per lb may be added to the above. Roll butter at 20 to 21c.

Cheese—Canada will be drained of nearly all her stock next month. English buyers are operating on the basis of 11½ to 11¾c, with fancy Septembers held firmly at 11½c. It is estimated that 55,000 to 60,000 boxes cover all the cheese there is in the Dominion to-day.

Eggs—Western lined stock has sold as low as 13 and 13½c. It is difficult to get over 15c for Montreal lined. Hild fresh will not bring any more, and we quote 14 to 15c. Strictly fresh boiling stock is easy at 17 to 20c.

Dressed Poultry—Turkeys, 9 to 10c; chickens, 6 to 7½c; geese, 5½ to 7c, and ducks, 9 to 10c.

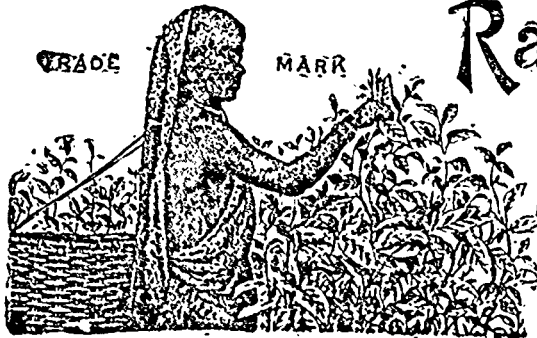
Apples—Are moving a'bout at from \$3 50 to 5.50 per barrel.

Fresh Fish—New Brunswick frozen herring, \$1.59 to 1.60 per 100; large Newfoundland, \$2.10 to 2.15. Tommy cods, 95c to \$1.10 per barrel, as to size of lot. Fresh haddock and cod 3½ to 4c, dore 8c and pike 5c.

Pickled Fish—Herring are quiet at \$4 to 4 25 for shore and \$5 for Labrador. Green cod \$1 50 to 5 00 for No. 1, and large is \$5 50 to 6 00. Dry cod \$1.50 to 5.00 per 112 lbs. Labrador salmon \$20.50 to 21.00 in tierces for No. 1, and \$18 for No. 2; bbls are \$11.50 to 12.50.

Wool—Canadian fleece, 18 to 20c; B A. scoured, 23 to 34c. In pulled wool, 20 to 21½c is quoted for supers; extra, 23 to 26c; North-west wool, 11 to 14c as to grade; and British Columbia, 11 to 12½c.

Hides—The attempt on the part of the tanners to reduce prices has been successful, sales having been made at 3½c to dealers, and 4c to tanners for No. 1 light hides, which shows a drop of ¼c. Sheepskins, 75c.—*Trade Bulletin*, Jan. 26.



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INDIAN TEA**

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AS MANUFACTURED ON THE
GARDENS IN INDIA

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MONTREAL.**

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Underwear. Half-hose. Shirts. Rubber Coats, etc., etc.
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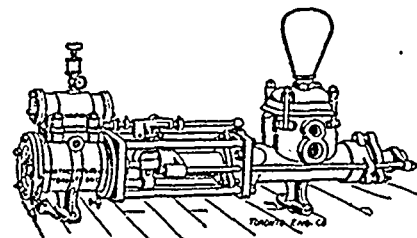
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632 Cordova St., Vancouver, B.C.

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

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Vancouver Review,
January 29, 1894.

Weather for the past week has been mild, wet and oppressive. Lumber trade at a stand still. No ships in port, and no charters for the near future. Commerce, wholesale and retail, in its doldrums, January and February being the quietest months in the year. The only visible signs of activity is in the fur trade. The quotations being the latest market prices.

Sugar shows a downward tendency. Dry granulated has declined $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per pound since last week; powdered or icing, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$; Paris lumps, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$; granulated, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$; extra C, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; fancy yellow, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; yellow, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; Golden C, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Eastern trade is reported rather improved, and shippers are anticipating a brisk trade with the United States should the proposed tariff bill of that country go into effect. Butter is very scarce, and will become a luxury if promised shipments do not arrive by next steamer from Australia. In this connection it has become almost an assured fact that a very large creamery will be established at New Westminster. Swift steam launches will be put on to carry the milk up and down the Fraser to the factories. \$20,000 will be the required capital outside of anticipated concessions from the city council. Fifteen hundred gallons of milk will be handled. The Delta Agricultural Society will ask the Provincial Government to make a free grant of land now held by the society on lease. Four new canning companies are to build canneries on the Fraser. Two of them have applied for incorporation—the Gulf of Georgia Canning Co., Ltd., capital, \$100,000, principals, A. H. B. Macgowan, C. S. Windsor and W. C. McCord; and the Montreal Canning Co., Ltd., \$200,000. Vancouver will be the headquarters of both companies.

P. Dunn, P. J. Dunn and G. W. Phipps have applied for incorporation, capital, \$250,000, to carry on wholesale and retail hardware business in Vancouver.

Eggs—Eastern case eggs, 20 to 21c; fresh, local eggs offered at 30c, not very brisk.

Fish—Prices are—salmon 10c; flounders, 4c; smelt, 5c; scabbies, 5c; cod, 8c; halibut, 8c; smoked salmon, 10c; smoked halibut, 10c; kippered herring, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; bloaters, 10c.

VEGETABLES—New potatoes, \$25 per ton, scarce; onions, 3c; cabbage, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2c; carrots, turnips and beets, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1c; Californian cabbage, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

DAIRY—Eastern creamery is quoted at 28 to 30c, scarce; dairy, 24 to 25c, scarce; cheese, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, scarce; Californian butter, 26 to 30c.

DRESSED MEAT, LIVE STOCK, ETC.—Live steers are 4c firm; cows 3c; beef, 6 to 7c—sheep, 4c; mutton, 8 to 9c; hogs, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6c; pork, 8 to 10c.

MEATS—Hams 14c; breakfast bacon, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 15c; backs 14c; long clear, 11c; short rolls, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Lard is held at the following figures: In tins, 14c per pound; in pails, 13c; in tubs, 13c; mess pork, \$20; short cut, \$24 to 24.

FRUITS—Lemons, Cal., \$4.00 to \$4.50; apples, B.C., 80c to \$1.25; Oregon, \$1.25;

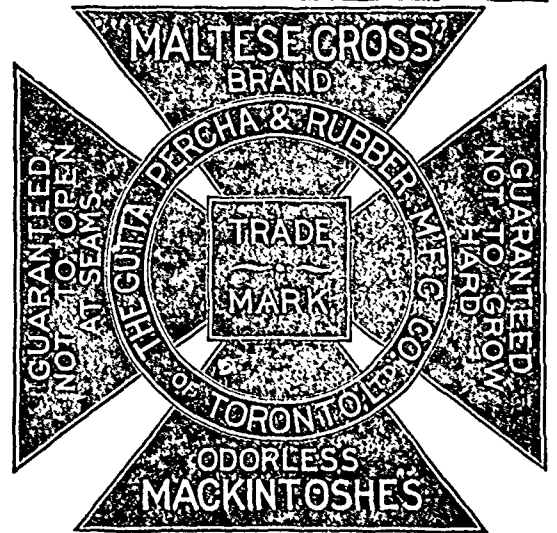
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Bearing this Trade Mark is
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These are not merely "dew proof" or "shower proof" goods they are THOROUGHLY WATER-PROOF and will absolutely withstand all changes of climate.

For sale by all the Leading Wholesale Houses.

Try them and you will Buy Again.



apricots, 18c, peaches, 14; dates, 8 to 9c; Smyrna prunes, 9c; layer raisins, \$2.50 to \$2.75; coconuts, \$1 to 1.10 per dozen; Japanese oranges, 50 to 65c, scarce; California oranges seedlings, \$3 to \$3.50; navels, \$3.25 to 3.50; California figs, 10 to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; Smyrna figs, 14 to 15c; cranberries, \$9.50 per barrel.

POULTRY—Quoted same as last week, but being sold at all prices. Market glutted.

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, ETC.—The Ogilvie Milling Co. and Keewatin Milling Co. quote standard brands of Manitoba flour, in car lots only, at Victoria, Vancouver and Westminster as follows: Patent, per bbl., \$4.40; strong bakers, \$4.10. The Columbia Flouring Mills quote Enderby flour in carload lots at Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster: Premier, \$4.50; XXX, \$4.00; strong bakers, or XX, \$3.80; superfine, \$3.50. Quotations small lots are: Flour, Manitoba patents, \$4.50; strong bakers, \$4.30; ladies choice, \$4.50; prairie lily, \$4.25; Oregon, \$4.50. Enderby mills—three star, \$4.30; two star, \$3.90; oatmeal eastern \$3.00; California granulated in gunnies, \$4.25; National mills, Victoria, \$3.00; rolled oats eastern \$3.00 to \$3.25; California, \$4.00; National mills \$3.00 per sack; Westminster Mills, 4c per lb., cornmeal \$2.75; split peas \$3.50; pearl barley \$4.50. Rice—The Victoria rice mills quote wholesale Japan rice per ton, \$77.50; best China rice, do., \$100; China rice, do., \$70; rice flour, do, \$70; chit rice, do, \$25; rice meal do, \$17.50; chopped feed \$30 per ton; bran, \$23; shorts \$25; Man. oats, \$30.00; wheat \$23; oil cake, \$40; hay, \$16. Feed wheat, \$26 to 23 per ton; oats \$31; chop barley, \$30. California malting barley, \$26 to \$27 f.o.b. in San Francisco. California chop, \$32 to \$33. Oak Lake patent Hungarian \$4.25; Oak Lake strong bakers, \$3.95. Shorts, \$23; bran, \$21; barley chop, \$26; Prandon Mills, Hungarian, \$4.60; strong bakers, \$4.40.

RAW FURS AND DEER SKINS.

	No. 1 Large.	No. 1 Medium.	No. 2 Large.	No. 3.	No. 40.
Bears, black....	\$0 00	\$12 00	\$ 3 00	\$ 4 00	\$1 00
Bears, brown....	16 00	10 00	6 00	3 00	1 00
Bears, grizzly...	20 00	12 00	8 00	4 00	1 00
Bears, cubs....	5 00	3 00	2 00	1 00	50
Mink.....	1 00	75	50	20	10
Beaver.....	7 00	5 00	4 00	2 00	1 05
Otter.....	6 00	5 00	3 00	1 50	75
Fisher.....	6 00	5 00	3 00	1 50	75
Marten, dark....	2 00	1 50	1 00	50	20
Marten, pale...	1 00	75	50	25	10
Lynx.....	3 00	2 50	1 50	1 00	50
Fox, red.....	2 00	1 50	1 00	50	20
Fox, orange....	6 00	5 00	4 00	2 00	1 00
Fox, silver....	75 00	50 00	25 00	10 00	5 00
Wolf.....	3 00	2 00	1 00	50	20
Wolverine.....	4 00	3 00	2 00	1 00	50
Raccoon.....	40	30	20	15	11
Deer-skins, per lb. 10 to 12c					
Wild cat.....	75	50	25	15	10
Muskat.....	10	08	05		
Cougar skins, head and ft....	4 00	250			

Gulf of Georgia Canning Co., Ltd., Vancouver, incorporation granted.

Montreal Canning Co., Ltd., Vancouver, incorporation granted.

A. H. Vates & Co., Vancouver, produce and commission, assigned to E. A. Baker.

J. A. Thompson, hotel, Nanaimo and Wellington, sold out Nanaimo business to Mercer & Fitzpatrick.

Benj. Carter, hotel, Victoria, sold out St. George's inn (E-qui-malt road) to F. G. Norris.

The mayor and council of Vernon, B.C., invite correspondence from parties willing to erect and operate a flour mill of not less than 50 barrel capacity at that place.

Curing and packing houses in British Columbia refuse to buy slop and fish fed hogs. The flesh of hogs thus fed is unfit for curing, the fibre being loose and soft, will not keep as well; will not taste as sweet; nor cure as nicely. In fish fed hog there is the additional danger of disease from putrid fish.

O'Rourke and Jarvis have opened up a new saloon on Carroll street, and have purchased the good will and chattles of the Meakar restaurant.

Bongard & Peickard, saloon, Kaslo; sold out to Thompson & Martin.

Estate of S. L. Kelly & Co., Victoria, stoves and tins; stock sold to Samuel B. Kelly & Co.

Estate of J. R. Kerr, stationery, Victoria, stock and fixtures offered for sale by mortgage.

John Wilson, commission merchant, Victoria, contemplates admitting Rufus B. Oxley into partnership.

E. Cook & Co., general store, Wellington, dissolved. Simon Leiser will continue the business, with Mr. Hamburger as partner, under the style of Leiser and Hamburger.

Isaac Brown, hotel, Vancouver, succeeded by Mrs. H. Wise.

F. W. Hart, Vancouver, has sold out stock of carpets to Cape & Young.

The steamer Capilano arrived in port last night with a big cargo of halibut in all about 30 tons, for shipment east.

At the conclusion of the fourth annual meeting of fruit growers, which took place in New Westminster, the following officers were elected: President, John Kirkland, Ladners; first vice-president, William Knight, Popcum; second vice president, J. R. Anderson, Victoria; secretary-treasurer, A. H. B. MacGowan, Vancouver. The old board of directors was re-elected, with the addition of J. R. Anderson, Victoria; viz: W. J. Moggridge, Halls Prairie; Theo. Trigge, Salt Spring Island; Andrew Oleson, Victoria; Thomas Marshall, Cowichan; J. B. Cade, Mission; J. M. Browning, Vancouver; E. A. Wells and H. Kipp, Chilliwack.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

O'LOUGHLIN BROS. & CO.,

Have removed to their

New Premises, No. 41 Princess Street

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

Wholesale Paper, Stationery and General Jobbers,

AND PRINTERS.

41 Princess Street,

WINNIPEG.

The Race Between England and the United States.

The London *Iron and Coal Trades Review* says:—"If iron manufacturers and steel producers have been carefully watching the course of the English and foreign markets during the last few months the figures that have come under their eyes must have caused them not a little astonishment and perhaps anxiety as to the future. The enemy is again at our gates in the form of foreign competition, but it is not this time either Germany or Belgium or France with whom we have to reckon, but our much protected kinsmen in the United States. All descriptions of iron and steel in that country have during the last few months fallen so largely and so rapidly that at the present time not a little iron is on offer at less than the ordinary market quotations of English makers. Southern pig iron (No. 1) is quoted at \$12 75 at Cincinnati, which is just the price quoted for Summerlee and Coltness brands at Glasgow at the same time. But the southern iron has to pay the cost of freight to Cincinnati, so that it is not on a parity there with the Scotch brands at Glasgow, the difference being at least \$2 per ton in favor of the southern iron. Indeed, at the furnaces in Alabama gray forge iron has recently been sold largely at about 31s per ton, while No. 2 iron is offered at about 35s. Even in Bessemer iron the United States is running us very close, this description being quoted at about 50s in the Pittsburgh district, which has to import the bulk of its ores from Lake Superior, nearly a thousand miles away, as compared with 45s 6d quoted for hematite warrants in the district of West Cumberland, which has the ores on the spot, and the fuel within seventy-five miles. What does all this mean? It is not so long since hematite or Bessemer iron was quoted in the Pittsburgh district at about \$20 per ton, and it was a rank heresy to suppose that it could be sold for less at a profit. Now we find it quoted at within 5s per ton of the west coast level, although the latter is a level which is declared to be almost an irreducible minimum, and one that brings in starvation profits. So far as the southern iron-making districts are concerned, it is assuredly most disquieting to find pig iron (gray forge) quoted at 2s 6d per ton less than the lowest of the abnormally low prices now being taken on the Tees.

"It will most probably be argued that the present American quotations are panic prices, and that pig cannot be produced at the prices at which it is now actually sold. This is perfectly true if all the evidence hitherto submitted as to the cost of producing American pig iron is applicable to the existing condition of affairs. But in the United States events move rapidly, and it is not safe to assume that the

figures of yesterday are equally applicable to the present time. There cannot be a doubt that our American friends have done a great deal of late years to cheapen the cost of production. They have worked for unprecedentedly large yields, reduced the consumption of fuel, cheapened the tonnage cost of labor, secured more economical supplies of iron ore, and made arrangements for cheaper transports. None of these movements have yet reached finality. On the contrary, they are, like the soul of good old John Brown, steadily 'marching on.' The cheapening of production is now the watchword of American furnace practice all along the line. Workmen in all the principal iron-making districts have been notified of reductions in wages varying from 10 to 35 per cent. Fuel is much cheaper today than it has ever been in the industrial history of America, and it can unquestionably be sold in Pennsylvania and Alabama with a profit at a lower price than in any other part of the world. Railway rates are much more favorable to ironmasters in the United States than at home, and this is almost an adequate set-off against the much greater distances that have usually to be covered by the raw materials and by the finished products. It would therefore be rash to assume that the present prices, even if panic rates, are likely to be impossible, and therefore short lived. Having invested their capital so largely in the iron industry, American blast-furnace owners are likely to seek for foreign markets if they cannot find enough to do in their own.

As with pig iron, so with finished iron and steel. It is no secret that American railmakers would be glad at the present time to book orders at English prices, but they are not to be had at any price, and consequently the Edgar Thomson and other leading rail mills have been either put on very short time or closed entirely for the time being. In billets, however, the American quotations are on all fours with the English, the current offer being about \$20, or £4 3s per ton, both at Pittsburgh and on the west coast. Nor does there seem any reason why, if pig iron is bought down to the same level, American manufacturers should not produce steel rails and billets as cheaply as their English rivals. They produce on a much larger scale and have the command of cheaper fuel, which are two good sets off to the higher wages which they pay. Anyhow, there are the figures of actual price, which are worth a large amount of estimate or theory on the question of what the Americans can or cannot do. It is not to be supposed that these low prices will be continued if the Americans can help it. No doubt there will be a large advance directly trade again becomes active—as there is also likely to be at home. But the existing state of affairs is important and suggestive, and goes a long way in refutation of the elaborate calculations of Sir Lowthian Bell and other writers, who have taken

pains to prove that American competition under a high tariff policy was impossible. Even in face of the McKinley tariff it has been brought much nearer than is likely to be agreeable, and we shall be surprised if, under a modified tariff such as we are entitled to look for before long, it is not brought nearer still. 'When sorrows come, they come not as single spies, but in battalions.' It will be the same with the approaching American deluge of iron and steel—not a driblet here and there, but a full and steady flood. England will do well to be prepared to meet this threatened danger—the most serious that our iron trade has hitherto had to face."

During 1893 there were twenty six new flour mills started up in North Dakota and only one failure.

The Sylvester Bros. Manufacturing company, of Lindsay, Ontario, one of the best known makers of agricultural implements, have been compelled to call a meeting of their creditors. Their direct liabilities are not much more than \$20,000, the Ontario Rolling Mills being the largest creditor with a claim of \$2 300, but the Bank of Montreal hold about \$140,000 of their customers' paper. The firm succeeded in obtaining an extension of two years upon their old indebtedness and agree to pay cash for all new purchases.

The issue of *The Delineator* for March is the great "Spring Announcement Number," and in its artistic display of New Styles and general attractiveness it is superior to any former number of this popular magazine. In addition to the usual entertaining reading there are several new features. The March number is one of the best of the year with which to begin a subscription which costs one dollar; single copies, 15 cents. Address orders to The Delineator Publishing Co., of Toronto. (Ltd.), 33 Richmond Street West, Toronto, Ont.

Mr. Whyte, superintendent of the Canadian Pacific, returned from the east the first of the week, where the officials of the road were in conference over estimates of expenditure for the year. Interviewed on his return, Mr. Whyte said that what work would be done this year on his division would not be very great. Nearly all the heavy work on the road between Winnipeg and Fort William had been completed, such as substantial masonry work, filling in trestle bridges, etc. By the end of 1894 all the openings on the road would be closed, being replaced by arched stone and brick culverts, steel bridges, or a thorough filling in with gravel and other grading material. Regarding a new depot in Winnipeg, he said that the company do not think it is required. The proposed grain elevator at Winnipeg, he said, will be finished in time for this year's crop. Regarding branch railway extensions in Manitoba, Mr. Whyte said that nothing will be done this year.

Something New in Water Power.

The Minneapolis *Journal* states that J. F. Beery, who has been with the Union Debenture Company for a number of years, has completed an invention that is destined, so our contemporary states, to revolutionize many of the methods at present employed in utilizing water power. The invention is a water wheel that is constructed on so easy and simple a plan that it seems a marvel it has not been thought of before. Mr. Beery has had the idea in mind for a year and a half past, but it was only about two months ago that the first machine was completed and set in motion. The present machine was put in place experimentally, and heavy cables used to make it fact to the shore. It is constructed of three boats or floats, made of heavy timbers. These floats are shaped like catamarans, about 18 ft. long, 5 ft. deep and 12 in. thick, placed in parallel positions about 10 ft. apart, and fastened together by timbers. On these boats are placed heavily braced bearings, about a foot high, to receive the central shaft on which the paddles revolve. At each side of the central float are the paddle wheels, which are built on two strongly braced iron frames in the form of equilateral triangles. Each wheel has three paddles, 4 by 8 ft., arranged so that they enter the water alternately, thus giving continuous power. The central shaft has a large cog-wheel which engages a small bevelled cog-wheel by which the number of revolutions is multiplied by 13. Power is transmitted by a grooved pulley on the bevel gear shaft.

In April, writes the *United States Miller*, under circumstances which were not the most favorable, the paddles made 83 revolutions per minute, making the revolutions per minute of the power wheel about 120. The amount of horse power is variously estimated at from 10 to 35, according to the speed of the current. The uses to which the wheel and the power obtained can be put are many, but the main idea is to use it in western streams for irrigating purposes and placer mining.

Mr. Beery has not yet decided what course to pursue in the construction of his machines, but he will probably manufacture them himself in Minneapolis. There is no question but that the invention will prove a valuable acquisition to the means already employed to utilize water power, as the machine can be used in any rapid watercourse, is portable and comparatively inexpensive, while the power can be applied to almost any use desired. Mr. Beery conceived the idea while watching the rapid current of the Snake River in Oregon, and has been working on the design ever since. Twelve or fifteen machines have already been ordered for use in Idaho and on the Columbia River in Oregon, and the construction of these will commence at once. The patent has been applied for.

English the World Speech.

In an article on the importance of introducing into the schools the study of a universal language (*Weltsprache*), which recently appeared in the *Preussische Jahrbuecher*, Dr. Schroer advocates making the study of English obligatory, not necessarily to the exclusion of the classical tongues, but at least in conjunction with them. "This," he says, "is not a question of taste or rivalry between the 'moderns' and the 'ancients,' it is simply a historical necessity. The learned professor properly condemns all attempts, however scientific, to construct an artificial world-speech—like Volapuk. In his opinion a language which possesses neither literature, historical development nor linguistic relations can never serve as a medium of general communication, for the reason that no one will take the trouble to acquire it, merely as a "tool of trade," until it becomes universal. Such attempts, however, are not only aimless, because they can never obtain the general consent of mankind, but they are needless, for there exists already a universal language—i.e., a language which, by its spread

over the whole earth, and by the ease with which it may be learned, has gained such a long step in advance that neither natural nor artificial means can deprive it of its assured position as the future medium of international intercourse. And this language is the English.

Prof. Schroer is careful to warn his readers not to set their aim too high, for to learn to speak and write fluently and correctly a language which holds so high a place in the scale of culture and refinement as the English is difficult; but for the average man this is not necessary; but even the average Englishman has but a limited command of his mother tongue, and the small intercourse of life requires but a small and easily acquired vocabulary. This is true of every language, but the absence of puzzling genders and inflections and syntactical forms renders the English easy in comparison with others. "The English language," concludes Prof. Schroer, "is the world-speech, and will, to all appearance, become more and more so every year."

During the present century the English-speaking population of the world has increased five fold, from possibly 25,000,000 at its beginning to at least 125,000,000. No other language has ever been so rapidly developed; no fact in civil history is more significant than this. In every quarter of the world is the conquering tongue. The wide spread of the British colonial system, the marvelous growth of the United States and the facility with which it absorbs every foreign element bear witness to this great fact, and our cousins in Germany are of too practical a turn of mind to be jealous or forgetful of it.—*Baltimore Sun*.

United States Cordage Company.

The United States Cordage Company, successor of the National Cordage Company, was incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, on December 26, its principal place of business being Jersey City. The total amount of the capital stock is \$34,000,000, of which \$20,000,000 is common stock, \$8,000,000 second preferred or preferred stock, and \$6,000,000 first preferred or preferred stock. The company is also authorized to issue bonds to the amount of \$7,500,000. On December 18 the sale of the assets of the National Cordage Company to the reorganization committee was ratified, the amount paid being \$5,000,000, of which \$1,500,000 was cash and \$3,500,000 in bonds of the United States Cordage Company. The receiver's inventory was \$8,000,000. At a subsequent meeting of the interested parties the board of directors was named, and they elected the following officers: President, Rudolph Keppler; vice-president and treasurer pro tem, Wm. H. Corbin; secretary pro tem., Appleton Sturjiv.

A useful publication for bankers, accountants, etc., has been prepared by the Williams Book Co., of Toronto, giving interest tables at 3 1/2 per cent. on any sum, for one day to 365 days.

A very useful wall calendar has been received from the B. Greening Wire Co., of Hamilton, Ont., manufacturers of a large variety of wire goods.

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Toronto Markets.

Wheat—Local business was quiet. A few odd cars of red and white wheat were sold to millers on a basis of 57c, north and west, but exporters were doing nothing. Spring wheat west is quoted at 59 to 60c and on the Midland at 60 to 61c. Manitobas were dull and unchanged at 78c asked for No. 1 hard, Montreal freights, and 76c west, No. 2 hard was held at 75c east and 73c west.

Flour—Straight rollers are obtainable at \$2.70, Toronto freight. Manitoba patents and Ontario low grade. are the only lines moving.

Oatmeal—Firm. Car lots of rolled oats on track are held at \$4 per bbl, and broken lots sold at \$4.20.

Peas—Sales, north and west to day at 53c, and 54c was bid for car lots, middle freights.

Oats—Mixed and white sold at 32c west. Car lots on track are held at 36c.

Barley—Malting grades dull, and quoted nominally at 43 to 44c outside.

Feed—In fair demand at 36 to 37c west and 38 to 38½c east.

Car prices are: Flour (Toronto freights)—Manitoba patents, \$3.60 to 3.75; Manitoba rough bak'rs, \$3.40 to 3.50; Ontario patents, \$2.90 to 3.00; straight roller, \$2.70; extra, \$2.40 to 2.50; low grades, per bag, 80c to \$1. Bran—\$1.75. Shorts—\$16.50. Wheat (west and north points)—White, 57c; spring, 59c; red winter, 57c; goose, 54c; spring, Midland, 62c; No. 1 hard, 75c; No. 2 hard, 73c. Peas (out side)—53c. Barley (outside)—No. 1, 43c to 44c; feed, 36 to 38½c. Oats—31½ to 32c. Buckwheat—43 to 45c. Rye—17½c.

Eggs—Offerings still heavy and prices depressed. Quotations are: 11½ to 13c for pickled; 13½ to 14c for choice lined; 15 to 15½c for "held"; 16c for fresh, and 25c for strictly new laid.

Apples—Selected apples are quoted at \$3.75 to \$4, and cooking apples at \$2.50 to \$3.00. Dried stock quiet, but firm, and is quoted at 5½ to 6c, and evaporated are held at 10 to 10½c.

Beans—Quiet at \$1.25 to 1.50 per bushel. Jobbers are paying \$1.25 and are selling at \$1.50 for white, and 5 to 5½c for Limas.

Onions—Demand fair and prices easy. Commission houses are getting 1 to 1½c per lb for yellow Danvers and silver skins.

Honey—Receipts are moderate and prices are steady at 7½ to 8c for extracted, and \$1.50 to 1.75 per dozen for sections.

Poultry—Quotations for strictly fresh killed stock are as follows, with "snowed" 1 to 1½c lb lower:—Turkeys, 9 to 10½c; geese, 5½ to 7c; chickens, 25 to 45c; and ducks 50 to 80c.

Dressed Meats—Demand fair. Quotations are: Beef fores, 4½ to 6c; hinds, 6½ to 8c; carcass lamb 7 to 8c; mutton, 6 to 7c; and veal, 7 to 8c; pork, \$6.60 to 6.80.

Hops—Ontario growths dull. Offerings are light and demand light. Prices for No. 1, 1893 growth, range from 15 to 17c.

Dressed Hogs—Prices are about as before, with offerings of mixed lots by rail, delivered here at \$6 to 6.20.

Cured Meats—Quotations are as follows: Mess pork, Canadian, \$6.60 to \$16.50; short cut, \$17.00 to \$17.50; shoulder, mess, \$15; bacon, long clear, case lots, 8½; lard, Canadian tierces, 9½c; tubs, 10c; pails, 10½ to 10¾c; and compounds, in pails, 8 to 8½c; smoked hams, 11½ to 12c; bellies, 12 to 12½c; rolls 9 to 9½c, and backs, 11 to 11½c. Packing salt is quoted at 60c per sack for coarse, and 62c for fine.

Butter—The market is amply supplied with all grades and prices continue easy, but are no lower. Choice dairy tubs sell at 19½ to 20½c, with an odd lot of extra fine at 21c. Rolls sell at 18½ to 20c. Bakers' butter is quoted at 14 to 16c. Creamery pounds sell at 25 to 26c, and creamery tubs at 24 to 25c.

Cheese—The local jobbing trade is steady and prices steady. Full creams, September

and October, sell at 11½ to 11¾c. Last cable quotations are 57s for white and 57s for colored, September make.

Seeds—Dealers are paying \$3 to \$6.50 for low grades to choice clean samples of ashke, with from \$6.60 to 6.80 for strictly fancy samples. Red clover is quoted at \$5.60 to \$5.75 for choice and \$6 to \$6.20 for extra choice. Timothy is nominal at \$1.25 to \$1.75, and choice flail threshed samples are quoted at \$2.

Wool—Fleece is nominal at 17 to 17½c for merchantable. In pulled wools a small jobbing trade is being done at 19 to 21c for supers and 23 to 25c for extras.

Hides—Prices for green declined ½c to-day. Cured are selling at 4c for No. 1. Green are quoted at 3½c for No. 1.

Skins—Prices for sheepskins unchanged at 75 to 80c each. Calfskins are nominal at 5 to 6c for No. 1 green and 7 to 8c for No. cured.

Tallow—Dealers are paying 6c and jobbing at 6½c.—*Empire*, Jan. 30.

Prison Binder Twine in Minnesota.

When the Minnesota Farmers' Alliance was in session in Minneapolis recently, the warden of the state prison appeared before it and made a new proposition for the sale of prison binding twine directly to the farmers, and received assurance that the alliance will stand by the plant to the end, no matter what competition may appear. The price last year was 3c in car load lots and 9c in smaller quantities. The board will now establish a uniform rate, and, in addition, will accept bankable paper from the farmers, for 90 days, just as they take from regular dealers. Heretofore the farmers have been dealt with on a cash basis, but with the present condition of finances, it is a question whether the average farmer will have the cash next summer to put into twine. The board made no objection to granting time, and will treat with the alliance on the same basis as with dealers. It was hinted yesterday by Warden Wolfert that the price might go down to 7c this year, and Thos. J. Meighen, chairman of the People's party state committee, said, "If it does go that low, or is fixed at any fair price near the cost of manufacture, I will be in favor of standing by the prison twine plant to the last. This, I think, is the feeling of the alliance generally. The National Cordage Trust may come into the field and offer twine at 6c, 6c, or even less, but for one, I will not encourage it. I will stand by the Stillwater plant, knowing that if they once get it out of the way the trust will have us in its power."—*Minneapolis Farm Implements*.

Live Stock Markets.

The Montreal Stock Yards Company report business at their yards for the week ending January 27 as follows: Trade in cattle was not as brisk as previous week, the supply being somewhat heavy. The demand was rather slow, although good prices were realized for good stock. Large receipts of lambs and prices easier. Medium receipts of live hogs. No change in prices. Good calves sell well. We quote the following as being fair values: Cattle, butchers' good, 3½ to 4c; cattle, butchers' medium, 3 to 3½c; cattle, butchers' culls, 2½ to 3c; lambs, 4 to 4½c; hogs, 5½ to 5¾c; calves, \$6 to 12. The receipts were 714 cattle, 300 sheep and lambs, 427 hogs and 59 calves.

Wilson Tariff Bill Adopted.

The Wilson tariff bill was voted upon in the House at Washington on Thursday, and passed by a vote of 204 to 140. One of the last items debated was the amendment to make the duty on barley 30 per cent and on barley malt 35 per cent ad valorem. The amendment was carried by a vote of 204 to 114.

The bill of course is not finally disposed of yet, as it must go to the Senate.

Northwest Ontario.

An order-in council has been passed granting a portion of Coney Island, in the Lake of the Woods, to the town of Portage for the purposes of a public park.

Vaughan's saw mill, Port Arthur, was burnt the other evening. Loss, \$3,000; no insurance.

Geo. W. Brown, of Port Arthur, has purchased the steamer Cambria from the Port Arthur and Duluth Steam Packet company. He will run her during the season of 1894 between Windsor, Sarnia, Manitoulin islands and the Soo, Mich.

The British Grain Trade.

The London cable of January 27 says: The weather has been favorable for crops generally and promising for wheat during the past week. The French demand has practically ceased, owing to the delay in imposing the new duties. The United Kingdom demand has not improved, and prices were nominally unchanged. California wheat was quoted at 27s. 3d.; parcels were in moderate demand; red winter, January and February, was quoted at 27s. 3d.; spot was slow at previous rates; the country markets were easier. Flour dull and partly weak, with prices unchanged. Corn, near cargoes were firm and fairly active and dearer. For American there was a fair enquiry at a turn dearer; the new crop was quoted at 18c; spot was steady and quiet. Barley, slow, owing to cold weather, and is now quiet at 6d. advance; spot was firm at an advance; country markets quieter. Oats, firm and dearer; spot was firm and the country markets firmer.

The Cattle Markets.

The market at Montreal on January 29, was glutted, says the *Gazette*, with common and inferior beef cattle, and the selling interests are greatly depressed and lower prices prevail all round. A few of the best cattle sold at about 4c per pound, with pretty good stock at from 3½ to 3¾c per pound, but much the large number of sales made were at about 3c, and a large number will only bring from 2 to 2½c per pound. Calves of inferior quality were more numerous, and they brought lower prices, but good veal are still scarce and high priced. The prices to-day ranged from \$1.50 to \$12.00 each. Good lambs are in demand at advancing rates, while the other sorts hold their prices fairly well. Good lambs bring from 4 to 4½c per lb. The others bring from 3 to 3½c per lb. Fat hogs continue to sell at 5½c per lb.

The London cable on January 29 says:—The cattle market here to-day was firmer under lighter general supplies. The demand was weak, however, and receipts fair. We quoted: Finest steers, 12c; good to choice, 11c; poor to medium, 10½c; inferior and bulls, 8 to 9½c.

Winnipeg Clearing House.

Clearings for week ending Feb. 1, were \$795,538; balances, \$177,253. For the previous week clearings were \$800,208.

Following are the returns of other Canadian clearing houses:

	Clearings.	
	Jan. 25th.	Jan. 18th.
Montreal	\$9,777,180	\$9,392,634
Toronto	5,462,717	6,119,744
Halifax	1,182,117	859,794
Hamilton	613,557	633,939
Total	\$17,835,779	\$17,969,178

Mustard's flour mill at Wyoming, Ont., was burned on Feb. 1. Loss about \$12,000, insurance, \$3,000. The grain warehouse, owned by W. B. Collins & Co., was set on fire from the mill and, with its contents, totally destroyed. It was insured for \$3,600.

Seed Wheat for North Dakota.

The North Dakota railroad and warehouse commission met the representatives of the elevator companies and the grain dealers in Minneapolis on January 18 to discuss the desirability of making an entire change in the wheat used in that state this spring and to consider the expense of making such a change. It is said that much of the seed wheat used last spring did not germinate, which partially accounts for the short crop. After due consideration the following plan was decided upon by the farmers, and the commission undertook to devise a means for carrying it out:—

Those on high land will use seed raised on low places; those having a clay soil will use wheat raised on black loam, and Minnesota wheat will be secured to replace that raised in North Dakota.

In addition to the expense attached to the proposed change, it has been felt by the commission that the success of the plan depended on the co-operation of the elevator men, and it was for the purpose of seeing what assistance would be rendered by the Minneapolis firms that the conference was held. After discussing it was fully decided that the commission should draw up a circular letter to be sent to the agents of all the elevator companies, in which the latter are interested, to save all the best wheat offered for sale, to purchase it, unload from wagons, etc., and load on to cars in transit for such North Dakota points as the commission may suggest, and to store when necessary, the only expense to be borne by the farmer being that of transportation and the original purchase price. The cost of storing, loading and unloading, etc., will be the contribution of the elevator men to the farmers in making the change. This arrangement was considered satisfactory to the commission and it was decided that as soon as possible the letter should be written and printed copies would be furnished to the elevator firms to be sent to their agents. Nearly all of the larger elevator companies were represented in the meeting and two of the three members of the commission were here.—*Farm Implements.*

Cultivation of Flax.

Flax is a crop which might be grown to advantage more largely in Manitoba, on new land, as it is said to be particularly adapted to the first crop on virgin soil. The *Western Farm Journal* speaks as follows regarding this crop in the United States:—

The growth of flax for seed in the United States is now practically limited to five states, namely, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska and South Dakota, and it is so largely a pioneer crop that the production is declining even in these states as they grow away from pioneer conditions. It is not one of the crops that the department of agriculture reports regularly from year to year, and statistics of continuous production are therefore not available, but an effort was made, by special investigation, to ascertain the acreage and yield for the years 1891 and 1892, and from the report based upon the investigation it appears that in 1891 the five states named grew 1,696,239 acres of the 1,927,023 acres devoted to flax in the country, which is equivalent to 88 per cent. of the acreage. In that year the five states named produced 13,933,081 bushels of seed, the total production of the country being 15,455,272 bushels. The production of the five flax seed states therefore amounting to 90.5 per cent. of the total crop of the United States. In 1892 the acreage devoted to flax in the entire country was 1,477,361 acres, of which the five states named furnished 1,374,905 or 93 per cent., and the yield for the whole country was 11,103,440 bushels, of which 10,294,057 bushels were grown in the five flax seed states, the product of these being 92.7

per cent. of the whole. The acreage decrease from 1891 to 1892, 23.2 per cent., and the yield decrease, 27.5 per cent. The decrease of acreage in the five flax seed states was a little less than 19 per cent., and the decrease in the yield was 26.4 per cent.

When the nature of flax culture for seed is considered, the further decline in its area and production may be fairly expected. It has now almost wholly disappeared east of the Mississippi River, and while high prices for seed might temporarily increase the area devoted to it, it is nevertheless bound to decline. As has been said, it is a pioneer crop, grown on new soil because it is valuable as a subduer of rich virgin prairie, and because it is an easy money crop at a time when an easy money crop is badly needed, but no soil will long endure its cultivation. In Belgium, where it is grown for fibre, once in eight, twelve, and, in some cases, twenty years is as often as the farmers care to grow it. In the flax districts of Ireland eight years is the rule. Should the time come when it shall be grown for fibre in this country a similar rule will probably be found necessary here, but in the meantime, as long as it is grown for seed merely, its cultivation will grow of less and less importance as the pioneer conditions which make it desirable are receded from.—*Western Farm Journal.*

Flour Trade in England.

We hear from millers complaints of bad trade, but all are running their plants full time, and the small range of profit is in reality the only cause of complaint. Importers of foreign flour assure us that quotations in America are fully 1s 6d per sack over the Liverpool parity and that shipments hence during the remainder of the season will be very light, but this specious cry has so often been heard before that we imagine no attention will be paid to it any longer, for the truth is that the United Kingdom this season is importing at the rate of 8½ million sacks per annum, or fully equal to the actual imports of last season when all previous records were beaten. It is of course possible, if not probable, that for the next few weeks shipments may be light, and that by the end of the season the aggregate quantity of foreign flour imported may be a few hundred thousand sacks less than last year's great total, but we feel that it will only lead to disappointment and loss if reliance be placed upon the theory of seriously reduced receipts of flour from America this season. Such a change in the usual course of trade can only take place slowly, and although we look forward with hope to the day when British flour will hold its own market and compete with America on neutral ground, yet the time is not yet.—*Corn Trade News*, January 16.

Freight Rates and Traffic Matters.

The *Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin* of Jan. 27 says:—The railroads are having very little in grain, and although agents claim to be maintaining the new tariff, there were unconfirmed rumors of private cuts. The tariff rate on flour and grain to New York is 25c per 100 lbs and 30c on provisions. Through business to Liverpool was slow and rates steady at 34½ to 37.60c per 100 lbs on flour, 22.55c per bushel on wheat, 22c corn, and 45 to 49.60c per 100 lbs on provisions. There was a better demand for vessels to load and store grain for spring shipment, and rates were steadier at 2½c on wheat and 2½c on corn to Buffalo, and 3½c for corn to Kingston.

The C.P.R. has made a traffic arrangement with the Great Northern by which the C.P.R. enters Seattle. The arrangement goes into effect February 1st and a daily service each way will be commenced. It will be a joint train, the Great Northern handling it to New Whatcom, and the C.P.R. from Whatcom to Vancouver.

New Wheat Fields in Africa.

It may be recollected by some that about a year or two ago mention was made in these columns of the arrival in this country of samples of wheat and barley from Uganda, says the *Liverpool Corn Trade News*. We now give an extract from the *Manchester Guardian* of Jan. 12 bearing upon the same subject:—

"I hear that samples of both wheat and barley grown on the Kikuyu plateau in British East Africa have reached the country, and that in Mark Lane the very highest opinion is expressed of the quality of both samples. This is especially the case with reference to the barley, which I am told has been declared to be as fine a sample as has ever been shown in the market. The Kikuyu plateau is on an average from 5,000 feet to 7,000 feet above sea level, and is one of the regions which Captain Lugard refers to as a probable field for European occupation, although situated within the tropics. As compared with Nyassaland it has several advantages as a grain producing region, not the least of which is that while the part of the Lake Nyassa region most readily available for cultivation—the Shire highlands—is a succession of hills and valleys, on the Kikuyu plateau there is a stretch of country 100 miles long which is nowhere below 5,000 feet above sea level. Of course nothing can be done to develop this great grain growing region until cheaper modes of transport are introduced, and I believe that the advocates of a railway from Mombasa to the Victoria Nyanza are especially pleased at the result of the experiment of growing wheat and barley in a district through which the projected line would pass. It is possible that samples of this wheat and barley may be on view at the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society next Monday evening, when Dr. Gregory, of the British Museum, is to read a paper on his ascent of Mount Kenia and his journey in East Africa."

Manitoba and Northwestern Railway.

Mr. Justice Bin delivered judgment at Winnipeg on Wednesday on the application made to him by the English bondholders of the Manitoba and Northwestern Railway for leave to file a bill for the appointment of a receiver and foreclosure of their mortgage. The petition was filed on behalf of Francis Douglas Grey, of East Sheen, Surrey, England; Lieutenant-Colonel and Sir J. R. Heron Maxwell, of Hamilton House, Tooting, Surrey, baronet. By a deed dated April 16th, 1886, the first 180 miles of defendant's road were granted to the petitioners as trustees for certain bondholders for advances made. The deed contained a provision that in case of default in payment the trustees could take possession of the railway and operate the same. Default has been made in payment. In June last, on the application of the plaintiffs, who were judgment debtors, a receiver was appointed by the court. The petitioners allege that the revenues from the first 180 miles are more than sufficient to pay the running expenses of that division, but the receipts from an additional portion of the road and two branches are not sufficient to pay the running expenses thereof, and the receiver has applied monies which he has received from the first division in and towards the running expenses of the other portions of the road. The petitioners ask that leave may be granted to them to take such proceedings in the court as they may be advised for the appointment of a receiver and for the foreclosure of their mortgage.

His Lordship dismissed the petition with costs, except that he held that the respondents had not shown any reason why the petition, so far as it asked for leave to proceed to enforce the execution of the deed of further assurance of the second fifty miles by the company, should not be granted.

New Manufacturing Firm for Winnipeg

Emerson & Hague, of Brandon, as briefly announced a couple of weeks ago, have purchased the plant, stock, business and good will of the firm of Hope & Co., Winnipeg, and will continue the business, in this city. They have secured the premises at 157 Thistle street, and have been busy fitting this up and moving the plant and stock from Hope's old factory on McWilliam street. The building on Thistle street was formerly occupied as a wholesale warehouse by the Ames, Holden shoe company, and will afford Messrs. Emerson & Hague ample room to carry on a large industry. It is 100 feet deep by over 20 feet in breadth, three stories high, with basement, thus giving four large floors in all. The basement will be used for the manufacture of mattresses, which the firm will manufacture largely from hair, sea grass, moss, and all other kinds of stuffed mattresses. The ground floor is taken up with the business offices in the front, and filled up with stock of manufactured goods in the rear. The second floor will be used for the manufacture of woven wire mattresses. Machinery of the latest kind for this work is being put in, and a large business will be done in them. The third floor is the busiest part of the establishment, and here a great deal of work will be done in the manufacture of overhauls, smocks and shirts, tents, awnings, and in fact everything in the line of canvas goods. It is also the intention to engage in the manufacture of clothing in ordinary cloth goods, principally pants and vests. An electric motor has been put in, which furnishes power to operate the wire mattress machinery and the sewing machines. The plant is not all in yet, but it is being put in position as fast as possible, and when the firm have everything complete they will give employment to 30 to 40 hands. They expect to keep fully this number busy the first year, and look for a growing business, which will necessitate a steady increase in the number of employees. With the plant only partly in, they are now able to keep fifteen hands busy, and have about ten sewing machines running. This number will be increased to twenty five machines shortly. The purchase of the Hope business, as stated, includes the name and goodwill, and Emerson & Hague will continue the business under the old name of Hope & Co.

Mr. Emerson, the head of the firm, has been in the same line of business in Brandon for ten years. He started in the western town in a small way, with limited means, but was successful in building up a large and profitable business, including a jobbing trade extending all over the western country. There is every reason to believe that he will be comparatively as successful here, and will make the best of the wider field for business now open to him. Mr. Emerson will personally have charge of the Winnipeg business, while Mr. Hague will remain at Brandon for the present and look after the business there, which the firm will also continue. From its knowledge of the way in which the Brandon business has been conducted, THE COMMERCIAL has no hesitation in saying that the firm of Emerson & Hague will soon be numbered among the most enterprising and prosperous institutions of Winnipeg.

Following is a statement of Canadian Pacific Railway business for December, 1893:—Gross earnings, \$1,633,834; working expenses, \$1,052,957; net profits, \$580,897. In December, 1892, net profits were \$820,786, and the twelve months ending December, 31, 1893, figures are as follows: Gross earnings, \$20,962,317; working expenses, \$13,220,901; net profits, \$7,741,416, for twelve months ending December, 1892, there was a net profit of \$3,420,348. The decrease in net profits over the same period last year is for December, \$239,890, and from January 1st to December 31st there is a decrease of \$678,932.



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1.05p	3.49p	8	Portage Junction.....	12.27p	5.47a
12.30p	3.34p	9	St. Norbert.....	12.41p	6.07a
12.10p	3.19p	15	Cartier.....	12.43p	6.25a
11.57a	3.00p	23	St. Agathe.....	1.12p	6.51a
11.2a	2.51p	27	Union Point.....	1.20p	7.02a
10.0a	2.35p	33	Silver Plains.....	1.32p	7.15a
10.27a	2.20p	40	Morris.....	1.50p	7.45a
10.01a	2.05p	46	St. Jean.....	2.05p	8.25a
9.23a	1.45p	53	Letellier.....	2.27p	9.13a
8.00a	1.20p	65	Emerson.....	2.50p	10.13a
7.0a	1.10p	68	Pembina.....	3.00p	11.15a
11.05p	9.15a	168	Grand Forks.....	6.40p	8.25p
1.30p	6.25a	223	Winnipeg Junction.....	10.50p	1.25p
	3.45p	413	Duluth.....	7.55a	
	8.30p	470	Minneapolis.....	7.05a	
	8.00p	481	St. Paul.....	7.35a	
	10.30p	633	Chicago.....	9.35p	

MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

East Bound.			West Bound.		
Fl. No. 130 Mon., Wed. & Fri.	Ex. No. 128 Tues. & Sat.	Miles from Morris.	STATIONS.	Ex. No. 127 Mon., Wed. & Fri.	Fl. No. 129 Tues. & Sat.
1.20p	4.00p	0	Winnipeg.....	12.15p	5.30p
7.50p	1.45p	0	Morris.....	2.25p	8.00a
6.53p	1.22p	10	Low Farm.....	2.49p	8.42a
6.49p	12.67p	21	Myrtle.....	3.17p	9.27a
5.23p	12.40p	25	Roland.....	3.28p	9.45a
4.39p	12.29p	33	Rosebank.....	3.47p	10.15a
3.58p	11.55a	39	Miami.....	4.03p	10.40a
3.14p	11.33a	49	Deerwood.....	4.26p	11.18a
2.51p	11.20a	54	Altamont.....	4.39p	12.02p
2.15p	11.07a	62	Somerset.....	4.58p	12.45p
1.47p	10.47a	68	Swan Lake.....	5.11p	1.17p
1.19p	10.33a	74	Indian Springs.....	5.30p	1.50p
12.61p	10.22a	74	Maricapolis.....	5.45p	2.15p
12.27p	10.07a	86	Greenway.....	5.58p	2.50p
11.57a	9.52a	92	Balder.....	6.05p	3.22p
11.12a	9.31a	102	Belmont.....	7.00p	4.13p
10.37a	9.14a	109	Hilton.....	7.18p	4.55p
10.13a	8.57a	117	Ashdown.....	7.35p	5.23p
9.48a	8.50a	120	Wawanesa.....	7.44p	5.47p
9.37a	8.41a	123	Elliotts.....	7.55p	6.04p
9.05a	8.26a	129	Rounthwalte.....	8.08p	6.37p
8.28a	8.0a	137	Martinville.....	8.27p	7.15p
7.50a	7.50a	145	Brandon.....	8.45p	8.00p

Number 127 stops at Balder for meals.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

East Bound.		W. End	
Read Up Mixed No. 144. Daily.	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS	Read Down Mixed No. 141. Daily.
12.45 p.m.	0	Winnipeg.....	4.15 p.m.
12.26 p.m.	3.0	Portage Junction ..	4.30 p.m.
11.51 a.m.	11.5	St. Charles.....	4.59 p.m.
11.42 a.m.	13.5	Headingley.....	5.07 p.m.
11.21 a.m.	21.0	White Plains.....	5.34 p.m.
10.12 a.m.	35.2	Eustace.....	6.26 p.m.
9.44 a.m.	42.1	Oakville.....	6.50 p.m.
8.55 a.m.	55.5	Portage la Prairie ..	7.40 p.m.

Stations marked -1- have no agent. Freight must be prepaid.

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

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

CHAS. S. FEE, H. SWINFORD,
G. P. & T. A., St. Paul. General Agt., Winnipeg.
H. J. BELCH, Ticket Agent, 463 Main St., Winnipeg.