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

WINNIPEG, JANUARY 23, 1893.

The Lardo and Duncan Mining Territory.

The following from the pen of C. E. Perry, gives a birds-eye view of the Lardo-Duncan district:

"At the north end of Kootenay Lake a large-sized stream enters its waters. This is the now famous Duncan river (miscalled on the Government maps the Lardo.) The Duncan river has a width of from 150 to 250 feet, and at flood pours a very large volume of water into the Kootenay Lake. The valley of the stream runs almost due north, inclining at its upper end slightly to the westward, and varies in width from $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Fourteen miles up river, Hauser, or Upper Kootenay Lake is reached. This lake is about 10 miles long by an average width of one mile. There is no land of any value along the shores of Hauser Lake, excepting at the south-erly end, where Messrs. Keeling & Simpson have a fine flat, Duncan City.

"Mineral claims are staked out on the eastern shore, where a large body of quartz occurs along the bluffs. Assays of these prospects show free gold \$4 to \$8 per ton. At the north end of Hauser Lake, the valley narrows and steep, rocky bluffs are frequent. Ascending the Duncan Hauser Creek comes in from the east. Rich placer and gold quartz were found here last season. The river opens into meadows and timbered flats. About ten miles up are the first of the Davies-Sayward timber limits. All the numerous streams coming in from the east and west contain colors, and many rich strikes have been made in the mountain ranges bordering the river. Some 15 miles up stream many rich prospects in placer and gold quartz have been located. Cuddies camp, Cameron and Reno's camp, and the Hall placers are the most important. A great portion of this mineral field is still untouched, waiting for the prospector. Already some daring spirits have ventured in the field, but beyond making 'now locations,

cannot expect to obtain any good results. This Duncan country cannot fail to show some wonderful strikes next year. The means of ingress are not difficult to men who understand canoeing and roughing it.

THE LARDO.

"The Lardo empties into the Duncan some eight miles from the head of Kootenay Lake. It is a rapid mountain stream and a difficult one for canoes. However, a very good pack trail, built by the government, provides a ready means of transit from head of Kootenay Lake to Trout Lake, some 25 miles, and reaches the centres of the mining discoveries. Trout Lake is about 20 miles long and on the mountain chain lying back from the eastern shore nearly all the rich discoveries are placed. Foremost comes the Great Northern group on the north fork of Trout Creek, at the northern end of Trout Lake. This group has been bonded by the millionaire Rockefeller. Next in order are the Seroy, Gainer and Nagle group of 7 claims. Then, nearer to the lake, lies the Silver Cup group. Along the ridge, following the contact of limestone and slate, are the Wagner, Taylor and Kennedy group of five claims, the Abbott and Barrison claims, the King William group. Further west, the Orphan Boy group, about one mile from Haskins Landing. These are the most important on the east mountain slope of Trout Lake, on the west of the Seroy group, near the northerly end of the lake, has shown good returns. There are a number of deserving discoveries beside those named. They are, however, as yet the best known and assay showings demonstrate the extraordinary richness of the ores. A rush to the great mineral area, covered by the watersheds of the Duncan and Lardo, is a certainty. Plans are being made as to outfit, cost and date of departure; and, although the season opens very late in the hills, fleets of canoes and boats of every make will move for these mines in the early spring. To attain the best results, a four month's supply and an early departure is best, as in the months of March, April and May the waters of the Duncan will be low, and passage by canoes and boats easy. In June the flats overflow, and navigation is difficult, tedious, and not without danger. A trail cut at the head of Kootenay Lake, at its north-easterly corner, for some seven miles, would avoid navigation of the worst part of the Duncan. Generally, for mining operations in a rough, rugged, mountainous country, the means of access to the Duncan-Lardo district are very easy. Supplies can be brought very readily to almost the spot required, as, with the exception of a few unimportant log jams, the Duncan is navigable in all for 45 miles, and the good trail up Lardo can be readily packed over. It would be possible to run light draught steamers to Hauser Lake, if some improvements of the river were made. These mainly consist in removing snags and cutting log jams. A sum of \$3,000 or \$10,000 would do wonders. In all human probability there will be a great and growing interest in this wonderfully rich mining zone. Now is the time to urge on the Government the necessity of appreciating the magnificent territory we possess in the Kootenay district. It is now no conjecture. We know by proof that here is a country of unexampled richness, whose wonderful prospects and marvellous development has awakened the interest and excited the enthusiasm of men trained for years in mining, possessing intelligence and means, and endowed with energy and push. All along the line the story goes, as the ore returns from every smelter proves its wondrous wealth. The cry is 'on to the border.'"

The Inventory.

"No, sir!" said a Minneapolis business man who is well informed on the local grocery trade, "I don't believe there are over 25 out of the 375 grocers in this city who take stock even once a year." Is it possible that this is the fact? And if the fact, isn't it surprising there are not more failures in the retail

grocery trade every year than there are? No merchant knows anything as to where he stands, or what the condition of his business is if he does not make an inventory at least once a year. He may think he can tell the state of his stock to within \$50 or \$100, but if he made a complete invoice, he probably would awaken to some serious surprises.—*Northwest Trade.*

Retail dealers in other cities than Minneapolis are inclined to shirk work which is really necessary to the successful management of a business, and therefore we would not be surprised to hear that the annual inventory is taken by but a moderate percentage of the retail trade of the country. As regards the importance of the inventory, we have spoken in earlier issues, and can consistently endorse all that our Minneapolis contemporary says upon that head. Not only is the inventory necessary to determine the annual or semi-annual profits of a business, but the future of the dealer may depend upon its revelations. A stock may appear large and valuable, but owing to a deterioration in value through a fall in market prices or by shop-wear, it may be much less valuable than the owner supposes. It may also have run down very low on the more salable sizes or kinds, and need sorting up very badly. Yet all the while the dealer may be deluding himself with the notion that his stock represents a considerable portion of his business assets. He cannot tell until he takes stock whether he really has in his store goods which have been paid for and have not been sold. Several years ago a jobbing house in this city took an inventory at the beginning of the year, and discovered a serious discrepancy between the value of the stock on hand in the sugar department and the account of sales of the article during the previous six months. The conclusion immediately arrived at was decidedly unfavorable to the reputation for honesty of certain employees. Detectives were put at work, and in a few days stealings involving many thousands of dollars were unearthed. Truck loads of sugar for which bills had been rendered and paid, on the receiving clerk's receipts, had been shipped to the firm by the refineries, but never reached their destination. The jobbing firm finally recovered every cent of which they had been defrauded in this manner, the total amount being sufficient to pay for the trouble and expense of many annual stock takings.

Putting aside all other considerations, the mere fact that an inventory enables the merchant to take steps toward the prompt disposal of slow selling goods, which have already depreciated in value and promise to still more rapidly depreciate the longer they are kept, by revealing their perhaps unsuspected existence in the stock, should be a sufficient inducement to the dealer to take account of stock, however laborious and troublesome the work may prove. As regards the difficulty of the task, it should be remembered that only a few hours' time is required and at a season of the year when trade usually experiences a temporary lull. Take stock, by all means take stock, is our advice to all our readers.—*Merchants' Review.*

The January number of the *Furniture News*, published at Minneapolis, Minnesota, is a very fine number. It is handsomely illustrated, showing designs of ancient and modern articles of furniture, etc. Illustrations of eighteen large furniture establishments are shown, which indicates that Minneapolis is coming to the front as a furniture centre.

If any one should be curious about the medicinal properties of vegetables you may lay it down as a general rule that tomatoes taken as food act upon the liver, while spinach has a direct effect upon the kidneys, and celery is a cure for neuralgia and rheumatism, acting favorably upon the nervous system. Lettuce and cucumbers are cooling in their effect upon the human system; beets and turnips do well for appetizers.

SPRING TRADE, 1893.

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

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We are absolutely the only Strictly Wholesale Jewelers in Western Canada.

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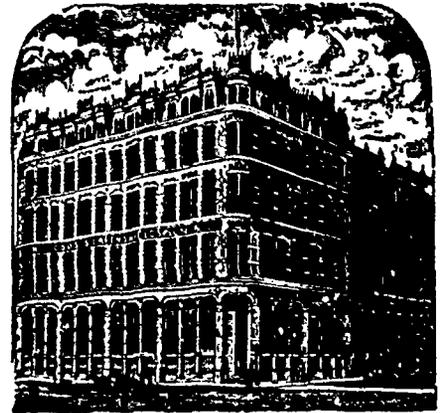
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Are now on the road with full lines for Spring. Showing special value in the following departments: Dress Goods, Wool Challies, Prints and Household Linens. Also extra value in Canadian and American Prints, Cottonades, Shirtings, Flannellettes, Linings and other staple lines.

....Full set of Samples with....

C. J. REDMOND, Donaldson Block, WINNIPEG.

SKATES! CUTLERY

—FANCY—

HARDWARE.

Banquet and Piano Lamps,
Tables, etc.

Suitable for Christmas Trade.

Rice Lewis & Son

(LIMITED.)

TORONTO.

Standard OIL Company

(UNITED STATES)

Eldorado Castor, the best Oil in the world for Farm Machinery.

Eldorado Engine and Atlantic Red for Threshers.

ALL PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM IN STOCK.

D. WEST, Agent, Office: Western Canada Loan Building.

Room 8, Corner Portage Avenue and Main Street,
WINNIPEG.

The Commercial

WINNIPEG, JANUARY 23, 1893.

GRAIN GRADING.

The Brandon farmers' institute has been discussing the grain grading system. Many of the farmers seem opposed to any system of grading grain, but of course they have little idea what the consequence would be in attempting to handle the crops without a system of inspecting and grading, or they would not advocate the total abolition of the system. THE COMMERCIAL in a previous issue, showed what a state of demoralization would follow any attempt to handle the crop without a system of inspection. Such a condition of affairs would certainly result in a great loss to the farmers. Those farmers who have some knowledge of the situation, or who look thoughtfully into the matter, admit that it would be a great mistake to attempt to get along without any system of grading. In order to be effective, any system of grading used must be official, that is, have the authority of the federal government. This is the only way to provide for one uniform system, which is absolutely necessary to the handling of grain in any considerable quantities.

The most general complaints which the farmers have against the grading of wheat are, that the standards are too high, and that there is too wide a difference between the different grades. THE COMMERCIAL has discussed the former question to such an extent and so recently that it is not necessary to deal with it again. The question of the variation in price between the different grades is a difficult matter to adjust to the satisfaction of all concerned. The difference in value between the grades could be reduced by increasing the number of grades, but this would be offset by increasing the difficulties in the way of satisfactorily and economically handling the crop. There are more grades already than can be handled to advantage, as the different grades all have to be kept separate in elevators. At present the railway companies will only accept three grades for export during the closed season of navigation. The remaining grades must be sold at home for milling, or held in store. To increase the number of grades would only result in increasing the perplexities of the situation in handling the crop.

At the Brandon meeting referred to a resolution was carried to the effect that "an expert judge be sent out to collect samples of grain for the board of grain examiners and that the farmers have equal representation on said board."

It is claimed that the samples gathered in the fall, and which are used as a basis for fixing the standards of the different grades, do not represent the average condition of the wheat crop. There is no doubt some truth in this, especially in some seasons. The claim is that the samples so gathered are better quality than the average of the crop, and that this leads to the making of the standards of too high a quality. This is the reason the farmers wish the samples gathered by an expert, as stated in the resolution above.

VALUE OF WATER-POWER.

The city of Augusta, Georgia, is the most prosperous city in any of the Southern States. The census returns for 1890 show that the number of manufacturing establishments increased 595 per cent. in ten years. This is far in advance of the progress made by any other city in the South, the next best showing being made by Mobile, with an increase of 138 per cent. Capital invested in manufacturing in Augusta has increased 241 per cent.; number of hands employed, 217 per cent.; wages paid, 320 per cent., and value of product, 174 per cent. In all these items Augusta is far in advance of any other Southern city, though there are other cities which, from their geographical location, and their superior railway and shipping facilities, might be expected to have made better progress than Augusta. This remarkable progress of Augusta is traced to its water-power, which has offered special advantages for the establishing of manufacturing industries.

A few weeks ago THE COMMERCIAL published and item clipped from an exchange, relating to the value of the water-power possessed by Augusta. We have received some further information upon this subject, through the kindness of Mr. Alexander, mayor of Augusta. From him we learn that the canal which supplies the water power, cost \$1,750,000 in construction and subsequent improvements. The mayor attributes the rapid advancement of the city to the possession of this water-power. The power is rented at the very low price of \$5.50 per horse power per annum. The city owns its own water-works, valued at \$500,000, and real property valued at \$300,000, besides owning the canal. The total city debt is \$1,750,000, while the water-works and rent of water-power return an income of \$90,000 per annum, or over 5 per cent. on the total debt. This shows the good financial condition of the city, due to the income from its valuable canal and water-works property. This income is being increased by the extension of the water mains. The annual expenditure in connection with the canal is only about \$6,000, and in connection with the water-works about \$4,700.

These figures are interesting to Winnipeggers in view of the possible development of the water-power afforded by the Assiniboine river here. It is estimated that the cost of utilizing the Assiniboine water-power at Winnipeg would be \$500,000, and that this expenditure would give a minimum of 3,000 horse-power. This expenditure is very much less than the city of Augusta undertook at a time when its population was considerably smaller than Winnipeg's is now. In 1881 Augusta had a population of over 21,000. The Assiniboine would not give as great power as that possessed by Augusta, but the power here would be very much more valuable. Augusta rents her power at the rate of \$5.50 per horse power per annum. This is a very low price, when compared with the rental of water-power elsewhere. In fact it is the lowest rate we have heard of anywhere in the United States. About \$20 per annum is nearer an average rate, and rates running up to \$40 and \$50 are obtained in some cases. On account of the high cost of fuel here, water-power at Winnipeg could safely be

counted on to rent at \$20, or about four times the price of the power at Augusta. Thus our 3,000 horse-power here would be at least as valuable as the 9,000 horse-power rented for \$5.50 at Augusta. In other words, it would cost Winnipeg \$500,000 to obtain what Augusta has secured at an expenditure of \$1,750,000. The people of Augusta consider this expenditure a splendid investment. Winnipeg, with a larger population should have as much enterprise as the southern city. Any difference in the comparison with Augusta is all in favor of Winnipeg, as value of the power here would be much greater, in proportion to the expenditure, than is the case with the water power at Augusta. With about the same income from the works, we would have to pay interest upon only \$500,000, while Augusta pays interest upon a first cost of \$1,750,000.

PROGRESSING, BUT HARD UP.

Despite the talk of hard times among Manitoba farmers, on account of the phenomenally low prices which have ruled for cereals this year, many seem to have money enough on hand to enjoy expensive holiday trips. There are no people in Canada who spend more money travelling than Manitobans. A large number of our settlers are from the older provinces of the east, and though the trip is an expensive one, many of them go east once a year to visit their old homes and friends. The winter being the quiet season with farmers, is the time they generally make their trips, and this year, as usual, there has been quite an exodus of our population eastward, on their annual visiting tours. A Canadian Pacific railway agent at one small country station reports 115 return tickets to Ontario sold during the month of December, besides a number of excursion tickets to the Old Country and the United States.

The fact is, that while many Manitoba farmers are hard up this season for ready cash, they are (with the few exceptions of those who would be sure to fail, no matter where they went) getting ahead all the time and gathering more wealth about them, in stock, buildings, lands, etc. The reason many of them are hard up is, they go into debt too freely, owing to the great inducements afforded in the credit system which prevails here, of going into debt. People who go into debt too freely will always be hard up for ready cash, no matter how fast they may be accumulating property about them. This is the way the matter stands with many of our people. They are branching out, extending their operations, and buying freely on credit, so that even while they are accumulating wealth about them, they are sometimes unable to meet obligations as they should. Our business system, which holds out so many inducements to buy on credit, and even urges farmers to go into debt, is at the bottom of most of the trouble.

ELEVATOR PRIVILEGES.

In a time of low prices for what the farmer has to sell, any grievances, real or imaginary, which the farmer may have in his mind, will appear vastly augmented. In a time of general prosperity, serious burdens will be overlooked, but only to appear more troublesome when

affairs are not as prosperous as could be wished for. One of the grievances of the Manitoba farmers, which has drawn out a good many letters to the papers of late, is the privilege accorded to elevators in handling grain at country points. At points where elevators have been established, the railway companies receive grain only through the elevators. This compels other parties who may wish to ship wheat from such points, to either erect an elevator, or pay the charge for having their wheat handled through the existing elevator. This charge is usually two cents per bushel on wheat. Recently the Canadian Pacific company has announced that it will accept oats and barley loaded directly upon cars, or from flat warehouses, at elevator points; but the rule has not been relaxed in the case of wheat.

This grievance, like most others, has two sides. The elevators are certainly an advantage to the farmers in some respects. In case of a railway blockade, or a rush of grain and shortage of cars, they provide storage for grain where otherwise there would be none. Farmers may also use the elevators for storing and holding their grain at times, if they so desire. No doubt these exclusive privileges were accorded to the elevators partly to encourage the erection of these valuable grain-handling concerns at all convenient points throughout the country. The elevators are a great advantage to the railways, as they afford conveniences for the more systematic and rapid handling of the crop. It would be a slower and more expensive plan for the railways to receive all their grain from flat warehouses, or have it loaded from the wagons directly into the cars.

At the same time, looking at the matter from the standpoint of the farmer, there does seem to be some hardship about these exclusive privileges. Supposing a farmer wishes to ship his wheat on his own account, and is prepared to load it quickly upon a car, the fact that he is prevented from doing so by the rule regarding handling through elevators, and must pay say 2 cents per bushel to the elevator man in order to ship his wheat, is sure to be regarded as a hardship. In these days of low prices 2 cents per bushel is considered quite an item. The dealer who has erected a warehouse at a certain point, and who is subsequently prevented from shipping grain through it, owing to the erection of an elevator at the same place, may also consider it a hardship. The farmers complain that the exclusive privilege to elevators reduces competition, as those who might buy grain for shipment through the more cheaply constructed flat warehouse, are prevented from so doing. Another complaint of the farmers is, that they may lose the identity of their grain by shipping through an elevator, and get a little lower sample. A farmer's grain, for instance, may be not quite No. 2 hard, and if sold on sample would bring almost equal to No. 2 hard price; but if handled through an elevator it would have to be mixed with a lower grade, which would reduce its quality.

These are some of the points advanced by those opposed to the elevator privileges, as stated in letters recently appearing in provincial

papers. It will be seen that there are two sides to the question, and that the contentions of the farmers are not without reason. While it seems good policy to encourage the erection of elevators, the opposition to them might be reduced by concessions on both sides. For instance, where the elevators are given exclusive privileges, some exaction might be made in return, in the direction of fixing the price of handling grain through them at a minimum figure.

We learn that the farmers and others tributary to the Northwest Central railway are preparing a petition to the Governor-in-Council, asking that in case any aid be given that railway by the province it should be on consideration that all elevator privileges be withdrawn.

AVOIDING THE TOWNS

In the paragraph below, clipped from the *Northwest Magazine*, of St. Paul, the sentiment expressed a short time ago by THE COMMERCIAL in referring to the town of Macleod, Alberta, is endorsed. The St. Paul journal says:

"In building across North Dakota on its way to the Canadian Pacific the Soo road appears to avoid the existing towns. It crosses the Fargo and Southwestern road about a mile west of the important wheat market town of Sheldon and goes on a little farther north to make a new town of its own called Enderlin. When it gets to Valley City, which is one of the largest shipping points in the state, it actually goes around it on the bluffs and makes a station nearly two miles distant up the valley. It crosses the Cooperstown branch of the Northern Pacific about half a mile from Odell, where there are three or four grain elevators, and makes a station a mile distant. At Carrington, a county-seat town and a good trading point, its station is about a mile away from the business houses. Apparently the line is being built with an engineer's eye to distance and grades and with no special view to traffic or the convenience of established centres of population. This is a mistaken policy. A railroad should serve the country it passes through and should be willing to go out of its way if needs be to reach the points where the people have created conveniences for business."

WEEDS SPREADING.

Any person who travels to any extent through Manitoba, will be aware of the great inroads being made upon the cultivated area by weeds. In the older portions of the province the weed nuisance has become intolerable. THE COMMERCIAL is informed of several instances in which settlers have left some of these districts and located in newer settlements, to escape the weeds. Many of the older settlers seem very careless about the weeds, and make little or no effort to keep them down. New settlers who have come into some of the weedy districts, have, after a year or two's battling with the evil, moved to other parts of the province, as they recognized that it was useless for them to undertake to subdue the nuisance, while their neighbors allowed the weeds to grow and seed every year, for as fast as the land could be cleaned, it would be re-seeded from adjoining farms.

The reason we refer to this matter at this time, is the near approach of the opening of the provincial legislature. Many interested persons are looking to the legislature for some

stringent law to compel owners of property to prevent weeds from going to seed. The law as it now stands is a dead-letter, and unless something is done, large areas of the province promise to be practically ruined for agricultural purposes. It is useless to leave the matter of cutting weeds to the municipal authorities. In some municipalities the local men will no doubt be equal to the occasion, but in other municipalities the local officials seem to be thoroughly indifferent as to the spread of weeds. They do not even provide for the destruction of weeds upon the public highways, much less to compel owners and occupants of land to keep the weeds down. Fields of thistles and other most dangerous varieties of weeds may be found ripening their seeds along the public roads in many of the older settlements. This shows how useless it is to leave the matter to the municipal officials. If any effectual work is to be done, it is clear that the provincial government will have to take the matter in hand itself, or devise some vigorous way of compelling the municipalities to do it. The Winnipeg board of trade and the local grain exchange have each taken up the matter, with the object of pressing the importance of the question upon the local government. Something certainly should be done, and that at once, to stop the spread of this great evil.

LIGNITE COAL.

In North Dakota, a coal similar to our Souris district coal, now being mined at Estevan, and other points in that region, is abundant. The Dakota article, which is claimed to be quite equal to our Souris coal, is mined and sold to the consumer at a comparatively considerably lower price than is charged here, but we may make some allowance for the fact that our mines have only been recently opened, and are probably not yet in shape to produce to the best advantage. By another season we should get our coal cheaper. In view of the recent opening of the Souris coal district here it will be interesting to learn what the Dakota people think of this coal. The *Northwest Magazine* of St. Paul says:

The fuel problem in North Dakota is now in a fair way of being solved by the general use of the lignite which abounds in the western part of the state. This coal, mined near Dickinson and also near Sims, is now put aboard the cars for \$1 a ton. The freight rate makes it cost \$2 at Bismarck, \$3 at Jamestown and \$3.25 at Fargo. People are beginning to understand how to use it and stove makers are beginning to make stoves specially adapted to burning it. When the coal comes from the mine it carries a good deal of moisture and may be compared to green wood. It should be put under cover in a dry place and allowed to season for a few weeks before it is burned. It then becomes a good fuel, giving a bright blaze and affording a great deal of heat. Two tons of it are easily worth a ton of anthracite, and as anthracite costs \$11 or \$12 a ton in North Dakota there is an evident economy in its use. All the state institutions are compelled by law to burn it—a rather arbitrary way of protecting one of North Dakota's infant industries. The Agricultural College at Fargo reports that heating with lignite costs \$3 a day as against \$5.20, the former cost of running the steam plant with wood.

A lignite cook stove is now made by a concern in Sioux City and is said to be a success. This is a great step in the direction of popular-

(Continued on page 521.)

Redwood Brewery

Fine Ales, Extra Porter and Premium Lager.

Most intensive Establishment of the kind in Western Canada.

ED. L. DREWRY,
PROPRIETOR,
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Highest cash price paid for good Malting Barley.

CAUTION.

EACH PLUG OF THE

Myrtle Navy!

IS MARKED

T. & B.

In Bronze Letters.

None Other Genuine.



W. R. Johnston and Co.

(Late Livingston, Johnston & Co.)

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS

OF READY MADE

CLOTHING.

Cor. Bay & Front Sts, TORONTO.

Samples at McIntyre Block, Winnipeg } REPRESENTATIVES.
A. W. Lathber & W. W. Armstrong

Those having **WHEAT** to Sell

will consult their best interests by consigning it to

WILLIAM GREEN

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

CORNELL, SPERA & CO.,

— Importers and Manufacturers of —

Men's Furnishings,

Hats and Caps, Small Wares, etc.

Are showing the Largest range of Samples and best values,

FOR SPRING, 1893,

They have ever shown

See our Samples before you place your orders for these goods.

SANFORD BLOCK, PRINCESS ST.
WINNIPEG.

GALT BLEND

BLACK TEA.

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

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

THE TRADE ONLY SUPPLIED.

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

G. F. & J. GALT,
Wholesale Grocers,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

WM. B. HAMILTON, SON & CO.

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS,
15 and 17 Front St. East, **TORONTO.**

Represented in Manitoba, Northwest Territories and British Columbia by **ALBERT FRENCH.**

NEW CURING!

Sugar-cured Hams, Breakfast Bacon,
Spiced Rolls, Long Clear Barrel Pork
and Pure Lard now ready for ship-
ment.

Try Our Fresh Pork Sausage.

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

Highest Market Prices.

ORDERS AND CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

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

HOGS WANTED

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

PORK SAUSAGES

W. ALLEN, Pork Packer, Winnipeg.

SAMUEL HOOPER, DEALER IN MONUMENTS, HEAD
Stones, Mantle Pieces, Grates, &c. Special designs fur-
nished on application. Corner Bannatyne and Albert
Streets, Winnipeg.

THE RATHBUN COMPANY

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

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

ALSO PORTLAND and HYDRAULIC CEMENTS.

Cor. King and Alexander Sts., Winnipeg.

TELEPHONE 311.

HO! IMPROVED
Compressed Mince Meat.

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

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

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

COMMERCIAL JOB DEPT'
Awarded First Prize for Job Printing
Winnipeg Industrial '91 and '92.

James Carruthers & Co.

GRAIN EXPORTERS,

BOARD OF TRADE.

CORN EXCHANGE.

TORONTO, MONTREAL.

G. H. MAHON & CO.

Wholesale Boots and Shoes.

Cauchon Block, - Winnipeg.

WINNIPEG WANTS.

PRODUCE!

We are always open for

BUTTER AND EGGS.

AT HIGHEST MARKET VALUE.

Write for full Market Quotations to

PARSONS PRODUCE COMPANY
WINNIPEG, - MAN.

THE CANADA

SUGAR REFINING CO.

(Limited,) MONTREAL.

MANUFACTURERS OF REFINED SUGARS OF THE WELL-
KNOWN BRAND.

Redpath

OF THE HIGHEST QUALITY AND PURITY.
Made by the Latest Processes, and Newest and Best
Machinery, not surpassed anywhere.

LUMP SUGAR,

In 50 and 100 lb. boxes.

"CROWN" Granulated,
Special Brand, the finest which can be made.

EXTRA GRANULATED,
Very Superior Quality.

CREAM SUGARS,
(Not dried).

YELLOW SUGARS,
Of all Grades and Standards.

SYRUPS,
Of all Grades in Barrels and half Barrels

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

FURNITURE VARNISH!

EVERY DEALER SHOULD HANDLE

—THE—

"UNICORN,"

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

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

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

A. Ramsay & Son, - Montreal

LIGNITE COAL.

(Continued from page 518.)

izing the fuel, since many farmers keep but one steady fire in their houses, using their cook stoves for both cooking and heating. Lignite can be burned in a self-feeder base burner and in an ordinary bituminous coal stove, but some modification in grates and drafts is needed for the best economy and for carrying up the chimney a slight peculiar odor—not a gas, but a smell that is said to be not at all unwholesome but which becomes objectionable in a close room.

There are millions of tons of lignite in Western North Dakota. Where mining is now prosecuted every acre of ground yields 40,000 tons. A state cannot afford to send money to Pennsylvania for fuel to be transported 1,500 miles when it has on its own domain such vast stores of combustible material.

MINING INVESTMENTS.

The Montreal *Trade Bulletin* relates about how a number of capitalists of that city have been swindled by a fraudulent Colorado mining company, which promised wonderful dividends. The monies lost by Montrealers are said to range from hundreds up to \$250,000. The plan adopted by the mining company was to pay large monthly dividends for a short time, until a large amount of capital was roped in, and then the bubble was allowed to burst, when it appeared that the dividends had been paid out of subscriptions for stock.

We were almost going to say that it served these people right to lose their money, though this is perhaps a little too harsh. There is an unlimited field right here at home for the investment of capital in legitimate mining enterprises, in as rich mineral districts as can be found anywhere in Colorado. With the silver region of Thunder Bay, the gold of the Lake of the Woods and the wonderful wealth of the Kootenays, besides many other mineral regions, there is no need for Canadians to go abroad to look for rich investments in mining. Our capitalists have allowed foreigners to come in and absorb some of the richest regions in British Columbia, which means the richest in the world, while home capital could not be induced to invest. No country in the world to day presents a more inviting field for the investment of capital in mining development than Canada does. We have ample room for the employment of all our own surplus capital available for that purpose, and a great deal more besides. Then why, gentlemen, invest in swindling foreign concerns?

Fast Atlantic Service.

Following is the speech of President Van Horne, of the Canadian Pacific Railway, at the annual dinner of the Toronto board of trade, in reply to the toast of the railway shipping interests:

President Van Horne was received with great cheering. He said: Mr. Chairman, Your Excellency, ladies and gentlemen, of the two interests mentioned in the toast to which I am called upon to respond, I need say little about railways. I do not imagine that I can say much on that subject that will be new or of interest to you. But in regard to shipping there are some important and pressing questions, which you, gentlemen, representing the trade of one of the two great commercial centres of the Dominion, ought to consider. When I had the honor of addressing you on a similar

occasion three years ago I spoke of an improved Atlantic steamship service as the greatest need of the country. That need has become greater day by day ever since. It has, indeed, become a necessity, if the vast expenditures of the country for railways and canals are to bear their full fruit, and if we are to see during our lifetime that state of development in Canada which her enormous natural resources would justify us in expecting. This necessary supplement to the transportation system of the country is a very small matter in point of expense, as compared with what has been done. Let us not spoil the big and expensive structure we have built for want of finishing nails. Four years ago the Canadian Pacific company established, experimentally, on the Pacific between Canada Japan and China a line composed of old-fashioned Atlantic steamers, something like the best of those now engaged in the Canadian Atlantic trade. They were as good as any on the Pacific, but not good enough to divert travel from long established channels, and they lost money, but the company did not abandon the enterprise because of that. We built now ships of our own and fine ones—ships equal to any afloat in character and appointments and faster than any on the Pacific, and they at once took the trade and made money. That I hold is the way to do business. That is what Canada should do on the Atlantic. We encountered the usual croakers. We are told that people would not go to such a far away place as Vancouver to take ship for Japan and China just as we are told that they would not go to Halifax; but they did, and very soon we carried as many on each of our steamers as we carried by two or three of those on the old route. And even people from San Francisco came up the coast by rail more than 800 miles to sail in our ships. The travel thus created is a mere rivulet as compared with the great tide crossing the Atlantic; but what has been the result! This rivulet has brought a great deal of

PERMANENT WEALTH TO THE COUNTRY

We have all through the Northwest ranchmen and large farmers who discovered the country in passing through it in the ordinary course of travel. A score of the finest buildings in Vancouver belong to people in London, Glasgow, Paris, New York, San Francisco, Yokohama, Hong Kong and many other distant places—people who saw the place as travellers or pleasure seekers. And we find such people in the mines of British Columbia and in all sorts of enterprises throughout the country. Those who travel for pleasure or information are usually men of means, and most of them have made their own fortunes; these are men with eyes and ears and brains, and who know a good thing when they see it; these are the kind of people we wish to have see our country. When you induce the world to travel through your country you bring to bear upon its natural resources and advantages the combined knowledge and experience of the world. Among those who will come some will want what they find you have to sell; some will invest their money in your enterprises, and some will recognize in this or in that something which has been put to valuable use elsewhere, but which you have regarded as dirt and of no value, and they may either stay and utilize it themselves or direct your attention to its utility. Look at a census map of North America, one on which the density of population is indicated by the density of color and you will see that the deepest color follows the established

LINES OF THROUGH COMMUNICATION.

and you will see that on the lateral lines, everything else being equal, there is no such density. This means that one section has been advertised by through travel and the other has not. Population is attracted to the great through lines as iron dust is attracted by a magnet, and how often have been seen stagnant districts along local railways quickened into life and activity when those railways chanced to become connected with others and to form part of a great line of through communication? As busi-

ness men, you know that when you have induced people to come and see you you have accomplished the chief object of advertising. National advertising, the highest form of advertising and the most improved of all, has been neglected by Canada. Canada is carrying on her business with the world on a back street. The great stream of travel flows past us and south of us. Few visitors to America from Great Britain and the continent of Europe see anything of Canada, and if they hear anything of Canada it is not to her advantage. Even our neighbors across the line know little of us, near as they are. Can we run a large proportion of the transatlantic travel through Canada? I may say yes, without doubt. The distance from Quebec to Holyhead is 2,580 miles, and with steamships of the speed of the Teutonic or the City of Paris the time will be made in five days and five hours. The time from Holyhead to London is less than six hours, and allowing an hour for transfer, the time from the wharf at Quebec to Euston station in London will be made in five days and twelve hours and only

THREE DAYS AND ELEVEN HOURS.

of this time will be in the open Atlantic. While the time from Sandy Hook to Queenstown is sometimes made in five days and a half, the time from the wharf in New York to the railway station in London is hardly ever made in less than seven days—so seldom that seven days may be taken as the best working result that way. Let two passengers start from London on a Wednesday at 12 o'clock noon, one by the fastest New York steamship and the other by an equally fast Canadian steamship. The one will reach New York at best at 7 o'clock the following Wednesday morning, local time, the other will have reached Quebec at 7 o'clock Monday evening, local time. The New York passenger may reach Montreal at 7.30 Thursday morning or Toronto at 10 o'clock Thursday morning. The passenger by the Canadian line will reach Montreal at midnight Monday or Toronto at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning, two whole days

AHEAD OF THE NEW YORK MAN.

The Canadian passenger will reach Chicago at 11.30 Tuesday night, while the New York man cannot reach there before 9.30 Thursday morning. It is no idle boast that such a Canadian line could take a passenger at London and deliver him in Chicago before the New York line could land him on the wharf in New York. Indeed we have a margin of 10 hours, and the statement might be made to apply to Cincinnati, St. Louis, St. Paul and Minneapolis. A Boston passenger may reach his home 32 hours quicker by the way of Quebec than by the way of New York and a passenger by the Canadian line will reach New York itself at seven o'clock Tuesday morning, twenty-four hours ahead of the quickest direct line to New York; and this will be the minimum saving of time to Philadelphia, Washington and all points in the United States, and as we come northward our advantage becomes greater. In the winter our advantage by the way of Halifax would be ten hours less, but our saving in time would still be

GREAT ENOUGH TO TAKE THE BUSINESS.

It is only necessary to provide an attractive service both by land and sea to make the railway and steamship service fit together perfectly, to make sure of the business. There are no difficulties of navigation that cannot be readily overcome—a few more lights, a few more fog signals and a few whistle buoys at the entrance to straits of Belle Isle. And the establishment of a fast passenger and mail service on the Atlantic will accomplish another—it will certainly bring an improved Atlantic freight service. In my opinion it is possible, by means of steamships

NOW AFLOAT TO TAKE FREIGHT

from the wharf at Montreal and land it on the wharf at Liverpool at an actual cost to the ships not exceeding the present terminal charges in

New York. Why should our freights continue to be carried in steamships burning 80 tons of coal a day, when there are steamships afloat which will carry the same amount of freight on a daily consumption of less than 20 tons? There is hardly a fortnight in the year when we cannot send freight past Montreal to New York and Boston, and including the cost of 400 miles of extra rail carriage, land it in Liverpool inside of the rates quoted by the St. Lawrence lines. We have been obliged even to send flour for Liverpool to New London, Connecticut, and there to put it on barges for delivery to the steamers at New York. I believe it to be within our easy reach to so reduce the cost of ocean carriage as to add at least 10 per cent to the value of the exportable products of the Dominion, barring lumber. Do you realize what this means? And yet we are quarrelling about free trade and protection, and such penny, half-penny matters. I earnestly hope that this Atlantic steamship question may

NOT BE MIXED UP WITH POLITICS.

No commercial question should be, and I trust that the public journals and the public men who may be so patriotic as to express an opinion in favor of it, may not be accused of being bought up by the C. P. R. The Canadian Pacific company has not proposed to undertake the service, and is not ambitious to undertake it. We would much prefer to see it done by some of the existing steamship companies, and if the intervention of the railway companies should in the end become necessary we would be delighted to have the Grand Trunk company with us. But let us have the service somehow. I know that the Government are fully alive to the importance of this matter, and I am sure that your hearty support will go far towards enabling them to deal with it broadly and fearlessly, for Ontario is the greatest political factor of the Dominion, and Toronto is the heart of Ontario.

Manitoba.

G. P. Marshall, machinist, Delorsaine, is dead.

A. Feick, harness, Gretna, sold out by sheriff.

John Collum, hotel, Griswold, succeeded by David Black.

David Black, hotel, Nesbitt, is succeeded by Hardy Reynolds.

The Selkirk Fish Co., Selkirk, are applying for incorporation.

McKerlie & Dillingham, lumber, Wawanesa, have assigned in trust.

The Patentees Mfg. Co., Winnipeg, are applying for incorporation.

Wawanesa business men are moving for the formation of a board of trade.

Stephen Nairn, of the Winnipeg Oatmeal Mills is issuing neat callendars for 1893.

The plant of the Morden Electric Light Co., Morden, has been sold to John T. Poind.

The stock of F. C. Vanbuskirk, stationery, Brandon, has been seized under chattel mortgage.

A. Holloway, insurance agent, Winnipeg, died in Quebec last week, whither he had gone on a visit.

Alex. May is opening an agricultural implement warehouse at Austin. Thomas May will be in charge.

A cattle fair will be held at Gretna on Feb. 22 and 23. A large number of horses, oxen, milch cows, etc., will be offered.

The Brandon Mail, conservative, is after the implement men with a sharp stick, and wants the duties reduced on such articles.

Mr. Lunn, recently from England, has taken over the Rapid City woollen mill together with the stock of wool, yarn and manufactured goods on hand.

The Farmers' Advocate comes to hand this week in new form and printed from new type?

Hereafter it will be issued fortnightly, instead of monthly as formerly.

Mr. Crone, representing H. A. Nelson & Sons, Toronto, fancy goods, etc., arrived in Winnipeg last week, and will start at once on his western trip. Among his samples is a fine line of summer sporting goods.

According to the official report furnished by the Winnipeg city clerk to the government, there have been registered during the year 1892, 905 births, 427 marriages and 582 deaths. For the previous year, 900 births, 307 marriages and 418 deaths were recorded at the city clerk's office.

Arthur J. McKee, a Stonewall blacksmith, has got out a patent for a machine to be used on summer fallow. This machine cuts all kinds of obnoxious weeds several inches under ground and it will undoubtedly be in great demand by farmers when all arrangements are complete for manufacturing. The machine can be drawn easily by a single team of horses.

Tuesday morning at three o'clock a policeman noticed smoke coming from the third story of the Martin & Curtis block, at Portage la Prairie. In about two hours and a half the fire was got under control. The Canadian Order of Forester's hall, normal school room, St. Andrew's hall and other rooms were gutted by the fire. J. & E. Brown, Draper Bros. and the C. P. R. telegraph office on the first floor received considerable damage by water and also the Liberal printing office.

On Dec. 29th at Merrick, Anderson & Co.'s warehouse, Winnipeg, B. R. Hamilton, of Neepawa, Man., gave an exhibition of the working of a cradle churn which he has invented and patented. Though the cream used was not in good condition the result of the experiment was very satisfactory, and was watched with much interest by a number who were present. Mr. Hamilton claims for his churn that it is easier of operation than any other, that there is no necessity for a tight cover as in barrel churns, that a free circulation of air is had during the whole time of churning, and that it is durable and compact and has nothing to get out of order.

The annual meeting of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition Association was held on Monday evening last. President A. MacDonald delivered an address, after which the secretary read the report of the year's work. The following were elected to form the new board of directors: E. L. Drewry, W. B. Scarth, A. Strang, M. Bull, H. S. Wesbrook, D. E. Sprague, J. H. Ashdown, Wm. Bryden, Wm. Risk, L. A. Hamilton, Jos. Wolf, Ald. Carruthers, A. Burrows, N. Bawlf, Mayor Taylor, Jas. Mitchell, D. Smith, N. Boyd, J. W. Harris. There was some discussion as to the date of holding the fair for 1893 followed, some favoring a fall fair, but the majority evidently favored a summer fair. The matter was left for the new board of directors.

Quite a number of merchants throughout the country are making the announcement that they will do business this year on the cash system. Following is a circular issued by a southern Manitoba dealer, to this effect: "No merchant can do a credit business without meeting with heavy losses, and this necessitates additional profits, which of course is unfair to the cash customer. After twenty years experience in the general trade, we are convinced of the fact that the only safe basis upon which business can be carried on successfully, is upon the cash system and from this date we purpose adopting it. It may appear somewhat hard to our customers for a time, but we feel assured that if you will but figure the matter out for yourselves, you will see that it will be better for all parties in the end. By paying cash for goods, we can buy cheaper, and consequently can sell goods cheaper, and at the year you will find that you have effected a saving of at least twenty-five per cent. There is no use in denying the fact that those buying on credit are paying the merchant from fifty to sixty per cent. profit, and in nearly all cases

this margin is required to cover his losses incurred through bad debts and expenses. The good man must necessarily assist in paying bad debts. We want to sell at rock bottom prices, and are prepared so to do upon this basis, and we are satisfied that our friends will soon realize that the benefit is as much theirs as ours; and further, that we have assisted them and done them a good turn. Our country is poor and will be so as long as the ruinous system of credit that prevails at the present time is carried on. The credit business has also taught us that customers will buy a great deal more when buying on credit than if buying for cash. This does not apply to all, but to the majority. It is our intention to reduce our prices in nearly all lines of goods. We ask you to give this circular your kindly consideration, and further to call and look at our stock and prices and see if we cannot convince you of our sincerity in this matter and the advantages to be gained by purchasing for cash.

Alberta.

W. R. Lindsay, agricultural implements and fuel, Calgary, has assigned in trust.

Kenneth Cameron, hotelkeeper, of Sheep Creek, died very suddenly on Saturday morning.

The Lethbridge News of Jan. 12 says that plowing was going on at Lee's Creek settlement that week.

A. Macdonald & Co. have moved into their new store at Lethbridge, which is one of the best business buildings in the coal town.

The Lethbridge board of trade has made a formal protest against the discontinuance of the direct mail service between that place and Macleod.

Noel's brewery, at Lethbridge, was destroyed by fire on the 4th inst. The property was valued at \$7,500 and \$2,500 was covered by insurance.

The Galt Company's stables, situated in the river bottom at Lethbridge, a mile below the town, were totally destroyed by fire last week. The fire had gained such headway before discovery that it was impossible to enter the building. Ten horses were consumed, together with a quantity of hay, harness, etc. The loss will be about \$2,800.

Northwest Ontario.

W. A. McLeod, grocer, Rat Portage, has sold out to Bishop & Co. Mr. Bishop is lately from Rat Portage.

G. E. Scott, general store, Fort Francis, has sold out to G. D. Stinson.

Mrs. Traynor & Co., millinery, Port Arthur, have dissolved partnership. Mrs. Traynor continues.

Saskatchewan.

William V. MacLise, one of the best known barristers of Saskatchewan, and for many years a resident at Prince Albert is dead.

Assiniboia.

J. D. Pierson, hotel, Medicine Hat, has sold out to V. St. George.

John Ewart, of Tweed & Ewart, general dealers, Medicine Hat, is dead.

An association of farmers with headquarters at Grand Forks, North Dakota, say they expect to handle 3,000,000 bu to 4,000,000 bu of wheat on this crop, through a general agency for the sale of wheat, established at Dunith, where wheat shipped by members is received and stored or sold. The shipper is charged full commission of 1c per bu. Of the receipt from this source there is now said to be quite a surplus in the treasury. The present membership exceeds 2,000.

**BRUSHES,
BROOMS,
WOODENWARE.**

**CHAS. BOECKH & SONS,
TORONTO.**

J. E. Dingman, Agent, Winnipeg.

Wm. Ferguson,

—WHOLESALE—

Wines, Liquors and Cigars

8th Street, Brandon.

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Wholesale Dealers in

FLOUR, FEED and GRAIN

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Eggs and Choice Butter

Bought, also handled on commission by

F. R. Stewart,

Wholesale Provision and Commission Merchant
VANCOUVER, B. C.

Shippers are invited to quote lowest prices or forward a consignment which will be handled to the best possible advantage.

THE
Rigby Porous Waterproof Cloth

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

To the Trade Only.



—We have a full assortment of—

Rigby Tweeds in stock for Men's Suitings and Overcoatings

RIGBY CAPE and SPRING OVERCOATS, READY MADE

In a great variety of Patterns

(LETTER ORDERS SOLICITED) **H. SHOREY & CO.,
MONTREAL.**

**OGILVIE MILLING CO'Y
WINNIPEG.**

REGISTERED BRANDS:

Hungarian and Strong Bakers' Flour

—DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF—

GRAIN and FEED.

MILLS:

	DAILY CAPACITY	DAILY CAPACITY
ROYAL—Montreal	1800 Barrels	POINT DOUGLAS—Winnipeg 1000 Barrels
GLENORA " "	1200 " "	SEAFORTH—Seaforth, Ont. - 300 " "
GODERICH—Goderich, Ont.	1000 " "	

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

Wheat, Oats and Barley

WANTED.

Send Samples and Quotations to
Thomas McLaughlin, ²¹⁰Board of Trade, Toronto, Ont.

The Largest Factory of its kind in the Dominion.

LION "L" BRAND.

PURE VINEGARS.

Manufactured Solely under the Supervision of the
Inland Revenue Department.

Mixed Pickles, Jams, Jellies and Preserves

—PREPARED BY—

**MICHEL LEFEBVRE & CO.,
MONTREAL.**

Established 1849. Gold, Silver, and Bronze Medals. 20 1st Prizes.



REGISTERED TRADE MARK

GORDON, MacKAY & CO
TORONTO.

Our Travellers are now out with
FULL lines of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
Woollens, Gents' Furnishings
And Small Wares.

Having the Largest Range we have
ever shown.

Gordon, MacKAY & Co.

R. S. Norton, Sample room 13 Rorie St., one block
back post office, P.O. Box 510,
WINNIPEG.

Gillies' Series of Pens.

NO.	DESCRIPTION.	PER GROSS.
202	Railway Pen, fine point.....	400
212	Peruvian Pen, medium point.....	70c.
222	Queen Pen, fine point.....	70c.
232	Lodger Pen, fine point.....	70c.
242	Beaver Pen, turned up point.....	60c.
252	Commercial Pen, medium point.....	60c.
262	Electric Pen, fine point.....	60c.
272	Public Pen, fine point.....	45c.
302	Falcon Pen, medium point.....	40c.
402	Lorne Pen, extra broad point.....	65c.
602	Windsor Pen, medium point.....	50c.

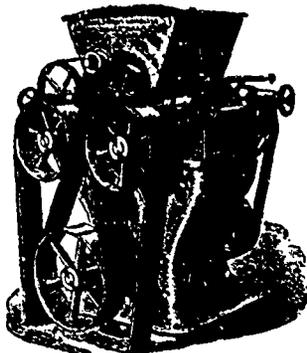
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Wholesale Stationers, Paper, Envelope and
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Engines, Boilers, Steam Pumps,
Flour Mill and Grain Elevators,
Agents for North American Mill Building Co.
Dodge Wood Split Pulleys and Rope
TRANSMISSIONS.
Electrical Machinery and Supplies.
Second Hand Machinery of Every Description
P. O. Box 693.

Office and Works, 758, 760 and 762 Main Street, Winnipeg.

BROWN BROS.,
Wholesale and Manufacturing
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64 to 68 KING STREET, EAST,
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SPECIALTIES.

Account Books Paper—all kinds
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Wallets, Pocket Books
Ladies Hand Satchels
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Leather Goods Binders' Materials
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IMPORTANT!

Special Notice.

Having opened Waterroom and Office at
210 McDermott St, Winnipeg,
Our customers may have sorting orders filled
promptly from stock on hand. We solicit
Letter Orders and promise

PROMPT ATTENTION.

Our Travellers will be here shortly with full
lines of Samples, of New lines and designs, of
all our specialties in Gloves, Mitts and Moccas-
ins for season

1893.

Jas. Hall & Co.

Brockville, December, 1892.

Hudson's Bay Company,

Fort Garry Mills, Winnipeg.

Registered Brands:

Hungarian and Strong Bakers Flour

Chopped Feed, Oats, Bran, Shorts, etc.

Sole agents in Manitoba, Northwest Territories and British Columbia for

MYERS ROYAL HORSE AND CATTLE SPICE

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

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SAVED
IN EVERY CUT.

LUMBERMEN
YOU CANNOT
AFFORD
TO WASTE THIS

SEND FOR
BOOKLET AND NEW
CATALOGUE

WATEROUS
BRANTFORD
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BRANCH OFFICE:
WINNIPEG, - MAN.

WATEROUS ENGINE
WORKS CO., Ltd.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,
BAND SAW MILLS,
PORTABLE AND STATIONARY

SHINGLE MACHINES
PLANERS, EDGERS,
EWART CHAIN BELTING.

REDMOND,
GREENLEES & CO.

—WHOLESALE—

HATS, CAPS
AND FURS.

134 Princess Street,
WINNIPEG, - MAN.

ROBINSON, LITTLE & CO.

—WHOLESALE—

DRY GOODS

343 and 345 Richmond St.,
LONDON, Ont.

Complete range of Samples with T.
H. Slater, Room "K" McIntyre
Block, Winnipeg.

WINNIPEG MARKETS.

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

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, January 21.

Business continues quiet. There has been little or no change in most wholesale branches since the holiday dullness set in. This is about the slowest portion of the year in a large number of wholesale lines, and this year is proving no exception. There is not a feature of interest worth mentioning in straight wholesale mercantile lines. The grain and produce trade is also dragging along, and the crop is probably so closely marketed that the rush is over for this crop, though there may be a little spurt later on to clean out balance of surplus. Though wheat prices locally were advanced a short time ago, as noted in previous issues, the general condition of wheat in outside markets is not materially improved, the advance of last week having been about lost this week.

DRIED FRUITS—We quote: Dried apples 6 to 6½c; evaporated, 8½ to 9c; figs, layers, 10 to 13c; dates, 6½ to 9c. Valencia raisins, \$1.75 to \$1.85; London layers, \$2.75 to \$2.80 box; Sultanas 9½ to 10c lb. Currants, 6½ to 7c; prunes, 7 to 9c. Evaporated fruits are quoted: Apricots, 19 to 20c; peeled peaches, 17½ to 18c; unpeeled peaches, 12 to 12½c; pitted plums, 11 to 11½c; cherries, 13 to 13½c; pears, 12½ to 13c.

FISH—The market is fairly well supplied with fresh fish. Prices for fresh fish are: Jackfish, 3c pickerel, 4c; whitefish 6c; trout, 9c; Cod 8c; haddock, 8c; halibut, 15c; tommy cods, 8c; herring, 40c dozen. Cured fish are quoted: smoked herrings, 20 to 25c box; smoked haddies 9c; Yarmouth bloaters \$1.75 per box; Labrador herrings, \$1.50 to \$1.75 per half barrel; boneless codfish 7½ to 8c pound; boneless fish, 6c lb; salmon, 10c lb; oysters \$2 per gallon for standards and \$2.25 for selects; can oysters 50c each for standards and 55c selects.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples hold at steady prices, fancy stock, selected varieties, selling at \$4 per barrel, and other varieties \$3.25 to \$3.75 as to quality. Florida oranges of good quality held at \$5.00 to \$5.50 and up to \$6.00 per box for desirable sizes. Lemons, new Messinas, good, at \$6.50 to \$7; Malaga grapes, \$9 to \$10.50 per keg as to size of package; cranberries, \$10.50 barrel; California winter pears \$4.50 per box; Apple cider, 35c per gal.

GROCERIES—Advices regarding sugars are firm. Willett & Gray, New York, in their weekly sugar statistical, say: "Raws—During the week the market has not varied in quotations at New York or Philadelphia, but for Boston an advance of 1-16c has been paid for a cargo of centrifugals. A strong tone has prevailed, and all invoices offered have been freely taken. The Cuba crop will soon be fully underweigh, and with more pressure to sell. Its size is not yet determined, but less is said about a 10 per cent. deficiency. The Brazil crop is being used more largely than usual at home, and shipments to the United States will be much curtailed. Accounts from the West Indies generally are of good average crops. Refined—A strong market and increasing demand during most of the week kept refiners pushed to the utmost extent of present production to deliver orders without delay, and caused a moderate advance in several grades on which the demand runs most largely. Towards the close the orders fell off somewhat and the week closes quiet and steady. There is more or less enquiry all the time for foreign refined, which can be landed at ½c per lb below American, but buyers do not seem willing to take risk of importation without a larger margin."

NUTS—Prices range as follows: Almonds per pound, 12 to 13c; walnuts, per pound, 12 to 17c; pecans, 15c to 16c; filberts, 11 to 14c; Brazils

10 to 13c; peanuts, 14 to 15c; chestnuts, 14 to 15c; cocoanuts, \$9 to \$10 per 100.

SUGARS—Sugars are quoted in the Winnipeg market. Yellow at 4½ to 4¾c; granulated at 5½ to 5¾c. The inside price is for barrels, and ½c higher for bags. Lumps, 6½; icing, 6½ to 7c, sugar syrups, 2½ to 3½c; maple sugar, 9 to 12c a lb.

GENERAL WHEAT SITUATION. Notwithstanding the recent appearance of strength in wheat, there seemed to be no confidence that prices had reached a permanently high basis, as holders unloaded freely at the advance, and prices have accordingly dropped back again. The recent spurt in United States markets was a speculative move, assisted by a large short interest, and most operators were ready to realize at the advance, consequently there does not appear to be any pronounced belief that the market will show continued strength. On Monday United States markets were fairly firm maintaining the advance of the closing days of the previous week. Cables were higher, and there were some crop damage reports in circulation, particularly as to winter wheat in southern Illinois. The visible supply statement showed an increase of 291,000 bushels, making the total now \$2,080,000 bushels, as compared with 44,809,897 bushels a year ago. The corresponding week a year ago the visible supply decreased 1,511,000 bushels. On Tuesday prices dropped a full cent in United States markets, under liberal offerings to sell. Cables were contradictory and irregular. Prices declined further on Wednesday, standing about ½c lower at the close of the day's trading. There was considerable selling and cables were lower. Bradstreet's weekly report showed a decrease of 653,000 bushels. United States markets still continued to decline on Thursday, exhibiting general weakness, and closing at 1 to 1½c lower. Chicago was particularly stumpy, under local speculative influences and lack of support. The depression continued on Friday in United States markets, which closed fractionally lower. Chicago was the weakest point, under liberal speculative offerings.

LOCAL WHEAT—In Manitoba wheat has been listless and prices in country markets rather more irregular. The boost given to prices some little time ago, however, has been fairly well maintained. The advance made in Manitoba markets by the action of millers, which occurred just previous to the recent spurt in United States markets, started a good deal of wild talk here about high prices for the future, some even predicting \$1 a bushel. When the matter is looked into a little, it requires but a very superficial knowledge of the situation to discover that there is no more reason for bullish talk now than there has been for the past six months—scarcely as much. In the first place, the advance made in Manitoba markets was done quite independent of any change in outside markets, and it is not to be expected that any continuous advance could be made here unless there was some corresponding upward tendency in export markets. The spurt in the United States was mainly a speculative move, and it has already subsided, and prices have gone back again to about where they were previously. As stated, there has been no change in the actual position of wheat whereon to build any very bullish views and it is only wild talk to indulge in such at present. The crop outlook later on may change prospects materially. At any rate, the Chicago bulge has collapsed, bringing no doubt large aggregate losses to the smaller fry who feed the heavy weights of the Chicago board of trade, and who bought on the bulge.

Prices in Manitoba country markets have ranged mostly from 50 to 53c per bushel for choice hard wheats, equal to No. 2 hard or better, with a wider variation at some points. Stocks in store at Fort William on January 14 were 2,592,399 bushels, being an increase of 196,825 bushels for the week. Stocks at Lake Superior and interior points aggregate about 5,500,000 bushels, which shows a steady but not rapid increase from week to week. A year

ago there were 1,097,194 bushels at Fort William, being an increase of 114,834 for that week.

Bradstreet's report, of Jan. 21, says: "Lower prices for wheat are based on the somewhat improved prospects abroad and plentiful supplies at home. Exports of wheat (flour included) from both coasts of the United States for the week ended January 18, equal 3,637,000 bushels against 4,522,000 in the like week of 1892, 2,225,000 in 1891, and 3,308,000 bushels last week."

Total receipts at the four principal United States spring wheat points since Aug. 1, (the beginning of the crop year) foot up: Minneapolis, 40,362,647 bushels; Duluth, 30,126,669 bushels; Chicago, 40,821,214 bushels; Milwaukee, 9,236,794 bushels, making a total of 120,547,324 bushels, against 111,737,545 bushels during the same time last year and 56,221,726 bushels in 1891. The total receipts of wheat at the four principal winter wheat points, Toledo, St. Louis, Detroit and Kansas City from July 1 to date are 62,250,035 bushels, against 53,572,867 bushels in 1892 and 20,393,417 bushels in 1891.

FLOUR—The flour situation generally does not show much improvement. The little spurt in wheat did not hold out long enough to induce much actual change in flour, though the undertone of the market was decidedly stronger. Sales were reported in the east on a little better basis for the millers, but as wheat has flattened out again, it will be hard to maintain the improvement in flour. In the local market there has been no change. Prices here are quoted as follows to the local trade in small lots per 100 pounds: Patents \$1.95; strong bakers' \$1.75; XXXX 75 to 90c; superfine 60 to 70c. Brands of some mills sell at 5 to 10c under these prices, even in small lots. Round lots at a discount under quotations.

MILLSTUFFS—Rather a firmer feeling in bran, with advances reported east, but quotations here the same. We quote bran selling to local dealers at \$8 to \$9 per ton, as to quantity, and shorts \$10 to \$11 per ton.

OATS—For local trade there has been a little better sale, owing to lighter offerings on the street market, probably due to cold weather. Dealers bought 1-16c on the street at 19 to 20c for feed qualities, but private buyers paid 1 to 2c more, in the absence of more liberal offerings. The shipping value of oats remains unchanged. We quote cars on track Manitoba points at 14 to 16c per bushel.

BARLEY—Dull and slow sale. Feed qualities sell locally at about the same as oats, per bushel.

GROUND FEED—There is the usual wide range in prices according to quality. Clear oat and barley feed brings \$12 to \$14 per ton, as to quantity and quality. Mixed mill feed at \$9 per ton upward.

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

CURED MEATS—The wonderful advance in cured hog products in the United States, and eastern Canada, is at last beginning to be felt on prices here, though local dealers still seem to be very loath to advance prices. They will, however, be obliged to do so soon, and they might as well have had the benefit of the general advance for some time past. Prices on some lines are still quoted lower here than in eastern markets, which is a reversal of the usual order of things. Lard and dry salt is held higher, some holding the latter at 11c in small lots. Local prices are: Dry salt long clear, bacon, 9½ to 11c; smoked long clear, 10½ to 11½c; spiced rolls, 10½ to 11c; breakfast bacon, 13½ to 14c; smoked hams, 13 to 13½c; mess pork, \$17 \$18 per

barrel. Sausage quoted: Pork sausage, 10c; bologna sausage, 9c; German sausage, 9c; ham, chicken and tongue sausage, 9c per half lb packet.

LARD—Compound held at \$1 90 to 2.00 per rail. Pure at \$2.40 to \$2 50 per 20 pound pail. In tins, 12½ to 13c per pound.

DRESSED MEATS.—The important feature is a sharp advance in dressed hogs, which, however, is only what might have been expected some time ago, considering the wonderfully high prices paid in United States and eastern Canada markets. Last summer and fall live hogs were brought in car lots from the east to Manitoba, but during the past few weeks prices for dressed hogs has been 1 to 1½ per pound higher in Montreal and Toronto than here. Up to 8½ has been paid at Toronto for car lots and a fraction higher at Montreal. The local market has now advanced ½ to 1c per pound. Good packing hogs would now readily bring 7c, and sales have been made fractionally higher. A car lot was reported sold at 7½c, which is the highest price heard of for packing hogs, though as high as 8c has been paid by butchers for a few fancy light hogs, picked up one or two at a time on the street market. Beef is unchanged at 5 to 5½c for good city dressed and 3 to 5c for country, sides or carcass. Mutton is still being offered from Eastern Canada, laid down here in car lots at about 6½c, and selling at 7 to 8c in smaller lots.

POULTRY—Quiet. Stocks of frozen poultry are getting into fewer hands. If stocks of eastern poultry had to be closed out before mild weather, there would be a loss on them, but a considerable quantity has been bought up for refrigerator storage, which lightens the market of pressure to sell. Chickens are in good demand and firm at 9 to 10c for good stock. Other kinds are slow and quoted: Ducks, 10 to 11c; geese, 9 to 10c; turkeys, 10 to 11c.

BUTTER—Market very slow at prices of last week. We quote round lots of good to choice dairy at 15 to 16c. A selected lot might bring up to 17c.

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

VEGETABLES.—Offerings on the market have been light, as usual during cold weather. Following are prices at which dealers buy on the street market: Potatoes 35 to 40c per bushel; turnips 25c bushel; cabbage 40 to 75c dozen; celery 30 to 50c dozen. Onions 2 to 2½c per lb. Carrots 30 to 40c a bushel; beets, 30 to 40c bushel; parsnips, 1½ to 2c lb. Spanish onions, \$1.50 per crate.

HIDES AND TALLOW.—Country frozen hides bring 3 to 3½c, uninspected as they run. The tendency is easier on frozen prices, but there is very little business doing, and the bulk of country stocks have been marketed. We quote: No. 1 cows, 3½c; No. 2, 2½c; No. 1 heavy steers, 5c; No. 2 steers, 4c; No. 3, 2c lb. Real veal 8 to 13 lb skins, 4 to 5c per pound, or about 40c per skin. Kips about same as hides. Sheep and lamb skins 60 to 75c each for recent take-off. Tallow, 4½c rendered; 2½c rough.

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

HAY.—Baled held at about \$4.75 to \$5 per ton on track at point of shipment. Loose hay on the street market plentiful at about \$4 per ton. Offerings were lighter during the cold weather, but more plentiful toward the close of the week.

Duluth Wheat Market.

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

Monday—Cash, 69; May, 75½.
Tuesday—Cash, 69½; May, 74½.
Wednesday—Cash, 68½; May, 74.
Thursday—Cash 67½; May 73½.
Friday—Cash 67; May 73½.
Saturday—Cash 67½; May 73.

A week ago cash wheat closed at 69½c, and May delivery at 75½c. A year ago January wheat closed at 55½c, and May at 90½c.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

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

Wheat maintained a fairly firm tone on Monday. It opened ½ to ¾c lower, declined ¼c more, but then held, firm advancing and closing about same as Saturday. Closing Prices were:

	Jan.	Feb.	May.
Wheat	77½	—	82½
Corn	43½	44½	48½
Oats	31½	32½	35½
Pork	18 10	—	18 80
Lard	10 75	—	10 70
Ribs	9 02½	—	9 72½

Wheat was duller on Tuesday. Early prices were maintained and even advanced ¼c, but later declined irregularly ¼ to 1c. Closing prices were:

	Jan.	Feb.	May.
Wheat	76½	—	81½
Corn	43½	43½	48
Oats	31½	32½	35½
Pork	18 10	—	18 57½
Lard	10 65	—	10 50
Short Ribs	9 40	—	9 52½

Wheat was decidedly weak on Wednesday. After slight fluctuations up and down the market declined 1c from the highest point and closed about ¾c lower. Closing prices were:

	Jan.	Feb.	May.
Wheat	76	—	81½
Corn	42½	43½	47½
Oats	31½	32	35½
Pork	17 90	—	18 27½
Lard	10 55	—	10 55
Short Ribs	9 40	—	9 47½

On Thursday wheat declined heavily, falling nearly 2c from last night's close. The causes of the decline were largely local. The market closed 1½c lower. The closing prices were:

	Jan.	Feb.	May.
Wheat	74½	—	79½
Corn	42½	43½	47½
Oats	31½	31½	35½
Pork	18 30	—	18 67½
Lard	10 75	—	10 67½
Short Ribs	9 62½	—	9 67½

On Friday wheat declined about 1c. There was large liquidation of long wheat. July wheat held firmer than other options, and closed only a trifle lower. The realizing was chiefly for May delivery, while the buying was principally for July. Closing prices were:

	Jan.	Feb.	May.
Wheat	73½	—	79½
Corn	42½	43½	47½
Oats	31	31½	35½
Pork	18 55	—	18 97½
Lard	10 30	—	10 75
Short Ribs	9 77½	—	9 85

On Saturday wheat opened at 79½c for May option but became weak and declined, closing at 78½c. January wheat closed at 73½c. May pork closed at 19.07½, and corn at 47½c and May oats at 35½c.

Winnipeg Wheat Inspection.

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

Grade.	Dec. 17.	Dec. 24.	Dec. 31.	Jan. 7.	Jan. 14.
Extra Manitoba hard	0	0	0	1	1
No. 1 hard	52	39	25	12	31
No. 2 hard	207	93	100	64	108
No. 3 hard	62	43	41	23	29
No. 1 Northern ..	17	16	7	6	2
No. 2 Northern ..	14	6	1	2	3
No. 3 Northern ..	2	0	0	0	0
No. 1 White 1½c ..	12	3	1	2	1
No. 2 White 1½c ..	2	0	0	0	3
No. 1 Spring	2	1	4	1	0
No. 1 Frosted	21	15	16	7	12
No. 2 Frosted	25	5	7	5	2
No. 3 Frosted	0	0	0	0	0
Rejected	33	22	22	17	15
No Grade	13	11	10	13	3
Feed Wheat	0	0	0	0	0
Total	410	467	234	153	225
Same week last year	454	668	530	494	513

British Grain Trade.

The Mark Lane Express of January 16, in its weekly review of the British grain trade says: "English wheats are unchanged. Only 69,500

qrs. have been sold. The average price was 4s 8d below that of No. 1 Californian compared with 4s 10d in 1892 and 5s 10d in 1891. Though prices are low they are not excessively depressed compared with those of foreign wheats. There has been a fall of 6d in foreign wheats in the last five months but the trade is steady and values are still 61 in advance of those prevailing at the end of 1892. The spring corn trade has been firm, the demand showing a genuine increase, raising the price in some places, despite the rumors of an augmented visible supply in the United States. The largest markets have been most difficult to move. Nevertheless there has been some advance. At Liverpool prices have gone up 1 per cental."

Minneapolis Markets.

Following were closing quotations for wheat on Thursday, January 19.

Grades,	Jan.	May.	July	On trk
No. 1 hard	—	—	—	69½
No. 1 northern	67½	72	74	63
No. 2 northern	—	—	—	64½ to 65

FLOUR.—Flour was in fair demand with prices steady. The sales continue quite well considering the unsettled condition of the markets. Perhaps a part of the late buying was to anticipate future requirements, but the bulk of the buying for domestic trade was apparently for the replenishment of stocks that had been low in the hand of small dealers. Quoted at \$3.70 to 4.10 for first patents; \$3.45 to 3.70 for second patents; \$2.30 to 2.70 for fancy and export bakers, \$1.15 to 1.40 for low grades, in bags, including red dog.

The added daily output of mills grinding today will probably aggregate 30,700 brls.

BRAN AND SHORTS.—Bran and Shorts were steadily held, with bran in bulk selling at about \$10 in car lots and common shorts at about \$11. Fine shorts were held at \$11.50 to \$12 according to quality.

Oats—Oats sympathized with other grain and May sold down a fraction, weakening cash grain a little in the general markets. Demand for cash oats is good with small arrivals. Car lots sold at 30 to 32c.

Barley—No. 4 sold at 36c in car lots. Feed—Millers held at \$14.75 to \$15.00; less than car lots, \$15 to \$15.25; with corn meal at \$14.75 to \$15; granulated meal \$20.

Grain and Milling.

The Canadian Pacific railway has let a contract for the construction of an elevator, with a capacity of 250,000 bushels, at Montreal on the Louise embankment. The work will be commenced immediately.

The Boissevain mill, Boissevain, Man., announce that they now sell all bran at six dollars per ton, or 40c per 100 lbs. Shorts at eight dollars or 50c per 100 lbs, also that they have set from the 10th to the 17th of January, February and March during which they will grind old wheat, the grinding to be paid for at 15c per bushel. No grist less than 20 bushels taken.

At a meeting of the council of the Winnipeg grain exchange the following members were elected on the call board committee: Harris, Farrell, Spink, Gill and Dines. It was decided to obtain additional market reports.

At a meeting of the shareholders of the Farmers' Elevator company, of Indian Head, Assa., the following resolution was adopted unanimously: "Moved by Angus McKay, manager of the experimental farm, seconded by W. H. Stephens, that the farmers proceed with the building of Indian Head Farmers' elevator." W. H. Stephens and Thos. Livingstone were appointed a committee to proceed to Balgonie and report on the capacity and utility of the elevator there and also on the one at Sintaluta owned by D. H. McMillan & Co.

The question of securing a flour mill is being agitated at Griswold, Man. There is an excellent opening for a mill at this point. A bonus is talked of.

Winnipeg Wholesale Prices Current.

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS.		WOOD.		COAL.		DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.		METALS AND HARDWARE.		IRON AND STEEL.	
WHITE LEAD, pure, ground in oil, Association guarantee, in 25 lb irons and 100 and 200 lb kegs	\$3.60 to 7.00	Black	25 to 30	COAL, Pennsylvania Anthracite, per ton	\$10.50	Alum, per lb .....	.03 1/2 to .04 1/2	TIN, Lamb and Flag, 56 and 28 lb ingots, per lb .....	.28 to .32	Common Iron, per 100 lbs	\$3.00 to \$3.25
White Lead, No. 1, per 100 lbs. 6.00 to 6.50		" " Lard	70	Pennsylvania, soft	8.00	Alcohol, per gal	4.75	Strip .....	.28 to .30	Band	3.50 to 3.75
" " No. 2	5.50 to 6.00	CASTOR OIL, per lb	12	Lethbridge coal	7.50	Blue vitrol .....	.08 to .10	TIN PLATES—Charcoal Plates, Bright, Bradley M. L. S. Per box	\$7.50 to \$7.75	Swordish	5.25 to 6.00
" " assorted, 1 to 5 lb tins, per pound	1.00	Mica axle grease, per case	3.75	The above are retail prices for coal, delivered; price at yard 50c less. The retail price for Estovau or Souris coal at present is \$5 or \$4 on track in car lots.		Borax .....	.11 to .13	I. C., usual sizes	8.25 to 8.50	Sleigh Shoe Steel	3.75 to 4.50
PREPARED PAINTS, pure liquid colors, per gallon	1.85 to 1.4	Gem	3.20			Camphor .....	.44 to .55	I. C., usual sizes	7.00 to 7.50	Best Cast Steel, per lb .....	.13 to .15
" " second quality	1.10 to 1.20	Imperial	2.50			Camphor tunces .....	.30 to .40	Charcoal Plates—Terme		Russian Sheet .....	.12 to .13
DRY COLORS, white lead, per lb	8	SUNDRIES, Coal tar, per barrel	8.00			Castor oil .....	.11 to .15	Dean or J. G. Grade—		IRON AND STEEL—	
Red lead, per pound	7	Portland cement, per barrel	4.75			Cocaine, per oz	\$9.20 to \$9.75	I. C. 20 x 23, 112 sheets	\$10.00 to 11.50	Common Iron, per 100 lbs	\$3.00 to \$3.25
Yellow ochre, per lb	8	Michigan plaster, per barrel	3.25 to 3.50			Cream tartar, per lb .....	.25 to .35			Band	3.50 to 3.75
Golden ochre, per lb	6	Putty, in bladders, per pound .....	.03 1/2			Epsom salts .....	.03 1/2 to .04			Swordish	5.25 to 6.00
Venetian red, French	3 1/2	" " in barrels of bladders .....	.03			Extract Logwood, bulk .....	.14 to .18			Sleigh Shoe Steel	3.75 to 4.50
Venetian red, Eng.	3 1/2	Whiting, barrels, per 100 lbs.	1.25			boxes .....	.18 to .20			Best Cast Steel, per lb .....	.13 to .15
English purple oxide	4 1/2	Alabastine, per case, 20 p'ks.	7.00			German quinine	30. to 40			Russian Sheet .....	.12 to .13
American oxide, per lb	4	Aebestine, per case of 100 lbs.	7.00			Glycerine, per lb	20. to 25				
These prices for dry colors are for broken lots, 1/2 per pound less when full kegs or barrels are taken.		WINDOW GLASS, 1st break	1.90			Howard's quinine, per oz .....	.60 to .60				
Zanzibar vermilion, kegs.	18					Iodine	\$5.50 to \$6.00				
Less than kegs, per pound	20					Insect powder .....	.35 to .40				
English vermilion, in 30 lb bags	1.00					Morphia sul	1.75 to \$1.90				
Less than bags, per pound	1.10										
YARNINGS, No. 1, furniture, gal.	1.00										
Extra furniture, per gal.	1.35										
" Elastic oak, per gal	2.00										
" No. 1, carriage, per gal	2.00										
" Hard oil finish, per gal	2.00										
" Brown Japan, per gal.	1.00										
" G ld Size, Japan	1.50										
" No. 1, orange shellac	2.00										
" Pure orange shellac	2.50										
These prices are for less than barrels, and would be shaded for full barrel lots.											
LINSEED OIL, raw, per gallon	61c										
" " Boiled, per gallon	64c										
These prices are in barrels, but would be shaded 2c for ten barrel lots.											
TORPENTINE, Pure spirits, in barrels, per gallon	68c										
Less than barrels, per gallon	72										
GLUE, S. S., in sheets, per pound	15										
" " White, for ka-bo-mining	20										
BURNING OILS, Eocene	34										
" " Sunlight	29										
" " Silver Star	26										
" " Water white	33										
" " Opalero	20										
Stove gasolene, per case	3.50										
Benzine, per case	3.50										
Benzine and gasolene, Per gallon	60										
LUBRICATING OILS, Capital cylinder	68										
" " Eldorado Engine	35										
" " Atlantic rod	35										
" " Golden Star No 1	33										
" " Extra	35										
" " Eldorado Castor	36										
" " Golden	32										

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British Columbia Business Review.

January 17, 1893.

Trade has been very quiet since the holidays and there is nothing special to note. The usual reaction after the Christmas activity has occurred and with the overstocking in certain gift lines it is likely to continue longer than otherwise would have been the case.

The weather has been very fine and building operations and public works have gone on without interruption, offsetting in some respects the dullness in business lines. However, trade has not for some time been so safe and on so good a basis as now.

There is no alteration so far as can be observed in the prospects of the lumber trade, which is so badly unprofitable at the present time. The quantity of lumber being shipped is considerable but quotations are very low.

The winter in the Interior is turning out to be much finer than was expected at the outset, when the severity of the weather led to serious fears as to the effect on the beef supply. At the present, however, it is reported that on some of the ranges the stock have good pasturage and seeding is actually going on.

Several of the sealing schooners have already started out. This coming season the attention of the sealing schooners will be directed principally to the Japan coast, nothing of the prospects of the years business can be predicted so far ahead. International conditions are no more favorable to success than in previous years.

Parliament opens next week and there is every probability of an extended and busy session, one of the most conspicuous features of the probable bill of fare is the amount of railway legislation that is being sought for. There are any number of railway charters being applied for, a great many pertaining to the southern Interior, principally in Kootenay and Southern Okanagan. Many of them are rival enterprises and it may be taken for granted that they are in a large degree speculative. If capital can be found to build one of every half dozen B. C. will do tolerably well for the next few years. One thing indicated in the activity thus displayed is that the natural resources of the Pacific Coast province are beginning to be appreciated, and real development will follow sooner or later.

The representation of the province at the World's Fair is taking a more concrete form each week, and C. F. Law, one of the commissioners, has gone to Chicago to set up the mineral exhibit and to attend generally in the interests of the province. The province will be principally represented in bottled fruits, minerals, preserved fish, native woods, and good specimens of general agricultural products. There is every probability of a good showing being made.

MEATS—Prices are bullish and the demand. Whitshire cured hams, 17c; do. backs 16c; eastern hams 16c; bacon 17c; short rolls, 13c; rolls 15c; smoked sides, 14c; long clear, 13c; barrel pork, \$28; 3, 5 and 10 lb tins lard, 16c; 20 lb pails lard, 15c; 50 lb tubs lard, 15c; tierces lard, 13c. Commission agents quote American meats f. o. b. Victoria duty paid as follows: Medium hams, 16c per lb; heavy hams, 15½c; choice breakfast bacon 16½c; short clear sides, 13½c; and dry salt clear sides, 12½c. Armour's white label pure lard, 10 lb pails, 17½c per lb.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes are getting scarcer and dearer and Fraser River potatoes, not of the best quality either, are \$18 and \$20 per ton; Californian onions are 1½c; B. C. onions, 1½c; turnips, beets and carrots, \$15 a ton.

EGGS—Eggs remain at from 22 to 24c.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—Butter is firm at, creamery 26 to 28c; dairy, 22 to 24c; cheese 13c.

POULTRY, GAME, ETC.—Poultry is so scarce an article as to be unable to be quoted. The supply is principally local and very limited. Game is also now limited.

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, ETC.—Loitch Bros., Oak Lake, Manitoba, quote patent at \$5; strong bakers, \$4.55; Imperial bakers, \$4.25. Quotations are: Flour Manitoba patents, \$5.50; strong bakers, \$5.20; ladies choice, \$5.70; prairie lily, \$5.30; Oregon, \$5.50; Spokane, \$5.65; Enderby mills—Premier \$5.65; three star, \$5.25; two star, \$5.00; oat-meal eastern \$3.40; California granulated in gunnies, \$4.35; National mills, Victoria, \$4.25; rolled oats eastern \$3 to \$3.25; California \$3.75; National mills \$3.65; corn-meal \$3.10; split peas \$3.50; pearl barley \$4.50. Rice—The Victoria rice mills quote wholesale: Japan rice per ton, \$77.50; China rice do \$70; rice flour, do, \$70; chit rice, do, \$25; rice meal; do, \$17.50; chopped feed, \$31 per ton; bran \$24; shorts \$25; Man. oats, \$28 to \$32; B. C. oats, \$26; wheat \$27 to \$32; oil cake, \$40; hay, \$17. Wheat is quoted in car lots for feed No. 2 regular at \$22 to \$23 per ton; oats \$24 in bulk and in sacks \$25; chop barley \$25. California malting barley, \$26 to \$27 f. o. b. in San Francisco. California chop, \$32 to \$33. The Western Milling Co. quote bran in car lots \$19.00 per ton; shorts, \$20.50; barley chop, \$25; rye, \$38; patent flour, \$4.60; strong bakers \$4.25. Graham flour, \$4.40; B. C. wheat is quoted at \$29 to \$30 per ton, and oats at \$25; beans are 4c per lb. Hay is quoted at \$12.50 ton on the river bank or \$13.00 placed on the scows.

FRUITS, NUTS, ETC.—Japanese oranges are still plentiful at 75c a box; Riverside, (Cal.) seedlings are \$3.25 to \$4; navel \$4.50 to \$5. Coast apples \$1.15 a box; Ontario apples \$5.50 per bbl; Sicily lemons \$8.50; dates 8 to 9c; figs 12½ to 15c; apricots 18c; Virginia peanuts 13c; California 10c; walnuts 15c; beans, all kinds, 4c; cocoanuts \$1 per doz.

FREIGHTS.—Lumber freights from British Columbia or Puget Sound are quoted as follows. Valparaiso for orders, 35; direct port on West coast, South America, 32s 6d, Sydney 30; Melbourne, Adelaide or Port Pirie, 35s; United Kingdom, calling at Cork for orders, 50s Shanghai, 50s; Yokohama, nominal. Coal freights are quoted: Nanaimo or Departure Bay to San Francisco, \$1.75 to \$2; to San Diego or San Pedro, \$2.25 to \$2.50.

MEATS—No change.

FISH—As usual scarce at this season. Salmon, 8 to 10c; codfish, 6 to 7c; flounders, 4 to 5c; sturgeon, 4 to 5c; sole, 10c; harrings, 5 to 6c; smelts, 6 to 7c; halibut, 10 to 12c, but too scarce to be quoted.

British Wheat Markets.

The *Miller*, in its monthly review of the British wheat markets for December, says:—December came in with wheat at 27s 5d, and closed with 25s 9d accepted, being 1s 8d decline from a price already the lowest of the century. The top price of flour has not undergone any further alteration, but London household flour, at the first markets after Christmas, was selling for 24s, Norfolk for a sovereign, American spring patents for 24s, second bakers (American) for 17s, and Hungarian for 33s per sack. Mild weather prevailed until the 23rd, but the last week of the month was of quite Arctic severity, threatening to human and animal life, but stimulating the enquiry and augmentative of food wants. On the 2nd December No. 2 red winter sold in London for 29s landed, 28s cargoes. On the 3rd the country markets were in buyers' favor, farmers pressing wheat upon unwilling buyers. On the 6th Californian cargoes off-coast were still not parted with under 31s 9d, but No. 2 Calcutta was sold for 29s 6d per qr. On the 9th, Californian had to come down 6d, 31s 3d was taken. On the 10th the English wheat average fell to 26s 10d, but millers, with an ample choice of fine dry foreign sorts wanted a minimum of the damp and soft home-grown grain, which was pressed on their acceptance. On the 12th Mark Lane was very weak, though not quotably cheaper. On the 13th No. 3 Calcutta was sold for 29s, and on the 14th 31s was

taken for Californian. On the 24th the English average fell to 25s 9d per qr. The Christmas holidays then intervened. The last few days of December saw steady markets, but no price change."

Winnipeg Industrial.

The first meeting of the new board of directors of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition Association, was held on Jan 21. D. Sprague was elected president, and W. B. Scarth, vice. The following permanent committees were struck: Finance Committee—Searth, Mitchell, Carruthers, Bawlf, Taylor, Strang. Grounds and buildings committee—Drowry, Risk, Westbrook, Hamilton, Carruthers, Brydon, Smith, Wolf, Harris, Ald. Wyatt. Printing committee—Bull, Westbrook, Wolf, Wyatt, Burrows. Prize list committee—Strang, Bull, Mitchell, Hamilton, Boyd, Brydon, Smith, Risk. Attractions—Drowry, Strang, Westbrook, Mitchell, Bawlf, Boyd, Smith, Wolf, Harris, Bull. Transportation—Drowry, Burrows, Taylor, All. Dawson, Scarth. J. H. Ashdown tendered his resignation as director, which was accepted. Mr. Burrows brought up the question of holding the Dominion exhibition here this year or next, and with this end in view, moved that the following—Sprague, Boyd, Scarth, Drowry, and the mover—be appointed a special committee for the purpose of securing a grant from the Dominion Government, so as to give to this exhibition for the current year, the character of a Dominion exhibition.

Trade Review.

Bradstreet's report, issued at New York on January 21st says: "The features of the business week has been. Delayed merchandise and produce shipments by rail, a stoppage of the same by water; coal famine in the west; checked communication with interior merchants, due to severe cold weather and snow; advances in coal (at retail) at some points seventy-five cents per ton, hides, rubber and petroleum, wool 1½c, and raw sugar 1-16c, with an upward tendency in prices for shoes, cotton goods, woolsens and tobacco. Iron has remained barely steady, or weaker, and declines are noted of 1-16c for cotton, with a declining tendency in rice and naval stores.

Stock speculation at New York shows considerable activity, manipulation of a number of stocks giving a bullish tone to the trading. The prospective engagement of over \$4,000,000 in gold for shipment to Europe to-day has failed to check the rise, which is facilitated by the abundant supply of money, and easy rates are now current. The present gold shipments are apparently the result of a disturbance in the exchanges between Paris and London, the gold being taken here rather than at the last named capital.

In the province of Ontario general trade appears to be very quiet, with a hopeful outlook. In Quebec, sales of dry goods are stimulated by the cold weather. Last year is said by Montreal dealers to have been the best for dry goods jobbers since 1835.

St. John's, N. B., advices say that trade generally there has been good; the lobster fishery has been a failure; shore and bank moderate, and seal fishing an average.

Business failures in Canada this week equal 39 against 37 last week, and 72 in the like week of 1892.

D. R. Wilkie, of the Imperial Bank, has been elected president of the Toronto board of trade.

There is a great scarcity of eggs in the market at present, says the *Minneapolis Commercial Bulletin*. This is the time of year when storage stock usually depresses prices. But no such depression has occurred this year. On the contrary it is not possible to get even enough storage eggs to supply the demand. Fresh stock is simply out of the question.

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Manitoba Spring Trade, 1893.

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Toronto Hardware Market.

A very quiet metal market is reported on all hands. At this time of year consumers run low for stock taking and repairs, so that the demand for material is light. Nor is there any incentive to buying in the state of prices, which in all pig and ingot metals are low. In pig iron the United States market is weak, and the same is true of the English and Scotch markets. Hence orders for spring delivery from British furnaces are hard to get. Bar iron, as was announced two days ago, has been advanced to \$2 05 by the manufacturers. That figure represents the price at Montreal, Toronto and Hamilton, while \$2.10 is the quotation for London. The list for extras, or sizes below 1/2 inch—which is the base, quoted at \$2 05—has not yet been made out. The week's trade in hardware has been quite active in sorting up business—skates, snow shovels, etc., being in very strong request. The travellers are now out with spring samples. The changes made by the association at their meetings this week and the last in addition to those noted in last week's report, are as follows: The cash discount is reduced to 3 per cent. upon all goods upon which it was formerly 5 per cent.; a rebate of 50 per cent. is allowed on out nails when taken in car lots, and a rebate of 10c per cwt is made on the year's purchases if they aggregate 1,000 kegs. The trade discount is now 50 per cent. off copper rivets, and on wire washers it is reduced to 40 per cent. The manufacturers of wire cloth have fixed the price for the coming season at \$1.80 per 100 feet. Glass is being quoted higher in Belgium, chiefly in anticipation of the expected rush before spring, when quarantine regulations are likely to interfere with the filling of late orders.—Empire.

Acres and Production of Corn.

The following table exhibits the acres and production of corn in the United States by states in 1892, as reported by the Department of Agriculture, compared with the production of 1891:

Maine	13,287	472,000	1,107,000
New Hampshire	25,327	97,000	1,335,000
Vermont	43,220	1,043,000	2,144,000
Massachusetts	40,059	1,657,000	2,183,000
Rhode Island	9,132	305,000	450,000
Connecticut	43,997	1,584,000	2,112,000
New York	527,639	17,414,000	22,080,000
New Jersey	2,8732	9,123,000	12,343,000
Pennsylvania	1,294,406	39,632,000	46,527,000
Delaware	201,893	3,775,000	5,105,000
Maryland	629,361	12,065,000	18,831,000
Virginia	1,703,706	26,067,000	33,486,000
North Carolina	2,485,010	25,317,000	37,000,000
South Carolina	1,591,677	10,713,000	18,650,000
Georgia	2,945,708	32,972,000	37,829,000
Florida	491,179	4,422,000	5,400,000
Alabama	2,513,621	30,660,000	32,241,000
Mississippi	1,979,634	27,272,000	29,665,000
Louisiana	1,071,618	15,859,000	18,705,000
Texas	3,441,211	73,612,000	70,435,000
Arkansas	1,962,624	31,344,000	42,455,000
Tennessee	3,012,431	61,274,000	84,552,000
West Virginia	630,634	14,322,000	18,393,000
Kentucky	2,953,020	63,805,000	82,795,000
Ohio	2,852,157	83,853,000	94,092,000
Michigan	928,719	23,218,000	31,131,000
Indiana	3,626,761	103,331,000	123,622,000
Illinois	6,310,292	167,327,000	231,880,000
Wisconsin	1,004,738	27,847,000	39,718,000
Minnesota	898,012	21,192,000	21,586,000
Iowa	7,774,930	200,221,000	350,878,000
Missouri	5,505,018	162,459,000	203,210,000
Kansas	6,952,057	145,825,000	147,893,000
Nebraska	5,672,522	157,145,000	167,652,000
South Dakota	704,011	17,700,000	701,000
North Dakota	17,616	375,000	21,013,000
Montana	1,081	21,000	.....
Wyoming	2,050	33,000	.....
Colorado	124,830	2,773,000	933,000
New Mexico	29,250	635,000	1,051,000
Arizona	4,000	81,000	.....
Utah	5,760	168,000	675,000
Idaho	1,650	26,000	.....
Washington	10,220	187,000	.....
Oregon	13,400	284,000	260,000
California	72,600	2,197,000	5,571,000
Total	70,626,258	1,628,404,000	2,060,164,000

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

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

British Columbia Business Review.

January 16, 1893.

B. C. Market Quotations.

SUGARS—The British Columbia Sugar Refining Company have advanced the price of sugar during the week, the advance being $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per lb all round. The current quotations are as follows. Powdered icing and bar, 6 $\frac{3}{4}$; Paris lumps 6 $\frac{1}{2}$; granulated 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ extra C 5; fancy yellow 4 $\frac{3}{4}$; yellow 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; golden C 4 $\frac{3}{4}$. Above prices are for barrels or bags; half-barrels and 100 lb kegs $\frac{1}{2}$ cent more. No order taken for less than 100 barrels or its equivalent.

They quote syrup as follows:—Finest golden, in 30 gal. bis, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; ditto, in 10 gal. kegs, 3¢; ditto, in 5 gal. kegs, \$2.25 each; ditto, in 1 gal tins, \$4.50 per case of 10; ditto, in $\frac{1}{2}$ gal tins, \$6 per case of 20.

These prices are subject to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent discount for cash in fourteen days, and cover delivery in Vancouver, Victoria, Nanaimo, or New Westminster.

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

Port.	No.	Tonnage.
Vancouver.....	5	4,985
Victoria.....	2	2,701
Nanaimo.....	8	11,995
Cowichan.....	1	1,480
Total.....	15	20,697

LUMBER—Export rates are nominally as follows: Rough merchantable, ordinary sizes, in lengths to 40 feet, inclusive, per M feet, \$9; deck plank, rough, average length, 35 feet, per M, \$19; dressed T. and G. flooring, per M, \$17; pickets, rough, per M, \$9; laths, 4 feet, per M, \$2.

Brief Business Notes.

Stevenson & Jones, Pritchard house, Victoria, have dissolved. J. B. Jones continues.

Geo. Bellamy, Wilson restaurant, Victoria, has admitted C. R. Brown into partnership.

Kinnard & Wilson, merchant tailors, Victoria, contemplate a dissolution of partnership.

Jas. Crawford, commission agent, Victoria, is admitting Mr. Simpson, late of Montreal, as partner.

The King claim at Lorne creek may be "opened up." A \$20,000 joint stock company is being organized.

Jas. Kirkwood, grocer, Victoria, contemplates giving up business, and will travel for a San Francisco firm.

British ship Lialithgowshire, 1,357 tons, has been chartered to load lumber on Burrard Inlet for Iquiqui at 32s 6d.

The barque Geo. Thompson, that grounded in the Fraser River, has been examined, found a little damaged, and sent to sea.

The bark Colorado sailed from Cowichan. She is loaded with 832,657 feet of lumber for Valparaiso, and will sail as soon as possible.

The firm of Macpherson & Thompson, druggists, of this city, have dissolved partnership, L. G. MacPherson continuing the business.

Nanaimo pilots collected last year from British vessels \$3,006 and from foreign vessels \$15,164, a decrease of \$4,915 over the preceding year.

T. W. Clement & Co., sash and door factory, Victoria, have dissolved. Clement retires, Wm. Howes and W. Farmer continue the business.

The incorporation of the Okanagan Falls

Townsite Co., and of the Van Winkle Consolidated Hydraulic Mining Co. has been formally announced.

The ship *Moayshira* which is bringing a cargo of sugar for the B. C. Sugar Refinery from Java, has been chartered to load lumber at the Hastings Mill.

The Norwegian barque *Fritzoe*, 1,078 tons, has cleared for Callao, with 20,000 feet of flooring and 860,000 feet of rough lumber. Total valuation, \$8,000.

C. G. Johnson has been appointed Lloyd's agent for Vancouver by R. P. Rithet, agent for the Province, during R. H. Alexander's absence in England.

The big sawmill at Claxton, on the Skeena river, is now busy on an order for 500,000 feet of lumber, to be shipped to San Francisco by sailing vessel direct.

The British barque *Sabrina*, has arrived at Vancouver from London, England. Her cargo is consigned to Bell Irving & Patterson, 1,100 tons general merchandise.

The steamship *Empress of India* sailed for Japan and China this morning. She had 2100 tons aboard. There were 200 Chinamen and a number of cabin passengers.

A new railway charter for a road from Nelson to Slocaan Lake, via Slocaan river, thence to New Denver, and having its terminus on the Arrow lakes, is advertised for.

The barque *Sabrina* has commenced discharging her cargo at Bell-Irving & Paterson's wharf. She has been chartered to load lumber at this port for Valparaiso at 37s 6d.

Chas. Wood and W. H. Travis, have entered into partnership under the style of Wood, Travis & Co, as accountants, auditors, commission brokers, etc, at 6 Bastion Square, Victoria.

The snow has gone completely on the Nicola ranges, and cattle are feeding on them, a state of things which has not occurred for many years at so early a date. Some ranchers in Nicola began plowing this week.

W. H. Wittaker, solicitor for the applicants, announces in the Gazette that an act of incorporation will be applied for a company to build a railroad from Kamloops via the North Thompson river to Barkerville.

Commissioner Parmelee has written to J. A. Mara, M.P. stating that under no consideration will the Animals Quarantine regulations be suspended in order to allow the entry of American cattle at Trail creek.

A steam sealing schooner is being built at Victoria at a cost of \$10,000 by a syndicate. Shares of \$100 each nearly all taken up. She will have calcium search lights for night hunting, and other novelties in the business.

The *Empress of Japan* has left Yokohama with 20 saloon passengers and 125 Chinamen—53 for Victoria, 50 for Puget Sound and 23 overland. Cargo—575 tons general freight, 108 tons silk (225 tons for Portland, 50 for Puget Sound, 150 for Victoria, 150 for Vancouver.

A large quantity of excellent fire clay has recently been raised from No. 1 shaft, Departure Bay, of the Wellington Colliery. It is reported upon a good authority that the Messrs. Dunsmuir propose opening the works for the manufacture of fire proof bricks in the vicinity of the shaft.

It is said that operations will be commenced soon to open up the Alexandria mine, located on the E. & N. railway, about six miles from Nanaimo, and adjoining the N. V. C. Co.'s mines. This mine is owned by the Wellington Coal Co. J. Dick, brother to A. Dick inspector of mines, will be the manager.

Hon D. W. Higgins has resigned his position as Managing Director of the National Electrical Tramway Co., Victoria, the resignation to take effect as soon as a suitable manager can be procured. It is understood that a thoroughly practical and competent railway man will be appointed in Mr. Higgins place.

The Chilean barque *India*, 953 tons. Capt. Funke, has finished loading her cargo of lumber at the Moodyville mill and sailed for Valparaiso. She has on board a cargo of 783 788 feet of lumber, 27,254 feet of t. and g. flooring and 756,534 feet of rough, and 100 bauldes of laths. The value of the cargo is \$7,300.

Last year the mill at the Poorman crushed 250 tons of ore, some of which was picked, which yielded gold bricks, 816 fine, worth \$5,000. This result is considered so satisfactory that it is intended to do a considerable amount of work on this property during the coming summer, commencing operations about April 1st. A tunnel will be driven 400 feet, tapping the ledge 300 feet from the surface.

The last number of the British Columbia Gazette makes public the incorporation of the British Columbia Coal, Petroleum and Mineral Company (Limited Liability). The company was formed with the object of acquiring from the Crow's Nest Coal and Mineral Company (Limited Liability), all their real and personal property for the sum of four million dollars, to be paid in fully paid-up shares of the company, and for other purposes, including the construction of a railroad from Michael Creek, Crow's Nest Pass, to the international boundary, to connect with some railway in Montana. The capital stock of the company is \$4,000,000 divided into 40,000 shares of \$100 each. J. D. Pemberton, E. G. Prior and W. Ferme, of Victoria, are the trustees named to conduct the affairs of the company for the first three months.

Messrs. Corboul, McColl, Wilson and Campbell, solicitors for the applicant, have given the required notice that a private bill will be asked for during the approaching session of the legislature, incorporating a company with power to construct and operate a railway from Cascale City, Osoyoos division of Yale district, northerly along the east shore of Christina lake, thence north-easterly to the right bank of the Columbia river, along said bank to Trail Creek; with power to build branch lines to a point on the present line of the Kootenay and Nelson railway at or near Robson, and to any mine or mines adjacent to the line of railway; to build wharves and docks, and erect, maintain and operate telegraph and telephone lines.

R. P. Rithet & Co. limited, in their freight and shipping circular for 1892, say: "In spite of some discouraging features and a depression which is shared in common with the entire Pacific coast, we have to record a year of steady progress in British Columbia. If the movement has not been so rapid as in one or two recent years, it has at least been solid, and the inactivity into which some of our industries have fallen for a time will do good in the end, by exposing weak spots and weeding out the superfluous. The output of coal has fallen off slightly, owing principally to overstocked markets in San Francisco, and the lumber industry during the entire year has suffered from overstocks in almost every foreign market. Prospects for the future are, however, brighter now than for some time past. The unsatisfactory position of the Behring Sea question is well known, so we need not say more than that the closing of the sea has more or less seriously interfered with sealing operations. The total catch has fallen off and in some instances heavy losses have been made. As 1892 was a fourth or "off" year a small pack of salmon was anticipated and this has proved to be the case, as there were packed about 86,000 cases less than last year, 181,000 less than in 1891. As the shortage is general along the coast, the salmon market has been entirely relieved from previous excessive stocks and is now in a healthier condition than it has been for a long time, while prices are good and show an upward tendency. The entire pack of the Province has been exported at an unusually early date, and stocks on hand will barely suffice for local consumption. The coming season therefore, will open with very fair prospects of an adequate pack, and a good market for it, at satisfactory prices."

Manitoba Dairymen Meet.

The annual meeting of the Manitoba Dairy association was held Wednesday afternoon and evening in the committee room of the city hall, Winnipeg. There was a good attendance of those interested, from different parts of the province and the whole proceedings were of a very interesting character. Prof. S. M. Barie, president, in the chair. The principal item of the afternoon gathering was the reading of an excellent address by the president, which was as follows:

"It is my pleasing duty to open this seventeenth annual dairy convention and to extend to all of you a most cordial welcome. I regret to see so few farmers here present. Our convention promises to be a most interesting and practical one. A good programme has been prepared. Subjects pertaining to the different branches of dairy husbandry will be thoroughly discussed. Dairy systems, methods and practices will be compared and explained. A free interchange of knowledge, experience and opinions will take place, and a vast store of most valuable information will be available to all who will honor the convention by their presence. Gentlemen, we are going through a very hard season, but I believe, a season well filled with valuable teachings. Farmers are complaining on all sides. They justly claim that the last season's crop was not as profitable as it might have been, partly on account of a quality, and above all on account of low selling prices. However, grumbling will do us no good, and we are much better to turn and see if we can do anything to help ourselves out of the deep sea and a look at what has been, and is being done may help to cheer up our spirits. First of all, are the farmers doing all they could and should do to improve their position? I think not. When carloads and carloads of pork, hogs, ham, bacon, mutton, and poultry are being imported here from Ontario and United States—and still larger quantities of the same class of goods go past our doors, it looks as if our farming methods needed improvement. At the present stage of our agriculture we ought to be able to feed our people. Farmers should know that man cannot live on bread alone, and remember the old saying:

Wheat! wheat! only wheat!
And you will have nothing to eat

By adhering exclusively to grain raising, a number of farmers deprive themselves of the surest of all crops, that of milk and its products. By shipping cheap grain instead of feeding it, they sustain a great loss. I say a great loss, not only on account of selling barley, raw material instead of manufactured products, but also on account of excessive shipping expense. Compare the cost of shipping wheat with that of shipping cheese to England. It cost about seventy dollars (\$70) to carry \$100 worth of 50 cent wheat and fifteen dollars (\$15) to carry \$100 worth of cheese, etc. I do not mean to say that we should stop growing wheat, but what I wish to imply is that mixed husbandry (including dairying and stock raising) is one of the sure means of redeeming Manitoba farming from its present discreditable position.

The season of 1892 has taught us many a valuable lesson. 1st. That our dairy cattle are by no means near what they should be. 2nd. That we are badly in need of stables. 3rd. That, as a rule, our provision of hay and other cattle feed is too scant, and does not always last until pasturage is available. On that account a large number of cattle lost their lives last spring or remained in a condition unfit for milk. That over cheese production is increasing; that the Winnipeg cheese market is a limited one and unless we improve the quality of our cheese it will soon be a difficult matter to get rid of it. Never in the history of the Dominion of Canada has dairying received so much attention from legislators and business men. Experimental dairy stations, dairy schools, travelling dairies, factory syndicates and cheese

factory inspection, have been organized in nearly every province. Manitoba is probably the most backward province in this connection. The time has now come when we should adopt more vigorous measures to promote our dairy interests. Here follows an outline of the work which might be undertaken by the association, with the valuable assistance of the provincial and federal governments:

1st. The improvement of dairy cattle, including breeding, feeding and selection.

2nd. Improvements in the construction of stables; we should try to show how to make them comfortable, labor-saving and cheap.

3rd. The culture of corn, fodder, forage plants and roots for fall and winter feed.

4th. The extension of the factory season.

5th. Improvements in farm butter making, comprising the organization of travelling dairies and the dissemination of all the latest and most reliable information on the subject.

6th. Improvements in factory cheese and creamery butter, including the organization of syndicates and factory inspection.

7th. The establishment of dairy schools.

When the above-mentioned programme is properly carried out we shall have made a great step in the right direction.

A number took part in the discussion which followed the close of the address, all bearing complimentary references to the excellence of the paper.

EVENING SESSION.

A public meeting was held in the evening, at which an interested gathering of dairy makers assembled, including some ladies. Prof. Barre was in the chair. The proceedings were noticeable for the sameness which seemed to prevail amongst every speaker when discussing the question of how to make the association of more practical benefit in the future than in the past. This organization has been in existence through a large number of years, yet the farmers and dairymen are continually asking: "Of what benefit are their meeting to us?" The idea that seemed to find the most favor was the establishment of a cold storage warehouse in Winnipeg, and the appointing by the province of a government inspector of cheese and butter, so that when this produce was shipped into a centre, the farmers and their wives would receive a good fair grading for their shipments, and would perhaps be able to realize one or two cents more for their butter than that received by the proprietors of a large creamery or cheese factory.

In connection with the business of the afternoon, A. Burrows was elected to represent the association on the exhibition board. Mr. Burrows will in consequence resign his seat on the board as a director, which he is entitled to, being a shareholder.

The first paper of the evening was read by President Barre, and which will be published later.

S. A. Bedford, manager of the Dominion experimental farm, Brandon, read the first paper, to the evident pleasure of the members. He took for his subject, "Fodder," speaking first of corn he recommended the North Dakota Fluet corn as the best, the tests at the farm proving the correctness of this. Twenty-two tons of this corn could be grown to the acre and although not so heavy it was better adapted to dairy cows than any other. An interesting talk was given on ensilage. As to whether this product can be kept outside in good shape, he had his doubts; most farmers said that they had found it impossible, it required protection; but as yet no experiment had been made on the experimental farm. At this latter place no cattle had been fed on hay since September; they are fed on wheat straw mixed with ensilage. He advised all farmers to cut their corn before their wheat, and to plant the former about May 24. Experiments as to planting it in April will be made this year. Green oats and peas make another good ensilage. These are sown at the same time, and crossways. It, however, is not as good an ensilage as corn. Speaking of the

experiments in grasses, he said the most promising grass was the mammoth red clover; it of all others has been the only success outside of the native grasses, which latter were splendid. Root crops did very well, with the exception of carrots, mangles, turnips, etc., were beyond all expectations in their quality and quantity. The purple topped turnip and the mangol wurzles were the best varieties. In the latter 1,400 bushels to the acre were received.

Mr. Champion spoke on the "Home cheese factory." He discussed the question whether cheese or butter-making is the most profitable. He gave an outline of a cheese factory in which he was interested. It has ten farmers bringing it in milk. They all live within 3½ miles of the factory, the milk is collected every day except Sunday, and the whey sent back the next. This latter was a bad custom on account of the sourness of the whey.

Last year 353,508 pounds of milk was delivered at factory, 15 pounds per can per day, 25,247 pounds of cheese made, which sold at 9½ cents a pound. The ten farmers realized a handsome profit after \$1,000 had been deducted for expenses.

Mr. Glennie read a paper on "Dairy Breeds of Cattle." The special causes which will tend to make dairy cattle more profitable were: Nearness to a city as a market, good stability, and good treatment. The dairy cow requires to be well treated and well fed at all times. Holstein calves are the most vigorous, being large and strong. In returns from feeding the Jersey cow beats every breed. Calves two and three years old give \$3 of butter per week for \$1 worth of food. Holsteins give fifty-two pounds of milk per day on dry feed. To keep cows healthy green food should be given them. He closed by asking every practical dairyman to unite and give the dairy business an impetus. He thought half a dozen experimental farms should be established by the provincial government, of ordinary size, where farmers could easily see what line of cultivation is best to follow and where dairying might be taught.

McKellar, chief clerk in the agricultural department, closed with a good paper. Discussions on all the papers followed the reading of each and many interesting questions were answered. The meeting adjourned at 11 p. m.

Freight Rates and Traffic Matters.

The Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin of Jan. 16 says: "The traffic with the Eastern roads was light, and the rates remained nominally steady at 25c per 100 lbs for flour and grain and 3c for provisions. Through rates to Liverpool were steady at the close were 30½ to 31½ per 100 lbs on flour, 18½c per bushel for wheat and 17½c for corn, and 36½ to 41½c per 100 lbs for provisions. The demand for vessel room here was fair, and rates held steady at 4c for wheat and 3½c for corn to Buffalo.

The Northwest Miller of January 13 says: The demand for ocean tonnage from flour shippers has lost a large part of the activity noted last week, and very little is at present being engaged. While the improved call for room was in force last week, some shippers engaged tonnage in excess of their needs at that time, since then this reserve has been drawn on. Rates from Minneapolis to foreign ports are at present much higher than they were a year ago, as the appended table will show. Through rates obtainable Wednesday for prompt shipment, were, in cents, per 100 lbs:

Minneapolis to—	Wednesday.	YEAR AGO.
London.....	42	51
Liverpool.....	40½	49½
Glasgow.....	42	53
Leith.....	44½	54
Bristol.....	44½	
Amsterdam.....	43½	55

A year ago the rate on flour to New York was 33c across lake and 35c all rail. It is now 2½c higher.

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MUNROE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
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Leather Belting
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DYNAMO BELTS
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A Partner's Death.

IN EVERY PARTNERSHIP there are two factors of great importance—the managing brain and the capital employed, and if death removes either the business must suffer. It often happens that the brains belong to one man and the capital to another. If the manager dies the capital is worth less than before, and if the capitalist dies and his capital is withdrawn, the manager is crippled. It is clear that each has an insurable interest in the life of the other because the profits of each depend in part upon the life of both. The firm should, therefore, insure for the benefit of the business on either the ten-twenty plan or the modified natural premium life plan of the MANUFACTURERS. These are the plans best adapted to suit the requirements of such cases. Let this statement be tested by comparison.

W. R. MILLER,
Manager for Man., N.W.T. & B.C.,
WINNIPEG.

THE MANUFACTURERS' LIFE INSURANCE CO.
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J. L. Bucknall,
(Successor to Grant, Horn & Bucknall.)

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—AND—

Commission Merchant,

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Creamery Butter, Dairy Butter,
Cheese and Eggs Bought for Cash or
Sold on Commission.
FIRST CLASS STORAGE.

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CLOTHING

45 to 49 King St Princess Street.

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CIGARS!

Encourage Home Manufactures by
smoking
Republics, Columbia, Canucks, Selects & Specials
—MADE BY—

Bryan & Co
WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.

Andrew Allan, President. John McKechnie, Supt.
F. H. Brydges, Vice-President. W. R. Allan, Sec.-Treas.

THE VULCAN IRON COMPANY,
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MILL ROLLS GROUND & CORRUGATED.
Architectural Iron Work.
ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS,
GENERAL BLACKSMITHING.
POINT DOUGLAS AVE., WINNIPEG.

FLOUR.

Patent Hungarian,
Strong Bakers. Straight Bakers
Superfine.
BRAN. SHORTS.
CHOPPED FEED.

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LEITCH BROS.,
FLOUR MILLS,
Oak Lake, - Man.

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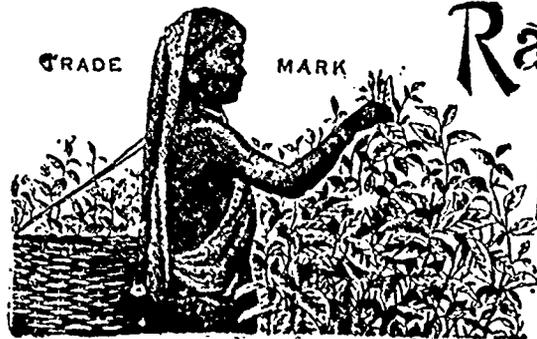
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AND IMPORTERS OF

Green and Dried Fruits.
15 OWEN STREET,
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NOTHING LIKE LEATHER.

W. N. JOHNSON & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
LEATHER AND FINDINGS.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Harness, Collars, Etc.
Corner King and Alexander Streets, - WINNIPEG



Ram Lal's PURE INDIAN TEA

GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY PURE
AS MANUFACTURED ON THE
GARDENS IN INDIA.

Sold by Turner, Mackeand & Co., Wholesale Grocers, Winnipeg.

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

Representative for Manitoba, N.W.T. and
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L. GODBOLT WINNIPEG McIntyre Block

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING CO. LIMITED.

The most perfect Flouring Mill in Canada. CAPACITY 2,000 BARRELS A DAY.

Barrel Factory at the Mill and Grain Storage Capacity of 550,000 bushels in addition to which we have a system of handling Elevators throughout the Northwest.

All Grades of HARD WHEAT FLOUR in Barrels and Bags.

Offices at: MONTREAL. KEEWATIN. WINNIPEG.

E. A. Small & Co.,

—MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALEERS OF—

Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing.

Albert Buildings, Victoria Square, Montreal.

Represented by Mr. W. H. Leishman, Sample Room 32 McIntyre Block,
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THE LOCK POCKET PATENTED. Attached to our Garments only.
See it before Purchasing Spring Goods.

S. C. MATTHEWS.

W. C. TOWERS.

Still to the Front.

We are showing an EXTRA large and WELL SELECTED range for coming Spring and Summer Trade. Our SANITARY UNDERWEAR, PATENT BRACES, (our own), TIES, etc., being specially worthy of attention.

We trust our friends will kindly wait on Mr. S. C. Matthews usual call, he being now on his journey, and oblige.

MATTHEWS, TOWERS & CO.

WHOLESALE MEN'S FURNISHINGS,

VICTORIA SQUARE,
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Northwest Wire Co'y., Ltd.

Winnipeg, - Manitoba.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

BARBED WIRE, PLAIN TWISTED WIRE AND STAPLES.

A large quantity of Wire always on hand. Orders filled promptly. Send for our Samples and Prices before ordering elsewhere.

OFFICE: 389 Main Street.

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—WHOLESALE DEALER IN—

Gloves, Mitts, Moccasins

Canadian, American

—AND—

European Goods.

N.B.—Prompt Attention to Mail Orders.

HOPE & CO.

—SEE OUR LINE OF—

Feathers DOWN
AND
Pillows

AND ALL FANCY ARTICLES IN
THE DOWN LINE.

Cash Paid for Feathers.

183 6th Avenue North, - WINNIPEG

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MONTREAL, - - P.Q.

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

Available Supply of Breadstuffs.

STOCKS IN EUROPE AND AMERICA.

The stocks of breadstuffs in the principal countries of Europe and afloat at the close of the year, as reported by the *Liverpool Corn Trade News*, exhibited a decrease of 5,100,000 bu as compared with the returns at the close of November—exclusively in the quantity afloat. The quantity on passage shows a decrease of 1,300,000 bu to the United Kingdom, 4,100,000 bu to the Continent, and 300,000 bu "for orders," making an aggregate decrease of 5,700,000 bu. The stocks in store in the principal countries of Europe exhibit an increase of 900,000 bu. Of this quantity, the supplies in the United Kingdom are 400,000 bu, those in France 50,000 bu, those in Russia 260,000 bu larger, and those in Belgium, Holland and Germany are 50,000 bu smaller. The aggregate supplies are 17,350,000 bu less than reported one year ago. The quantity afloat is 4,400,000 bu less than reported last year, and the supplies in store are 12,950,000 bu less. The stocks in the United Kingdom are 5,550,000 bu more, while those on the Continent are 18,500,000 bu less.

DOMESTIC SUPPLIES.

The supplies of flour and wheat in the United States and Canada at the close of the year 1892—at the markets reporting their stocks to the *Daily Trade Bulletin*—shows an enlargement in the aggregate of 10,914,849 bu. An examination of the detailed report shows the increase to be almost exclusively in the Northwest, Canada and in Illinois, while in the Southern States and on the Pacific coast, material reductions have been made. Millers have enlarged their stocks of flour about 28,000 bbls, but the total supply in the United States shows an increase of 148,300 brls, while that in Canada a reduction of 10,581 brls. The following table shows the stocks of flour on hand at the leading cities on the dates named:

	Jan. 1, 1893.	Dec. 1, 1892.	Jan. 1, 1892.
	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.
Philadelphia	188,000	185,000	109,500
New York	223,800	201,600	178,800
Chicago	83,266	79,918	82,780
St Louis	137,737	100,110	70,130
Toledo	14,500	11,500	12,800
Baltimore	81,931	73,715	83,832
Detroit	9,500	10,800	12,100
Boston	162,634	143,275	96,169
Milwaukee	60,000	51,000	110,900
Duluth	29,033	13,238	15,173

Total, brls. 900,451 869,936 772,184

The supply at these points is 218,267 brls larger than reported one year ago. The stocks of wheat in the United States were enlarged 9,193,200 bu during December, and those in Canada increased 1,226,400 bu. The aggregate increase in the supply was about 10,321,600 bu. The increase is exclusively in the winter wheat sections. The supplies of flour and wheat in the aggregate are 54,027,240 bu larger than one year ago.

THE STATISTICAL POSITION.

The general estimates of the supplies of wheat in all hands on July 1, 1892, approximated 70,000,000 bu. Estimating the present crop at 516,000,000 bu—the final estimate of the Department of Agriculture—the available supply for all purposes during the crop year may be estimated at 586,000,000 bu. Allowing a domestic consumption of 26,000,000 bu per month, and the aggregate would be 312,000,000 bu, and the quantity required for seeding 53,000,000 bu. Deducting these estimates from the aggregates, and the quantity available for export and surplus would be 221,000,000 bu. Allowing 50,000,000 bu as surplus on July 21, 1893, and the quantity available for export would be about 171,000,000 bu. The exports during the past six months were about 108,000,000 bu, consequently there remains on hand for six months' exports approximately 63,000,000 bu, equal to about 10,000,500 bu per month.

The average monthly exports during 1891-92 were about 18,800,000 per month.

The aggregate supplies in the United States and Canada, in Europe and on passage January 2 were about 237,420,000 bu, against 231,575,000 bu one month ago—an increase of 5,845,000 bu. The aggregate supplies on hand on January 1, 1892, were 200,703,000 bu, against 190,340,000 bu on December 1. The supplies on hand on January 1 were 36,717,000 bu larger than one year ago.

FLOUR TRADE DURING DECEMBER.

There was a general complaint among millers, especially at the smaller interior points, of a dull trade for flour. At the larger points there was a fair export demand, but sales were made on small margins. Hints of "cut rate" in freights may have had some effect in accepting orders. In New York and New England trade was reported dull—chiefly on local account. Throughout Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland, trade was fair during the holidays, but very quiet since that time. Local trade chiefly. In Virginia and West Virginia trade was only moderate. Reports from Ohio indicated a fair local trade, but the eastern and export trade was light. Trade in Michigan was dull and slow and prices unsatisfactory. In Indiana, trade was only moderate, and mainly local. In Illinois, the demand was fair for straights and patents, but low grades slow sale. Only a few export orders provided for. Trade in Kentucky was fair, and chiefly for the southern markets. In Tennessee, trade was rather good. In Texas, trade was only moderate. In Missouri, trade was slow and dull, and on narrow margins. Trade in Kansas was quiet, and chiefly on local account. In Iowa, only a limited business was transacted, without much change in prices. Trade in Nebraska was slow and almost exclusively local. In Colorado and Utah, a fairly good trade was reported, chiefly for patents. On the Pacific Coast, trade was only moderate. In Wisconsin, trade was slow early in the month, but toward the close exhibited a slight improvement. In the Northwest, business was quite active, especially at the large milling centres, and chiefly on export account. In Canada, the flour trade was generally quiet, and mainly to supply local wants.

WHEAT MOVEMENT DURING DECEMBER.

Outside of the larger distributing points, the movement of wheat during December was comparatively light. At Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis and Duluth, supplies have been materially enlarged. At the smaller points generally, more particularly in winter wheat sections, the offerings from farmers were not sufficient to meet the wants of millers. In the middle States the movement was limited, excepting in eastern Pennsylvania, where moderate offerings were reported. In Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan the deliveries from farmers were small, excepting at the large cities. In Kentucky and Tennessee, the offerings were small, and the quantity remaining in farmer's hands is small. In Wisconsin the movement is slow, excepting at Milwaukee. In Colorado the movement was moderate, and Utah rather light, owing to rains and bad roads. The movement on the Pacific Coast was only fair. In Minnesota and Dakota the offerings were liberal. The movement in Canada was moderate, excepting in the Northwest.

OUTLOOK FOR GROWING WHEAT.

The outlook for the growing wheat shows some little improvement—in a general way the early sown is in good condition and the late sown backward, and all generally covered with snow. In New York, the area is smaller than last year, and the crop in good condition. In Pennsylvania the crop is in fair to good condition—about 80 per cent of a full crop. In Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia, the crop is in rather good condition, and generally covered with snow. In Ohio, the reports generally favor a good crop—about 80 per cent—and well protected by snow. In Michigan the outlook is better—the

estimates varying 80 to 90 per cent. Reports from Indiana are somewhat irregular—the plant is reported short in some sections, and in others of fair average height for the season. General estimates favor about 80 per cent. In Illinois the acreage is somewhat less than last year, and the condition of the crop is fair. In Kentucky the crop is somewhat irregular, rather good in some sections and poor in others, with some damage from freezing. In Tennessee about the same condition of affairs exist. Reports from Missouri generally favor a good crop, though some damages was sustained by the recent cold weather. In Kansas the crop is generally in good condition, especially the early sown. Late sown a little backward. In Iowa and Nebraska the crop is reported in good condition. In Texas the outlook is favorable for a large yield. In Wisconsin the crop is in fair condition. In all the Western States the crop is well protected by snow. In Colorado the crop is looking fairly well, but in Utah recent rains have uncovered the young plant, and some damage may be sustained by freezing. In California the prospects for the crop are very favorable. In Canada the crop is generally in good condition and well covered with snow.—*Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin.*

The Coal Trade.

The coal trade has been an experiment that is not yet worked out; and cannot be called a success until it has been successfully established as a permanent condition, although prices have been put up on an average of \$1,00 per ton in the past year by the Reading anthracite combination, which has "hold the bag" for the producers, who refused to go into it, and for whom it has been a great success so far, as it has enabled them to get more than their natural share of the trade at the expense of the combination, by cutting a little under its prices, which were only sustained by continued production on its part, while the outside producers were free to increase their production. The Pennsylvania Railroad has taken the lead in this diversion of the anthracite trade from the old anthracite producers and carriers, until it is now one of the great powers in this trade, as it has been in the bituminous coal trade for years. It has opened new mines and increased its facilities, until it can now permanently supply a large part of the anthracite trade that has gone hitherto to the old companies. Other producers have done the same thing on a smaller scale, until the result has been seen the past month in an almost complete blockade and famine in coal cars on the Reading system, and especially on its main line. This is the result of mining coal until all its depots and cars were full, and its side tracks blocked from its mines to tide water, in order to make a good showing of tonnage in its annual statement, although it was unable to sell its output because others undersold it, and it could not meet the out without precipitating an anthracite war which would defeat the one object of the combination, if not break it up. Whether the present policy will avert that catastrophe in the end it is too soon to judge, although the financial difficulties of the combination must increase with the present conditions of the trade, until its head will be confronted with its old difficulties and the enormous cost of its reorganization prove only an addition to a burden that was already too heavy for it to bear.—*H. A. Pierce, in Banker's Magazine.*

Pig Iron, Coal and Silver.

The value of pig iron produced in this country is now greater than the value of gold, silver, and copper combined. The value of the coal product is greater than of pig iron. The value of the silver product is less than one-sixth of the value of the other minerals named. Why should the silver producer be specially favored by the legislation of the country, at the risk of demoralizing the market for other products of greater importance?—*Philadelphia Record.*

O'LOUGHLIN BROS. & CO.,

—HAVE NOW IN STOCK—

BALL POINTED PENS

Ahead of all others for Easy Writing. There are twelve varieties of Ball Pointed Pens which experience proves will suit all hands.



THE FOLLOWING ARE THE MORE POPULAR :

For Book Keeping 503 F For General Correspondence 576 F
For Fluent Writing, (stub point) 545 M For General Commercial Work, (falcon) 506 F.
.....SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.....

Wholesale Paper, Stationery and General Jobbers,
AND STEAM PRINTERS.

134 and 136 Second Avenue North, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Toronto Grocery Market.

Sugars, Syrups and Molasses.—Sugars : Granulated; 4½ to 4¾c; Paris lump, boxes, 5½c; extra ground, barrels, 5½ to 6¼c; powdered, barrels, 5 to 5½c; refined, dark to bright, 3½ to 4¼c; Demerara, 4¼c; Triad, 3½ to 3¾c; Barbadoes, 3½ to 3¾c.

Syrups : D, 1½ to 2¼c; M, 2¼ to 2½c; B, 2½ to 2¾c; V.B, 2½ to 2¾c; E.V.B, 2½ to 2¾c; ex-supcr, 2¾ to 2¾c; XX, 2¾ to 3c; XXX and special, 3 to 3½c.

Molasses—West Indian, barrels, 30 to 50c; New Orleans, open kettle, 45 to 55c; centrifugals, 30 to 40c; inferior low grades, 25 to 28c.

Teas and Coffees.—Demand is only moderate and rather less than usual for January, but is improving. The enquiry here is chiefly for Japans, medium to good, from 17 to 23c; stocks are light. Blacks quiet and featureless, greens in light demand with firm prices. Indians and Ceylons quiet; cables on fine tea are higher. The London Grocer's Gazette says on December 31: The "future" market for China tea is again stronger, and a fair amount of business has been done at advancing prices for nearly all months. There are signs of a good enquiry in both blacks and reds for price. To all appearances we must look for a strong market when buying recommences in Indian, and that future market operators believe in the position, is proved by the fact that no less than ten deals were done in April at \$ 12 16d, while some January business was done at \$ 9 16d. Coffees in fair demand and fine grades of Rio scarce and higher. An invoice which arrived in New York to-day would cost ¾c higher to duplicate. On spot there are few to be had under 20c; a line of Santos sold to go to a western grinder at 20c yesterday. Mochas slightly firmer at 26 to 28c. Of the crop prospects of the coming year, plantation Ceylon will be again very small and not worth taking into account for the home trade. East India will be only about two thirds of last year's crop. Porto Rico a good crop. The Central American, Guatemala, New Granada, Honduras and Columbian crops will be good and increasing, where the home trade must look to for the backbone of its supplies. The Rio and Santos crops of 1893-4 are estimated at 6,250,000 bags.

Dried Fruits and Nuts—Valencia raisins show signs of weakness on poor quality, but they are not being quoted any lower; good off-stalk are offered at 5 to 5½c, but these prices would be shaded; layer Valencias show good value, and some New York letters say higher prices and advise purchases on spot. They are held 7 to 7½c. Currants—Firmer, at 5½ to 6c for ordinary quality in barrels; cables this week are 6½ higher and advise buying, as France is coming on the market for increased quantities; cases are almost entirely cleaned off this market; a few choice Vostizzas offer at 9½c. Figs—Dull. Prunes—Quiet, at 8½ up in cases.

Nuts—Quiet; only a small trade doing; Brazils are out of the market, both on account of high price and poor quality. Currants—Barrels 5½c; half-barrels, 5½ to 6¼c; cases, 6 to 7c; Vostizza, cases, 7½ to 9½c; Patras, bbls, 6½c; cases, 6½ to 7½c. Raisins—Valencias, 4½ to 5½c; layers, 6½ to 7½c; Sultanas, 6 to 11c; loose Muscatels, \$2.25 to \$2.40; London layers, \$2.25; black baskets, \$3.50; blue baskets, \$4.50. Figs—Elmes, 10 lbs and up, 9½ to 13c; white Mataga figs, 6½ to 7c in 25-lb boxes; natural do in bags, 4½c; mats do, 4½c; 14oz, 9 to 9½c. Dates—Hallowee, 5½ to 6c. Prunes—Cases, 7½ to 9½c. Nuts—Almonds Tarragona, 15½ to 17c; Ivica, 14 to 15c; do, shelled Valencia, 29 to 35c; filberts, Sicily, 9½ to 10c; walnuts, Grenoble, 14½ to 15c; Marbots, 12c.

Canned Goods—Demand slow, and so far this year orders have been for small lots, and for the staples corn, peas and tomatoes about 90 to 95c for good brands, with \$1 for fancy and 82½ to 85c for less popular or unknown packs. Fish—Salmon, 1's flat, \$1.60 to \$1.80; salmon, 1's tall, \$1.45 to 1.55; lobster Clover Leaf, \$2.95; lobster, other 1's, \$1.75 to 2.25; mackerel, \$1 to 1.25; finnan haddie, \$1.40 to 1.50; sardines, French, ½'s, 40c; sardines, French, ¼'s, 17c; sardines, American, ¼'s 6 to 8c; sardines, American ½'s, 9c. Fruits and Vegetables—Tomatoes, 3's, 80c to \$1; corn, 2's, 85c to \$1.05; peas, 2's, 90c to \$1.00; beans, 90 to 95c; pumpkins, 75 to 90c; strawberries and raspberries, 2's, \$2.00; apples, gala, \$1.75 to \$2; 3's, 85c to \$1; peaches, 2's, \$2.00 to \$2.75; peacher, 3's, \$3.25 to \$3.75; plums, 2's, \$1.40 to 1.75; 3's, \$2.65; pears, 2's, \$1.60 to \$1.75; 3's, \$1.75 to \$2.10.

Spices, Rice, etc.—Rice, bags, 3½ to 4c; do, off grades, 3½ to 3¾c; do, patna, 4½ to 5½c; do, Japan, 4½ to 5½c; sago, 4½ to 5c; tapioca, 4½ to 5c; pepper, black, 11½ to 12c; do, white 18 to 25c; ginger, Jamaica, 18 to 20c; cloves, 10 to 15c; allspice, 10 to 13c; nutmeg, 90c to \$1.10 cream tartar, 23 to 35c.

Peels.—Jobbers are running light stocks of all kinds. Prices are firm to stronger. Lemons going at 15 to 16c; orange at 17½ to 18c, and citron, 26 to 30c.—*Empire*, Jan. 13.

Toronto Dry Goods Trade.

Travellers are now out with a full range of samples of spring goods. Business for spring delivery is coming in briskly, very largely aided by the advance in cottons. British and American prints which have been bought for spring could not be repeated at the same price, but there is no actual advance in Canadian goods excepting in one or two makes of dress linings, which were recorded some time ago. Several lines in prints have been withdrawn owing to the active demand to enable the manufacturers to keep up with the orders for staple lines.

There are very few buyers on the market.

The staffs of the various jobbing houses are busy shifting goods.

Woolens continue very firm, and on nearly all repeats jobbers are paying slight advances. On black goods manufacturers are asking considerably higher figures.

Remittances are fairly good. They are better than at the close of the year, and are fully up to the average for this time of the year. The North-west and British Columbia, which were slow in December, were very good the first ten days of the new year, but they are slackening off again.

Chadwick's spool cotton has advanced another 10c to \$3.40 for regular and \$3.50 for special labels. It is not improbable that there will be advances in other makes in the near future. The Chadwick spooling factory in Montreal, though running night and day, is unable to catch up with their orders, the demand being so large and increasing.

Some makers of Canadian braces have advanced 20 per cent on the figures at which they sold in November last.

The dry goods section of the board of trade had a conference to-day with Hon. Mr. Wallace, the recently appointed Controller of Customs, on the frictions, inequalities and difficulties in the administration of the tariff between the Government and importers. It was the largest meeting of the section ever held. Mr. Caldecott remarked at the meeting that while they differed in politics with the Minister, they all agreed that in Mr. Wallace they had a merchant who was conversant with the difficulties that frequently arose between custom house officials and importers. From the reply of Mr. Wallace, the meeting saw that he had clearly grasped the various points, and were delighted at the hearty way in which he promised to see that these inequalities, frictions and vexations should be removed, so far as he had power to do that. The meeting broke up expressing the satisfaction that they had a gentleman so qualified by experience and desire to fill well the position he has recently been called to.—*Empire*.

Wheat in the United States.

The approximate situation of wheat supplies in the United States on January 1, 1893, in comparison with a year ago is shown in the following:

	1892.	1893.
Production.....	518,000,000	612,000,000
Forward, available	25,000,000	.....
Total	543,000,000	612,000,000
Consumption, 6 months	156,000,000	153,000,000
Exports, 6 months	108,000,000	129,000,000
Total distribution	264,000,000	282,000,000
Remaining.....	277,000,000	330,000,000
Deduct for seed	53,000,000	53,000,000
Available surplus	224,000,000	277,000,000
Required, next 6 months	158,000,000	155,000,000
Exportable, Jan. 1	66,000,000	122,000,000

CONSUMERS CORDAGE CO.,

(LIMITED.)

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

Incorporated by Letters Patent of the Dominion of Canada, under the "Companies Act."

CAPITAL, - \$3,000,000.

In thirty thousand (30,000) Shares of one hundred dollars each.)

DIRECTORS.

JOHN F. STAIRS, M.P., Halifax, President.
A. W. MORRIS, M.P.P., Montreal, Vice-President.

EDWARD M. FULTON, Montreal, Treasurer.

GEORGE STAIRS, Halifax.

JAMES M. WATERBURY, New York.

CHAUNCEY MARSHALL, New York.

WILLARD P. WHITLOCK, Elizabeth.

SECRETARY.

CHARLES B. MORRIS, Montreal.

BANKERS,

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

THE UNION BANK OF HALIFAX.

SOLICITORS.

MACMASTER & MCGIBBON, Montreal.

The Directors, who are now the owners of the entire Capital stock, have decided, at the request of numerous friends of the Company throughout Canada, to enlarge the proprietorship of its stock, and to offer for sale, at par, ten thousand shares, of one hundred dollars each, fully paid and non-assessable.

Payments are to be made as follows:— Five per cent. on application; fifteen per cent. on allotment; twenty per cent. each in one, two, three and four months from the date of allotment. Applicants have the right to pay in full on allotment.

Applications for shares will be received until February 15th, 1893, at any of the offices of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, at the offices of the Union Bank of Halifax, and at the head office of the company, N. Y. Life Building, Montreal.

Forms of application for shares may be obtained at any of the above places, or they will be sent by mail on request.

Should no allotment of stock be made to any applicant for shares, the amount paid will be returned in full, and in the event of the Directors finding it impossible to allot the full number of shares applied for, the surplus of the deposit will be credited toward the amount payable on allotment.

The right is reserved of withdrawing the offer in whole or part at any time before allotment, and of allotting to any applicant any less number of shares than the number applied for.

As the dividends of the Company are payable quarterly, beginning with the first day of March next, allottees of stock will be entitled to receive a proportion of the quarterly dividend as declared, corresponding to the amount paid upon their subscription.

It is proposed to apply to the Stock Exchanges of Montreal and Toronto for official quotations of the shares of the Company.

The Consumers Cordage Company was organized in June, 1890, with a Capital of one million dollars, to operate several of the largest Cordage and Bladder Twine Factories in Canada. It, at first, operated these under lease, but its operations having been successful, the Capital Stock was subsequently increased to Three Million Dollars, and the leased properties were purchased.

The Company has no mortgage indebtedness; and, according to the law under which it was incorporated, none can be created without the consent of two-thirds of the share

holders, represented at a meeting called for the purpose.

The Company has placed in the hands of its Bankers:—

(a) Full statements of its affairs, certified to by Messrs. Caldwell, Tait & Wilks, Chartered Accountants.

(b) The following letter from Messrs. Abbotts, Campbell & Meredith, advocates, Montreal, upon the legality of its incorporation, and the issue of its stock:—

MONTREAL, January 5, 1893.

Consumers Cordage Co. Ltd., Montreal:—

GENTLEMEN.—We have examined the books and documents connected with the organization of the Consumers Cordage Company, Limited, and are of opinion that it has been properly incorporated, and that its capital stock of \$3,000,000, as issued, is fully paid up and non-assessable, according to the provisions of the "Companies Act."

We are, yours truly,

(Signed), ABBOTTS, CAMPBELL & MEREDITH.

(c) A report from Messrs. Macmaster and McGibbon, Solicitors of the Company, that the titles to its Mills have been duly examined, and that no encumbrances exist.

Applicants for shares may examine these documents, copies of which may be seen at the Company's offices, and at the various offices of the Banks mentioned above.

The Consumers Cordage Company is probably the second largest Manufacturer of Cordage and Bladder Twine in the world, and claims the following very material advantages over its competitors:—

1st. Ample capital to conduct its business which enables it:—

(a) To buy its raw material in larger quantities, and at lower prices.

(b) To use only the latest and most improved machinery, thus keeping its mills in the highest state of efficiency.

2nd. Economy in selling and distributing its manufactured product.

3rd. The business covers so wide a territory (its manufactured goods go to almost every civilized country in the world) that it cannot be seriously injured by local troubles; and its Manufacturing establishments are so scattered that the danger of severe loss by fire is very slight.

4th. Lower cost of production.

(a). By maintaining the sharpest competition between its several mills, it is enabled to introduce in all the best methods found in each.

(b). By spreading its commercial expenses over a larger output.

(c) By placing in one hand the purchasing of the Raw Materials and Manufacturing supplies for the several Mills, thus securing lowest prices.

(d). By manufacturing for themselves many of their supplies.

The Company has always found it in its interest to divide the economies effected in production and distribution with the consumer, and since its existence the consumer has, upon the average, had a better article at a lower price than previously.

The Company does not claim to have any monopoly, or to earn monopoly profits. In fact, it has not done so. Since its organization it has been able, owing to the advantages above referred to, to earn a net return on its present capital of not less than 10 per cent. per annum (as statements in their Bankers' hands will show), and the Directors believe that these profits will be maintained in the future, as the cost of production and distribution shows each year a marked decrease.

The Dividend for the year ending 31st October, 1892, was at the rate of 8½ per cent. per annum. The past record of the Company and its present position justify the Directors in believing that quarterly dividends of one and three-quarters per cent. can be paid and should the profits for the present year be as large as the outlook promises, the final quarter's dividend might be increased.

Any further information may be had at the head office of the Company at Montreal.

Acresage and Production of Oats.

The following table exhibits the acresage and production of oats in the United States by States during 1892, as reported by the Department of Agriculture, compared with the production of 1891:

States and Territories.	Acresage 1892.	Bushels 1892.	Bushels 1891.
Maine	124,600	4,093,000	3,448,000
New Hampshire	28,223	960,000	1,093,000
Vermont	106,853	3,781,000	4,037,000
Massachusetts	15,120	400,000	768,000
Rhode Island	4,179	123,000	227,000
Connecticut	24,473	610,000	777,000
New York	1,883,183	33,720,000	35,501,000
New Jersey	119,287	3,000,000	3,881,000
Pennsylvania	1,177,140	29,000,000	33,704,000
Delaware	22,152	4,800,000	489,000
Maryland	98,272	1,820,000	2,127,000
Virginia	488,539	5,172,000	6,617,000
North Carolina	649,717	5,332,000	6,120,000
South Carolina	350,079	3,032,000	4,085,000
Georgia	609,136	6,000,000	7,239,000
Florida	47,222	463,000	698,000
Alabama	361,810	3,721,000	5,188,000
Mississippi	110,607	1,554,000	3,747,000
Louisiana	34,533	421,000	631,000
Texas	619,460	15,177,000	15,075,000
Arkansas	315,690	4,388,000	4,045,000
Tennessee	553,045	7,466,000	6,900,000
West Virginia	161,634	2,871,000	2,885,000
Kentucky	536,557	10,917,000	8,175,000
Ohio	1,602,421	20,364,000	23,523,000
Michigan	908,944	27,809,000	30,280,000
Indiana	1,100,932	29,175,000	21,031,000
Illinois	2,851,155	75,063,000	111,035,000
Wisconsin	1,074,568	50,572,000	49,348,000
Minnesota	1,596,000	43,573,000	52,015,000
Iowa	3,753,254	8,841,000	102,577,000
Missouri	1,204,040	24,093,000	27,568,000
Kansas	1,647,175	44,691,000	37,132,000
Nebraska	1,015,393	43,131,000	48,592,000
South Dakota	702,369	18,472,000	16,617,000
North Dakota	472,089	12,510,000	23,388,000
Montana	60,323	1,910,000	3,643,000
Wyoming	15,300	433,000	.....
Colorado	98,811	2,936,000	3,579,000
New Mexico	11,104	225,000	359,000
Utah	27,752	735,000	1,293,000
Idaho	24,634	714,000	1,260,000
Washington	94,232	3,184,000	6,741,000
Oregon	244,689	6,484,000	7,311,000
California	67,829	1,987,000	2,416,900
Total	27,083,835	661,035,000	738,319,000

Acresage and Production of Wheat.

The following table exhibits the acresage and yield of wheat in the United States in 1892, as reported by the Department of Agriculture, compared with the yield of 1891:

States.	Acresage.	Yield, bu. 1892.	Yield, bu. 1891.
Ohio	2,795,723	38,022,000	43,531,000
Michigan	1,022,737	23,554,000	30,205,000
Indiana	2,713,292	39,835,000	62,807,000
Illinois	1,751,249	28,370,000	35,025,000
Missouri	1,936,685	24,331,000	25,734,000
Kansas	4,070,724	70,861,000	64,566,000
Kentucky	985,977	11,000,000	13,181,000
Tennessee	593,915	8,740,000	11,020,000
Connecticut .....	.....	.....	31,000
New York	118,837	8,405,000	10,635,000
New Jersey	121,900	1,787,000	2,124,000
Pennsylvania	1,324,063	19,331,000	20,884,000
Delaware	94,705	1,231,000	1,220,000
Maryland	629,684	6,992,000	8,107,000
Virginia	799,069	7,591,000	7,651,000
N. Carolina	716,942	5,090,000	4,975,000
S. Carolina	144,316	938,000	992,000
Georgia	216,820	1,474,000	2,325,000
Alabama	45,600	396,000	2,251,000
Mississippi	3,650	25,000	483,000
Texas	445,085	5,475,000	6,435,000
Arkansas	163,053	1,337,000	2,236,000
West Virginia	402,077	4,302,000	3,423,000
California	3,012,057	39,157,000	36,595,000
Oregon	628,850	9,779,000	13,149,000
Total	25,089,076	359,191,000	592,402,000
spring.	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota	3,552,630	41,210,000	55,333,000
Wisconsin	766,429	8,814,000	13,013,000
Iowa	631,063	7,257,000	27,586,000
Nebraska	1,253,561	15,670,000	18,000,000
North Dakota	2,808,729	34,998,000	62,165,000
South Dakota	2,641,348	31,767,000	29,714,000
Colorado	131,082	2,604,000	2,637,000
Washington	523,630	9,005,000	12,216,000
Nevada	6,101	117,000	372,000
Idaho	76,951	1,693,000	1,811,000
Montana	41,761	898,000	1,550,000
Wyoming	5,775	101,000	110,000
New Mexico	37,331	515,000	1,073,000
Utah	102,473	1,775,000	2,393,000
Arizona	10,491	170,000	395,000
Maine	4,700	75,000	669,000
N. Hampshire	2,350	33,000	148,000
Vermont	8,750	151,000	344,000
Total	12,565,354	156,759,000	219,285,000
Grand total	38,534,430	515,949,000	611,780,000

Toronto Markets.

Flour—Holders were asking firm prices, but the demand was not so strong to-day. A car straight rollers sold at \$3.27 Toronto freights.

Millfeed—Local mills advanced another 50c to \$13 here for bran and \$14 for shorts. Five cars bran sold outside for export at \$11.50, Toronto freights.

Wheat—Not much doing. Holders asked 67c straight for winter, with buyers at 65 to 66c. Goose was bought at 58 and 60c outside. Manitoba wheat quiet, with but little offered. No. 1 hard sold at 85c Toronto and east, and at 86c with grinding privileges. No. 2 hard irregular, with no sales reported; grinding in transit was reported to be wanted via Sarnia at 85c, but there were sellers at 82½c lake and rail; 83c was bid for 5 or 10 cars North Bay. No. 2 frosted sold at 66c; grinding in transit.

Barley—Firm and in demand, with sales outside of No. 1 at 46; No. 2 at 40½ and 41c, and No. 3 extra at 36c.

Oats—Quiet, with a sale here at 30c.

Grain and Flour—Car prices are: Flour (Toronto freights), Manitoba patents, \$4.30 to \$4.40; Manitoba strong bakers', \$3.75; to \$3.90 Ontario patents, \$3.25 to \$3.50; straight roller, \$3.15 to \$3.30; extra, \$2.60 to \$2.70; low grades per bag, \$1 to \$1.25. Bran—\$11.50 to \$12.00. Shorts—\$12.50 to \$13. Wheat—west and north points—White, 65 to 66c; spring, 61 to 62c; red winter, 64½ to 65½c; goose, 58 to 59c; spring Midland, 64 to 65c; No. 1 hard, North Bay, 83 to 84c; No. 2 hard, 81c; No. 3 hard, 73 to 75c; No. 1 frosted, 60 to 62c; peas (outside) 54 to 56c. Barley—No. 1, 50 to 54c; No. 2, 42 to 44; No. 3 extra 38 to 39c; No. 3, 35 to 37c; two-rowed, 54 pounds, averaging about No. 3, extra in color (outside), 41 to 53c. Rye (outside)—49 to 50c. Oats—29 to 31c.

Butter—Receipts have been light all week, and the tone of the market in consequence is much firmer. Most of the business doing at the moment is in large rolls. The best grades in this class of butter are firmly held at 16 to 17c, and common to good qualities sell at 13 to 15c, the latter being taken chiefly by traders. Dairy tub butter is scarce, and anything choice offered sells readily at 18 to 19c, and sometimes 20c. The bulk of the offerings are held at 17 to 18c, with common grades let go at 13 to 15c. Although very little butter has gone out of the city during the week, stocks held by commission houses at the present time are exceedingly light. Quotations are: Butter, good to choice selected dairy, tubs, 16 to 18c; extra choice 18½ to 20c; medium do, 13 to 15c; large rolls, good to choice, 16 to 17c; medium do, 13 to 14c; creamery, in tubs and crocks, 24 to 25c.

Cheese.—Market, firm; job lots of the best fall makes at 11 to 11½c, and occasionally 12c is obtained for a small lot. Early makes are steady at 10½ to 11c. English markets are firm. The Liverpool cable to-day quoted white and colored 1s higher at 55s.

Dressed Hogs and Provisions.—Demand for hogs was good and prices firm, street and rail lots were taken at \$8 to \$8.30, and one car was bought west at \$8.25 f. o. b. Quotations are: Mess pork, Canadian, \$19 to \$21.50; short cut, \$20 to \$22; bacon, long clear, per lb, 10 to 10½c; lard, Canadian, tierces, 11½c; tubs and pails, 12 to 12½c; compound do 9½ to 10½c. Smoked meats—Hams, per lb, 12½ to 13c; bellies 13; rolls, per lb, 9½ to 10c; backs, per lb, 12 to 12½c.

Cattle—The local demand was good, and after four or five loads had been picked up for Montreal, there were very few cattle to sell, and by the time the market closed the yards were nearly all empty. Prices were steady to firm at Tuesdays quotations. Good to choice loads of butchers' cattle sold generally at 3½c per pound, common to good do at 3 to 3½c, and rough oxen, thin cows, etc., sold at from 2½c per pound up. One load of extra choice butchers' cattle, most of which were nice fat heifers, were purchased by William Levack at 3½c per pound, but this was an exceptional figure and

outside of a few small picked lots, was not repeated during the day. Rogers & Halligan bought four loads of good butchers' cattle for Montreal, for which they paid 3½c per pound. Two or three loads of good stockers would have sold to-day had they been here. There was enquiry for these from a Waterloo dealer, who wanted them for a distillery at that place. It does not require many stockers at present, however, to fill the demand.

Milch Cows and Springers—Fifteen or twenty were offered. The demand was good at steady prices, ranging at \$35 to \$50 per head.

Sheep and Lambs—Nearly 400, most of which were lambs, came in to-day. The supply was more than sufficient to fill the local demand, and the market in consequence was weaker, while prices perhaps were not quotably lower. As has been the rule for some time past, the few sheep which were offered were bunched in with lambs. One lot of 55 mixed sheep and lambs sold at \$4.40 per head. Quotations are practically unchanged, but prices will go lower should the offerings continue heavy.

Hogs—About 400 hogs were offered. The market was firm and slightly higher. Best straight fat hogs ruled at \$6.30 to \$6.50 per cwt., weighed off car, and store hogs \$6. Local dealers can't get too many hogs at present, and are offering fancy prices for good fat animals. William Harris said he would pay \$6.50 to \$6.75 per cwt., for choice hogs weighed off car. We did not hear of anything bringing the outside figure to-day, however. The market closed firm, with with everything sold early in the day.

Seeds—Offerings of alsike and red clover are fair, but very little timothy is coming forward. Local dealers are paying the following prices: Alsike, per bushel, \$5 to \$6, red clover, do, \$6.50 to \$7.50; timothy, do, \$1.50 to \$2.—*Empire*, Jan. 14.

Montreal Markets.

Flour.—The recently improved feeling has resulted in a larger business all round; and although holders are asking higher prices, they do not care to let a sale go past them, and consequently buyers have been able to supply their wants at about last week's figures which showed an increase on bottom rates. Still the feeling is gaining ground that we are on the eve of better values, which appears to be confirmed by the increased enquiries from the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland. Local dealers and bakers are quietly laying in stocks or at least are anticipating their wants further ahead than they have been in the habit of doing for some time past. Advices from western millers are decidedly stronger, sales having been made of car lots of choice straight rollers at points west of Toronto at \$3.15 f. o. b. with \$3.20 now asked. On this basis \$3.60 is the lowest price it could be laid down at on track here. Ontario patents are quoted at \$3.70 to \$3.80 here, having sold at \$3.25 f. o. b. West Ontario millers say that farmers are gradually putting up the price of wheat, and many refuse to deliver even at the established rise in prices. The export enquiry is increasing; and, although business has not been done to any great extent, buyers on the other side are gradually increasing their limits. Millers here and west as a rule are not free sellers for future delivery, preferring to keep as close to the spot basis as possible. United States millers have advanced prices 10c per bbl all round. It is stated on good authority that Toronto men have bought up a considerable quantity of flour in the west, which is held off the market for higher prices later on. At the low price this flour was bought at there is scarcely a possibility of losing upon it. Prices are quoted as follows: Patent, spring, \$1.25 to \$1.35; patent, winter, \$4.10 to \$4.25; straight roller, \$3.60 to \$3.75; extra, \$3.10 to \$3.25; superfine, \$2.70 to \$2.90; fine, \$2.35 to \$2.50; city strong bakers, \$4 to \$4.15; Manitoba bakers, \$3.50 to \$4.10; Ontario bags—extra, \$1.40 to \$1.50; straight rollers, \$2 to

\$2.05; superfine, \$1.30 to \$1.45; fine, \$1.10 to \$1.20.

Oatmeal—The market is quiet but fairly steady in spite of the report that some dealers are cutting rates. In car lots rolled oats have been sold at \$3.80 to \$3.90. These prices have been offered by different mills. In a jobbing way prices are quoted as follows:—Rolled and granulated \$1.00 to \$1.05; Standard \$3.80 to \$3.95. In bags, granulated \$2.00 to \$2.05, and standard \$1.90 to \$1.95.

Mill Feed.—The market is steady for bran, with sales reported at \$13.50 to \$14. Shorts are steady \$14.50 to \$15.50, and moullie \$19 to \$22. There is a better demand for mill feed in the west.

Wheat.—The market is quiet but firmer in sympathy with outside markets. No. 2 hard Manitoba has advanced 2 to 3c per bushel at Port Arthur, where it is quoted at 68 to 69c. No. 2 hard is quoted at 83 to 85c for spring shipment afloat at Montreal. It has sold in car lots at North Bay at 80 to 81c.

Oats.—Car lots of No. 2 mixed and white have been sold on track at 30½c per 34 lbs, but holders are asking 31 and 31½c to-day. Considerable oats are being shipped from west of Toronto, via Boston and Portland.

Barley—There is not much doing on spot although one or two sales have been made of malting grades at 43 to 55c as to quality. Sales of No. 1 Ontario have been made in the West at 46c to 48c f. o. b. Feed barley is quoted at 39c to 42c.

PORK, LARD, ETC.—Chicago regular messpork could not be sold in this market at under \$23.25 per bbl. Canada short cut is very strong, and saler have been made at \$21 to \$21.50 per bbl., although at the present price of dressed hogs it could not be packed and sold at those figures. The hog and pork markets have not been as excited for a long time as during the past week. Prices here, however, have not advanced at anything like the ratio established in the West. Five car loads of Prince Edward Island messpork has been recently sold, at a good profit. Smoked meats are steadily advancing, sales of Montreal sugar cured hams being reported at 13½c for good sized lots of small selected, large selling at 12½ to 13c. One lot of small hams brought as high as 14c. Bacon continues scarce, and sales have been made at 12c to 12½c. Lard has made a further advance, compound selling at \$2.00 to \$2.05 and pure lard at \$2.25 to \$2.35, with higher prices expected. We quote:—Canada short cut pork, per bbl \$20.50 to \$21.50; Canada clear mess, per bbl \$20.00 to \$20.50; mess pork, United States, new, per bbl \$23.00 to \$23.25; extra mess beef, per bbl \$12.50; hams, city cured, per lb. 12½ to 14; lard, pure, in pails, per lb. 11½ to 12c; lard, compound, in pails, per lb. 10 to 10½c; bacon, per lb. 12 to 12½; shoulders, per lb., 11 to 11½c.

Dressed hogs.—The excited state of the market reported last week has been followed by a still further advance, owing to an actual scarcity of hogs in the country for the time being at least, sales of car loads having transpired at \$8.60 to 8.65 for cars lots, which is considerable advance over last week's prices.

Butter.—So far as this market is concerned the supplies are believed to be none too heavy to tide us over into spring, provided the usual demand is experienced. Holders of creamery are asking above what can be realized. We quote:—Creamery choice fall, 22½ to 23; creamery, good to fine, 21½ to 22; eastern townships dairy, choice fall, 20½ to 21c; eastern townships dairy, good, 20c; Morrisburg and Brockville, 19c to 21c; western, 17c to 19c. About 1 to 2c may be added to above prices for choice selections of single tubs. Roll Butter—A good demand is experienced for rolls which have sold at 17 to 18c for good to fine western and at 18 to 20c for good to choice Morrisburg, in baskets. A lot of poor broken rolls were sold at 16c.

Cheese.—The market is the very embodiment of strength, and higher prices are almost certain in the near future. Last week a lot of fine

Western Septembers was sold at 11½c, as quoted by us at the time; but it is a question if similar quality cheese could be had to-day under 11½c. Sales of under grades have been made at 10½ to 11c, and finest Western are quoted at 11½ to 11¾c. Prices in England are steadily advancing, the situation there being much stronger than buyers care to admit, and it would not be at all surprising to see prices go to 60s and over. The public cable has moved up to 61s, but it has got to move up higher still.

Eggs.—A very firm tone characterises this market, sales of Montreal limed having been made in good sized quantities at 17 to 17½c, single cases selling at 18 to 18½. Held fresh are 1c better on the week, with sales at 20c to 21c. Eggs that will stand the boiling test are saleable in single cases at 24 to 25c. Pickled eggs have done well in Liverpool and north of England markets, the account sales of same having been very satisfactory of late, netting shippers good profits.

Beans.—The market keeps steady, choice handpicked at \$1.35 to \$1.40 per bushel, and good ordinary lots at \$1.15 to \$1.20.

Honey.—Market dull. Comb honey 13 to 14c for choice white clover, and dark at 9 to 11c as to quality. Extracted 6½ to 8c as to quality and quantity.

Hops.—Brewers continue to take a few lots of Eastern Townships at 17½ to 18c; but they merely buy from hand to mouth, believing in lower prices later on. Prince Edward County hops are offered at 19c, but we hear of no sales, buyers preferring Eastern Townships. Yearlings are quoted at 14c to 15c, and old at 5c to 9c.

Dressed Poultry.—It is somewhat remarkable the way the market has been maintained, supplies of good stock being absorbed quite readily at full prices. Sales of turkeys have been made at 11½c to 12c for good to choice cases, ordinary stock selling at 10½ to 11c. Choice young dry picked chickens have been placed at 8 to 9c, fowls bring quoted 5½ to 6½. Geese have realized 6½ to 7½c; and ducks 9 to 10c, the last named being scarce.

Apples.—The market continues in a very unsatisfactory condition, on both sides of the Atlantic. Stocks here and in the west are ample and it is thought too large for requirements. Prices are consequently on the easy side and we quote round \$2.25 to \$2.50 as to quality. A car of choice winter varieties was offered here a few days ago and the best that could be elected was \$2.25 delivered here on track.

Hides.—The market for hides is steady, rates being well maintained with Quebec tanners taking everything coming in quite readily at 5½, 4½ and 3½c for Nos. 1, 2 and 3, dealers paying 5c, 4c and 3c for Nos. 1, 2 and 3. There has been some demand for heavy Chicago packers steers, sales of which have been made at 8c to 8½c laid down here. Ruff hides are reported at 4½ to 5c, f.o.b. Chicago. Calfskins are firm at 6c, and lambskins are quoted at 80c to 95c. Some holders it is said want more money.

Leather.—The combine in sole leather which expired on Jan. 1, has resulted in cutting of prices, one large firm having offered a lot of No. 1 Spanish manufacturers sole at 17c, which is fully 10 below what round lots have been selling at. Boot and shoe men are looking around for both black and sola, also for fancy Dongola and colored leather. We quote:—Manufacturers' sole No. 1, 18c to 19c; No. 2, 15c to 17c; Waxed uppers, 20c to 25c, and splits 10c to 17c. In fine leather business is reported fair for the season, especially as regards Dongola and colored stock.

Fish and Oils.—Steam refined seal oil commands a good deal of interest, owing to the rapid appreciation in value. 10 bbis. sold at 7½c. Another lot was sold for New York netting the party here 49½c. We quote 47c to 50c. Newfoundland cod oil is firmer at 37½c to 38c; Caspo 35c, and Nova Scotia 33 to 34c; Cod liver oil 65 to 70c. Pickled fish.—The market is generally firm, green cod being quoted at \$5.50 to \$5.75 per bbl. for No. 1, and at \$6.75 to \$7.

25 for large. Dry cod is steady at \$4.50 to \$5.00. Herring are firm at \$5.00 to \$5.25 for Labrador. Canso and Cape Breton are steady at \$4.50 to \$4.75. Smoked fish.—Yarmouth boosters \$1.25 per box of 6; smoked herrings 12½c per box, boneless cod fish 5½c to 7c, and fish 3½c to 4c.

Dry Goods.—Another quiet week is reported in wholesale dry goods, although the sorting orders for warm seasonable wear have shown quite an increase, while spring orders were very sparse. In cotton goods a further advance is likely to occur at any time, and wollen fabrics are steady with a fair demand. Buyers are arriving home from England by every steamer, and all report the condition of trade on the other side as worse than it has been known for many years.—Trade Bulletin, July 13.

Experimental Farming.

Following is a brief review of the season's work at the Dominion Experimental farm at Indian Head, Assiniboia territory, for 1892:—“The crop consisted of forty-eight varieties of wheat, barley twenty-two, oats twenty-five, peas thirty-nine, besides foulder plant, grasses, etc. In wheat, Campbell's White Chaff yielded thirty-six bushels per acre, matured in 112 days; red Fyfe thirty-five, matured in 124 days. Other varieties averaged thirty bushels per acre with the exception of Indian wheats which were short in straw, the yield being about twenty bushels per acre; Ladoga wheat in field lots produced thirty-one, the grain being of good quality. In the tests of different quantities of seed per acre one and a half bushels gave the best results. In different depth of seeding two inches was best. Seed sowed with the pressed drill gave six bushels more per acre than that sown with the ordinary drill. The treatment of seed wheat with bluestone for the prevention of smut was highly satisfactory. Fall wheat was a failure.

Barley—Sharp's Improved gave the best yield, forty-nine; Improved Cnevelier, forty-eight; Prize Prolific, forty-eight; Golden Melon, forty-three; Haner, forty-three.

Oats—American Banner, sixty; Welcome, fifty-seven; Prize Cluster, fifty-two; Canadian Triumph, forty-eight.

Peas—Mummie, twenty-eight; Extra Early, twenty-seven; Multiplier, twenty-six; Crown, twenty-six.

Turnips—Fourteen varieties; purple top Swede, 852; selected purple top, 740; Sutton's Champion, 638; Caston Elephant, 636.

Potatoes—76 varieties; Member of Parliament, 532; Brownwell's Beauty, 492; Seedling No. 50, 450; St. Patrick, 450; Early Summer, 492; Early Rose, 334; Late Rose, 414; Jumbo, 360. Although the first named variety gave the largest yield, it is inferior to some of the rest for domestic purposes.

Corn—Thirteen varieties.—Pearce's Prolific, 11½ tons per acre; Long Fellow, 9½; Thorobred W Flint, 9½; Dakota, 9.

Beets—Six varieties. Lents proved the best.

Cabbage—Eleven varieties. Henderson's Early Summer gave the best results.

Cucumber—Four varieties. Early Cluster and Giant Pera gave the best yield.

Citrus gave excellent results.

Onions—Nine varieties. Spanish King gave the best yield, 578 bushels.

Tomatoes—Eleven. Strawberry, which ripened on vine, was the most prolific.

A collection of 100 varieties of grain in straw, ninety five threshed samples, fifty-eight named native grasses and seventeen cultivated grasses has been prepared for the Chicago exposition. Samples of all roots and vegetables grown on the farm were forwarded to their destination in November last. The sample room, which is tastefully and artistically fitted up with samples of the products of the farm for the benefit of visitors, reflects much credit on the manager, as well as those who have been employed in their preparation.

There are fifty head of cattle on the farm,

consisting of Holsteins, Durhams and Polled Angus, all of which are in splendid condition, several of their progeny having been sent to different parts of the Territories and British Columbia. A collection of carefully selected samples of the products of the farm has been sent to the Dominion immigration department for the use of agents.

In answer to many enquiries as to the nature of the soil and extent of the farm, it may be stated that the soil varies from a sandy to a clay loam with a porous clay sub-soil, while the greater portion of it is a black clay loam, a considerable portion of it being of a lighter nature, and therefore well adapted for testing fruit and forest trees. Not only is the situation of the farm central, but the soil is of that varied character which represents the sandy and clay loams which cover the greater portion of the land east of it; also the area which lies to the north and northwest, while the clay loam on the south half of the section, although different in color and texture, sufficiently represents the large belts of clay loam to the west and south. It is rare to find so many desirable features for experimental work in agriculture, horticulture and forestry, combined in a single section of bare prairie land as are found in this farm. It may appear to some that a section of land comprising 640 acres is an unnecessarily large area to devote to experimental purposes, but when the requirements of pasture are considered and the fact that in order to farm successfully in the northwest one-third at least of the cultivated land should be in summer fallow every year; also that the experiments in forest tree planting will in the near future cover a large surface, it will be seen that much more land will be needed than would be required in a farm for similar purposes located outside the prairie country.

The farm which at one time belonged to the Bell Farm Co., was cultivated and cropped for a few seasons, and afterwards left dormant for several years, so that in 1888 when the government acquired it for experimental purposes, Mr. McKay, the manager, found it covered over with a mass of obnoxious weeds of every species, which put his skill as an intelligent and practical agriculturist to a severe test in the endeavor to exterminate them, but notwithstanding that and all the other difficulties which he had to contend with—climatic influences included, he has succeeded in a very admirable manner and far beyond the sanguine expectations of its most zealous promoters in restoring it to the high state of cultivation in which it is now found—much to the admiration of all visitors.

The splendid exhibits from this institution, together with those from other parts of the Territories for the Chicago Exposition, will have a marked tendency to demonstrate in a vivid manner the wonderful agricultural and other valuable resources of Western Canada.

United States Foreign Trade for 1892.

Official return of leading articles of produce and merchandise imported into and sent out of the United States during eleven months of 1892 show a total net increase in value of all such received and shipped amounting to only 2 per cent, in excess of the corresponding aggregate in 1891. The total value of exports and imports for eleven months of 1892 is \$1,642,778,146, only \$15,000,000 more in round numbers than in a like portion of 1891.

Eleven months.	1891.	1892.
Imports, free	\$390,671,151	\$445,662,226
Imports, dutiable	368,201,769	360,087,355

Total imports...	\$758,872,920	\$805,750,081
Exports, domestic	\$835,757,425	\$837,028,065

Total exports and imports	\$1,597,630,345	\$1,642,778,146
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The Minneapolis lumber exchange has decided to increase the price of half a dozen classes of lumber 50 cents a thousand feet.

The Careless Clerk.

There are some employes in stores, who, though not really dishonest, are equally dangerous to merchants.

Though they will not actually steal, still they are as criminal as the thief. The losses incurred through the carelessness of employees often escape notice, for it is a species of viciousness, the result of which is not always apparent. Yet the merchant suffers all the same. Perhaps we are wrong in deeming this trait vicious. At worst it is but a deplorable weakness of character, often not latent, but acquired by an unwise training. For the possession of this drawback in character, people invariably have to lay the blame with those on whom their early training depended. The boy who learns his early lessons from the man who conducts his business in a slipshod or haphazard manner cannot help possessing a disregard for order in his latter years. Habits are easily acquired, but it is woefully hard to rid oneself of them, especially if they are bad habits.

The clerk who is careless in even the most trivial things never will be successful. Business, like life, is a series of incidents; on the attendance to each item depends the success of the whole. The man who shirks, disregards or ignores trifles will be unsuccessful in the main, for great things are but an aggregation of little things.—*Exchange.*

Silver.

The heavy foreign demand for silver which strengthened prices last week has apparently been satisfied, and the inquiry from abroad shows no further extraordinary features. Demands and offerings are, however, both moderate, but the commercial quotations at New York are strengthened by the government purchases, the comparative steadiness of the London market reflecting the fact that immediate demands for eastern shipment have been met. The action of the India government in holding their rate for council bills still has a sustaining influence on the market. Silver prices on January 13, were:—

London bars	38 1/2d
New York bars	\$3 0
Bullion certificates {	\$3 3/4
	\$3 3/8

—*Bradstreet's.*

Exports of Wheat and Corn.

The exports of wheat and flour in wheat (reckoning 4 1/2 bushels of wheat to a barrel of flour) from all United States ports as reported by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department monthly for four years were as follows:—

Months.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.
January	20,182,531	9,153,588	7,997,354	6,257,194
February	15,235,824	7,791,615	9,370,703	4,526,130
March	15,625,622	1,519,208	10,177,654	5,831,453
April	14,525,146	10,872,919	9,913,515	5,810,731
May	10,112,642	10,219,119	8,824,636	6,830,122
June	14,928,274	10,422,770	6,857,143	6,255,238
July	13,729,154	13,691,829	7,922,532	7,111,561
August	19,633,231	16,263,882	9,428,115	11,619,090
September	17,963,491	25,774,085	5,418,035	8,192,149
October	20,687,529	19,619,000	7,511,632	9,363,535
November	17,817,112	20,705,320	7,177,941	8,408,964
December	23,083,363	9,613,712	11,627,503	

EXPORTS OF CORN.

The exports of corn from all United States ports as reported by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department for each month for four years, were as follows:—

Months.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.
January	14,132,000	1,343,191	8,561,283	9,342,171
February	12,728,900	1,441,065	13,127,210	7,576,384
March	11,335,867	2,787,161	13,877,589	8,204,451
April	8,481,133	1,525,424	13,818,215	8,379,462
May	5,672,315	1,869,814	16,329,115	7,241,296
June	3,177,824	2,999,232	8,621,942	6,686,812
July	2,703,251	3,121,648	6,817,713	4,429,429
August	3,616,673	1,262,368	2,922,953	4,993,185
September	2,628,620	2,438,916	3,512,624	4,929,726
October	4,522,965	3,410,528	2,683,621	6,349,394
November	4,469,292	2,626,128	1,873,992	4,629,416
December	5,674,667	1,621,753	6,481,190	



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General Passenger Agent,
WINNIPEG.

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TIME CARD.

Taking effect on Sunday, Nov. 20, 1892.
(Central or 90th Meridian Time.)

North Bound			STATIONS	South Bound		
Brandon Ex. Tues, Th. & Sat.	St. Paul Ex. Tues, Th. & Sat.	Miles from Winnipeg.		St. Paul Ex. Tues, Th. & Sat.	Brandon Ex. Tues, Th. & Sat.	Miles from Winnipeg.
2.55p	4.10p	0	Winnipeg	11.45a	1.00p	
2.45p	4.00p	9	Portage Junction	11.54a	1.10p	
2.30p	3.45p	9	St. Norbert	12.09p	1.24p	
2.17p	3.31p	15	Cartier	12.23p	1.37p	
1.69p	3.13p	23	St. Agathe	12.41p	1.55p	
1.50p	3.04p	27	Union Point	12.49p	2.02p	
1.39p	2.51p	32	Silver Plains	1.01p	2.15p	
1.29p	2.33p	40	Morris	1.20p	2.36p	
	2.18p	48	St. Jean	1.35p		
	1.67p	60	Letellier	1.57p		
	1.25p	65	Emerson	2.16p		
	1.16p	63	Penblina	2.25p		
	9.35a	163	Grand Forks	6.00p		
	6.35a	223	Winnipeg Junction	9.55p		
	8.35p	471	Minneapolis	6.30a		
	8.00p	480	St. Paul	7.05a		
	9.00a	883	Chicago	9.35a		

MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

East Bound.			STATIONS.	West Bound.		
Freight Mon. Wed. & Fri.	Passenger Tues. Thur. & Sat.	Miles from Winnipeg.		Passenger Mon. Wed. & Fri.	Freight Tues. Thur. & Sat.	Miles from Winnipeg.
11.40a	2.55p	0	Winnipeg	1.00p	3.00a	
7.30p	1.15p	0	Morris	2.30p	7.30a	
6.40p	12.53p	10	Lowe Farm	3.03p	8.15a	
5.46p	12.27p	21	Myrtle	3.31p	9.03a	
5.24p	12.15p	25	Roland	3.43p	9.25a	
4.40p	11.57a	33	Rosebank	4.02p	9.58a	
4.10p	11.43a	33	Miami	4.15p	10.25a	
3.23p	11.20a	40	Deerwood	4.35p	11.15a	
2.58p	11.05a	51	Attamont	4.50p	11.48a	
2.18p	10.49a	62	Somersel	5.10p	12.23p	
1.43p	10.33a	63	Swan Lake	5.24p	1.00p	
1.17p	10.19a	74	Indian Springs	5.39p	1.30p	
12.51p	10.07a	74	Maricopolis	5.50p	1.55p	
12.22p	9.10a	80	Greenway	6.01p	2.23p	
11.51a	9.35a	92	Balder	6.21p	2.50p	
11.04a	9.12a	102	Belmont	6.40p	3.50p	
10.20a	8.55a	102	Hilton	7.23p	4.29p	
9.49a	8.40a	117	Ashdown	7.35p	5.03p	
9.35a	8.30a	120	Wawanesa	7.47p	5.16p	
8.48a	8.06a	129	Rounthwaite	8.14p	6.09p	
8.10a	7.43a	137	Martinville	8.35p	6.45p	
7.30a	7.30a	145	Brandon	8.55p	7.30p	

West bound passenger trains stop at Belmont for meals.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

East Bound.			STATIONS.	W. Bound.	
Mxd. daily except Sunday.	W. Bound Winnipeg per.	Miles from Winnipeg.		daily except Sunday.	Miles from Winnipeg.
12.10p	0	0	Winnipeg	3.40p	
11.50a	3.0	0	Portage Junction	3.55p	
11.18a	11.5	0	St. Charles	4.20p	
11.08a	14.7	0	Headingley	4.35p	
10.40a	21.0	0	White Plains	5.00p	
9.45a	35.2	0	Eustace	5.40p	
9.18a	42.1	0	Oakville	6.13p	
8.25a	55.5	0	Portage la Prairie	7.00p	

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