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ARTHUR WICKSON, MANAGER

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Capital Paid up..... 1,954,525.00
Reserve..... 1,152,252.00

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William Ramsay, Robert Jaffray, Hugh Ryan,
T. Sutherland Stayer, Hon. John Ferguson.
HEAD OFFICE, Wellington St., TORONTO.
D. R. Wilkie, Cashier.

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

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Fergus..... C. Forrest..... "
Galt..... G. C. Easton..... "
Ingersoll..... J. A. Richardson..... "
Niagara Falls..... J. A. Langmuir..... "
Port Colborne..... E. O. F. Wood..... "
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Yonge & Queen Sts., O. F. Rice..... "
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Welland..... S. D. Raymond..... "
Woodstock..... S. B. Fuller..... "

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Winnipeg, Man..... C. S. Hoare, Manager.
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Portage la Prairie, Man..... N. G. Leslie, "
Prince Albert, Sask..... J. E. Young, "
Edmonton, Alta..... G. R. F. Kirkpatrick, "

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GREAT BRITAIN—Lloyd's Bank (Limited). Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Co. (Limited).
UNITED STATES—New York, Bank of Montreal; Buffalo, Bank of Buffalo; Boston, National Bank of the Commonwealth; Chicago, First National Bank, Detroit, Detroit National Bank; Duluth, First National Bank; Philadelphia, Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank, St. Paul, Second National Bank.
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Reserve Fund..... £275,000 "

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H. Stikeman, General Manager.
E. Stanger, Inspector.

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

Capital Authorized & Subscribed, \$1,500,000.00
Capital Paid up..... 1,500,000.00
REST..... 925,000.00

DIRECTORS:

CHAS. MAGEE, President. GEO. HAY, Vice President
Hon. Geo. Bryson, sr., Alex. Fraser, John Kather, David MacLaren, Denis Murphy.

GEO. BURN, General Manager.

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The Western Canada Loan & Savings Co.

CAPITAL, \$1,500,000.00.
RESERVE FUND, \$850,000.00.

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Rest..... 1,200,000

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Jas. Crathern, Esq., Matthew Leggat, Esq.
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F. H. MATHEWSON, Manager.

UNION BANK OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE, - QUEBEC.

Capital Paid up..... \$1,200,000
Reserve Fund..... 280,000

DIRECTORS:

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John Breakey, D. O. Thomson, E. Giroux, E. J. Hale, Jas. King, M.P.P.
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Interest allowed at current rates in Savings' Bank Department and on Special Deposits.

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Every requisite for the Drug Trade promptly supplied.

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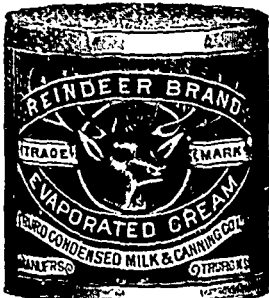
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FANCY GROCERIES.

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Fine Ales, Extra Porter
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Highest cash price paid for good
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For Shop Windows and Private Dwellings.
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Window Glass.
Single and Double Strength.
Enamelled, Muffled, Tuscan, Cathedral and
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The Commercial

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

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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 a great majority of business men in the vast district described 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 28, 1895.

Manitoba.

Winnipeg city is calling for tenders for 2000 cords of cedar paving wood.

H. H. Lang, dry goods, Winnipeg, has admitted John Morphy and Thomas Anderson as partners, style to be Lang, Morphy & Anderson.

J. T. Gordon, cattle exporter, of Pilot Mound, is preparing to move to Winnipeg in March, and in future will reside in the city.

It is understood to be the intention of the provincial government to withdraw their emigration agent from Great Britain for the present. The office in Liverpool is now closed.

E. L. Drewry, of Winnipeg, was loser by the recent fire at Manitou. He owned the Stewart hotel property valued at \$6,000. There was but \$3,000 insurance on the building.

A. Y. Hood has been appointed agent for the "Excelsior" Fruit Cleaner, for Winnipeg and Manitoba. The machine may be seen at work at his place of business, 191 Market St., Winnipeg.

The chief of the Winnipeg fire department estimates the losses by fire in the city during 1894 at \$200,000, a large portion of which was the result of one night's fires. The showing is a very good one.

Archibald Wright, whose dry goods stock was destroyed in the Western Canada block fire, has decided to again open up in business in Winnipeg. Temporary premises have been secured in Holman's store, Spencer block, Portage avenue, where he will open out on February 1.

The large stock of goods carried by Jos. Rogers, furrier, Winnipeg, was almost entirely destroyed by fire on Thursday morning. The fire started in the basement and burned a hole through the floor, thereby gaining access to the store. The loss on stock is placed at \$20,000 or more. The building, which is owned by Jas. Rogers of Toronto is not seriously damaged. The building is insured for \$10,000 in the five companies represented by W. Girdlestone & Sons. Insurance was carried on the stock to the amount of \$14,500, distributed as follows: Commercial Union (J. Patterson), \$3,000; Phoenix of Hartford (J. Woodman), \$3,000; Lancashire (Mr. Muttelbury), \$4,000; London & Lancashire, (R. Strang), \$3,000; Liverpool & Globe (R. Strang), \$1,500; total \$14,500.

H. C. Stovel, manager of the Toronto Type Foundry, Winnipeg, has arranged with the Brandon Times Publishing Company, to put in a new paper cutter, and stock of the latest types. The Times people also decided to put in a type-setting machine, the same as those in use in the Free Press office. J. M. Robinson is moving from Portage la Prairie to Brandon and will after the first of February personally assume the management of the paper.

The council of the Winnipeg board of trade has appointed a committee to consider the extra charge on insurance risks to cover the provincial tax. The sentiment of the members is opposed to the extra charge, and a number of business men have expressed their intention of placing their insurance with outside companies if the additional charge is insisted upon by the local agents. A committee has also been appointed to deal with the matter of railway rates on seed grain.

The town of Manitou had a bad visitation from fire on January 22. The fire started in a building in rear of the Hudson's Bay Company's store, and used by them as a store-house. The cause is not known as there was no one on the premises when the fire broke out. The fire had made such progress that nothing could be done to save the buildings, and everyone turned their attention to saving the goods. Nearly everything was taken out. Every effort was made to save the Stewart house but of no avail, the contents of this building were also removed. The county court clerk's office was also burned, but all books and papers were saved. The Stewart house was valued at \$6,000, insured for \$3,000. The contents were valued at \$1,000, no insurance. The Hudson's Bay Company's buildings were valued at \$5,000, and contents, \$14,000. The stock was damaged probably one-third its value.

The recent disastrous fire of last week in Winnipeg broke out on Thursday evening in the Doll block, Main Street, a three story brick building. The building is a complete wreck, the fire starting in the basement and extending throughout the block. The Manitoba Mortgage Co., and A. J. Bannerman, real estate dealer, occupied the ground floor. D. H. McMullan & Co., grain, and Alex. Smith, commission agent, had offices on the second floor. The third floor was occupied by private apartments. The building was owned by J. A. McKercher, and valued at \$12,000, with \$8,000 insurance. The other losses were in office furniture. The adjoining building on one side was occupied on the ground floor by Grundy & Co., music dealers, who suffered damage to their stock from water and removal to the extent of \$1,000 or more, fully insured. The Bank of Hochelaga premises on the other side were also drenched with water and damaged by smoke, as were also several legal and other business offices in the upper flats of the two adjoining buildings. The fire is supposed to have originated from the furnace in the basement.

Northwest Ontario.

Ferrier & Co., tailoring, men's furnishings, boots and shoes, Rat Portage, style changed to J. E. Rice.

James Clark has sold the Algoma Hotel, Schriber to Wm. Fraser and Samuel Otis for \$1650.

James Clarke, Schriber, has, it is currently reported, taken or bought the Queen Hotel, Fort William.

D. B. Hawkins, Peninsula Harbor, has bought the steamboat "Comet" from Jas. Metcalfe, of Nipigon, for a fishing tender.

Sam Lee's Chinese laundry at Port Arthur was burned on Jan. 22. The adjoining building, one occupied by Mr. Coll as a shoe

shop, the Maple Leaf hotel and one of Errikkila's wooden hotels was also burned. The loss is about 4,000, with no insurance of consequence.

Alberta.

Milne & McDermott of the Columbia hotel, have dissolved partnership; McDermott retains the business.

Assiniboia.

Joseph Cargo, blacksmith, Sintaluta, has sold out to John Moody.

Grain and Milling Matters.

A petition which is having many signers, is being prepared for presentation to the rural municipal council of Portage la Prairie, Man., asking it to advance \$20,000 as a loan to the Farmers' Elevator Coy. of Portage la Prairie, on reasonable security, at a low rate of interest to be charged for the use of the same. The company is in financial difficulties, and hopes to be tided over in this way.

Carrie & Grant have their new flour mill at LaRiviere Man., completed. The machinery is all new.

Jas. Pye, of Minneapolis, is in Winnipeg, in connection with the work of improving the Ogilvie mill here.

Winnipeg Clearing House.

Clearings for the week ending January 21 were \$752,097, balances, \$186,180. For the previous week clearings were \$1,005,862. For the corresponding week of last year clearings were \$800,208.

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

	Clearings.	
	Jan. 17th.	Jan. 10th.
Montreal.....	\$12,005,559	\$11,566,817
Toronto.....	6,801,271	7,894,426
Halifax.....	1,222,837	1,218,256
Winnipeg.....	1,005,832	1,110,576
Hamilton.....	621,832	810,548
Total.....	\$21,158,361	\$22,630,620

Sealing Regulations for 1895.

Washington advices indicate that the Secretary of the Treasury has about completed his regulations for the government of vessels employed in fur sealing fishing during the coming season, and that these regulations will not materially differ from those in operation during the last season. As the outcome of a conference between Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador, and Mr. Carlisle, it is thought that in all the essential particulars the regulations to be issued by the British government will not differ from our own. It appears that Assistant Secretary Hamlin, who made an investigation of the whole sealing question during a visit to the Pribyloff Islands last summer, has about completed his report, which, it is understood, will show that the greatest menace to the life of the seal is pelagic sealing. It is believed at Washington that on the basis of this report steps are about to be taken to secure Great Britain's consent to a modification of the Paris award, having for its object the total suspension for a specified number of years of pelagic sealing within the Behring sea.

Stapleton Cadicott was elected president; G. B. Osler, first vice; Edward Quincy, second vice; and J. L. Spink, treasurer, of the Toronto board of trade on Jan. 23 by acclamation.

SILVER PLATED SPOONS^S FORKS etc. STAMPED

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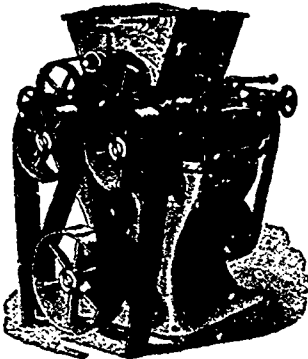
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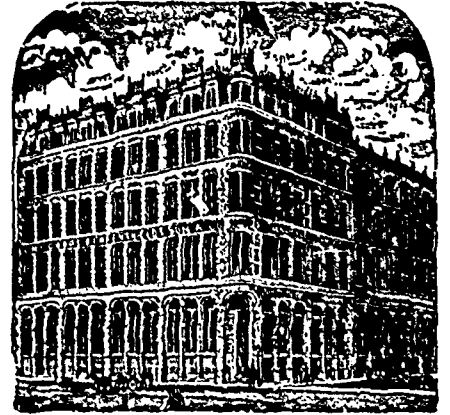
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Our Travellers are now showing a full range of Imported and Domestic Samples. Extra value in Dress Goods, Beau De Solo, Gloves, Hosiery and Linens.

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NEW STYLES—

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both bulk and small bottles.
CRABAPPLE SOAPS, ETC.,
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MONTREAL & TORONTO.

The Commercial

WINNIPEG, JANUARY 28, 1895.

LIVE STOCK AND DEAD MEATS.

The course of prices for live stock and dead meats indicates that farmers should not be their own butchers. Raising live stock is one business; dressing and marketing meats is another. As a rule, the farmer should not undertake to do both. He should stick to his own trade and allow the butchers and dealers to do their part of the business. We say this from the standpoint of profit to the farmers, and not in the interest of the butchers and dealers. The division of labor in this case would certainly prove very profitable to the farmers.

It is demonstrated every day in the Winnipeg market, that the farmers who kill and dress their own stock, are heavy losers thereby. It is only necessary to take current prices to show this. Large quantities of country dressed beef have been bought up in the Winnipeg market this winter at 3 cents per pound by the side or carcass. This represents a heavy loss to the farmer when compared with the price of live cattle. At the low price of 2 cents per pound for live animals, the farmer would be greatly in pocket if he had sold his cattle on foot.

A farmer came into the city a few days ago with two heavy loads of beef. He reported that he had to drive over fifty miles. The beef was very good quality, but being roughly dressed as farmers' beef invariably is, the best bid he could get was 3 cents per pound. He stated that he was offered 2½ cents for the animals at his farm last fall, live weight, thus showing a tremendous loss as a result of his amateur butchering. This is a sample case such as is happening every day, and we may say that almost every quarter of farmers' dressed beef sold shows a loss as compared with the live weight price for the animals.

What is true of cattle is equally true of hogs. Last week car loads of hogs sold here for 3½ cents per pound, live weight, while a good many dressed hogs were sold at 4 cents per pound, some bringing a fraction better. It is easy to see what a loss those farmers have made who slaughtered and dressed their own hogs. If they had left that part of the work to the packers and butchers, they would have been money in pocket, besides saving themselves a lot of disagreeable work, for the execution of which they have not proper facilities, even if they had the skill of the practical butcher. Altogether the farmer has been a heavy loser by being his own butcher.

Possibly in some sections of the country there are no buyers for live hogs in the winter, and thus the farmers in some cases may have been obliged to slaughter their hogs. However, at most points where there are a sufficient number of hogs to make up a car load, there have been buyers on hand to purchase the animals. By using box cars, live hogs

can be shipped in the winter without suffering from the cold, and car loads have been received here during the coldest weather, in good shape.

FLOUR MILLING.

While on the one hand we have an agitation in Winnipeg against the millers on account of the alleged high price of flour, on the other hand we read occasionally of the financial difficulties of millers. The reports of the various milling concerns do not indicate that flour making is a great money-making business. Evidently milling is not as profitable a business as many people seem to imagine. In fact, it seems true that flour milling is carried on on a very small margin. The business of milling has been reduced to a science, and the margin of profit is ordinarily so small that it is only through a very large output that any profit is made at all.

At the recent annual meeting of the Lake of the Woods Milling Co. (the largest millers grinding Manitoba wheat exclusively), the very moderate dividend of 6 per cent. was declared. This small dividend did not indicate any very great profit in the business. In fact a leading authority on flour milling was heard to declare that he did not believe the company had made even 6 per cent. the last year, and he expressed his opinion that the dividend had been paid out of capital account. His reason for so asserting was, that the milling business had not been sufficiently profitable to allow of a dividend of even 6 per cent. out of profits.

The Northwestern Miller recently published the annual report of one of the largest Minneapolis concerns, showing that no dividends had been paid for three years. The opinion of The Commercial, based upon the best information obtainable, is, that flour milling in Canada has not been a profitable business for the past few years. This opinion is confirmed by the disasters which have overtaken a number of the smaller mills of late years.

Close at hand we have the present financial difficulties of the Farmers' Mill & Elevator Co. at Portage la Prairie. This mill, which has only been about two years in operation, has been forced to close, with liabilities of \$21,000, besides \$30,000 invested in the property, which the shareholders will lose, unless they can get assistance to carry on the business, in which event their loss may only be postponed to some future period, though of course there is a possibility that they may pull through.

While the present local price of flour is no doubt high, based on the cost of wheat purchased previous to the close of navigation, it must be taken into consideration that the millers have purchased a large quantity of wheat at the higher prices which have ruled since the close of navigation. They possibly may also have had flour sold ahead to cover nearly all their cheap wheat. It has been demonstrated with tolerable clearness to The Commercial, that the millers were actually doing an unprofitable business, at the prices

ruling here for flour previous to the late advances, notwithstanding the low price of wheat. All the local millers assert that flour was then too low to leave them any margin of profit at all.

CHEAP FELT SHOES.

The price of felt shoes was reduced to a very low figure this winter in a Manitoba town in rather an amusing way. Felt shoes are a staple article in the winter season here and they have a large sale. The price of the goods is therefore quite an important matter. In some way a resident of the town in question, who is fond of playing practical jokes, became possessed of an odd felt shoe. Having no use for the article, he proceeded to label it in a conspicuous way with the price "\$3" and watching a chance, succeeded in placing it unobserved among the goods displayed at the door of one of the village stores. A few minutes later another merchant of the town passed by and noticed the \$3 felt shoe displayed at his competitor's door. Not to be undersold, he at once had a pair of the shoes hung out, conspicuously labelled "\$3." The wag who had perpetrated the joke, then succeeded in removing the shoe from the store where he had first placed it, but already it had done its work, and within twenty-four hours the four merchants of the village all had \$3 felt shoes displayed at their doors, though at this price they were losing money on the goods. It was some weeks before the merchants found out the plot that had been perpetrated at their expense, and no doubt they all feel like going down the cellar and kicking themselves, when they think of the stupid way in which they worse than lost the profit on the season's felt shoe trade.

RE-IMPORTATION OF WHEAT.

The customs authorities have decided that the Manitoba wheat in store at Buffalo cannot be brought back into Canada free of duty. This means practically that it cannot be brought back at all, as the duty is prohibitory. The weakening feature in the Manitoba wheat situation has therefore been removed, and prices are firm again. The telegram from Ottawa says:

"The comptroller of customs having submitted the question of the re-entry of Manitoba wheat now in elevators in Buffalo, in bond, the council at Ottawa have decided that it cannot be brought back into the Dominion without paying duty. This puts a vexed question at rest. As the law stands no grain can be shipped from Fort William to Ogdensburg in United States bottoms and thence to Montreal and the present decision precludes the future re-entry to points west. It is supposed that the council took the view that it would be an injury to the farmers if this wheat were permitted to return and lower the prices. There was also the question of identity, which it is difficult to preserve, when the wheat has been stored in large foreign elevators."

The Standard Oil company has entered into an agreement with the Scotch oil companies by which the price of paraffine will be increased a farthing per pound. This will yield an annual gain of fifty thousand pounds to the companies and stop competition with United States petroleum.

WINDING UP ESTATES.

The wretched management of estates, at least so far as the creditors is concerned, is a matter which occasionally calls for remembrance. Following is a striking example showing how the estates of deceased traders are sometimes handled:

ADMINISTRATOR'S STATEMENT OF THE ESTATE OF J. W. SAMPSON, OF GAINSBORO. JANUARY 15TH, 1876

1893.				
Dec.	Amount of Stock, per Inventory	\$958 39		
	One set of tools	140 00		
	Book debts	658 97		
	Store and lot original cost	480 00		
			\$2100 00	
	Sale of Goods.			
1894.				
May 3	Wm. Aeuery, Gainsboro: To Goods, \$998 at 52c	\$518 99		
	Book debts, \$546 at 27c	147 42		
	Goods sold by Administrator at Invoice price	78 00		
	Account collected by Administrator	107 00		
			\$351 41	
	Debts incurred since death and paid in full	\$166 95		
	Cost of administration	219 20		
			\$676 15	
	Cash on hand for distribution		\$176 26	
	Accounts prior to death presented for payment accompanied by statutory declaration	\$1575 23		
	Ratio: 11 cents on the dollar.			
	I have been unable to dispose of the store and lot at anything like its value.			
	J. W. CONNELL, Administrator.			

From the above statement of the administrator, it will be seen that it cost \$676.15 to collect \$851.41, leaving the magnificent sum of 11 cents on the dollar for the creditors. The exhibit is certainly a most disgraceful one.

SETTLING OUR VACANT LANDS.

The Commercial has on several occasions referred to the necessity for looking after and assisting immigrants when they arrive in this country. The work is only begun when they are induced to come here. They require guidance, advice and assistance after they get here, to enable them to locate to advantage on land. This refers of course to those who come with the intention of farming, and we take it that this is the class of settlers we need for this country.

This leads up to the belief that a good deal could be done towards helping persons who are already residents of the country, to become farmers. Instead of devoting all our energies to bringing people here from abroad, we might to advantage look at home to secure settlers for our vacant lands.

There are in Winnipeg and some other Manitoba towns quite a number of families and individuals who would be glad to settle on land and become farmers if they had the means wherewith to begin operations. Families cannot take up land and begin work as farmers without some capital. Instead of devoting all our efforts to foreign fields, we might to advantage consider some plan of colonizing our vacant lands with likely parties from our own towns and cities, who would only be too glad of some assistance in that direction.

There is an area of vacant land about Winnipeg sufficient to provide farms for thousands of farmers. We have a surplus population in some of our towns and

cities. Probably 500 desirable families could be secured in Winnipeg alone to locate on the vacant lands about the city, if some plan could be devised to assist them. Many of these persons have already had some experience as farmers in this or other countries but who have come here without sufficient means to locate on land, and on this account they have been obliged to remain in the city, where they are struggling to maintain themselves by manual labor.

This is a matter which we believe is worthy the attention of our business men, land owners and provincial and municipal authorities, and we would like to see some organized effort made to deal with the suggestions thrown out.

CANADIAN VS UNITED STATES CANALS.

By this post you have copy of Toronto Weekly Mail of 30th inst, in it and in the Daily of 2nd inst there is a copy at page 5 of a report by Edward C. O'Brien, late commissioner of navigation under President Harrison now of Governor L. P. Mathews staff and as I did not see your notice I expect you may have missed seeing it.

I expect you will find it interesting, Ed is a close reasoner gives hard facts for the faith that is in him and shows up against his will that the Canuucks will win.

The proof is shown, first Montreal is 250 miles nearer Liverpool than New York, 2nd the Soulanges Canal on the St. Lawrence when completed will give 14 feet of water over the sills and 17 feet over the stretchers and replace the Beauhornois which at present only give nine feet, in short a waterway fit for ocean vessels from Lake Superior to Montreal. The putting in of quick acting lifts on the Welland and St. Lawrence, reducing the fifty-three in use from Lake Erie to Montreal to six is carefully noted, and the abolition of tolls only a matter of time add to this Duluth to Montreal is by this route 163 miles less than Duluth to New York via Buffalo the Erie Canal and the Hudson River a simple fact.

Under further improvements is noted the new canal from the Georgian Bay by French river, Nipissing and Nesbensing lakes, the Mattawa to the Ottawa river. This as Mr. O'Brien observes "is the shortest possible route from the seaboard to lakes Michigan and Superior, and it is entirely within Canadian territory." A saving of 317 miles is here shown, the mileage is in and about 95 miles through French river, Nipissing and Nesbensing lakes and Mattawa river to the Ottawa, there is no elevation over 25 feet between lake Nesbensing and the Mattawa river and for the country through which it passes Humboldt has shown that the waters of a good portion of Georgian bay and lake Superior have passed around that way, a saving of 317 miles, that it is a distance equal to that of from Fort William on the C.P.R., east to Missanabie, or coming closer home, the distance from Winnipeg to English river eastward, or to Grenfel, Assa., beyond Broadview west, a gap which takes an average of 18 hours time by express trains to cover and of some value to shipping. The Mail does not in an able review refer to the Georgian Bay and Ottawa River route, they are good, the best yet, safe and reliable, and yet Canada is far from depending on all or any of them whether Buffalo and New York, St. Lawrence and Montreal or the Georgian Bay and Ottawa River. Now, Mr. Editor, of the Commercial, Winnipeg, Manitoba, will you kindly place a good globe map before you and a scaled northern hemi-

sphere map at one side and give a few remarks that will naturally rise to the mind of the advantages of the Hudson's Bay Route even for a brief season over all of them. The mileage and average time by rail, Winnipeg to Churchill or Franklin, thence to Hudson's Straits and to Liverpool or Glasgow, the nature of these seas, the average time an Lancia or Campania, or again an Allan Liner on them, the dangers from fog incurred by vessels passing north of Newfoundland in comparison with those passing south, or again the position a shipper would be in were his imports advised of as being safe into Churchill harbor, would he not feel in some command to distribute to Calgary, Vancouver, Honolulu, Winnipeg or lake country clear beneath him, again, as to the waterways, it is not twenty miles from Winnipeg to St. Andrews rapids, and yet they are as effectual a bar as a high tariff, on 200 miles of river and lake navigation on this the natural route of the North West. A vast amount could be said on this subject, which will be spoken of when completed as the wonder why it was so long undone. Manitobans and North Westers will have to speak out and get for themselves and assert their rights, for around the North West with a free outlet to the Atlantic on one side and the Pacific on the other, will the power of Canada be seated.

Yours obediently,
D. T. B.

Business Men Organizing

The various commercial organizations in the Northwestern States are uniting to form a sort of central or executive organization, through which all the commercial bodies can work in harmony. This seems to be a good idea. There are times when it is necessary that the commercial bodies should speak out quickly and decisively, and an organization of this nature will help them to do so. The report concerning the organization in the Northwestern States says that delegates from a number of commercial organizations throughout the Northwest met at Minneapolis, Minn., and formed the "Northwestern Business Federation," the object of which is to concentrate the power and usefulness of various Boards of Trade and other business organizations of the Northwest in one organization, in order to secure prompt and harmonious action in the proper consideration of questions pertaining to the financial, commercial, industrial and all other material interests of the Northwest States, as well as to foster and strengthen the efficiency of each organization comprised in its membership.

Begg's History of the West.

The second volume of Alexander Begg's "History of the Northwest," published by Hunter, Rose & Co., Toronto, is now out. The preface to this volume is devoted to correcting a misleading account of the negotiations, etc., that preceded the occupation of Manitoba, which Mr. Pope in his "Life of Sir John Macdonald" gives to the public. Mr. Begg had peculiar facilities for observing the events he recorded and has given much time to the enumeration of documents bearing on the questions. His view is that far greater disturbances in 1870 were avoided chiefly by the skill with which Sir Donald Smith conducted the duties assigned to him as the commissioner of the Canadian Government. The second volume deals with the history of the country from the Riel insurrection to the period of the boom and is a valuable book of reference. The full work when complete, will form a most invaluable addition to Canadian historical publications.

James Hall & Co.

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Moccasins,
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Customers may have sorting orders in any of our lines filled promptly from stock at our
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Quotations and Samples on Application.

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Plain,
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Thos. Davidson & Co.,

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

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

Interesting Nail Tests.

Elaborate experiments made under the direction of the United States Ordnance Department to test the holding power of cut and wire nails show a decided superiority for the former both in spruce and pine wood, says the New York Sun. Thus in spruce stock nine series of tests, comprising nine sizes of common nails, longest 6 inches, shortest 1½, the cut nails show an average superiority of 47.51 per cent.; in the same wood six series of tests, comprising six sizes of light common nails, the longest 6 inches and the shortest 1½, the cut nails showed an average superiority of 47.40 per cent.; in fifteen series of tests, comprising 15 sizes of finishing nails, longest 4 inches and shortest 1½, a superiority of 72.22 per cent. average was exhibited by the cut nails; in another six series of tests, comprising six sizes of both nails, longest 4 inches and shortest 1½, the cut nails showed an average superiority of 50.83 per cent.; in four series of tests, comprising four sizes of floor nails, longest 4 inches and shortest 2, an average superiority of 80.03 per cent. was shown by the cut nails. In the forty series of tests, comprising 40 sizes of nails, longest 6 inches and shortest 1½, the cut nails showed an average superiority of 60.50 per cent.

Some Queer Foods.

There is an old proverb to the effect that what is food to one man is poison to another, and the proverb is well illustrated at the Department of Agriculture at Washington, remarks an exchange, by an odd sort of exhibit of queer foods eaten by out-of-the-way people. Among the articles in the exhibit is a loaf of bread made from the leaves of a plant that is allied to the century plant; as also another kind of bread from a dough of juniper berries. These are relished by some kinds of Indians, while others make cakes out of different kinds of bulbs. The prairie Indians like a dish of wild turnips, and the "screw beans," which grow on mosquito bushes, are utilized by Indians for food. Soap berries furnish an agreeable diet for some tribes. The Digger Indians in California do not disdain the seeds of salt grass, and the seeds of gourds are consumed in the shape of a mush by Indians in Arizona. The exhibit in question includes a jar of pulverized crickets, which are eaten in that form by Indians of Oregon. They are roasted, as are also grasshoppers. These delicacies are cooked in a pit, being arranged in alternate layers with hot stones. After being thus prepared they are dried and ground to powder. They are mixed with pounded acorns or berries, the flour made in this way being kneaded into cakes and dried in the sun. Among other curious things used by Indians for food are acorns, sunflower seeds, flowers of cattails, moss from the spruce fir tree, and the blossoms of wild clover.

Nothing New Under the Sun.

A writer in the London Notes and Queries says: "It is worth while recording that the 'penny-in-the-slot' automatic machine was known in the time of Hero of Alexandria, who describes in his 'Pneumatics,' a sacrificial vessel which flows only when money is introduced. When the coin is dropped through the slit it falls on one end of an unbalanced horizontal lever, which being depressed, opens a valve suspended from a chain at the other end, and the water begins to flow. When the lever has been depressed to a certain angle the coin falls off, and the valve, being weighted, returns to its seat and cuts off the supply. Hero's date is a little uncertain, but he is supposed to have lived B. C. 117 to 81.

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Chopped Feed, Oats, Bran, Shorts, etc.

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9th STREET, - BRANDON

HO! IMPROVED Compressed Mince Meat.

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

GUARANTEED STRICTLY PURE.

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

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

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At Highest Market Value. Write for full market Quotations to

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Special attention to Confidential Business Enquiries.

Corner 2nd. Avenue and 2nd St. North,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

WINNIPEG, Saturday, Jan. 26.

Business is quiet. Scarcely anything is being done yet in a shipment out of spring goods, and trade in winter lines is about over for the season. Retail dealers throughout the country are balancing up last year's business and making out their annual statements. In many cases wholesalers will await the receipt of these annual statements before sending out spring goods. Early orders for spring stocks have been made out in a conservative fashion, and retailers throughout the country are trusting to give supplementary orders later on, rather than lay in heavy stocks in advance of requirements. A few commercial disasters may be looked for, as usual at this season of the year. A couple have already been announced in the country general store trade, but the list is not expected to be greater than usual. The wholesale trade will endeavor to prevent the slaughter sale of any estates which may be thrown on the market. Compromising will also be strongly opposed. Some of the city wholesalers say they have firmly decided to absolutely refuse to consent to any compromises whatever.

Winnipeg Markets.

WINNIPEG, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 26.

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

GROCERIES.—Mail advices report a further decline at the refineries on granulated sugar, the refiners' price being down to 3½c for standard granulated and 3¾c for second quality, in round lots 500 barrels or more. Yellows have been held by refiners at 2¾ to 3¼c as to quality. German beet sugar is still being received in this market, though the refiners are trying hard to keep it out by placing a second quality of domestic granulated on the market. Molasses are firm, and the talk is firm for canned salmon.

GREEN FRUITS.—Some further lots of Florida oranges have come to hand, and Mexican oranges are also in the market, the price being the same for either varieties, namely \$5 per box for 128 size and \$5 for 150 and upward sizes. Apples are firm for good stock. Sound, re-packed stock of good varieties are held as high as \$5 per barrel, but prices range downward to as low as \$2 per barrel, according to quality for off quality. Bananas come in occasionally but the cold weather has sometimes damaged them and they have sold as low as \$2.50 to \$3 per bunch for chilled stock, while choice stock are held as quoted below. Cranberries are scarce and higher. Lemons have made the decline as expected a week ago, and are now quoted at \$5 to \$5.50 per box. Prices are as follows: Florida oranges \$5.00 to \$6.00 per box; Mexican oranges \$5 to \$6.00 per box; Japanese oranges, \$1.25 per box of about six dozen; Messina lemons, \$5 to \$5.50 per box; apples, \$3 to \$5 per barrel as to quality and condition; California winter pears, \$2.50 to \$3.00 per box; bananas, when obtainable \$3 to \$1.50 per bunch; Malaga grapes, \$11.50 per large keg; cranberries, \$13 per barrel for fancy Jerseys; Spanish onions, \$1.25 per crate of 50 lbs. Now layer figs, 15 to 18c per pound as to quality and size of boxes. Sweet potatoes \$5.50 per barrel. White comb honey, 22c lb; new dates, 7 to 8c. lb.

FISH.—Fresh cod and haddock and haddies are 1 to 1½ lower. We quote British Columbia salmon, 14c lb; British Columbia halibut, 14c.

Fresh mackerel, 12½c lb.; cod, 7c; haddock, 7; smelts, 12½c; Lake Superior herring, 80c dozen. Jako Superior trout, 9c; whitefish, 5 to 6c; pickerel 3 to 4c; pike, 2 to 3c; perch, 8c; Smoked whitefish, 8c lb; smoked goldeyes, 80 to 85c dozen; red herring 20c box; finen haddies, 7c lb. Oysters, \$2 for standards and \$2.25 for selects, per gallon. Shell oysters, \$7.50 per barrel; cans, selects, 48c; cans, standards, 45c each; dry cod, 7c lb; boneless cod, 7 to 7½c; boneless fish 6c.

CORN WOOD.—Tamarac wood is being sold lower than ever before. It is offering on the cars at point of shipment at \$1.60 per cord, equal to \$3 to \$3.50 in Winnipeg. We quote Tamarac, \$3.00 to \$3.50 per cord on track here in car lots as to quality Oak about \$3.60 to 3.75, mixed pine, spruce, etc., can be had at \$2.75 to 3.25. Poplar has sold at from \$2.20 to 2.40 on track, as to quality. Birch \$1 to 1.25. Ash \$3.50.

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

RAW FURS.—The fur sales in London this week have been the principal feature of importance in the fur trade. The Hudson's Bay Co. sold beaver and muskrat on Monday, and C. M. Lampson & Co. sold a miscellaneous collection of furs during the week. At the Hudson's Bay Co's sale muskrat declined 10 per cent, as compared with the January sale last year. Beaver declined 15 per cent as compared with the January sale a year ago, the decline being heaviest on small and dark skins. Messrs. Stobart & Co., Winnipeg, have received the following cable report C. M. Lampson & Co's sale.

Mink,	10 per cent.	higher than March.
Wolf, north'n	15 "	lower "
Marten,	60 "	higher "
Brown bear	30 "	" "
Grizzly bear	20 "	" "
Black bear	5 "	lower "
Beaver	10 "	" Jan'y.
Red fox same	as March last.	
Lynx	15 per cent.	lower than March.
Muskrat	15 "	" "

The next sales in London will be held in March. Lampson & Co. will hold sales from March 18 to 29, and the Hudson's Bay Co. March 18 to 21.

DRY GOODS.—Sorting trade is now down to small proportions, and spring trade is not brisk yet. Orders are being taken for spring goods, but the tendency is to limit first orders. Economy in the direction of keeping down stocks continues to be a marked feature of the trade, and no doubt it is the wisest policy to pursue. It is easier to replenish stocks later on than to reduce overstocked shelves, and the latter almost invariably means a sacrifice sale, with all its injurious effects upon the trade.

HARDWARE, PAINTS, OILS, ETC.—The reference made last week to the attempt to reorganize an association of white lead grinders, appears to have been well founded. It is said that good progress has been made toward forming an association, with apparently good prospects of success.

LUMBER.—Lumber trade is not looking up any yet, and it is early to expect any improvement in business. The fact that practically nothing is being done in the woods this winter makes the season quieter than usual in the lumber line. On account of the falling off in the consumption of lumber during the past two years, the principal mills have large stocks on hand, and they are doing practically nothing toward getting out logs this winter. The Rat Portage mills have large stocks of lumber on

hand from last season, and there are also a considerable quantity of logs on hand or contracted for in previous years, so that no new contracts were let to take out logs this winter. The mills are not laying themselves out for a large cut next summer. The decline in the consumption of lumber for the last two years, is estimated by a reliable authority at about 50 per cent, and owing to the very low prices which have prevailed for farm products of late, we cannot expect much improvement in the lumber trade for the coming season.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

WHEAT.—The week has been a very disastrous one to the wheat bulls. There has been a constant declining tendency, and one day after another there has been a net loss in prices, as compared with closing prices of the previous day. At Chicago May wheat lost 1½c on Monday, ½ to ¾c on Tuesday, ¾ to 1c on Wednesday, ¾c on Thursday and ½ to ¾c on Friday, or a total loss of nearly 4c per bushel. The markets seemed to be entirely lacking support, and there was heavy liquidation. Holders were throwing up contracts which cost them 10 to 15c per bushel higher.

The visible supply of wheat in the United States and Canada, east of the mountains for the week ended Saturday, January 19, shows a decrease of 1,029,000 bushels against a decrease of 51,000 bushels for the corresponding week last year at an increase of 147,000 bus. for the corresponding week two years ago. The total supply is now 85,583,000 bushels as compared with 86,615,000 bushels a year ago. Wheat and flour on passage increased equal to 950,000 bushels. Bradstreets report this week gave the following statement:

Wheat supplies, east of the Rockies	decrease	1,608,000
Pacific coast supplies, decrease		198,000
World's supplies, decrease		1,800,000
Europe and afloat, increase		1,199,000

Exports of wheat (flour included as wheat) from both coasts of the United States this week as reported by Bradstreets amount to 2,310,000 bushels. Last week the total was 3,561,000 bushels, somewhat larger than usual. One year ago 2,531,000 bushels, and three years ago it was 3,557,000 bushels.

Local Wheat.—This has been a very dull week in wheat locally. With the World's markets declining heavily, buyers would not take hold of Manitoba wheat at the high prices (comparatively speaking) ruling here. On the other hand, the wheat available being limited in quantity and in few hands, holders were inclined to maintain prices regardless of outside influences. The decision of the customs department to prevent the importation of the Manitoba wheat held at Buffalo, except on payment of the full duty of 15c per bushel, has been received with great satisfaction by holders and millers here. If this Buffalo wheat had been allowed to go to Eastern Canada millers free of duty, it would have been serious for the holders of the dear wheat here. The decline in the United States is now menacing Manitoba millers, through the possibility of Minneapolis flour going into Eastern Canada. Prices to farmers in Manitoba country markets remain at about 50c per bushel at most points. Business in round lots is about nil and prices are nominal with holders at about 70c per bushel for May. Fort William delivery, basis afloat. Stocks of wheat in store at Fort William on January 12 were 73,657 bushels and a year ago they were 819,105 bushels. Receipts for last week at Fort William were 61,868 bushels and shipments were 3,540 bushels. The corresponding week a year ago stocks increased 149,593 bushels. Stocks of Manitoba

wheat at Lake Superior ports, together with interior stocks at all points west of Fort William, are estimated to approximate 3,400, bushels.

FLOUR—There is no further change in flour. It is reported that 20 cars of Minneapolis flour has been sent into Eastern Canada. This is likely low grade stuff. Owing to the high price of Manitoba wheat, as compared with prices in the States since the decline, it may be possible for Minneapolis millers to ship flour into Canada to compete with the Manitoba product. Sales to local millers are still made at \$1.85 patents and \$1.65 bakers delivered to city dealers, with a discount of 5c per sack for cash.

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

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

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

OATS—The firmness reported in oats last week has held, and as high as \$1.4c per bushel of 31 pounds was paid for farmers' lots here one day, but the usual price was 29 to 30c.

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

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

BUTTER.—We can hear of no improvement in butter. Dealers were getting 15c for packages of selected, but 1c was accepted for selected packages in some cases. Medium and low grades cannot be sold, the prices given covering only sweet, late fall dairy.

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

EGGS.—Receipts of called fresh eggs have been larger this winter than ever before, but it is found that many of the so-called fresh eggs are very poor quality, and are mixed with old packed stock. It is supposed that farmers held their eggs when the prices were low and are now marketing them with country merchants as fresh stock. There have been too many of this poor quality of so called fresh eggs and prices are easier. We quote good fresh at 18c and down to 10c for held stock. New pickled are selling at 13c.

CURED MEATS.—Smoked Meats are quoted: Hams, assorted sizes, 10½c, breakfast bacon, bellies, 10½; do backs 10c; picnic hams, 9c; short spiced rolls, 8c; long rolls, 8½c; shoulders, 8½c; smoked jowls, 5½c. Dry salt meats are quoted: Long clear bacon, 7½c; shoulders, 7½c; backs, 5½c; barrel pork, mess pork, \$11.00; fancy mess, \$11.50; rolled shoulders, \$15 per barrel, pork sundries; fresh sausage, 7c; bologna sausage, 7c; pickled hocks, 2c; pickled tongues, 5c.

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

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

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

DRESSED MEATS.—Good, fresh killed, (unfrozen) beef is worth about 5½c but there is scarcely any selling; frozen country beef 3 to 3½c. Mutton 5 to 5½c. Hogs 4 to 4½c as to quality. Some loads of hogs were picked up on the market at 4c, and for best quality 4½ was paid. There has been some

purchasing of hogs to ship. Considerable country dressed frozen beef is being bought up to ship to the Ontario lumber districts, for which about 3c is being paid.

HIDES.—We quote. Winnipeg inspection 3½c for No. 1 cows, 2½c for No. 2, and 1½c for No. 3, and 3½c for No. 1 heavy steers, and 2½c for No. 2 Steers; branded hides grade No. 2, when not otherwise damaged to reduce them to No. 8. Green frozen hides as they run 8c to 8½c. We quote: Calf, 8 to 15 lb skins, 4 to 5c per lb. Kips 2½ to 3c. Sheep and lamb skins, 35 to 40c for fresh, large skins. Tallow, 4½ to 5c rendered and 2 to 3c rough.

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

Flax Seed.—The price at Chicago was \$1.12½ for spot flax on Thursday this week.

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

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

LIVE STOCK.—There is practically no market yet for any class of live stock except hogs which are wanted for packing. We quote cattle nominal at from 2½ to 3c live weight. Sheep nominal at about 2½ to 2½c. For hogs 3½c has been the ruling price. At this rate, live hogs bring a considerable premium over the dressed hogs.

At Toronto on Tuesday, cattle sold at 3½c for choice loads down to 2½ to 2½c for inferior to medium. 3½ to 3½c was had for a few export cattle. Sheep sold at 3½c of cars and choice lambs 4c, with lighter lambs at 3½c. Hogs were firm, at \$1.12½ for best bacon hogs, \$1 to 1.10 for heavy and light fats and \$3.50 for sows.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

Wheat was active on Monday and weak. May wheat opened at 57½c and declined 2c to 55½c, closing a little above the bottom, a loss of about 1½c from Saturdays close. Closing prices were:

	Jan.	May.	July.
Wheat	52½	55½	56½-57
Corn	43½	45½	45
Oats	27½	29½	—
Mess Pork ..	10 85	11 10	—
Lard	6 32½	6 70	—
Short Ribs ..	5 50	5 67½	—

On Tuesday wheat continued weak and lost ½c at the opening, then recovered, but declined again under free selling, the close showing a net loss for the day of ½ to ¾c on May wheat. Closing prices were:

	Jan.	May.	July.
Wheat	51½-52	55½-56	55½-56
Corn	43	45½	45½
Oats	27½	29½	—
Mess Pork ..	10 87½	11 12½	—
Lard	6 55	6 75	—
Short Ribs ..	5 55	5 70	—

On Wednesday continued liquidation was going on and prices were still depressed for wheat. May wheat sold between 51½ and 55½c, closing with a net loss again for the day of about ½c. Closing prices were:

	Jan.	May.	July.
Wheat	51½	51½	55½
Corn	43½	45½	45½
Oats	23	29½-29½	—
Mess Pork ..	10 60	10 85	—
Lard	6 50	6 67½	—
Short Ribs ..	5 47½	5 62½	—

On Thursday there was still no improvement in wheat and at the close prices were ¾c lower than the closing price of the previous day. May wheat ranged between 51½ and 55½c. Closing prices were:

	Jan.	May.	July.
Wheat ..	51	51½	55½
Corn	43	45½	45½ to 4
Oats	28½	29½	—
Mess Pork	10 85	10 60	—
Lard	6 42½	6 62½	—
Short Ribs	5 85	5 52½	—

Wheat opened weak on Friday and continued downward in tone most of the day. May wheat sold between 53½ and 51½c, closing at a loss of ½ to ¾c for the day. Closing prices were:

	Jan.	May.	July.
Wheat	50½-51	53½-54	51½
Corn	43	45½	45½-4
Oats	28½	29½	—
Mess Pork ..	10 87½	10 62½	—
Lard	6 50	6 67½	—
Short Ribs ..	5 10	5 55	—

On Saturday, January 26, wheat closed at 49½c for January, 53c for May and 53½c for July option. A week ago January wheat closed at 51c, and May at 57½c.

Duluth Wheat Market.

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

Monday—Jan 52½	May 60½	July 61½
Tuesday—Jan, 53½	May, 59½	July, 62½
Wednesday—Jan, 57½	May, 59½	July, 64½
Thursday—Jan, 57½	May, 59½	July, 59½
Friday—Jan, 56½	May, 57½	July, 58½
Saturday—Jan, 55½	May, 57½	July, 57½

A week ago prices closed at 59½c for January and 62½c for May. A year ago January wheat closed at 51c and May at 62½c. No. 1 hard is quoted at 1½c over No. 1 northern, No. 2 northern 3c lower than No. 1 northern for cash wheat.

Minneapolis Wheat.

No. 1 Northern wheat closed on Saturday at 55c for January delivery, May at 51½c, and July at 55½c. A week ago January wheat closed at 59c, and May at 59½c.

New York Wheat.

On Saturday, January 26, May wheat closed at 58½c and July at 58½c. A week ago May wheat closed at 62½c, and July at 62½c.

New List on Stamped Ware.

Hardware recently intimated that the Canadian Stamped Tinware Association was to be reorganized. This has now taken place, and the association will hereafter be managed by R. & T. Jenkins, through whom all complaints are to be made. Hitherto there has not been this central medium.

At the meeting held the other day quite a few changes were made in the list of prices. The discount is now uniform, at 80 per cent. instead of 70 and 12½ per cent. off on some lines and 70 and 25 off on others.

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

Live Stock Market.

The cable from Liverpool, on January 21 says: There was no important change in the cattle market. The receipts of American cattle were fair and the general supply was fair. The demand was weak. Sheep were unchanged. Quotations were as follows:— finest steers, 11½c; good to choice, 11c; poor to medium, 10c; inferior and bulls, 7½ to 9c, best sheep, 13c; secondary, 11 to 12c; merinoes, 10½ to 11½c; inferior and rams 8 to 9½c.

The Montreal Gazette of January 21 says: "A fair amount of business was transacted in live stock this morning at the Montreal stock yards at Point St. Charles. The receipts were fair, but the quality of the stock now coming forward is not what it should be, and butchers in many cases state that it is somewhat difficult to get really choice beasts. The supply of common cattle is in excess of the demand, consequently this has a depressing effect on the market, and, although values do not show any material change, an easier feeling prevails. On the whole, however, the market was moderately active, and sales of good stock were made at 3c to 3½c fair at 2½c to 3c and inferior at 2c per lb., live weight. The market for sheep and lambs continues to rule a trifle, there being a good demand from both shipper and local buyers, and all the offerings were pretty well bought up at steady prices. Export sheep sold at 3½ to 3½c, and butchers' at 3c per lb., live weight. Choice lambs brought 3½c to 3¾c per lb.

"There were 650 head of butchers' cattle, 500 sheep and lambs, and 20 calves offered at the East End abattoir to-day. Trade was very dull and prices even lower than last Thursday, and the almost certainty of a larger number of cattle remaining unsold. A few of the best heaves sold at 3½c per lb., with pretty good stock at 2½c to 3½c; scrub bulls sold at 2c, and large well-bred bulls at 2½ to 3½c. A lot of large fat cows were sold at 3½c. Small calves sold at \$3 to \$5 each. Shippers were not buying any sheep owing to lack of space. Good lambs sold at 3½c to 4c per lb and mixed lots at 3½c do. Fat hogs were rather scarce and sold at 1½c per lb."

Toronto Live Stock Markets.

Butchers' Cattle.—Offerings to-day were liberal, and were mostly of medium and poor stuff. Prime medium-weight heaves were wanted at 3½c. Several sales were reported at this figure. Choice loads sold at 3½c to \$3.35. Medium to good loads sold at 2½ to 3c, and poor stuff down as low as 2½c. Outside demand was only moderate, and local buying was on the slow side. By evening a fair clearance was made, but low figures had to be accepted in some instances.

Export Cattle.—A. Thompson was in the market to-day buying export cattle. He picked up quite a few small lots, which made up, altogether, about two loads. Choice to extra fat steers, of from 1,300 to 1,400 lbs. are wanted at 3½ to 4c

Sheep and Lambs.—Demand for both sheep and lambs was active. Straight fat ewes and wethers, weighed off car, were in good demand at 3½c a lb, and rams sold at 3c. Prime to choice 80 lb to 100 lb lambs were in sharp demand, both for local and export account, and from 3½ to 4c a lb was paid. Prime 100 lb lambs sold as high as \$1 each. Lighter, 70 lb to 75 lb lambs, sold at 3½c. Most of the sales were of mixed lots of sheep and lambs. One bunch of butchers' sheep, averaging 130 lbs, sold at 3c a lb.

Hogs.—Demand was active for all sorts and prices were firm, stores and light fats being higher. Stores advanced from 15 to 25c a cwt. The distilleries are now in need of some, and prices are being bid up. Mr.

Harris had orders for a thousand to-day. Long lean hogs of 160 to 220 lbs, weighed off car, sold at \$1.12½, thick fats at \$1.10; light fats at \$1 to \$1.10, stores at \$3.90 to \$1, sows at \$3.50, and stags at \$2.50.—Empire, Jan. 18.

The Fur Market in Britain.

Certain branches of the fur trade are sure to suffer from any marked commercial or financial depression. And a mild winter manifestly must have an unfavorable effect. The London trade circular of Messrs. Culverwell & Brooks finds that the year 1891 was less favorable to the fur trade than its predecessor. The prolonged and far-reaching commercial depression was one adverse influence to be reckoned with, and the mild winter failed to call forth any special demand for fur garments. The progress and development of business being thus checked and hampered, a downward course for prices was plainly marked out. The January sales first felt the influence of the altered temper of the market, and the two principal articles offered, beaver and musquash, both suffered a decline of 10 to 15 per cent. In addition, skunk receded 10, and racoon 17 per cent. American opossum forming an exception and advancing 10 per cent. The spring series of sales bore, in its general result, the same character as the sales made in January. The supplies of the staple furs were of large extent, mink and martin in particular greatly exceeded the average quality. Excepting in the case of the more valuable furs, which were required for Russia, the continental orders were restricted. The home trade bid briskly for black bear and a few minor articles, but otherwise their competition was unimportant. The most marked decline was exhibited in the sales of mink, which fell 50 per cent., and martin, which receded 35 per cent. Skunk sold at the decline established in January, and racoon were again ten per cent lower. Buyers for the Russian market afforded welcome relief to the prevailing dullness by their keen competition for foxes, silver and cross. These advanced 5 to 10 per cent. Sea otter, which becomes scarcer each year, ruled 10 to 15 per cent higher. For a single skin the average price of £2.10 was paid. Bastard chinchilla have been in great request at steadily improving values. The remaining sales of the year were held in June and October. At the former sale the variations in values may be accounted for, to a great extent, by the inferior character of the collections. An improvement of 20 per cent. was shown in black bear, and of 10 per cent in martin. The supplies at the October sales were not extensive, and beyond a further advance of 30 per cent. on martin, prices ruled in favor of the buyer; skunk and otter to the extent of 10 per cent.

British Grain Trade

The Mark Lane Express, of January 21, in its weekly review of the British grain trade, says:—English wheats have fallen 6d and foreign 2d. Two cargoes of California have brought 2s 9d and No. 1 Manitoba 2s. Flour has been firm the best English product averaging 15s 5d. Corn and barley have been steady. To-day English wheats are weak. Foreign white wheats dropped 3d. English and American flour fell 6d. California cheap malting barleys brought 22s to 25s; fine malting 32s to 34s. Flat corn dropped 6d and round corn 3d. Linseed also dropped 6d. Beans and peas are steady.

The Dairymen's Association of Ontario has passed a strong resolution, recommending that the government enact such laws as will compel cheese factories to brand all cheese with the date on which it was made.

Fruit Product of the United States.

The Washington Agricultural Department publishes a table summarizing the reports of fruit production by status collected for the census year, which the Department says was less than an average year in its yield of fruits, and yet this table shows a product of more than 146,000,000 bu of apples, of 36,000,000 bu of peaches, and of 7,000,000 bu of pears, cherries, apricots, plums and prunes. This great product of more than 187,000,000 bu is to be added to the record of production of tropical and semi-tropical fruits, published by the census some time ago. The principal southern fruit crops were estimated as follows:

	Number of bearing trees or plants	Value of crop.
Orange	3,895,890	\$1,602,099
Lemons	167,663	988,099
Pineapple	21,750,000	\$12,159
Fig	138,186	\$07,271
Banana	577,702	280,653

The estimates of value of all except the lemon crop were stated to be not fully reported. The production, although including all the states in which these fruits are grown, was mostly that of California and Florida.

The production of apples is in forty-eight states and territories, from the most Northern to the most Southern, and from extreme East and West, although the product is in many cases insignificant. Peach production is reported from forty-five states and territories; pears and cherries from forty-six, apricots from forty-three, and prunes and plums from forty-seven. Ohio and Michigan lead in production of apples, with more than 13,000,000 bu each, and more than one-third of the entire product is from the eight states of Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri, Indiana, New York and Virginia in the order named.

In peach production, according to those returns, Georgia and Texas are far in the lead, with more than 5,000,000 bu each, and eleven other states show a larger product than that of New Jersey or Delaware, which play so important a part in the commercial supply. New York state, according to these figures, leads in the production of pears, closely followed by California; no other state having a product half so large. Nearly half the entire production of plums and prunes, or 1,202,573 of the total of 2,551,392 bu, is in California, no other state raising as much as 200,000 bu. The product of cherries is principally in the states of Indiana, California, Michigan, Ohio, Kansas and Virginia in the order named, and California raises virtually all of the apricots, or 970,911 bu of the total crop of 1,001,482 bushels.

Combine in Salt.

The old defunct combination among the salt manufacturers of the Dominion has been revived, as the outcome of the meeting held in London, Ontario on the 5th inst.

The object of this combination is to restrict the output and advance prices. It is said that all the manufactures in the country will stand by them. The higher prices will be confined to barrel and sack salts, fairly good profits having been obtained all along on table salt.

It is asserted that of late years there has been an over production of salt. Under the new order of things an effort will be made to overcome this difficulty by allotting a proportion to each well, according to its capacity. The average output of salt in the Dominion is understood to be about 300,000 barrels annually, although the capacity is much larger, one well alone being equal to the task of turning out the number in question.

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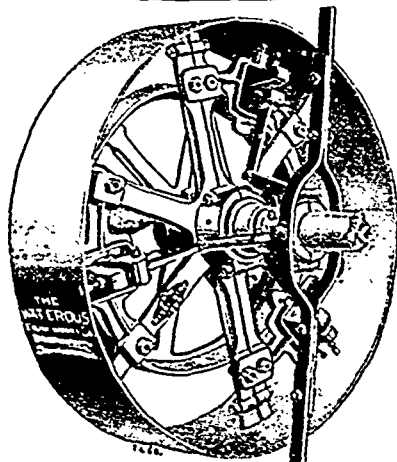
The Great Muscle-former.



The Nutritious elements of Beef that make Muscle, Sinew, and give Strength are supplied by

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The Waterous Friction Grip Pulleys and Clutch Couplings are the Best manufactured.

We Guarantee them.

**Engines and Boilers,
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WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS Co., Ltd.
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COMMERCIAL JOB DEPT
Awarded First Prize for Job Printing
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Head Work.

On board of an island steamer on Toronto Bay the manager of one of the largest enterprises in that city found a seat beside an acquaintance on day last week. As they looked at one another the thought seemed to arise in the mind of each. "What are you doing here?"—for it was about eleven o'clock in the forenoon. Neither of them asked the question aloud, but each knew what the other was thinking. Presently the railway man said: "I'm on board here because I was not fit for my work. Everything I took up appeared bristling with difficulties. My brains would not work, my nerves were on edge, and I felt as if a weight were upon my head. So I dropped everything, locked my desk, and here I am for two hours." And he went on to explain that formerly he thought it his duty to stick at his desk and plod away, headache, mind clear or muddled, for a certain number of hours per day, in pursuance of his duty to his employers. "But I have learned," he said, "that if my nerves are unstrung, my temper uncertain and my head not clear, I am not much use to myself or anybody else. And so, in such case, I now leave my office at once, take a bath or a drive, get a change somehow, and in a short time I go back to my desk and do more work and better work in two hours than I could do in a whole day if I am out of sorts."

There are many business men of to-day who have not yet reached the conclusion of the man just quoted. They grind away, fit or unfit, and some of them will tell you that they have to do so. What they mean is that their time is not their own, they are employees, and that whatever ails them, be it heartburn, neuralgia, toothache, the blues—no matter, so long as it is no disabling ailment, they must be in their counting-houses, pretending at least to work. But the employers themselves are under no such necessity. Nobody—unless perhaps the god Plutus whom they worship—compels them to "stick to the ship." It would be far better that they should leave the office for an hour or two and get themselves recreated. But there they stick, we have often seen them, haggard from sleeplessness or grumpy from dyspepsia, stupid from pain or exhausted from mental overwork. And what is the result? Their work is ill done. Their instructions are confusing because their judgements are confused; their policy in delicate matters, it may be, is unworthy of them, because they are not themselves for the moment. They snap at their clerks, they offend their customers, perhaps quarrel with their banker, and all because the balance of their faculties is gone—the cause indigestion, or fatigue, or "nerves." There is quite as much philosophy as fun in the well-known anecdote told by Sydney Smith to illustrate his doctrine propounded to Kinglake, that "Digestion is the great secret of life; I am convinced that character, talents, virtues and qualities are powerfully affected by beef, mutton, pie-crust and rich soups. I have often thought I could starve or feed men into many virtues or vices."

We must not be understood as in any sense apologizing for the people who make themselves ill by late hours, over-eating or drinking, and such excesses. No man has a right to rob his employer or his business of his normal working-time because he has "hot coppers" or a "swelled head" from too much dancing or poker-playing and their accompaniments the night before. We are addressing business men with usually level heads. But the point sought to be made is, that when a man whose task is head work, finds his head or his spirits unequal to the task laid upon them, he should get his system put right before he attempts to do his work. We would have brain-workers remember, that while one cannot do good work where his

physical machinery is out of order, there is something more in man than mere physical machinery.

Outdoor air, change of scene, recreative exercise, nay, often the mere brief contact with novel minds or companionship in unusual social, philanthropic engagements—so curiously is the human being constituted—will restore the lacking mental or spiritual "spring." And so we subscribe heartily to the principal of letting one's work alone for an hour or two till the machine gets into working order again. In a few hours after they had met, the writer and his friend came back from the Island, new men, restored by the trip and the excitement of the pretty spectacle of the Bowling Tournament for the Walker Trophy. And they were more than ever resolved to preach and practice the doctrine of proper recreation for overworked business brains.—*Monetary Times.*

Our Canal System.

The struggle for supremacy in the carrying trade within this continent will begin in earnest when Canada completes the Soulages canal. This prediction is made in the *New York Times* by a man who has marked the development of our canal system with an appreciative but by no means friendly eye. That is Edward O'Brien, who was Commissioner of Navigation under President Harrison. He now holds on the staff of the Governor of New York. His intimate knowledge of the conditions and requirements of the waterways of that state will no doubt be consulted as to the best way of applying the twenty million dollars that one of the new amendments to the constitution authorizes to be spent on canals. Our liberal expenditure on canals, the outlay on Montreal harbour, the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway, the voting of a subsidy to a fast Atlantic steamship line, he regards as profound statesmanship. We are wide awake, he considers to our topographical advantages. As he points out, Montreal is 250 miles closer to Liverpool than New York is, and the water-route to the head of the lakes is 163 miles shorter than it is from New York. When we have the Soulages canal ready for use, and have thus a fourteen-foot passage from the head of the lakes to the seaboard, this great saving of 413 miles must, he fears, tell immensely in our favour. He calculates that freight from the North-West shipped to Europe through the port of Montreal will be \$1.32 a ton, or 3½¢ a bushel, cheaper than through the port of New York. In the proposal to open a waterway from the Georgian bay and the Ottawa river, through the valley of the French river, Nipissing lake, and Mattawa river, he sees another economy in favor of the Canadian outlet. He is likewise afraid that we will introduce quick-acting lifts and abolish all tolls. All this bodes ill, in his opinion, for the lake shipping of the United States. Unless something is done to cheapen water transportation through New York, and if all is done that he apprehends for the perfection of our internal navigation, he fears that the United States merchant marine on the lakes will decline as its merchant marine on the sea has declined. Also he has his misgivings that the development of the Canadian deep waterway will divide the States in interest, drawing the interior ones into closer relations with Britain. All this, he says, of course for the purpose of hurryin up the canal improvements now authorized in New York state. Those improvements, however, cannot balance the saving in distance that our route will offer when it is open throughout. The Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence are the natural track of the export and import trade of the North-West, on both sides of the line.—*Toronto mail.*

INSURANCE MATTERS.

Teetotalism and Life Insurance.

According to the Insurance News, of Manchester, a statement has been published by an official of the United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution showing that

During a period of 28 years, from 1866 to 1893, the deaths in the temperance section were expected to number 5,841; they actually did number 4,131, or nearly 30 per cent. less. In other words, for every 100 that ought to have died only 70.72 actually did. The expected claims were £1,310,560: the actual ones were only £892,095.

Referring to the general section the News says:

Over exactly the same period the expected deaths in this section were 8,440; the actual number was 8,266. Thus out of every 100 who, it was assumed, would "shuffle off this mortal coil," no fewer than 93 actually did so. There is the same close approximation in the sum insured; the expected payments being £1,841,384, while the actual ones were £1,806,624.

Continuing the News adds:

These figures may be open to challenge, or the favorable rate of mortality in the temperance section may be susceptible of some other explanation. But one thing, at any, is clear. The United Kingdom Temperance is a mutual office. It has no interest whatever in magnifying one section of its business and depreciating another. If these statistics are reliable, and we have no grounds whatever for doubt on the subject, it is clear that total abstinence is a factor in prolonging life. As such it has not received its proper recognition from the offices at large. * * Let there by all means be every possible enquiry made, but let us not be afraid to accept the truth, however much it may be at variance with our existing convictions. Teetotalism is a principal which is rapidly spreading throughout the land, and if it have indeed that remarkable effect in lengthening out the span of human existence which this table of the United Kingdom Temperance demonstrates, we say that the offices are not only guilty of an injustice, but are blind to their own interest, in declining to either make a substantial reduction in the rates for pledged abstainers, or to form their teetotal adherents into a distinct and separate class.

It would be pleasing and instructive could we give the figures showing the respective results of the temperance and general sections of the Temperance and General Life here. But the company's report, as published, only gives the data of both sections without separation or distinction. Such is not the accounting required by the company's charter, and it is to be hoped that the information so greatly desired will be afforded in the company's annual returns for the future.

The Forrester.

The following letter addressed to the Hon. G. V. Ross, Minister of Education for the Province of Ontario, appears in the *Toronto Bulletin*: "It is alleged that you are a full-fledged member of the I.O.F., having within the last two years taken out a certificate for the maximum amount issued, viz.: \$3,000. It would be interesting to know the name of the doctor who recommended you as an insurable life, also if your own company would have issued a policy on your life at that time. Perhaps Manager Sutherland might venture an opinion on this point, and state whether the Temperance and General would then have insured, or would now insure, your life, and if so, on what plan.

What means did you take to satisfy yourself that the rates charged by the I.O.F. were sufficient, or were the benefits accruing to you so striking that you were satisfied to go into the order blindly?

You, as head of the Ontario Educational Department, owe something to the people of the province by way of an explanation as to the reason of your joining the I.O.F. Surely you know that the rates charged are less than one-half the amount required to enable the order to carry out its promises, and if you do, you must be greatly undervaluing the silent influence which you, as a public man, exercise by your private actions, if you do not see that you are responsible for many homes being blasted by disappointed hopes. If you don't know, better enquire of your company's manager. Mr. Sutherland, who will quickly enlighten you on the subject. And if, after that, you believe that the I.O.F. charges are sufficient to enable them to carry out their promises, there is only one of two courses open to you—either to refund to policyholders of the Temperance and General all they have paid, during your presidency, beyond I.O.F. rates, and reduce your future charges accordingly, or resign your presidency.

The serious question you have to face is "What are you going to do about it?" It is due to the company, the Temperance and General Life Assurance Co., of which you are the head, that at its annual meeting to be held this month, you give an explanation to your fellow directors, Manager Sutherland and your staff of agents, of your course of action.

A. McT. Campbell has been appointed manager for the Canada Life Assurance Co. at the Winnipeg branch, to succeed the late W. L. Hutton. B. P. Dewar will arrive from Hamilton in a few days to take the position of secretary.

British Columbia.

F. Adrian Meyer, tile maker, has started business at Vernon, B. C.

Grant & Maculay, hotel, Vernon, B. C., are reported to be giving up business.

D. E. Shook & Co., fruit, cigars &c., have started business at Vancouver, B. C.

Wm. Braid & Co., grocers, Vancouver, B. C.; style now, Braid & Kelly

Mathers & Larson, tailors, Vancouver, B. C., have dissolved.

Lockhardt and Center, undertakers, Vancouver, have dissolved partnership; Lockhardt will continue.

Chas. Shoblorn, hotel, Golden, has sold out to Carlin & Lake.

James Tunstall, saloon, Nanaimo, has sold out to Peter Weigle.

F. Crake, jeweller, New Westminster, has assigned.

Alex. Lynch, hotel, Tail Creek, is succeeded by Mrs. J. M. Stewart.

J. McKim & Sons, general store, Umon; stock advertised for sale by tender.

Atkin & Mowat, wholesale produce, Vancouver, have dissolved.

Hobson Bros., boots and shoes, Vancouver, W. D. Hobson retires from the business.

Pacific Manufacturing Company, manufacturers furniture, Vancouver; T. W. Smith retires from the business.

Turner, Beeton & Co., wholesale dry goods, &c., Victoria; Geo. A. Kirk admitted from January 1st, 1895.

Mr. Kelly, formerly traveller with Oppenheimer Bros., Vancouver, has formed a partnership with Wm. Braid, tea importer. The firm will extend their business and carry a large line of groceries as well as continuing the extensive tea business.

Late Western Business Items.

Stephen Knight, butcher, Portage la Prairie, Man., has sold out to W. Livingstone.

Wm. Burton, general store, is giving up business at Portage la Prairie, and moving to High Bluff, Man.

W. A. Donald, baker and confectioner, Cypress River, Man., has succeeded John Chesney.

Riddle Bros., general store, Pipestone, Man., have assigned to S. A. D. Bertrand.

Bateman & Bennet, hotel, Winnipeg, have dissolved partnership. W. Bateman continues.

The stock and effects of Maron Bros., plumbers &c., Calgary, Alberta, is advertised for sale by the assignee on the 23rd inst.

Middleton & Motion, general store, Macleod, Alberta, are moving to Edmonton.

Sharples & Co., general store, Red Deer, Alberta, have dissolved partnership by retirement of Mrs. F. De Jaernal.

Norman Fish Co., Norman, Ontario; partnership dissolved, A. Gignere is retiring and will start business in the same line on his own account.

C. J. McCusker, the agent for the Massey-Harris Company and Ross & Maw, at Regina, has resigned and Gustav Michaelis has been appointed in his stead.

Reid & Gerhardt, general store, Neepawa, are in financial troubles, and owing to a disagreement among the partners, the affairs of the estate are somewhat mixed.

British Crops.

The increase of 191,697 acres in the area of British grain crops of all kinds in 1894 more than wipes out the loss of 157,521 acres reported under the same head of 1893, says the London Times of the 4th inst. The addition of 88,000 acres to the area of oats was more than double the simultaneous increase in the areas of wheat and barley. An addition of 50 per cent to the area of rye is a noteworthy circumstance. The addition of 25,915 acres to the wheat area of the United Kingdom was hardly looked for, though it is well to remember that if followed upon the unprecedented decrease of 318,891 acres in 1893. While Ireland surrendered one-tenth of her wheat acreage, moderate increase took place in England, Wales and Scotland. The increase of nearly 28,000 acres, or about 1½ per cent, in the wheat area of England is attributable rather to the scarcity of straw than to any other cause, and is not likely to be maintained.

It Turned the Flames.

The Commercial has received the following characteristic letter from Mr. R. T. Patterson, of Toronto, who represents the Miller & Richard type in Canada: "I notice from an item in The Commercial, that you consider we were burned out at one of our recent fires. This is not true. The fire came as far as our wall, and on account of the substantial array of extra hard metal Scotch type on shelves against the dividing line, stopped there. We suffered a slight damage from water, but are still doing business at the old stand, and will be glad to receive any orders yourself, or any of our friends in Manitoba may have for goods in our line.

Trusting that you will correct the item circulated by your excellent and widely read journal,

I remain,

Yours sincerely,

R. T. PATTERSON.

Printing houses generally will be pleased to hear of the narrow escape of Mr. Patterson.

A new preparation has been put on the market for dressing potato vines to destroy the bugs. Last season potato bugs did considerable damage in Manitoba, and Paris green was used freely to destroy the bugs. This poison, in its pure state, is dangerous to have about. The new preparation, known as "Church's Potato Bug Finish," is prepared all ready for use, and simply requires to be dusted on the vines by means of an ordinary flour sieve. It is sold in bulk, and is always put up in small tin packages, with a perforated end, for use where only a small quantity is required for plants or flowers. G. F. Stephens & Co., Winnipeg, have the handling of the preparation here.

WANTED!

A good business man to take the management of the Butter and Cheese business of a Winnipeg wholesale house that has now an established connection which they wish to increase to large proportions. Applicant must be experienced in the business, a good buyer, salesman, and acquainted with the trade and thoroughly competent to fill the above requirements, otherwise no use applying. State salary expected and full details as to experience, ability and references to "Box 1228 Commercial."

Municipality of Montcalm.

The Municipality of Montcalm will give a bonus of \$5,000 to any person or firm who will build a roller process flour mill at St Jean Baptiste, Manitoba. For more information write to the undersigned:

JOSEPH BARRI,
Sec-Treasurer.

Box 2 St. Jean Baptiste, Man.

THE "EXCELSIOR" Fruit Cleaner

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

A BARREL OF CURRANTS IN AN HOUR.

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

A. Y. HOOD,

Local Agent, 194 Market St., Winnipeg.

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

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OF MANITOBA LIMITED

MILL ROLLS GROUND & CORRUGATED.
Architectural Iron Work.

ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS,

GENERAL BLACKSMITHING.

BRIDGE BUILDING A SPECIALTY.

TENDERS SOLICITED.

POINT DOUGLAS AVE., WINNIPEG.

KIRKPATRICK & COOKSON

Established 1860.

MONTREAL,

Commission Merchants,

Flour, Grain, Butter, &c.

Advances made on Consignments to British or Continental markets

BUTTER AND EGGS.

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

SMITH & BURTON,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,

BRANDON, - MAN.

OATS, OATS!

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

American White Banner,
Black Tartarian, Mixed Feed,
also Seed Barley.

Samples forwarded upon request. Shipping a speciality.

F. B. MCKENZIE,

Wholesale and Retail Grain Merchant,
BRANDON - MAN

Correspondence Solicited.

READ THIS.

FOR SALE OR LEASE
ON VERY REASONABLE TERMS, A

Magnificent Farm

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

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

Fruit and Ornamental Catalogues FREE.

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

STONE & WELLINGTON,

Toronto, Ontario.

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



The California Mid-Winter Fair was no exception to the rule:
CHOCOLAT-MENIER

There received the Highest Award, Diploma of Honor.

The best cup of chocolate you ever tasted can be had *only* by using

CHOCOLAT-MENIER,

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

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

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

Western Milling Co., Ltd.

STRONG BAKERS AND HUNGARIAN PATENT FLOUR. } Awarded medal and Diploma Columbian Exhibition, Chicago, 1893.

Manufacturers of Flour, Feed, And dealers in Grain.

Best Hard Wheat only used.

REGINA, N.W.T.

Victoria Rice Mill

VICTORIA, B.C.

CHINA and JAPAN RICE;

RICE FLOUR AND BREWERS' RICE.

WHOLESALE TRADE ONLY.

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A Bookkeeper,

Thoroughly competent, wishes a situation. Experience in wholesale establishments and banking. For references or further information address.

"THE COMMERCIAL,"

Winnipeg.

Robt. Wm. Clark, BROKER

And Commission Agent,

Vancouver, B.C.

Correspondence Invited.

Consignments Solicited.

Stewart, Lewthwaite & Co.

WHOLESALE—

* Commission and Fruit Merchants,
Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Flour,
Grain, Fruit.

Consignments Solicited. . . .

VANCOUVER, B. C.

MAJOR & ELDRIDGE,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Vancouver, - B.C.

Butter, Eggs, Cheese and Pork Products
FRESH EGGS WANTED.

Sole Agents for Vancouver, New Westminster and District for Letch Bros. Celebrated Oak Lake Manitoba Flour.

The Brackman & Kerr Milling Co.,

(LIMITED)

Oatmeal and Ground Feed Millers.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

VICTORIA, - - B.C.

J. & A. Clearihue,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

—DEALERS IN—

FRUITS AND ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.

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

Yates Street, VICTORIA, B.C.
P.O. BOX 536.

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

We have a large cool warehouse with good facilities for handling Butter and Produce in quantities.

Consignments Received in all Lines. Correspondence Solicited.

McMILLAN & HAMILTON, COMMISSION MERCHANTS

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BUTTER, EGGS, FRUITS AND PRODUCE

A PERFECT SYSTEM OF

COLD STORAGE.

230 ABBOTT STREET, - VANCOUVER,
P.O. BOX NO. 295.

Quote prices on first quality Dairy Butter or consign it to us and get top market prices. . . .

MARMALADE

ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTURE
BY SELLING PEACE'S MARMALADE.

A delicious blending of Oranges and Lemons, possessing an agreeably tart flavor which meets the popular taste. It is absolutely pure Put up in 7 and 25 lb. wooden pails

For sale to the trade by

J. Y. GRIFFIN & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS, WINNIPEG.

WRITE FOR PRICES, _____

We Carry . . .

— IN STOCK WINNIPEG —

SACKS!

ALL KINDS

WRITE US FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES.

W. F. HENDERSON & CO.

WINNIPEG.

Agents for The Canada Jute Co., Ltd, Montreal.

LEITCH BROS.
OAK LAKE

"Anchor Brand"
FLOURS

—FROM—

No. 1 Hard Wheat.

BRAN, SHORTS

AND ALL KINDS OF

Chopped Feed and Grain.

—ADDRESS—

OAK LAKE
MANITOLA.

The Barber & Ellis Co'y,

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Manufacturers of ACCOUNT BOOKS,

ENVELOPES, PAPER BOXES.

Importers of all Grades of Staple Stationery.

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

GEO. H. RODGERS & CO.

WHOLESALE JOBBERS

—IN—

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES

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

Geo. H. Rodgers & Co.

McDermott St., Winnipeg.

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

Montreal Grocery Market.

The feature of the sugar market during the past week has been the further weakness in granulated, and prices have declined another $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per lb., notwithstanding the firmness of the raw sugar market abroad and the steadiness of the New York refined market, but the general impression is that prices here are grinding on the bottom and that the next move will be towards an improvement. There has been a decided improvement in the demand, which is no doubt due to the low prices now ruling, and refiners report a fairly active business doing both on local and country account. We quote granulated in round lots of 500 to 1,000 barrels at $3\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, and smaller quantities at $3\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ for standard and $3\frac{3}{8}$ ¢ for the No. 2 grade. Yellows have been moving freely at $2\frac{3}{4}$ to $3\frac{1}{4}$ ¢, as to quality, at the factory. In New York granulated is unchanged at $13\frac{1}{2}$ to 16 ¢. A private cable from London to-day reported the market firm at $8\frac{1}{2}$ to $9\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ for beet.

The market for syrup has been moderately active and steady. The demand is fair for small lots and sales have transpired at $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per lb.

The market for molasses is firm at the recent advance already noted in a previous issue. The demand continues good and an active trade has been transacted, some large sales having taken place at 8 ¢ for Barbadoes. The stock of this grade now is said to be small and higher prices are looked for in the near future. In regard to the combine price among wholesale grocers for small lots, no change has taken place yet, but we understand a meeting has already been called for some near future date in order to fix prices. A fair business is also reported in Porto Rico at 26 ¢ and Trinidad at 25 ¢.

The market for rice continues to rule quiet and without any important change to note. The demand is limited and business slow. We quote: Japan, standard 1.25 to 1.40 ; crystal Japan, 1.75 to 5.00 ; standard B, 3.45 ; English style, 3.30 ; Patna, 1.25 to 5.00 , and Carolina at 56.20 to 37.50 .

A fair volume of business has been transacted in spices and the market is moderately active and steady. We quote: Penang black pepper, 6 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; white pepper, 10 to $12\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; cloves, $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 ¢; Cassia, $8\frac{1}{2}$ to $9\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; nutmegs, 60 to 90 ¢, and Jamaica ginger, $15\frac{1}{2}$ to $18\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

There is no change in the situation of the coffee market. The demand is principally for small lots to fill actual requirements, consequently business is quiet and prices are about steady. We quote: Maracaibo, 20 to 22 ¢; Rio, 19 to 21 ¢; Java, 23 to 29 ¢, and Mocha, 24 to 29 ¢.

The tea market has been of a quiet character during the past week, owing to the fact that buyers are well filled up with most grades at present, and it would be difficult to place any round lots without making concessions, except it was low grade Japans, for which we understand there is a good inquiry at from 12 to 15 ¢, but this class of tea is very scarce on spot, and buyers find it impossible to fill their wants, as American buyers have picked up about all the round lots which were offering here. The volume of business transacted has been small, and until jobbers dispose of their present stock little improvement is looked for.

There is nothing new to report in the canned goods market. Stocks on spot are large, and both jobbers and retail dealers seem to have ample supplies on hand, consequently the volume of business doing is small, with little prospects of any improvement in the near future. We quote: Lobsters at 5 to 6.50 per case; sardines at 88.50 to 89.55 ; salmon at 1.10 to 1.40 per dozen; peaches at 2 to 2.10 per dozen; corn at 95 to 1 per dozen, and marrow-fat peas at 85 to 90 ¢ per dozen.

There is every indication at present that there will be a scarcity of canned salmon here before the next season's pack is offered, which will be due to the short catch of last year, and the fact that wholesale houses here have only got sufficient stock on hand to go ahead with from hand to mouth. The last sale reported f.o.b. coast was at 1.25 , which means laid down here at 55.20 . The demand for this article is reported good by wholesale houses, consequently an advance in prices would not be surprising in the near future.—Gazette, Jan. 18.

Montreal Paint Prices.

In this branch of trade a fairly satisfactory business is reported. Orders have been coming in a little more freely from country points, which is the result of travellers being out, and as the season goes on dealers anticipate more activity, as stocks in jobbers' hands in the country are said to be small. On the whole, the market is moderately active and steady, with no further change in values to note. The advance in linseed oil noted in our last has been maintained, and sales of some fair sized lots are reported at quotations. The market for leads is about steady at the recent decline, but we understand that some cutting in prices is still going on among manufacturers. In glass a better movement is reported, which is probably due to the recent reduction in values. We quote: Choice brands white lead Government standard 1.50 ; No. 1, 1.25 ; No. 2, 1.00 ; No. 3, 3.75 ; No. 4, 3.50 ; dry white lead, $4\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; red lead, pure, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 ¢; do. No. 1, 4 ¢; zinc, white, pure, 7.25 ; No. 1, 6.25 ; No. 2, 5.25 ; glass, 1.20 first break; 1.30 second break per 50 feet; 2.80 for third per 100 feet; linseed oil, round lots, raw, 57 to 58 ¢; boiled, 60 to 61 ¢; putty in bulk, 1.85 .

The cement market has been very quiet and without any important change to note. The demand is exceedingly slow and business is dull. We quote: English brands at 2.05 to 2.15 and Belgian at 1.90 to 2 . Business in fire bricks is also quiet and prices are unchanged at 15 to 22 per 1,000 as to brand.

There was no change in the situation of the naval store market prices being about steady all round. The demand for oakum and pitch in small lots has been fair for this season, but other lines are quiet and moving slow. In turpentine the feeling is firm and the recent advance in prices is maintained. We quote: Turpentine, 42 to 43 ¢; rosins, 2.8 to 3 , as to brand: coal tar, 33.25 to 33.75 ; cotton waste, 5 to 7 ¢ for colored and 7 to 10 ¢ for white; oakum, $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $7\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, and cotton oakum, 10 to 12 ¢. Cordage, Sisal, at 7 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ for 7-16 and upwards, and 14 to 15 ¢ for deep sea line. Pure manilla, $9\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ for 7-16 and upwards and 10 ¢ for smaller sizes.

The market for petroleum continues to rule active and firm. The demand continues good and a large volume of business is doing which is generally the case at this season of the year. We quote: Canadian refined at 12 ¢ in shed in Montreal for round lots, and $12\frac{1}{2}$ to 13 ¢ for smaller quantities, with a discount of 2 per cent. for cash. American petroleum is quoted at $15\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ in car lots, and $16\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ for smaller quantities.—Gazette, Jan. 18.

Montreal Drug Prices.

In chlorate of potash prices have declined on spot to $17\frac{1}{2}$ to 20 ¢. Owing to the very light stock of cream of tartar here the demand has been good and a considerable quantity has been sold for future delivery at 69 ¢ per 100 lbs. Sulphite of copper is firm and makers are now asking an advance of $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per lb. We quote: Bleaching powder, 22.50 to 22.75 ; Bicark. soda 22.25 to 22.35 ; sal soda, 70 ¢ to

75 ¢; carbolic acid, 1 pound bottles, 25 to 30 ¢ caustic soda, 60 per cent. 22.15 to 22.75 ; do 70 per cent. 22.40 to 23.50 ; chlorate of potash, $17\frac{1}{2}$ to 20 ¢; alum, 31.40 to 31.50 ; coppers, 75 to 80 ¢; sulphur flour, 1.75 to 2 ; do. roll, 2 to 2.10 ; sulphate of copper, 1.50 to 5 ; white sugar of lead, $7\frac{1}{2}$ to $8\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; bich. potash, 10 to 12 ¢; sumac Sicily, per ton, 75 to 88 ; soda ash, 48 to 50 per cent, 1.15 to 1.50 ; chip logwood, 2 to 2.10 ; castor oil, $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 ¢, and Norwegian cod liver oil, 25 to 26 ¢.

The Benefits of Exchanges.

One of the most noticeable features in gathering and marketing of crops of this country, is the tendency to do the principle part of the marketing through the various Exchanges. This is not true alone of grain, but of cottons, provisions and many other articles as well. People in the northwest are very well acquainted with the system of marketing the grain crops through the exchanges, and knowing about it, they know that the cost between the producers and consumers is much less than formerly. There was never a time before when the expense of handling crops and marketing them was so small as it is now. The same results are as true in marketing the fruit crops of the south and southwest, as in the marketing of the grain in the northwest, the cotton crop in the south, or provisions throughout the middle states. Recent reports from California and from Florida, as well as from sections of the country raising even less of fruits than the ones mentioned, show that the costs of handling their fruit products have been so reduced that really adapted to their cultivation has risen in value.

Not very long ago, the Orange Growers' Exchange in southern California was organized. Previous to their organization banks were gradually calling in their loans on orange properties, on account of the depreciation in value of the properties, and re-adjusting on a new basis of values. After the organization of the Exchange values again rose to the prices prevailing previous to the decline. The cost of handling the crop and getting it to consumers was reduced on an average of about 10 ¢ per box. Previous to the advent of the Exchange system it is said to have cost from 35 to 50 ¢ a box to pick, pack and haul to the railway, with an average somewhere between 40 and 45 ¢. During the past year, the cost has been reduced to about 30 ¢ per box, to deliver the fruit on board the cars, with the saving estimated at about 12 ¢ per box. These two items making a total saving of 22 ¢ per box or about 36 ¢ per car. The success attending the organization and conduct of the Exchange increased the net returns of the growers and was found to be a true solution of the problem of arresting the decline in their profits and in their properties.

These Exchanges supply the most expert labor at a minimum cost, whether it be in grain or fruits. They furnish also a system of protection to all dealers in these articles, that enables them to bring their charges down. A few years ago it was not unrequent to find that wheat in the northwest was bought at 10 ¢ a bushel margin and for many years the rule was to get 5 ¢, while now the total allowance for charges between the farmer who markets it in the country and the buyer, who grinds the wheat into flour, are less than 3 ¢, and perhaps the average at the present time, is very little more than 2 ¢. To think of dropping the Exchanges and returning to the old methods of handling grain and other products, would be no less absurd than to drop electricity and steam and return to the old horse conveyances of the past.—Minneapolis Market Record.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA BUSINESS REVIEW

Trade is quiet throughout the province. In Westminster and Vancouver wholesale firms expressed their opinion that jobbing houses have reason to be thankful for an improvement in all lines of business, not that the volume of trade has increased, on the contrary it has diminished, but firms can freely sell to the retail trade with reasonable assurance that they are not laying up for themselves financial trouble in the future. The "harum scarum" firms have been weeded out, while the managers of the chartered banks in the city report an encouraging falling off of undesirable accounts. In fact from all sides come the satisfactory report that wild speculation is dead in British Columbia and what little loose money there is, is drifting into legitimate channels. Merchants in Victoria talk of little else in trade that the prospective British Pacific Railway which they say will surely be built and which will give a tremendous impetus to the trade of the province and Victoria in particular. Business is fair at the capital, in fact it seldom varies as the wealth of the province has been centred there since federation and there is more money per pocket than in any city in the province, with the exception perhaps of Nanaimo which has a decided boom at present owing to the large increase in the coal trade since the change in tariff. There is little alteration in the provision market. To use the expression of a wholesale firm "butter is greasy" and is selling at all prices. Sales Manitoba dairy are quoted from 14 to 20 cents. A small shipment of Australian butter sold readily at 26 cents. Meats though steadier will not advance at present. In groceries sugar has fallen one-eighth of a cent

British Columbia Markets

January 14, 1894.

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

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

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

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

Vegetables.—Potatoes, \$12 to \$15; Ashcroft potatoes, \$22; onions silverskins, 1½ to 2c cabbage, 1c; carrots, turnips and beets, ¼ to 1c a lb;

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

Fruits.—Lemons, California, \$1.00 to \$1.25 native apples, \$1.00; Japanese oranges, box, cullid, 50c; California oranges, naval, \$3.50; seedlings, 2.75, eastern apples, \$1.00 to \$1.40

Every Mackintosh

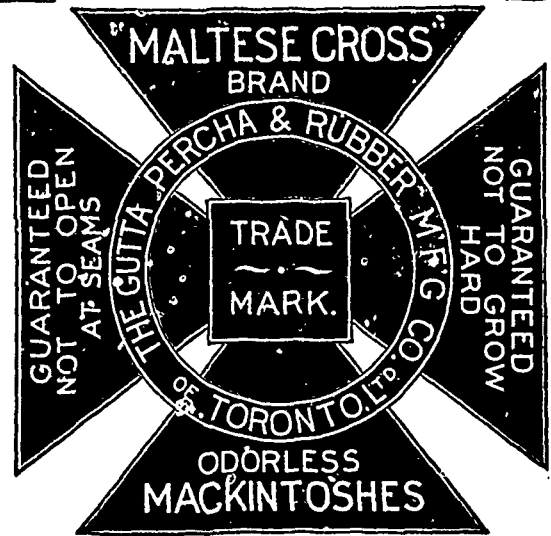
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Flour.—The Ogilvie Milling Co. and Keewatin Milling Co. quote in car load lots at Victoria and Vancouver: Patent, per bbl., \$1.40; strong bakers, \$1.20; Oregon, \$3.80; Oak Lake patent, \$1.20; strong bakers, \$1.00.

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

Grain.—Manitoba oats, per ton, \$25 Edmonton district oats, \$21.00; local oats \$23; Washington State wheat, \$22.00 do, oats \$25.00, f.o.b. Vancouver.

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

Dressed Meats.—Beef, 7½ to 7¾c; mutton, 7½c; pork, 8 to 9c; veal, 9c; lamb, per head, \$3.00.

Live Stock.—Calves, 5 to 6c; steers, 3 to 3½c; sheep, 3½c; hogs, 6 to 7½c; cows, 2½c.

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

Syrups.—30 gallon barrels, 2½c per pound; 10 gallon kegs, 2½c; 5 gallon kegs, \$2 each; 1 gallon tins, \$4.25 per case of 10; ½ gallon tins, \$5.75 per case of 20.

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

Prospect for Emigration.

The January circular of the London Emigrants' information office show the present prospects of emigration. A summary of consular reports from the United States and other parts of North and South America is also issued for the fourth year, and contains much valuable information for emigrants. The report on the agriculture of Texas may be especially noticed. Emigrants to Canada should prepare to start in March or April; the only demand is for domestic servants, for experienced farm labourers, and for men able to take up land. In New South Wales there is no demand for more labour, except for domestic servants; some of the coal mines have been closed owing to the depression, and wages have been reduced in the printing and other trades; the railways, however, have been doing well. In Victoria, the metal, building and other trades are amply supplied with labour; the furniture trade continues very depressed, and disputes have arisen in the boot trade. South Australia and Tas-

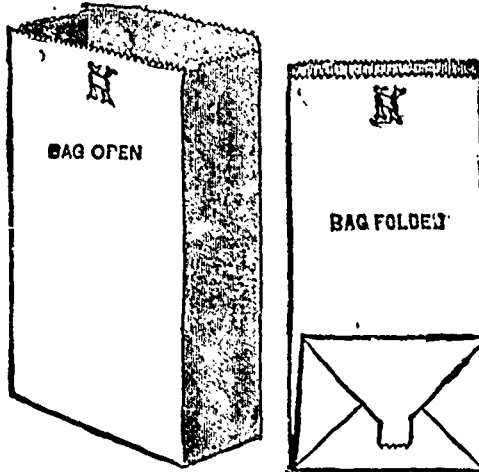
mania are fully supplied with all kinds of labour. There has been a great demand lately for land suitable for sugar growing along the north coast of Queensland, at Mackay, &c., the sugar industry being in a prosperous condition. Land about Bundaberg also, in the south, is being taken up by farm labourers and others for sugar-growing. The prospects in the building trades at Brisbane are better than they were, but there is no opening for more hands. In West Australia the gold fields have been very busy, but only experienced miners with a little money can hope to succeed. Work in New Zealand has with the return of spring become much more plentiful, and there is a large decrease in the number of men travelling on the road; with the exception of West Australia, it is the only colony which offers a fair opening for mechanics and other skilled workmen at the present time. The system of opening up the crown lands in New Zealand, and letting them in areas of from 50 to 100 acres to working men, the Government paying for felling the bush and adding the cost to the price of the land, has been a marked success. Nominated passages to Cape Colony have just been withdrawn from mechanics and artisans, and female domestic servants are now alone eligible for them; men are warned against emigrating to the Cape, unless they have secured employment beforehand. In Natal there has been a fair demand for bricklayers and plasterers at Durban, but otherwise the colony seems well supplied with mechanics. Emigrants to that colony should remember that the ordinary trades such as those of brick-makers, navvies, bootmakers, coal miners, railway porters, gardeners, waiters, &c., are to some extent in the hands of Indian coolies or of coloured natives working for low wages.

Coming from Kansas.

Rev. Father Morin, immigration worker, arrived in Winnipeg last week from Kansas, where he has been actively engaged in preparing for the removal this spring of over 200 families to the Canadian west. Father Morin leaves on Monday for Ottawa to interview the government on the subject. He would like a grant of \$100 to each family to assist them in coming north, and he guaranteed that each family would bring up with them at least ten times this amount in effects, such as horses, implements, &c. The farmers have not had a crop in this particular district of Kansas for three years, and farms for which \$5,000 and \$6,000 was refused three years ago, cannot now be disposed of for any money. Father Morin is confident the government will assist him.

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Toronto Grain and Produce Market.

Winter wheat, G. T. R. west, is quoted at 57 to 58c, according to location. On the C. P. R. west, red and white are quoted at 60 to 60½c; on the Northern at 58 to 58½c, and on the Midland at 60 to 60½c. Up to the present, no Manitoba wheat has been allowed to come in from Buffalo, but it is expected that some will come in shortly. On this car lots west are easier. There were offerings of No. 1 hard to-day at 78c and one sale was reported at 77½c. Grinding in transit, No. 1 hard via Sarnia, was in demand to-day at 81c.

Millfeed—Offerings light and demand limited. Car lots of bran, middle freights west, are quoted at \$12, and shorts at \$14 to \$15. City mill prices, \$13 to \$15.

Oatmeal—Easy, at \$3.50 to \$3.55 for car lots of rolled oats, in bags, on track here.

Peas—In moderate demand; offerings moderate. Car lots of No. 2, east and west, are selling at 53c.

Oats—Offerings liberal and demand moderate. White sold, C. P. R. and G. T. R. west, to-day, at 22c, and mixed at 27c.

Barley—Malting barley continues in fair demand. No. 1 is quoted at 41c, and bright heavy barley is wanted at 45c. Feed is in good demand, at 30 to 40c, outside, but offerings are very light. No. 2 is quoted at 40 to 41c.

Eggs.—Good, fair lined eggs are available at 11c, and cold storage are quoted at 8 to 12c, according to quality, the latter for choice. Choice lined are quoted at 12 to 12½c. We quote: Strictly fresh, 18c; held fresh, 14 to 16c; cold storage, 8 to 12c; lined, 10½ to 12½c; new laid, 24 to 25c.

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

Apples.—Dried apples are in good fair demand. Either large or small lots will be taken at country points at 4½c. Evaporated are quiet and easy. Poor stuff sells as low as 5½c. Good to prime sells at 6 to 6½c, and fancy at 6½c outside. Quotations are: Round lots, outside, dried, 4½c, and evaporated, 6 to 6½c. Dried job here at 5½c to 5½c, and evaporated at 6½ to 7½c.

Dressed Hogs—Receipts of dressed hogs on street the to-day were liberal, but demand was good, and sales were made at yesterday's figures. Farmers loads, choice, sold at \$5.25, and some poorer lots at \$5.10 to \$5.15. Packers bid \$5.10 for car lots, delivered here, but purchases were made at \$5.15 for choice.

Live hogs at to-day's market were firm. Stores advanced 15 to 25c, and light fat stores advanced 15 to 25c, and light fats 10c.

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

Batter—There is practically no change in the situation. Supplies of all grades are liberal and prices are easy all round. Quotations are: Fresh made small dairy rolls, 17 to 17½c; fresh made tubs and crocks, 16½ to 17c; fancy held dairy tubs, 16c; choice to fancy held dairy tubs, 15½ to 16c; low grade and medium dairy, 8 to 12c; large dairy rolls, 12 to 13c; creamery tubs, new, 20 to 21c; creamery pounds, 21 to 22c.

Cheese—Car lots of autumn makes can be laid down here at 10½c. Commission houses quote small lots August and September makes, 10½ to 10¾c, and half sizes at 11 to 11½c. Small Stilltons are quoted at 12 to 12½c.

Seeds—Receipts for red clover seed are very light and prices are 25c higher in the weak. Choice to fancy samples, delivered here are, now bringing \$1 to \$6.25. Alsike offers liberally and prices are easy at \$1 to \$5.20. Timothy is quiet and steady. Machine threshed samples are quoted at \$2.65 to \$2.75 and flail threshed a \$2.80 to \$2.90.

Hides—Continue firm and in good demand. All offerings are readily taken. Prices are firm at previous quotations. No. 1 are now selling at 4c, and heavy steer hides at 4½c. Cured hides are selling at 5c for No. 1 and 5½c for extra heavy. Sheepskins are steady at 7c. Calfskins are steady at 6c for No. 1 and 5c for No. 2. Cured calf quoted at 7c for No. 1 and 5c for No. 2. Deacons are unchanged at 30c each for choice and 20c for culls.

Wool—Quotations are: 18c for supers and 19 to 21c for extracts. Fleece combing is quoted at 17 to 18c. clothing at 18 to 19c, rejects at 14 to 15c and unwashed at 10 to 10½c.—Empire Jan. 19.

Toronto Grocery Market.

Canned Goods.—Gallon apples are beginning to move out freely, and there is a better demand for canned fruits generally. Quite a brisk demand has been experienced by some houses during the week for chicken soup.

There is not much doing in salmon at present, but stocks, particularly in the best brands, are not heavy; prices are steady at quotations. We quote: Tomatoes and corn, 85 to 90c; peas, 80 to 85c; peaches, \$2.75 to \$3 for 3's, \$1.75 to \$1.90 for 2's; raspberries, \$1.65 to \$1.80; strawberries, \$1 to \$2.10; apples, 3's, \$1 to \$1.10, gallons \$2.10 to \$2.25; and preserved fancy quarters at \$1.35 to \$1.40; salmon, \$1.30 to \$1.35 for good red fish in tall tins, and \$1.50 to \$1.60 in flat tins; do., second quality, \$1.10 to \$1.25; canned mackerel, \$1 to \$1.10; lobsters, \$1.70 to \$2 for tall tins, and \$2.25 to \$2.75 for flat tins. Australian mutton, boiled, 2 lb cans, \$3.40; ditto, corned and roast, \$3.75.

Coffees.—There are very few good Rio coffees on the market; in fact, there are but few good coffees of any kind. There is a brisk demand for coffees. We quote green, in bags, as follows: Rio, 20½ to 22c; East Indian, 27 to 30c; South American, 21 to 22c; Santos, 21½ to 22½c; Java, 30c to 32c; Mocha, 27 to 28c; Maracaibo, 21 to 23c; Jamaica, 21 to 22c.

Rice.—There is just the ordinary business doing, at unchanged prices. We quote: "B," 3½ to 3¾c; extra Japan, 5½ to 5¾c, imported Japan, 5½ to 6½c; tapioca, pearl, 1½ to 5c.

Spices.—Trade is seasonably quiet. We quote: Pure black pepper, 10 to 12c, pure white, 18 to 25c; pure Jamaica ginger, 25 to 27c; cloves, 25 to 30c; pure mixed spice, 25 to 30c; cream of tartar, 20c to 25c per lb.

Nuts.—There is nothing of interest to note, the demand being light. We quote as before: Brazil nuts, 11 to 11½c; Sicily shelled almonds, 25 to 26c; Tarragona almonds, 11 to 14½c; peanuts, 10 to 12c for roasted and 7 to 10c for green; coconuts, \$1.50 to \$2 per sack; Grenoble walnuts, 15 to 16c; marbot walnuts, 12½ to 14c; Bordeaux walnuts, 12 to 13c; Sicily filberts, 9 to 10c for sacks and 10½ to 11c for small lots; pecans, 10½c to 11c.

Sugar.—The market is steady, inasmuch as the refiners have brought prices down to where they seem likely to keep the German granulated article out of the market. The market is in such a condition at the moment that sharp fluctuations do not seem likely in any direction. Stocks of Muscavado raw sugar in 115-lb bags are getting pretty well cleaned out. We quote: Granulated domestic, \$3.70 to \$3.75; do., No. 2 grade, \$3.50; yellows, 2½ to 3½c. Raws—Demerara, 2½ to 3½c; Muscavado, in 115-lb bags, 3c.

Syrups.—Quite a few dark syrups are being taken this week by the wholesale houses, and the latter report a moderately fair demand for bright at about 2½c, of which kind there is a scarcity. We quote: Dark, 25c; medium, 23 to 30c; bright, 35 to 40c; very bright, 45 to 50c.

Molasses.—There is a fair movement for the season in New Orleans molasses at 28 to 32c. We quote as follows: New Orleans, barrels, 26 to 28c; half-barrels, 30½ to 32c; Barbadoes, barrels, 28 to 32c; half-barrels, 30 to 31c.

Teas.—One local wholesale house last week sold two large lots of Japan tea on Chicago account, and it has received enquiries for more. There is a fair local demand for Japan teas, those selling at about 18c being mostly in demand. Low grade Japans are getting scarce, and anything in this market at about 12c is very strong. There is a fair demand for China Congous. The higher price of the better grades of Ceylon tea is turning the demand to low grade China blacks, at from 12 to 15c. No new Ceylons costing under 16 to 17c can be imported. China green teas are quiet. We quote ruling prices on the Toronto market as follows: Young Hyson, 12 to 18c for low grades; 21 to 27c for mediums, and 30 to 45c for high grades; China Congous, 14 to 18c for mediums, and 35 to 55c for high grades; Japans, 16 to 20c for mediums, 28 to 35c for high grades; Indians and Ceylons, 13 to 22c for mediums, and 30 to 45c for high grades.

Dried Fruit.—Demand for Valencia raisins is light. Selected fruit is a little scarce, but there is a sufficiency of other kinds. There is a great deal of cheap fruit being offered, off-stalk of this quality selling as low as 3½c, but really first-class is worth more. We quote good fruit as before: Off-stalk, 4 to 4½c; fine off-stalk, 4½ to 5c; selected, 5½ to 6c; layers, 6 to 6½c. We quote California loose muscatels at 5½ to 6½c. Sultana raisins show a further advance of 6d this week, making a total gain of 2s. 6d. to 3s. since Jan. 1. The cause is a scarcity in the fruit. Business on the spot is quiet. Quotations are: Ordinary, 4½ to 5½c; good, 5½ to 6c; fine, 6½ to 7c; finest, 6 to 9c. There is nothing new to note in Malaga raisins, trade being quiet. We quote: London layers, \$2 to \$2.25; black baskets, \$2.90 to \$3; blue baskets, \$1 to \$1.75; extra dessert clusters, \$4; connoisseur clusters, \$2.65 to \$2.90; quarter flat connoisseur clusters, 90c to \$1.15; Royal Buckingham, \$1.50 to \$5. The market is now fairly well supplied with new season's Bosnia prunes, and the demand for them is fair. We quote Sphinx as follows: "U," \$1.10 to \$1.15 per half kilo, 5 to 5½c per lb; "C," 85 to 90c per half kilo, 6½c; "B," 80 to 85c per half kilo, 7 to 7½c. The demand is principally for "U's" and "C's." Currants are quiet, but the market is stronger, another advance of 1s per 100 weight being recorded on Tuesday in Patras. This makes an aggregate advance of 1s. 6d. since the beginning of the year. Quotations on the Toronto market are still as follows: Filiatras, half-barrels, 4 to 4½c, barrels, 4½c; fine filiатras, half barrels, 4½c, barrels, 4½c; Patras, 5½c in cases; Casalinas, 5½ to 6c; Vostizzas, 6½ to 7c in cases and half cases; Panartes, 8 to 8½c. Figs continue dull at nominally unchanged prices. We quote: 14 oz., 8 to 9c; 10 lb 8 to 10c; 18 lb, 12c; 28 lb, 15c; tays, 4½ to 4¾c; naturals, 6 to 7c.—Canadian Grocer, Jan. 18.

Toronto Hardware Markets

Wire.—Trade is still quiet. We quote: Barb and plain twist, 3c; truss wire, 4c; staples, 3c; freight is prepaid to the extent of 500 pounds, but 10c extra will be charged on spools lighter than 75 pounds each. Terms, 6 per cent off, or 2 percent. off 30 days.

Rope.—We quote: Sisal, 7-16 inches and larger, 6½c; ¼, 5 16, ¾ inches, 7c. Manilla, 7-16 inches and larger, 9½c; ¼, 5-16, ¾ inches, 10c.

Cut Nails.—We quote base price at \$2.10. Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, and London, with robato of 5c per keg on lots of 200 kegs and over.

Wire Nails.—Discounts 75 and 10 per cent.

Horse Nails.—Discounts 60 per cent. on "P B," "M," "C."

Tacks.—We quote: Cut, Carpet blued, gimp, 60 per cent.; do tinned, 70 per cent.; copper nails, 62½ per cent., clout nails, 60 to 67½ per cent.; trunk nails, 60 to 65 per cent.; shoe finders' tacks, 50 per cent.; shoe nail; Hungarian nails etc., 37 per cent. Coopers' nails and flour-barrel nails 35 and 10 per cent, in 5 keg lots, and American upholsterers' tacks 62½ to 65 per cent.

Chain.—Prices have been reduced considerably on coil chain, and inquiries are coming in more freely.

Clothes Wringers.—Demand is moderate and prices unchanged at \$27.50.

Churns.—Are quiet, at discounts of 65 per cent., ex-store Toronto, or 65 and 5 c.s. factory.

Tar, etc.—We quote: Roofing pitch, \$2.50 per bbl.; pure coal tar, \$1 per bbl., refined coal tar, \$1.50 per bbl., XXX refined coal tar in quart tins, \$1 per doz.; best Southern pure tar, \$6 per bbl. and 75c per doz. pint tins; pine pitch, \$2.75 per bbl.

Cement, Etc.—We quote: Portland cement (English), \$3 per bbl. for best grades; New Brunswick plaster Paris, \$2 per bbl.; Canadian water lime, \$1.25 per barrel.

Firebrick, Etc.—The movement is light. Scotch firebrick, \$3.50 per 100; Scotch fireclay, \$1 per 100 lbs.

Pig Iron.—Rogers, Brown & Co., report the United States market for pig iron as follows: Prices remain the same, reported last week. We quote for cash f.o.b. Toronto. No. 1 Foundry strong coke iron Lake Superior ore, \$13.05; No. 2 Foundry strong coke iron, Lake Superior ore, \$12.55; Jackson County silvery No. 1, \$16 to \$17; Lake Superior charcoal, \$15.15 Southern soft, No. 1, \$11.75; Southern soft, No. 2, \$11.50.

Bar Iron.—The market is still dull and featureless at \$1.70 to \$1.75.

Sheet Steel.—Business is still moderate only. We quote: 8 to 16 gauge, \$2.75 per 100 lbs.. 18 to 20, \$2.65, 22 to 24, \$2.85, 26, \$3.10.

Iron Pipe.—Block iron is still being moved equal to at 70 to 70 and 5 per cent., and discount on galvanized iron pipe is 50 to 50 and 5 per cent.

Sheet Iron.—We quote: 8 to 16 gauge, \$2.50; 18 ditto, \$2; 20 ditto \$2.10; 22 to 24 ditto, \$2.20. 26 ditto, \$2.45; 28 ditto, \$2.65. tinned sheet iron, Monson's, 26 gauge, 7c per lb.; 22 to 24 gauge, 6½c.; 16 to 20 gauge, 6½c.

Lead Pipe.—We quote; Toronto and west, 30 per cent. off in small lots, and 30 and 10 per cent. off in ton lots; points east of Toronto 35 per cent. off in small lots, and and 35 and 10 per cent. off in ton lots.

Galvanized Iron.—Prices are unchanged, \$1.2 still being the idea for 28 gauge in Queen's Head, Gordon Crown and Apollo brands.

Ignot Tin.—There is little or nothing doing. The outside markets are quiet and steady. We quote: Lamb and Flag at 18 to 18½c., and Straits at 17 to 17½c.

Ingot Copper.—The markets, both London and New York, are firm. We quote 10 to 10½c.

Sheet Zinc.—There is very little doing. We quote cask lots at 4½ to 4¾c. and small at 5c.

Boiler Tubes.—Business is quiet and unchanged. We quote: 1¼ inch, 7c; 1½ inch, 7½c; 1¾ inch, 8c; 2 inch, 8½c; 2¼ inch, 9c; 2½ inch, 9½c; 3 inch, 11½c; 3½ inch, 14c; 4 inch, 19c.

Hot Water Boilers.—Demand is fair for galvanized boilers. We quote: Galvanized, 30 gal, \$6; 15 gal, \$7; 40 gal, \$8: coppered, \$16.20 to \$20, according to size.

Tin Plates.—Import orders are still being booked, but not to such an extent as they were at this time last year. A better business is, however, looked for in this particular next month. We quote: Coke, 14 to 20 gauge at \$3.10; for larger sizes, 15 to 25c per box basis more; "I.C" charcoal, \$3.50 to \$3.75.

Terne Plates.—Demand is light and prices unchanged at \$5.25 to \$5.50

Zinc Spelter.—There is scarcely anything doing. We quote domestic at 37 ½ c., and imported at 4 to 4½c.

Hoops and Bands.—We quote: \$2.20 from stock for ton lots, and \$2.25 for small lots.

Canada Plates.—Trade in this line is almost over, only a few boxes now being called for. We quote: Half-polished at \$2.25 to \$2.35, according to quantity; 60 sheet boxes, 10c per box advance; 75 sheet boxes, 25c, advance over 52's, 20x28, \$2.50.

Solder.—There is still a little business doing in half-and-half. We quote better grades at 12 to 13c.

Antimony.—Dull and unchanged at 9½ to 10c.

Glass.—There is a little better demand for window glass, mainly on account of repairs resultant from damages caused by the recent conflagration in Toronto. Fancy glass is quiet. We quote: Window glass, for import, \$1.90 to \$2, in 100-foot boxes, first break; from stock, \$1.10 to \$1.15, in 50-foot boxes, first break. Plate glass, discount 35 per cent.

Old Material.—There is no business of any account being done in this line. We quote: Agricultural scrap, 45c per cwt, machinery cast, 45 to 50c per cwt; stove cast scrap 50c; No. 1 wrought scrap, 10c per cwt; No. 2, including sheet iron, hoop iron, 10c; new light scrap copper, 6 to 6½c, heavy scrap copper, 6½ to 7c, old copper bottoms, 5½ to 6c; light scrap brass, 3 to 3½c; heavy yellow scrap brass, 5c; heavy red scrap brass, 5½ to 6c; scrap lead, 1½ to 1¾c; scrap zinc, 1½ to 1¾c; scrap rubber, 3 to 3½c; country mixed rags, 50 to 70c; clean dry bones, 50c per 100 lbs.; boaring and turnings, 5c

White Lead.—Is quiet and unchanged at the base price of 4½c.

Putty.—Business is quiet and prices unchanged, at \$1.75 for bladders in barrels and \$2.25 in cases.

Turpentine.—There is slightly stronger feeling on the local market. Some dealers in fact are quoting higher prices, but this is not general, the idea still being 39 to 40c for single barrel and 5-barrel lots respectively. i.o.b. Toronto.

Linsced Oil.—The movement is still light. We quote: Raw, 53 to 51c; boiled, 56 to 57c.

Paris Green.—Trade is beginning to open up, and at steady prices. We quote: English, pound packages, 12c; bulk, 11½c.—Hardware Merchant, Jan. 18.

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

Freight Rates Commission

Monday morning the freight rates commission resumed their sitting in Winnipeg. Those present to make reports were Hon. J. D. Cameron, provincial secretary, assisted by J. Obed Smith, of the department of railways; James Elder, president, and R. E. A. Leech, secretary of the farmers' institute. J. H. Ashdown, president of the Board of Trade and C. N. Bell, secretary of the Board of Trade, were present to watch the proceedings on behalf of that body. The first matter taken up was the report of the local government presented by Hon. Mr. Cameron. One of the points made by Mr. Cameron was that while the increase in the cost of first and second class freight per the C.P.R., as compared with other roads, is very great, the increase in fourth and fifth class freight is very much greater. The point of this is that most freight is carried in the fourth and fifth classes. The commissioners asked questions of the speakers to assure themselves that the comparisons were between places fair both in distance and in commodities handled.

The document consists of over fifty pages of matter, for the most part being a series of complete tables, with only sufficient letterpress to explain them. In order to facilitate the work of checking the tables, the tariff number is placed opposite each rate given. The first series of tables deal with through grain rates all rail. Though the tables cannot be given as complete here as in the original, the comparisons can be readily seen. Here are some of the figures:

Route.	Per	Miles.	Rates per Cwt.
Glenboro to Fort William	C.P.R.	535	19
Austin to Fort William	C.P.R.	508	19
Chicago to Toronto	G.T.R.	511	15
Winnipeg to Carlton	C.P.R.	1275	15
Oshawa, Ont. to Halifax	G.T.R.	1151	22½
Chicago to Boston	G.T.R. & C.V.	1179	27
Winnipeg to Toronto	C.P.R.	1288	45
Chicago to Portland	C.&G. T.R.	1142	27
Sarnia to Fredericton, N. B.	G.T. & I.R.	1217	29½
St. Paul to Montreal	Via Chicago	1274	35

The memoranda notes that these comparisons show that the Chicago dealer has an advantage of nearly 2½ cents per bushel over the Glenboro shipper, that the rate charged from Oshawa to Halifax (per G.T.R.) is only half that from Winnipeg to Carlton via the C.P.R., practically the same distance, and that the Manitoba producer is taxed from 10c to 11c per bushel more for an equal freight service than is the shipper from the U. S. or Ontario. Another table given in the report is:

Route.	Per	Miles.	Rate per cwt.
Pilot Mound to Montreal	C.P.R.	1518	47c
Brandon to Montreal	C.P.R.	1556	47c
Minnedosa to Montreal	C.P.R.	1557	47c
Portage la Prairie to Montreal	C.P.R.	1479	45c
Chicago to Fredericton	G.T.R. & I.R.	1518	35c

This is an instance of what three railroads (each requiring a proportion of the through rate) do, in carrying grain to an Atlantic shipping point. One of these roads is the Intercolonial which is owned and operated by the Dominion Government, and it makes a rate which is evidently considered a fair and proper one, but which is in striking contrast to that of the C.P.R. on Manitoba grain.

Route.	Per Miles.	Rate per cwt.
Boisovain to Montreal	C.P.R. 1605	48c
Melita to Montreal	C.P.R. 1613	49c
Minneapolis to New York	Soo line C.P.R. 1609 & N.Y.	35c

The low rate from Minneapolis to New York is over the "Soo" line route running through an unproductive portion of the state of Wisconsin and Northern Ontario, which is identical with that around the North Shore of Lake Superior, and costs as much to maintain. When it is considered that the 35c rate has to be divided up with the New York Central, it is evident that if 35 cts. pays the roads interested, the rate of 48 cts. and 49 cts. from Boisovain and Melita to Montreal is manifestly excessive. The following statement exhibits a peculiarity of many C.P.R. western division freight tariffs wherein very low rates appear as applying to sections of the railroad where absolutely no freight of the description thus rated is ever offered for shipment, and on the other hand where heavy shipments of any commodity or produce are made the rates are placed at their maximum. The officials of the C. P. R. have frequently on public occasions referred to the low grain rate from Calgary to Fort William when, as a matter of fact, not one earload of the 1891 crop has been shipped from Calgary to Fort William. Where grain is actually offered it is heavily taxed with charges.

Route.	Per Miles.	Rate per cwt.
Calgary to Port Arthur	C.P.R. 1261	29c.
Winnipeg to Toronto	C.P.R. 1288	45c.

THROUGH LAKE AND RAIL RATES ON GRAIN.

When grain once reaches Fort William (likewise Duluth), it is practically anybody's business to carry it east because the competition is very keen, and a fair example of the disadvantages the Manitoba grain-producer labors under is shown by the excessive charges from the point of shipment in Manitoba to Fort William. It makes no difference whether a boat is loaded at Fort William or Duluth, the barrier of excessive freight rates erected by the C.P.R. Co. is against points west of Fort William, but so soon as the grain is at the water's edge, competition is open. As a matter of fact, the C. P. R. steamers have carried very little of the wheat crop of 1891 to their eastern port. Comparatively early in the season they refused to accept shipments of oats and barley, thus placing small shippers at a great disadvantage, as the "tramp" or irregular line vessels are not provided with proper bulk-heads to carry, say, 8,000 bushel lots. The refusal or inability of the C.P.R. Co. to carry such consignments practically placed the whole trade in coarse grains in the hands of large firms who can handle cargo lots.

Sir William Van Horn's statement to the Patrons of Industry in August, 1893, was an attempt to show that freight rates in Dakota, Montana and Manitoba are equal, and he showed rates on grain to Duluth that were equal to or higher than from points on the C.P.R. at equal distances from Fort William. At a first glance this might appear to be a fair comparison, but a little reflection will show that it is a very imperfect one. The points on the United States' lines at longest

distances given by Sir William, say corresponding with Brandon or Moosomin on the C.P.R., are situated in the extreme western part of Dakota where no grain is grown. (In this connection note that the C.P.R. proposes to carry grain from Calgary, which has not shipped a single car of wheat this year, a distance of 1,266 miles to Fort William for 29c per 100 pounds and charges Virden 21c per 100 pounds to Fort William for a haul of less than half the distance.)

The proper and manifestly fair comparison would be to contrast Brandon, a practical centre in the wheat area of Manitoba, with Fargo which may be called the wheat centre of the Dakotas, and the rate by the Northern Pacific railroad from Fargo to Duluth is found to be 15½c per 100 pounds, while from Brandon to Fort William the C.P.R. are content with 19 cents for the same weight. One distance may be greater than the other, but a comparison to be fair must be made between points that have the same commodity to ship, and not between one point in the wilds of western Dakota with a wheat area like Brandon or Virden.

Again, from Fargo, this grain is carried to Minneapolis (251 miles) under local rates for some charge of 15½ cents per 100 pounds, while the C.P.R. charge for conveying grain to Winnipeg from a point 251 miles distant therefrom, 21 cents per 100 pounds. The fact that the Northern Pacific railroad haul this grain to these points (Duluth and Minneapolis) of unequal distances for the same rate proves the source of supply is to a large extent their guide for striking rates, and that distance is only a factor in the matter. The Soo line in connection with their lake and rail business carries wheat and flour from Minneapolis to Gladstone Mich., their lake shipping port, a distance of 312 miles, for 7½ cents per 100 pounds. This traffic is carried through a territory which is for the greater part unprofitable to the railroad, and will probably not compare favorably in that respect with the section between Winnipeg and Fort William (124 miles), over which the C.P.R. charge 17 cents. It is apparent that if the Soo branch of the C.P.R. can make a paying business of a 7½ cent rate for 312 miles, in justice to the Manitoba farmer his rate, beginning at Winnipeg to Fort William, should be materially reduced.

The government protests against the general schedule of the charges for freight (proportionate and otherwise) made by the C. P. R. on their line between Winnipeg and Fort William. They are excessive, and are the cause of the excessive rates charged on longer distances. If the rates over the portion of the line were fair and moderate, the through lake and rail rates on grain would not have been more than from 20 cents to 25 cents per 100 pounds from Winnipeg to New York (the rate from Minneapolis to that port), instead of over 30 cents per 100 pounds. Undoubtedly the most excessive charges are to be found between Fort William and Winnipeg.

THROUGH RATES ON GENERAL MERCHANDISE ALL RAIL.

This branch of the subject of freight rate charges is a highly important one to Manitoba and the Territory to the west. This province is situated at such a large distance inland that the rates on freight if charged according to a distance basis only would necessarily seem rather high. The people of the province are barred from purchasing many supplies from the States on account of heavy customs duties. Accordingly the chief source of supply must be from the eastern provinces. Making allowance for long distances the comparisons and statements following afford startling illustrations of excessive charges by the C. P. R. company, which prove a serious burden to the consumers in these western provinces.

Classes 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 are taken for comparison as nearly all merchandise is carried under some of these classifications though the greatest tonnage is carried fifth class.

From	To	Miles	Rate per 100 lbs.				
			1	2	3	4	5
Fort William	Winnipeg	421	92	70	65	66	47
Chicago	Stratford	416	42	37	27	10	17
Chicago	St. Paul	410	60	50	40	25	20

From	To	Miles	Rate per 100 lbs.				
			1	2	3	4	5
Fort William	Boissevain	0	8				
"	Virton	604	151	127	162	81	69
"	Birtle	617					
Chicago	Ortonville	89	168	83	78	48	39
"	Kingston	263	72	62	43	31	29
Moncton	Montreal	661	60	42	31	23	23

From	To	Miles	Rate per 100 lbs.				
			1	2	3	4	5
Winnipeg	Calgary	840	173	142	109	81	
Chicago	Montreal	837	76	65	50	31	31
Halifax	Montreal	818	60	45	32	30	28

THROUGH MERCHANDISE—FREIGHT RATES BY LAKE AND RAIL.

The first comparison shows that of the total rate charged by the C. P. R. for 5th class freight from Montreal to Winnipeg, 25 cts per 100 lbs. is charged for hauling it 368 miles by rail and 800 miles by water to Fort William, but as soon as it reaches the latter point discrimination against the west commences, and the people of Manitoba are compelled to pay 47 cts per 100 lbs. for the same freight for hauling it 421 miles from Fort William into Winnipeg. Leaving out of the calculation the fact that the distance from Fort William to Winnipeg is 42 miles shorter than the rail haul from Montreal to Owen Sound (and excluding altogether the water mileage), the C. P. R. taxes Manitoba 88 per cent more on this class of freight than for the larger rail haul east of Owen Sound.

The second comparison shows that of the total rate charged by the C. P. R. on 5th class freight from New York to Winnipeg, 22 cents per 100 pounds is charged for hauling 758 miles by rail and 800 miles by water to Fort William, but once at Fort William it is solely in possession of the C. P. R., and discriminative charges against Manitoba then commence, and the C. P. R. charges for the balance of the journey to Winnipeg (421 miles by rail only) 47c per 100 pounds. Therefore the C. P. R. tax Manitobans 113 per cent. additional for carrying this merchandise 421 miles west of Fort William than they do for the same class of freight 1,558 miles by rail and water.

Comparing these two statements with each other it is found that the C. P. R. carry 4th and 5th class freight from New York to Fort William (and pay other companies their due proportion) for 24 per cent. and 13 per cent. respectively less than they charge from Montreal to Fort William, a shorter rail haul of 301 miles.

LOCAL GRAIN RATES IN CAR LOTS.

The following are selected from a large number of instances:

Route.	Per.	Miles	Rate per 100 lbs.
Morris to Winnipeg	C.P.R.	42	10½c.
Glenboro to Carman	"	47	11c.
High Bluff to Winnipeg	"	49	11c.
Port Pope, Ont., to Belleville	G.T.R.	50	6c.
Boissorain to Pilot Mound	C.P.R.	58	11½c.
Melita to Brandon	"	66	12c.
Brockville to Cornwall	G.T.R.	58	7c.
Minnedosa to Portage la Prairie	M.N.W.	78	12½c.
Treherne to Winnipeg	C.P.R.	77	12½c.
Morden to Winnipeg	"	81	13c.
Portage la Prairie to Selkirk	"	79	12½c.

Route.	Per.	Miles	Rate per 100 lbs.
Hamilton to Oshawa, Ont.	G.T.R.	72	10c.
Napanee to Prescott	"	85	7c.

The rate by the Grand Trunk for 85 miles is charged by cent less than the rate for 81 miles 85 per the C. P. R. in Manitoba.

LOCAL RATES ON GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Out of several hundred instances given of rates on general merchandise we select the following:

Miles	Between	And	Cost per 100 lbs.				
			1	2	3	4	5
73	Glenboro	Carman	15	58	30	23	21
77	Winnipeg	Treherne	43	38	30	24	22
77	Pilot Mound	Deloraine	47	30	31	24	22
74	Wingham, Ont.	London, Ont.	28	25	21	18	14
76	Hamilton	London	50	20	23	19	15
75	Minneapolis	Buff Lake, Min	35	29	23	19	
75	"	Turtle Lake					
		Winnipeg	23	30	23	17	10
76	St John N B	Salisbury, N B	21	15	13	9	8

LUMBER RATES.

The following shows the difference on lumber, being selected from a number of instances:

From	To	Miles.	Rate per Cwt
Winnipeg	Yorkton, Assa	279	21½c.
W. Selkirk	Alameda	279	20c.
Rat Portage	ouris	253	17c.
Rat Portage	Cartwright	281	16½c.
Winton, O	Black Rock, N Y	283	8½c.
Peterboro, O	Montreal	235	10c.
On the Intercolonial Railway		200	14½c.

CONCLUSION.

The documents closed with tables of the rates on horses and cattle, cheese, butter, eggs, etc., showing in every instance that the rates are higher in Manitoba and the North-west Territories than in Ontario and the Maritime Provinces.

J. H. Ashdown asked on what date the commission would sit in Winnipeg on their way east, as he could not say at present what the board of trade wished to do in the way of a supplementary report.

Mr. Archibald said it would probably be three weeks and they would then receive a supplementary report if desired.

James Elder then read the statement of the Central Farmers' Institute, which will appear in full in another issue.

The Thos Davidson Co.

With the first of the year the firm of Thos. Davidson & Co., Montreal, changed the style of their firm to "The Thos Davidson Mfg. Co., Ltd." The management will be the same as before, the officers being: James Davidson, president; T. Chas. Davidson, vice-president; Edward Goodwill, director; John Hamilton, secretary. The same eight travellers will thoroughly canvass the country from Halifax to Western Ontario. Merrick, Anderson & Co. will handle their goods for Manitoba and the Northwest, and Mr. John Burns will act as agent in British Columbia. A new catalogue of various lines is in the printers' hands, and will be forwarded to customers in about three weeks.

During the last year a large quantity of German and American machinery has been added, necessitating a new engine, and one of Goldie & McCulloch Co.'s was put in and started the first of the year.

The goods made by the firm are stamped, pieced, and japanned tinware, galvanized iron enamelled ware, tin boxes for packing tea, coffee, tobacco, etc., lithographed advertising signs, etc.

Mr. McMillan, agent for the Manitoba government at Liverpool, England, is at present in Winnipeg, the offices in Liverpool having been closed for the present.

Wheat Prices in England.

The London Miller, of January 7 reviews the course of the English wheat markets during December as follows:

December, 1893, lowered the English wheat average from 27s. 3d. to 26s. 8d. per qr.; December, 1891, raised it from 18s. 9d. to 20s. 6d. per qr. Thus, though December, 1893, had the better price, December, 1891, had the better promise. As regards foreign wheat, Argentine cargoes on the 1st December were making 21s. 9d.; No. 2 Red winter, 22s. 6d.; hard Manitoba, 21s. 9d.; and California, 25s. 9d. per qr.; thus the month started off with an improved feeling in imported grain as well as in English. On the 5th there was 1s. advance at Glasgow and Edinburgh, the impetus being derived mainly from stocks being ascertained to be much smaller than expected. On the 6th, Birmingham, Bristol and Manchester were fully 6d. dearer for all sorts of wheat and flour. London, on 7th, declared an English wheat average of 22s. 1d., while foreign was held for 6d. to 1s. advance. On the 8th, Argentine wheat advanced to 23s., the new crop being put at 10 million qrs. only, against a 12 million estimate accepted in November. The 10th and 11th were dull days for trade, and on the 18th Bristol and Birmingham lost ground for both English and foreign wheat. On the 14th, at the Baltic, California wheat cargoes were sold for 25s. 3d., being 6d. decline from the 1st. Red winter, however made 22s. 6d. per qr., the same price as at the beginning of the month. The country markets of the 15th were dull, and the bad condition of the grain told against demand. On the 17th, London was dull for all sorts of wheat and flour, and some descriptions were the turn cheaper. But top-price flour was firm at 25s. per sack, and fine white English wheat made the same price, 25s. per qr. Liverpool, on the 18th, was weak, and the price of American wheat declined a penny per cental. The Baltic, on the 19th, saw 22s. 6d. accepted for Argentine cargoes, being 6d. decline from the 8th. On the 20th, Bristol and Manchester were steadier, and Birmingham was dull, but without decline. On the 22nd, Red winter wheat cargoes fell to 21s. 9d., the American holders showing increased desire to do business. California, however, closed firm at 25s. per qr. Mark Lane, on the 21st, quoted 21s. for No. 2 Club Calcutta and 25s. for No. 1 Bombay, thus removing Indian samples from competition with English wheat, of which the very finest lots could be bought for less than the Bombay, while average quality was 1s. 6d. cheaper than Calcutta. On the 27th, trade resumed after the Christmas holidays without spirit, but value was not lower on the week. On the 28th, there was a slight rally in Red winter cargoes, 22s. 6d. being made. Owing to large arrivals into London during the six days, 24th to 30th December, the last market of the old year was rather depressed in tone. Holders, however, asked old terms, and were contented to wait for the new year to bring business to Mark Lane. The feeling at the Baltic was quiet, with a California wheat cargo sold for 25s. per qr.; Argentine new crop offered at 21s. 9d. for February shipment; red Kurrachee similarly offered at 20s. 9d.; and Odessa Ghirka, arrived, sold for a sovereign per qr.

A New Wall Coating.

Jell-stone is the name of a new preparation for coating walls and ceilings. It is sold in a dry state, and is ready for use by simply adding cold water. Dry colors can be added to produce any required tint. The cost is not materially greater than ordinary calomine. G. F. Stephens & Co., Winnipeg, have the agency for the preparation.



The

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With stop over privileges at Any point.

ROBERT KERR.

General Passenger Agent, WINNIPEG.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME CARD.

Taking effect on Sunday, December 16 1894.

Read Up.		MAIN LINE		Read Down.	
North Bound					South Bound
Freight No. 168. Daily.	St. Paul Ex. Press No. 107 Daily.	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.	St. Paul Ex. Press No. 108 Daily.	Freight No. 164 Daily.
1.20p	8.15p	0	Winnipeg	12.15p	5.30a
1.05p	8.03p	4	Portage Junction	12.27p	5.47a
12.42p	8.50p	8	St. Norbert	12.40p	6.07a
12.27p	8.38p	15	Cartier	12.52p	6.25a
11.54a	8.26p	23	St. Agathe	1.10p	6.51a
11.31a	8.13p	27	Union Point	1.17p	7.02a
11.07a	8.02p	32	Silver Plains	1.28p	7.19a
10.31a	7.49p	40	Morris	1.45p	7.45a
10.03a	7.37p	46	St. Jean	1.58p	8.25a
9.23a	7.25p	56	Letellier	2.17p	9.18a
8.00a	7.13p	65	Emerson	2.35p	10.15a
7.00a	7.01p	63	Pembina	2.50p	11.15a
11.05p	8.35a	163	Grand Forks	6.10p	9.25p
1.30p	4.55a	223	Winnipeg Junction	10.10p	1.25p
	3.45p	463	Duluth	7.25a	
	8.40p	470	Minneapolis	6.45a	
	8.00p	481	St. Paul	7.25a	
	10.30p	883	Chicago	9.85p	

MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

East Bound.		STATIONS.		West Bound.	
Fr. No. 180	Ex. No. 123 Tue., Thu., Sat.	Miles from Morris.		Ex. No. 127 Mon., Wed., Fri.	Fr. No. 129
1.20p	8.15p	0	Winnipeg	12.15a	5.30p
7.50p	1.30p	0	Morris	1.50p	8.00a
6.55p	1.07p	10	Low Farm	2.15p	8.44a
5.49p	12.42p	21	Myrtle	2.41p	9.31a
5.23p	12.29p	25	Roland	2.63p	9.50a
4.89p	12.14p	33	Rosebank	3.10p	10.23a
3.58p	11.59a	39	Miami	3.25p	10.54a
3.14p	11.38a	49	Deerwood	3.48p	11.44a
2.61p	11.27a	54	Altamont	4.01p	12.10p
2.15p	11.03a	62	Somerset	4.20p	12.51p
1.47p	10.55a	68	Swan Lake	4.36p	1.22p
1.19p	10.40a	74	Iodian Springs	4.51p	1.54p
12.57p	10.30a	79	Maripolis	5.02p	2.18p
12.27p	10.15a	88	Greenway	5.18p	2.52p
11.57a	10.00a	92	Balder	5.34p	3.25p
11.12a	9.58a	102	Belmont	5.57p	4.16p
10.37a	9.21a	109	Hilton	6.17p	4.53p
10.13a	9.05a	117	Ashdown	6.34p	5.28p
9.49a	8.58a	120	Wawanesa	6.42p	5.47p
9.39a	8.49a	123	Elliotts	6.53p	6.04p
9.05a	8.35a	129	Rounthwalte	7.05p	6.37p
8.28a	8.18a	137	Marionville	7.25p	7.18p
7.50a	8.00a	145	Brandon	7.45p	8.00p

Number 127 stops at Balder for meals.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

W. End		STATIONS.		East Bound	
Read Down Mixed No. 143, every day ex. Sun.	All. Ifn Winn. Pkg.			Read up Mixed No. 144, every day ex. Sun.	
4.00 p.m.		0	Winnipeg	12.40 noon.	
4.15 p.m.		0	Portage Junction	12.56 p.m.	
4.40 p.m.	8.5		St. Charles	11. 6 a.m.	
4.48 p.m.	10.5		Headingley	11.47 a.m.	
5.10 p.m.	18.0		White Plains	11.19 a.m.	
5.7	25.8		Gravel Pit Spur	10.49 a.m.	
5.4 p.m.	28.2		La Salle Tank	10.40 a.m.	
5.55 p.m.	32.0		Eustace	10.25 a.m.	
6.25 a.m.	39.1		Oakville	10.00 a.m.	
6.48 a.m.	43.2		Curtis	9.43 a.m.	
7.30 a.m.	52.5		Portage la Prairie	9.15 a.m.	

† Flag Station.

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

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

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

CHAS. S. FEE, H. SWINFORD,
G. P. & T. A., St. Paul. General Agt., Winnipeg
E. J. BELOH, Ticket Agent, 436 Main St., Winnipeg.

Columbia and Kootenay Steam Navigation Company, Ltd.

TIME TABLE NO. 5,

In effect Monday, Aug. 29th, 1894.

Rovostoko Route—Steamer Lytton.

Connecting with the Canadian Pacific Railway (main line) for all points east and west.

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

Kaslo Route—Steamer Nelson.

Leaves Nelson—
Mondays at 4 p.m. Leaves Kaslo for Nelson—
Sundays at 8 a.m.
Wednesdays at 6.40 p.m. Tuesdays at 8 a.m.
Thursdays at 4 p.m. Thursdays at 8 a.m.
Saturdays at 6.40 p.m. Fridays at 3 a.m.

Connecting on Saturdays and Wednesdays with Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway for Kaslo and lake points. Connecting on Tuesdays and Fridays with Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway for Spokane.

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

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

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

The Great Northern Ry.

WINTER EXCURSIONS.

\$40

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FOR THE **\$40** ROUND TRIP

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And Points West in

QUEBEC & ONTARIO.

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

Good For Three Months

Magnificent equipment. Short time. Close connections. Elegant upholstered Tourist Car in charge of Porter will leave Winnipeg Tuesday, Nov. 27, Tuesday, Dec. 4, Tuesday, Dec. 11, Saturday, Dec. 15, Tuesday, Dec. 18, Saturday, Dec. 22, Tuesday, Dec. 25, Saturday, Dec. 29th

Rate.—Per Double berth \$1.00

Trains Leave Winnipeg Daily

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

J. A. DONALDSON,
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F. I. WHITNEY, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul.

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