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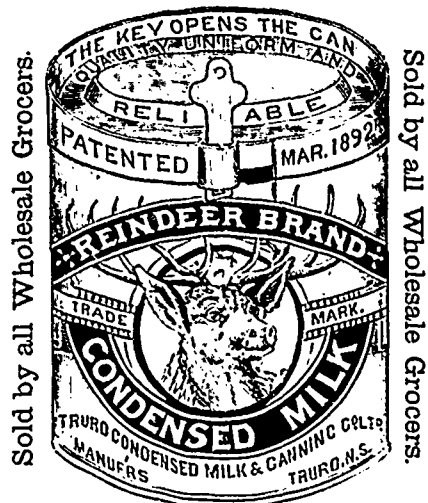
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WINNIPEG, MARCH 13, 1893.

## The Value of Character in Business.

There is no absolute protection against the swindlers who prey upon the community. They would steal if there was no law against it, but to keep out of prison they will gather in their gains without violating any legal requirement or subjecting themselves to any legal penalty. The best safeguard is to give more attention to character. A good name always has a mercantile value, but in the rush and jostling of men eager for gain it is not as highly estimated as it ought to be nor taken into sufficient account in the granting of credits. A merchant in this city received a consignment of wheat from a person in the country with whom he had no previous acquaintance. He made a liberal advance upon it, and when he had sold it he paid the consignor the balance. It turned out that the latter had no valid title to the wheat, and when the case was submitted to us we decided that the consignee, in spite of the fact that he had received the consignment and settled for it in good faith, must pay its value over again to the real owner. The case was carried to the Court of Appeals and our judgment was sustained. When the merchant demanded of us what security a commission dealer had in his business if he could be compelled to pay twice for a lot of produce sent to him for sale, we answered that he must see to it that the consignor was a man of good character who had not appropriated another person's goods. As the sender of the grain did not ask for credit, the merchant supposed that it was unnecessary to inquire concerning the man's character. But he gained some knowledge by that very costly experience.

If all debts for which securities were not pledged at the time they were contracted were debts of honor, and there was no legal process for enforcing their payments, there would be far less money lost through broken credits than there is at present, and a premium would be put on integrity. A man without means, but with a good character, would find that the latter was worth more to him than a large bank account would be to deserve it, and the man

who would not pay his debts when he had the means would be ruled off the course, while he who was willing but unable to pay could not be hindered by a single hard-hearted creditor from engaging in business to retrieve his fortune. Instead of a bankruptcy law we would repeal the enforcing act, and let all debtors pay when they could or when they would. He who would but could not and he who could but would not may seem to stand on the same level without the compelling statute, but the difference between them would be as wide as that between honesty in misfortune and a knavish abundance. Weighed in the same scales the latter would surely kick the beam.—New York Journal of Commerce.

## Minnesota Prison Binder Twine.

A resolution was recently introduced in the Minnesota House of Representatives, inquiring why, if the actual cost of manufacturing binder twine was not more than 8 cents per pound the twine could not be sold to the farm for 8 cents. In response to this resolution warden Wolfer, of the state prison, on Thursday morning, Feb. 23, submitted the following report on the cost of manufacturing twine:—

EXPENDITURES.		
775,174 lbs. Kentucky hemp at .04882+		\$37,843.99
79,558 lbs. Minnesota hemp at .2127		1,692.16
8,223 lbs Illinois hemp at .035		287.93
		\$39,824.13
4,319 gals. oil, average per gallon at .08		507.96
46,293 lbs. starch at .025		1,157.40
		1,665.36
Total cost raw material		\$41,489.49
Attendance	\$1,612.18	
Insurance on \$55,000 valuation, 1 per cent, \$550 premium	317.00	
Postage, telegraphing, etc.	163.46	
Repairs, etc.	262.72	
Tools and machinery	320.53	
Fuel for motive power	3,027.49	
Convict labor, 11,194 days, at 55 c.	6,166.70	\$11,890.08
Total expenses six months		\$53,379.57
Product 639,950 lbs. twine at .03883		\$24,853.57

Mr. Wolfe supplemented this report by the statement that to the cost as above stated, must be added the expense of handling, waste, and other expenses which cannot be foreseen or avoided; and it would be impossible, as a business proposition, to sell the twine for less than it would cost to manufacture.

This report is interesting in many ways. The actual cost of the manufacture of the twine under the conditions existing at the state prison has been an enigma, which is now solved. The report shows the capacity of the prison plant, from which may be readily deduced the relative importance of its competition. It also confirms the statement we have frequently made that most of the hemp used is procured from sources outside of this state, and therefore one of the primary objects for which the plant was purchased—the encouragement of hemp culture in the northwest—is not attained.—Farm Implements and Hardware.

## Production of Precious Metals in 1892.

Statistics of the products of precious metals for the calendar year 1892 are given in a report just transmitted to Congress by Director of the Mint Leach. It appears from the figures given in the report that the value of the gold products from the mines of the United States was about \$33,000,000, approximating the average production of recent years. The product of silver from the mines of the United States amounted to about 58,000,000 ounces of the commercial value, at the average price of silver during the year, of \$50,750,000, and of the coinage value in silver dollars of \$74,989,900, a falling off of 330,000 ounces from the product of the preceding year. The amount

of silver purchased by the government during the year under the mandatory provisions of the act of July 14, 1890, was \$54,129,725 fine ounces, costing \$47,394,291, an average of \$75 per fine ounce. From this silver 6,333,240 silver dollars were coined during the year. Gold imports aggregated \$18,163,056, and the exports \$70,736,592, a net loss of gold of \$53,570,536. Silver imports aggregated \$31,150,968, and the exports \$37,541,301, an excess of silver exports of \$6,090,333. It appears that during the period extending from February 19, 1892, when the last movement of gold from the United States began, to February 15, 1893, the exports of gold from the port of New York amounted to \$90,728,839.

On January 1, 1893, there was an estimated metallic stock in the United States of \$1,243,153,385, of which \$649,788,020 was gold and \$593,365,356 was silver. It appears that the stock of gold in the United States fell off during the last calendar year \$39,000,000, while the stock of silver increased \$16,000,000. The amount of money in circulation (exclusive of the amount in the treasury) was \$1,011,321,753 on January 1, 1893, an increase of \$18,929,134 during the year. There was an increase of over \$12,000,000 in the gold product of the world during the last calendar year, of which \$2,500,000 was from Australia, and over \$9,000,000 from South Africa. The total silver product of the world increased during the last calendar year about 7,000,000 ounces, occasioned by an increase of 4,600,000 ounces in the product of Mexican mines and 2,400,000 ounces in the product of the mines of Australia.

## The New Franco-Canadian Treaty.

The draft of the treaty just negotiated between France and Canada was submitted to Parliament last week. It provides that Canada shall abolish thirty per cent. of the duty upon all French wines containing less than twenty-seven per cent of alcohol, and reduce the duties upon soaps, dried fruits, nuts, prunes one-third. France agrees to admit to the minimum tariff the following Canadian articles when imported direct: Canned meats, condensed milk, freshwater fish, preserved fish, lobsters in natural form, apples, pears, preserved fruits, building timber, wood, pavement, stoves, wood pulp, tanning extracts, common paper (machine made,) skins, boots and shoes, furniture, soft woods and wooden ships. Each country binds itself to give the other the usual favored nation treatment with respect to future arrangements. Algiers and the French colonies are included in the terms of the treaty, which is subject to the sanction of the French Chamber and the Dominion Parliament. France can terminate the treaty immediately if Canada increases the duty on wines without giving a year's notice.

## The Washington Conference.

Last week, at Ottawa, the finance minister brought down the official report of the proceedings at the Washington reciprocity conference a year ago. The document is a refutation of the charges that Foster had deceived the House and country as to what actually had transpired, inasmuch as the exact correctness of the minutes of each day's proceedings is endorsed by Lord Pauncefoot, British minister to the United States, who was present at all the proceedings. It shows that Blaine refused to entertain any proposition for trade reciprocity that did not discriminate against Great Britain and hand over the making of Canada's tariff to the United States. To Foster's statement that Canada could not in honor discriminate against the land that protected her, Blaine replied that England was the republic's great rival, and he could make no concession in her behalf. The report further shows that Blaine refused to consider any measure of reciprocity in natural products and manufactured goods that did not involve a uniform customs and excise, and the raising of the Canadian tariff to the United States standard.

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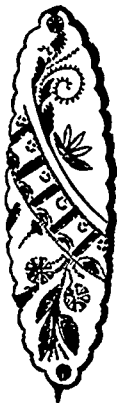
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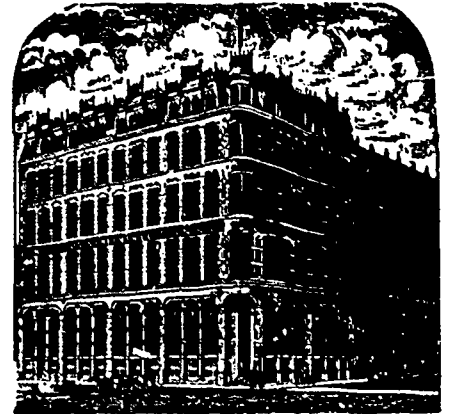
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# The Commercial

WINNIPEG, MARCH 13, 1893.

## LADOGA WHEAT.

A bulletin has been issued from the Dominion experimental farm at Ottawa upon Ladoga wheat. A great deal of discussion has occurred upon the value of this wheat, and much has been said and written both for and against the growing of this variety of wheat. Ladoga wheat, it is well known, was introduced with the object of testing its early ripening qualities. It was stated that it would prove valuable in our northern regions, where the shortness of the season makes it risky to grow the slower maturing varieties. The introduction of the wheat in Manitoba has met with considerable opposition from millers and grain men, who claim that it is an inferior grain in point of quality, and that the growing of the grain here in any considerable quantity would result in much injury to the industry. Whatever opinions may be held as to the advisability of growing this variety of wheat, it cannot but be admitted that Prof. Saunders, director of the Dominion system of experimental farms, who has been instrumental in the introduction and testing of this wheat, has had but one object in view, namely, the advancement of the agricultural interests of the country as a whole. Additional information has been secured regarding Ladoga wheat from experiments made the past season, and this is given by Prof. Saunders in the bulletin now issued. The first milling test of Ladoga wheat on a large scale was made at Toronto, and the result is given in the bulletin as follows:—

Many efforts were made during the past two years to secure a sufficient quantity of Ladoga to make a thorough test at one of the larger mills as to the quality of the flour which could be made from it, as the early tests made in a small way were held to be insufficient and unreliable. Finally McLaughlin & Moore, of the Royal Dominion Mills, of Toronto, agreed to make a thorough test if a car load of this wheat could be procured for the purpose. On learning that it could be got in the Prince Albert district where some of the farmers had grown Ladoga very successfully for several years. A Mackay, superintendent of the experimental farm, at Indian Head, was requested to visit the locality early in the year and purchase the necessary quantity of pure Ladoga. This reached Toronto early in April and on the 28th of that month the grinding was begun. I was present during the greater part of the day and saw the working of the wheat and was satisfied that the test was fairly conducted.

Several of the leading bakers in Toronto were supplied with the flour and several tests were made with it, and our chemist, F. T. Shutt, went to Toronto, to be present at some of these tests. The following report has been submitted by Mr. Shutt:—

WM. SAUNDERS, Esq.,

SIR,—I beg to report as follows regarding the Ladoga baking test conducted in Toronto last May: The wheat was ground by McLaughlin & Moore, Royal Dominion Mills, Toronto. In an interview Mr. McLaughlin expressed himself respecting the milling of Ladoga and the quality of the flour in the following terms: "Compared with red fife it grinds 'tough,' reducing the capacity of the mill—thus the output per hour was:—

Ladoga ..... 16.3 barrels  
Red Fife ..... 18.1 "

These results, however, would not have been so adverse to Ladoga if the mill were run with it, say for a week. The present trial was for nine hours only. The cleaning process or separation of bran is more difficult in the case of Ladoga, though in this respect as well as in the grinding it ranks ahead of 'goose' wheat. It would yield about the same quantity of flour per bushel as No. 1 hard, in which also the percentages of 'bakers' strong' and low grade are similar to those from No. hard. I contain about the same percentage of gluten as No. 1 hard. The flour is yellow compared with that from No. 1 hard. Doubtless the flour would give better results after being allowed to age."

Through the courtesy of J. D. Nasmith baking trials were made at his bakery, Adelaide Street, Toronto. The first three experiments were conducted by Mr. Nasmith on 4th, 5th and 10th May. He found that the third trial yielded much whiter bread than the first, owing to a modification in the method and time of working the sponge and dough. Mr. Nasmith obtained bread from Ladoga, at the third trial, which but for a slight yellow tinge he considered equal to that from "Queen" (patent) brand. He further is of opinion that it is a strong flour, and that the yellow colour may be dissipated to a great extent by allowing fermentation to proceed longer than usual. The sponge of Ladoga works quicker than that of red fife. In a comparative test Mr. Nasmith obtained from 100 lbs. of "Queen" flour, 147 lbs. of bread; from 100 lbs. of "Ladoga" flour, 152 lbs. of bread.

The following trials were made under my own supervision. The weights of flour, yeast, salt and water used, as well as of the sponge, dough and bread were carefully recorded. The baker used a sufficient quantity of water, according to his own judgment, to bring the sponge and dough in each case to the right consistency; the weight of the water used being noted. The sponge in each case was set for eleven hours, the initial temperature being 76 F. The temperature of the bake house ranged from 70° to 72° F. throughout the night.

The "Queen" brand—This rose well in the sponge and improved in the pans, and the bread was very satisfactory in all respects. From 100 lbs of flour 140 lbs 8 oz of bread were baked.

The Ladoga flour—At the end of the setting period (11 hours) the sponge was much "slack" or "than that of "Queen." It had evidently been allowed to ferment too long and had become "spant." It would not "improve or rise in the pans, and the resulting bread was yellow and "flat" compared with that from the Queen flour. From 100 lbs of the flour 145 lbs 13 oz of bread were obtained.

I would briefly sum up as follows: 1. That it is evident that the right conditions for obtaining the best results in baking Ladoga are not as yet well understood. Good, well risen white bread has been baked from Ladoga flour which on another occasion has yielded flat, heavy, yellowish bread. The public at present demand a white bread, and it is chiefly on this account, I think, that the bakers are averse to Ladoga flour—the bread from it usually having a yellowish colour.

2. The physical character of the gluten is different from that of the red fife. It is somewhat inferior in color and elasticity, and is more sticky. Age would most probably improve its quality. In percentage of gluten, however, it is fully equal to red fife—see Bulletin 4, Experimental Farm series.

3. The Ladoga is drier, and consequently takes up more water, and yields a larger weight of bread than the red fife flour. This I surmised from my analyses of the red fife and Ladoga flours given in the bulletin above mentioned.

ERANK T. SHUTT,

Chemist Dominion Experimental Farms.

Ottawa, January 2nd, 1893.

On the 9th of May, Mr. McLaughlin wrote

as follows: "Mr. Coleman has tried the flour, so has Mr. Nasmith, but neither have yet made tests satisfactory to themselves. So far as we have seen of the bread it looks as if the color was going to prove very yellow and the strength better than we anticipated, but nothing positive can be said until these bakers have made satisfactory tests." On the 10th he says:—"In our yesterday's letter we said that so far as we had yet seen of the Ladoga bread it was going to prove very yellow. To-day we have samples from both bakers which are surprisingly different from the samples on which we based the 'very yellow' opinion." Mr. Nasmith, I think, intends sending you some loaves of bread which, if they reach you in good order, will do something to confirm your faith in Ladoga. We shall not venture any further opinion until the bakers have made their final tests." On the same day J. D. Nasmith writes as follows:—"I sent you to-day by express three loaves, two from the Ladoga flour, the other one is from McLaughlin's 'queen.' The first comparative trial a week ago was surprising, establishing strength enough, but such a very yellow color as I never saw before in bread. To-day's sample, if it reaches you in time, I know will gratify you, as it did me. I did not at all anticipate such results from first trial." When this bread arrived I was absent from home, and did not return for several weeks, when the bread was spoilt. Those who saw it and tasted it while fresh pronounced it excellent.

Nothing further was heard on this subject until 14th June, when Mr. McLaughlin wrote again as follows:—"We have now had sufficient experience of the Ladoga flour to satisfy us that it is never going to be a favorite with bakers. Nasmith has not been able to repeat the loaf he sent you, and Coleman condemns it in unstinted terms. A third man, B. Woodman of Parkdale, to whom we sent some, had quite as bad an experience as Coleman. These are the only three to whom we have sent the flour. Certainly the bread—all but that one sample of Nasmith's—was unfit for Toronto trade."

Mr. McLaughlin's final report was written on the 25th August, and read as follows:—

TORONTO, 25th August, 1892.

Prof. WM. SAUNDERS,

Director Dominion Experimental Farms,  
Ottawa.

DEAR SIR,—On the 28th April last we ground 600 bushels Ladoga wheat, shipped to us from Prince Albert, Northwest Territory. The wheat was in good condition, fairly plump, free from smut or frost and very uniform. In grinding it worked quite different from ordinary Manitoba hard wheat, being harder to reduce, and requiring more power. In this respect it resembled goose wheat more than any other variety. We sent some of the "patent" and some of the "strong bakers" flour to different bakers in Toronto, telling them what it was, and requesting them to be as careful in their baking tests as we had been in milling it. In every test the flours were pronounced inferior to the flours from ordinary No 1 and No. 2 hard Manitoba wheat. In all cases the deficiency in strength, the very yellow color, and the coarse texture of the bread were the evils complained of. No baker who tested it could be persuaded to buy the flours afterwards, even at a considerable reduction in price from the price of flours similarly made from No. 2 hard Manitoba. Later tests, after the flours had been six weeks old, resulted no better.

Baked as household flour, the Ladoga patent and strong bakers worked fairly and made bread that was up to the quality of much that is used in some places, but not good enough for people who are particular as to appearance as well as taste. Our different experiences with this flour lead us to this conclusion. Good unfrosted Ladoga wheat, such as the lot we ground, will make better flour than No. 2 regular Manitoba what, but not as good as No. 1



regular Manitoba. We still have some of both grades of the Ladoga flour on hand, which we would be pleased to dispose of to any one who wished to test it further.

We are yours very truly,

MCLAUGHLIN & MOORE.

From the facts submitted it would appear that while it is possible to make good bread from Ladoga flour it is much easier to make bread of an inferior quality, and unless the proper methods for treating this flour to procure uniformly good results could be ascertained it is not likely that Ladoga will be acceptable either to millers or bakers, as long as the red sife is obtainable. Hence wherever red sife can be ripened, the efforts of those settlers engaged in wheat growing in the west should be directed to its production in the greatest perfection by early sowing and a proper preparation of the soil. It is to be regretted that the Ladoga wheat has not in quality more fully realized the hopes which were first based on it. Since bulletin No. 4 was published it has been found that the gluten in different varieties of wheat, although responding alike to chemical tests, varies in its physical properties of toughness and elasticity and that in these particulars, the gluten in red sife is superior to that in most other wheats.

The presentation of this case of the Ladoga would not, however, be complete without quoting from some of the letters which have been received in favour of this grain. It is undoubtedly a week or ten days earlier in ripening than red sife and there is no early variety among all the hard spring wheats which we have tested which has more good points than Ladoga. Some of the varieties imported from India are as early, but they are such poor yielders that no farmer would care to grow them, and no sufficient quantity has been grown here to admit of their being tested by the millers. Many cross-bred varieties have been produced at the central farm, between red sife and these early sorts with the hope of originating new wheats equal in quality to red sife and earlier. Until these new sorts are multiplied and their relative value ascertained, settlers in the Canadian northwest would do well to devote their attention to the growing of red sife, and place it under such conditions as to give it every chance of maturing since no other wheat is yet to be had which will give the same satisfactory returns, both for home and foreign trade.

I am indebted to C. C. Chipman, Commissioner for the Hudson's Bay Company, for the privilege of sending to a number of the posts of that company in the far northern districts of the Dominion samples of grain of one pound each for test and report. These were sent in the autumn of 1891 to be grown in 1892. The officer in charge of Fort Vermillion, Athabasca district, about 520 miles northwest of Calgary, writes as follows: "The seed was sown on the 14th of May last and harvested on the 23rd of August. There was no rain whatever for three weeks after the seed was sown. The Red Fyfe did not head out at all; the yield of the Ladoga was 12 lbs., weighing 60 lbs. per bushel; Bonanza oats, 9 lbs.; Prize Cluster oats, 7 lbs.; Rennie's improved six-rowed barley, 10 lbs.; Spring rye, 18 lbs." Through the kind courtesy of Mr. Chipman I have received samples of these different sorts of grain.

Samples have also come in from the same source from Fort Simpson in the Mackenzie River district, about 750 miles northwest of Calgary. The officer in charge of that post writes as follows: "The kinds of grain sown were Ladoga wheat, Rennie's improved six-rowed barley and Bonanza oats. The two latter never ripened, but the wheat yielded 12 lbs. of good ripe grain. The date at which these varieties were planted here was the 7th of June and the wheat was harvested on September 22nd. The Ladoga in this instance weighed 62½ lbs. per bushel."

A very fine sample of Ladoga wheat was received last year grown at Dunvegan, in the Peace River district, about 340 miles northwest of Calgary, which weighed 64 lbs. per

bushel. A sample has also been received grown at Isle a la Crosse, about 170 miles north of Prince Albert, weighing 64 lbs. per bushel. No other wheat has ever given such results as these in those distant northern regions.

Many farmers in the west have had forwarded to them from Ontario during the past few years samples of eastern soft wheats for trial, and in this way White Russian, Colorado, Red Fern, Golden Drop and other varieties have been introduced and in some localities grown to a considerable extent. Although these varieties soon harden in that climate, and some of them are then difficult to distinguish from Red Fyfe, they do not contain the quality of gluten which is found in the Red Fyfe; and any considerable admixture of any inferior sort will sooner or later lower the character and probably reduce to some extent the price paid for hard wheats. It has been supposed by some people who have not inquired very closely into the matter and who are not conversant with the peculiarities of the different varieties that all the soft wheats grown in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories are Ladoga. The Ladoga is not and never has been in our experience a soft wheat, and there is no doubt that the quantities grown in the Northwest of the other varieties referred to far exceed the quantity of Ladoga which has been produced. While the idea of growing Ladoga wheat as a competitor with Red Fyfe for export or the general home trade should be abandoned, there is no doubt that the flour of the Ladoga makes excellent and nutritious bread for home use, and where wheat growing is carried on in the more northern districts in a limited way for home consumption, and where Red Fyfe seldom ripens, or on the Indian reserves where a yellow tint on the bread is not a matter of so much significance, the Ladoga wheat will still prove a most useful and desirable variety.

### LADOGA WHEAT TESTS.

A telegram from Ottawa, which has recently appeared extensively in Manitoba papers, stated that the milling and baking tests recently carried on at Toronto proved that Ladoga wheat "will make better flour than No. 2 Manitoba hard, but not as good as No. 1 Manitoba hard." THE COMMERCIAL decided at once that there was a mistake somewhere about this telegram, and therefore withheld publication. It now turns out that the word "hard" had been used in a mistake for "regular," and instead of making better flour than No. 2 Manitoba hard, it should have read "better flour than No. 2 Manitoba regular." No. 2 regular is a very low grade of wheat, being greatly inferior to No. 2 hard, and those who were misled by the telegraphic report, should make a note of this correction.

### The Outlook for Higher Prices for Wheat.

The bulls on wheat have been floating on a raft in the mid ocean of excessive supplies for many days without getting sight of a vessel flying the flag of heavy weekly decreases of stocks, of extraordinarily large exports, or of heavy damage to wheat crops anywhere. In fact they appear to be out of the course of ships of that variety, and are now waiting anxiously for the government steamer "Wheat Supplies in Farmers' Hands," due about March 10. There seems to be a growing impression that this means of success may reach them, as many statisticians and others by courtesy or otherwise called authorities have agreed that stocks of wheat in farmers' hands on March 1 will be officially "estimated" at an

unusually low aggregate as compared with like totals in preceding years.

As a Chicago newspaper, the *Herald*, puts it. The government report March 10 is expected to disclose to the world authoritatively the reason for the present astonishing wheat accumulations in America; that the astonishingly large visible is really offset by an astonishingly small farm reserve, almost 100,000,000 less than last year's, and almost the smallest on record. This March government report is really the chief bull reliance. It may result in his complete discomfiture. But it is not likely that the agricultural bureau will go back and increase its crop yield figures. If it does not do that, then it is inevitable that it must announce an unusually small farm reserve.

While the Russian wheat crop will not be heavy, that in India is counted on as quite abundant, and Argentine Republic is a very free shipper. Stocks of wheat abroad, as frequently explained in these columns, are larger than customary at this season, and in the United States, so far as visible and available supplies are concerned, they exceed all precedent. The fact that *Bradstreet's* pointed out early last autumn that the domestic wheat crop would probably equal 550,000,000 bushels, and that several journalistic doubters of that statement have since arrogantly announced that the official crop total, 512,000,000 bushels, is probably much too small, need not be recalled.

One has often been told of late of the big "bull clique" at Chicago; and if the northwestern millers have secured all the wheat they want from this crop they are likely to become very bullish in the near future. The factions would not be slow to co-operation, notwithstanding the hard names the millers have called the Chicago Board of Trade men, and the courteous and other retorts which were made apropos of the anti-options fight. All in interest are now speculating, first, as to the probable total quantity of wheat in farmers' hands which Mr. Statistician Dodge's reporters will estimate as on hand March 1 next; and, second, as to the effect which the publication of that report will have on the price of wheat. To constitute a pronounced bullish factor, that total should go below 100,000,000 bushels; how far below, of course, depends largely upon one's point of view.

If there is any other present or prospective bullish factor in the wheat trade aside from ravages of worms or effects of the weather, it is not easily perceived. Available supplies here and abroad, based on the rate of consumption, are apparently ample; growing crop conditions abroad are in the main not unfavorable, and the outlook does not favor heavily increased exports from the United States, so that, unless we find farmers' wheat bins very low indeed—much lower than ever before—there appears to be no price lever in sight.

But then, we are told, it is always darkest just before dawn.—*Bradstreet's*, Feb. 25.

### Silver.

The silver market continues to display slight fluctuations, due to the varying commercial demand for bars, which at present is very moderate in volume. The resumption of purchases by the Treasury for the current month had its usual effect in strengthening prices, the New York quotations rising on Tuesday last to 81c per ounce. A slight recession followed, although the London market showed a firmer tone, due to a slight increase in the Indian demand. The only transactions in bullion certificates were 83½c. Silver prices, March 3: London bars, 38 5-16d.; New York bars, 83½c.

At Montreal an organization has been formed under the name of the Farmers Central Syndicate of Canada with Hon. J. J. Ross as president and Mayor Desjardines as treasurer which will furnish to its members agricultural implements, fertilizers and seeds at a discount of fifteen to twenty per cent on regular prices.

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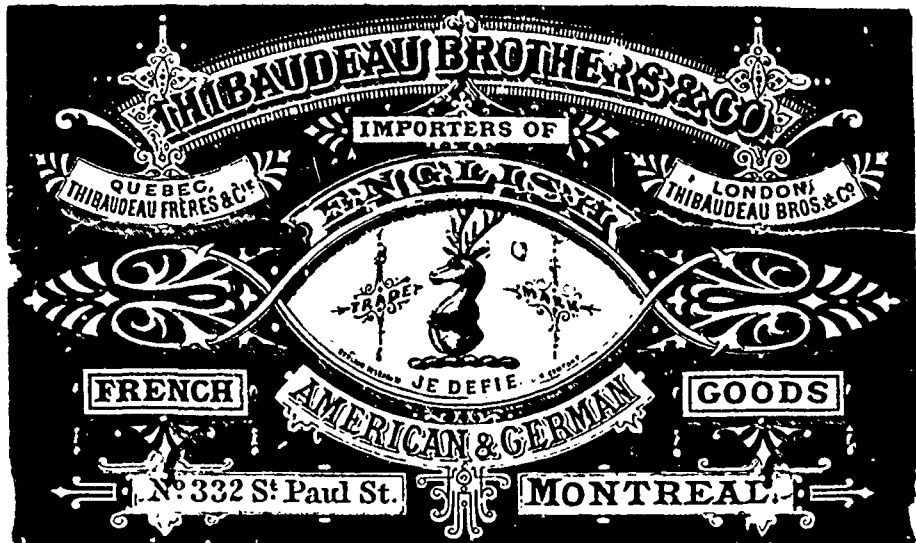
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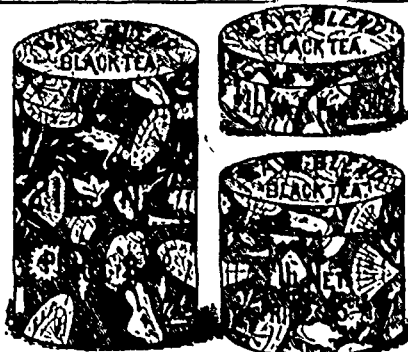
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## Manitoba.

The Manitoba legislature has voted to raise a loan of \$1,000,000.

The town of St. Boniface will build a free bridge across the Red river, connecting with Winnipeg.

A fire broke out one morning last week in the council chamber of the city hall, Brandon, causing damage to the extent of \$900. It is said that it originated by a person carelessly throwing a cigar stump into a box of sawdust.

The new Winnipeg dry goods store of Watson, Armington & Co. in the McIntyre block was opened for business last Saturday. The members of this firm are well known having been connected for several years with leading houses in the city.

At a meeting of the Bankers' association of Winnipeg held recently it was decided that United States silver be received by the banks at the following rates of discounts after the 1st of April next: Silver dollar, 80c; half dollar, 40c; quarter, 20c; dimes, 5c.

Mr. Corbasse the manager of La Banque Nationale, of Quebec, has secured the corner apartment of the Rowand block, at Winnipeg, now occupied by the Great Northern railway, for the new branch offices of the bank to be opened in Winnipeg on April 1st.

Some time ago, members representing the Winnipeg grain exchange and the board of trade waited upon the agricultural committee of the legislature regarding noxious weeds. At a recent meeting of this committee it was resolved to recommend to the house the appointment of a commission to enquire into the whole subject.

Considerable building has been going on in Winnipeg all winter. A number of fine residences have been erected during this winter, and there has been a great deal of interior finishing work during the winter from buildings enclosed last fall. This has given considerable employment to tradesmen during the dull season. Now that the severe weather is over, many new buildings will be started at once.

The town of Wawanesa, Man., was visited by a serious fire on March 3, which originated in the general store of O. E. Lambert, and broke out at an early hour in the morning, having evidently been burning a long time before discovered. The stock and building were destroyed. Stocks were moved from adjoining buildings as quickly as possible, but without considerable damage. Gorrie, harness; Woodley, butcher; Arkell, drugs; Neithercut, hardware, all suffered more or less. Following are losses reported: Neithercut loses \$1,400 on the building; his insurance on building being \$700 and on the stock \$2,500, the latter should cover all loss. Woodley, loss \$700 on building and about \$200 on stock. He carried \$400 insurance on the building. Corrie, loses \$1,000 on the building and \$500 on stock. He had no insurance. Lambert loses \$700 on the building. His insurance on the building was \$500, and on stock \$2,700. This will not nearly cover his loss. G. D. Wood & Co. lose \$800 on the building occupied by Newman as a barber shop; insurance unknown. Arkell loses \$800 on building and about \$200 on stock. Insurances, \$300 on building and \$900 on stock.

## Northwest Ontario.

Colclough, fishing officer at Rat Portage, has received a telegram from the deputy minister of marine and fisheries stating that the whole lake is open for net fishing, and to inform applicants.

## Freight Rates and Traffic Matters.

The Montreal Trade Bulletin says:—An engagement has been made of heavy grain by one of the first boats from this port at 2s 3d to Glasgow. Deal freights are very low, further

engagements to British ports having been made at 4s 6d, 4s 3d, and 40s, and one charter is said to have been made as low as 37s 6d. These are unprofitable rates for steamers, unless they have good inward cargoes, and this not likely, as long as such prohibitively high duties as 50 to 60 per cent are imposed upon iron, for the sake of accomplishing what has been found to be impracticable, namely, the manufacture of suitable grades of both pig and bar iron.

## Montreal Markets.

The week has been a quiet one, buyers showing less disposition to anticipate their wants, as they appear to have lost faith in the stability of prices, and confine their purchases as much as possible to caring for immediate wants. Regarding straight rollers, they are offered freely at \$3.50 on track here, and have been bought for less money, with sales of broken lots reported at \$3 00 to 3.05 delivered to dealers and bakers in the city. Holders are more willing to make new business by concessions, but find it difficult to do so, and it is said that a car load of straight rollers was offered to a city baker at \$3.50 delivered. Spring wheat flour is also easier, and is selling at irregular prices, choice city brands being quoted at \$4 15 to 4.25, although some quote choice city brands firm at \$4 25. Others, however, say they can buy as good Manitoba strong bakers as they want to use at \$4.00. In the present unsatisfactory state of the market it is difficult to quote values. It is very certain that in order to induce business in round lots holders have to make concessions in both spring and winter wheat brands. We certainly never remember such a protracted era of dullness and low prices as the one we are passing through; and at the moment there is no prospect of emerging from it in the near future. The fact is, there is too much flour, and too much stuff of which flour is made, to admit of any great improvement at the moment. Prices are quoted as follows:—Patent, spring, \$4 25 to 4 35; patent, winter, \$4 10 to 4.25; straight roller, \$3.50 to 3.75; extra, \$3.10 to 3.25; superfine, \$2.70 to 2.90; fine \$2.35 to 2.50; city strong bakers, \$4 to 4.25; Manitoba bakers, \$3 50 to 4.15; Ontario bags, extra, \$1 40 to 1.50; straight rollers \$1.80 to \$1.85; superfine, \$1.30 to \$1.45; fine, \$1.10 to 1.20.

Oatmeal—The market is quiet under ample supplies, and cars of rolled and granulated are said to be offered at \$3.95 to 4.00 on track, but prices to the trade are quoted at \$4.10 to 4.15 per bbl. We quote prices for jobbing lots as follows:—Rolled and granulated, \$4.05 to \$4.15; standard \$3.90 to 4.05. In bags, granulated and rolled, \$2.00 to 2.10, and standard \$1.90 to 2.00.

Mill feed—The market is firmer and higher. Bran has since sold at \$17.50 to 18.00, the latter price being bid for a car of Manitoba bran, but the seller could not deliver it within four weeks. To-day bran may be quoted at \$17.00 to 17.50. Shorts are scarce and wanted, with sales reported at \$18.00 to 18.50 in round lots.

Wheat—The market is undoubtedly easier in sympathy with values in Chicago, New York and Liverpool; and although there has been some business for spring shipment, it is said to be small, the prices paid being kept private. No. 2 hard Manitoba wheat sold at North Bay at 84c, and No. 1 rejected at 76c and 77c. Here prices are purely nominal.

Oats—Sales of car lots No. 2 white at 34c per 34 lbs., and several cars of Manitoba mixed were sold at 33½ and 33¾c per 34 lbs. It is said that 20,000 bushels of No. 2 white oats have been sold in the west for May shipment at equal to 36c afloat here.

Barley—The market is quiet, very little demand being experienced from brewers, and we quote malting grades 50 to 55c and feed barley 40 to 42c.

Meats—The western markets are lower, and prices here have sympathizers, holders finding that at the extreme prices lately ruling the demand fell off very materially, and concessions have been made of 60c. to \$1.00 per bbl. Canada short cut has been placed at \$22.50 to 23.00 in good sized lots both for city and country account. Old Chicago regular mess is quoted at \$22.00, and new do \$23.00 to 23.50. Lard is also easier, and is selling at \$2.10 to 2.40 per pair for compound as to brand. Smoked meats are quiet but firm at within range of prices quoted below:—Canada short cut pork, per bbl., \$22.50 to 23.00; Canada clear mess, per bbl., \$25.00 to 21.50; extra mess beef, per bbl. \$14.00 to 15.00; hams, city cured, per lb. 12 to 13½; lard, pure, in pairs, per lb., 13 to 13½; lard, compound, in pairs, per lb., 10½ to 12c; bacon, per lb., 11 to 12c; shoulders, per lb., 11 to 11½c.

Dressed Hogs.—There is not much change in this market, the season being about over for car lots, which are purely nominal at \$8.70 to 8.75, smaller lots at \$3 80 to 8.90.

Butter—Jobbers have pretty well picked over all the desirable lots of dairy butter, and any one wanting a choice tub of butter are compelled to go upon creamery. Western has been sold in jobbing lots to Bonaccors cutters at 20 to 21c, Creamery choice lato made, 22 to 23c; do, good to fine, 21 to 22c; Eastern Townships dairy, choice fall, 21 to 22c; do, good, 20c; Morrisburg and Brockville, 20 to 22c; Western, 19 to 20c. About 1 to 2c may be added to above prices for choice selections of single tubs. A very nice lot of western rolls in barrels was sold yesterday at 20c, and we quote 20 to 21c. An ordinary lot in boxes and cases sold at 19c.

Cheese—The Liverpool public cable was down 6d yesterday to 55s 6d. Here prices are purely nominal at 11½ to 11¾c. We stated last week that it would not be long before new fodder cheese was on the market, and we find that already a Brockville factory has commenced.

Eggs—The sudden break has come, fresh eggs having declined from 35 to 26c, with a further drop expected. The Toronto market is easy and lower, with sales of fresh at 26c. The first lot of imported eggs have been received from St. Louis.

Hides—The market for hides has undergone no change since our last report, tanners relieving dealers of all native hides they can offer at 5½c for No. 1. There have been sales of buff hides in Chicago for Montreal and Quebec account at 5c f.o.b. Heavy steers have been placed on this market at 7½c No. 1 and 6½c No. 2. Dealers are paying 6c for calfskins, but they are not expected to arrive in any large quantities before another month. The season is almost over for sheepskins, which are nominally quoted at 95c to \$1.35, to amount of wool. We quote:—Hides, Nos. 1, 2 and 3 at 5½, 4½ and 3½ respectively to tanners, dealers paying 5c, 4c and 3c. Calfskins, 6c; and lambskins, 90c to \$1.05.

Dried Fruit—sales have been made at the following quotations: Dried apples, 5½ to 6c; evaporated, 8½ to 10c; evaporated peaches, 20 to 21c; apricots, 19 to 21c.—Trade Bulletin, March 3.

John Field, druggist, Innisfail, is dead.

Bell Bros., contractors, Brandon, have assigned.

Haley & Sutton, dry goods, Vancouver, B.C., will open business at Edmonton.

Notice is given in the Gazette that the Order-in-Council approved on the 1st day of June, 1891, which authorized the discontinuance of the allowance of the rebate on the royalty received from timber exported from British Columbia has been rescinded, and that from and after date a rebate of twenty-five cents per M feet will be allowed on all lumber shipped to foreign ports since the 31st of August, 1891, which has paid the royalty imposed by the "Land Act," provided all arrears of royalty are paid forthwith.

Winnipeg Wholesale Prices Current.

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS.		" " Black..... 25 to 30		" " Lard..... 70		" " Oil..... 1.10 to 1.40		" " Oil, No. 1..... 1.10 to 1.25		" " Oil, No. 2..... 1.10 to 1.25		" " Oil, No. 3..... 1.10 to 1.25		" " Oil, No. 4..... 1.10 to 1.25		" " Oil, No. 5..... 1.10 to 1.25		" " Oil, No. 6..... 1.10 to 1.25		" " Oil, No. 7..... 1.10 to 1.25		" " Oil, No. 8..... 1.10 to 1.25		" " Oil, No. 9..... 1.10 to 1.25		" " Oil, No. 10..... 1.10 to 1.25		" " Oil, No. 11..... 1.10 to 1.25		" " Oil, No. 12..... 1.10 to 1.25		" " Oil, No. 13..... 1.10 to 1.25		" " Oil, No. 14..... 1.10 to 1.25		" " Oil, No. 15..... 1.10 to 1.25		" " Oil, No. 16..... 1.10 to 1.25		" " Oil, No. 17..... 1.10 to 1.25		" " Oil, No. 18..... 1.10 to 1.25		" " Oil, No. 19..... 1.10 to 1.25		" " Oil, No. 20..... 1.10 to 1.25		" " Oil, No. 21..... 1.10 to 1.25		" " Oil, No. 22..... 1.10 to 1.25		" " Oil, No. 23..... 1.10 to 1.25		" " Oil, No. 24..... 1.10 to 1.25		" " Oil, No. 25..... 1.10 to 1.25		" " Oil, No. 26..... 1.10 to 1.25		" " Oil, No. 27..... 1.10 to 1.25		" " Oil, No. 28..... 1.10 to 1.25		" " Oil, No. 29..... 1.10 to 1.25		" " Oil, No. 30..... 1.10 to 1.25																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
White Lead, pure, ground in oil, Association guarantee, in 25 lb irons and 100 and 200 lb kegs	White Lead, No. 1, per 100 lbs. 0.60 to 0.65	No. 2..... 5.50 to 6.00	assorted, 1 to 5 lb tins, per pound	100	PREPARED PAINTS, pure liquid colors, per gallon	1.35 to 1.4	second quality	1.10 to 1.20	DRY COLORS, white lead, per lb	8	Red lead, per pound	7	Yellow ochre, per lb	3	Golden ochre, per lb	5	Venetian red, French	3 1/2	Venetian red, Eng.	3 1/2	English purple oxides	4 1/2	American oxides, per lb	4	These prices for dry colors are for broken lots. 30 per pound less when full kegs or barrels are taken.	Zanzibar vermilion, kegs	18	Less than kegs, per pound	20	English vermilion, in 30 lb bags	1.00	Less than bags, per pound	1.10	VARNISHES, No. 1, furniture, gal	1.00	Extra furniture, per gal	1.35	Elastic oak, per gal	2.00	No. 1, carriage, per gal	2.00	Hard oil finish, per gal	2.00	Brown Japan, per gal	1.00	Gold Size, Japan	1.50	No. 1, orange shellac	2.00	Pure orange shellac	2.50	These prices are for less than barrels, and would be shaded for full barrel lots.	LUMBER OIL, Raw, per gallon	97c	Bolled, per gallon	70	These prices are in barrels, but would be shaded 2c for ten barrel lots.	TORPENTINE, Pure spirits, in barrels, per gallon	70c	Less than barrels, per gallon	75	GLUE, S.S., in sheets, per pound	15	White, for kalsomining	20	BURNING OILS, Eocene	34	Sunlight	29	Silver Star	26	Water white	33	Opalero	29	Stove gasoline, per case	3.50	Benzine, per case	3.50	Benzine and gasoline, Per gallon	50	LUBRICATING OILS, Capital cylinder	58	Eldorado Engine	35	Atlantic rod	35	Golden Star No 1	33	Extra	35	Eldorado Castor	38	Golden	32	CASTOR OIL, per lb	12	Mica axlogrosso, per case	3.75	Gem	3.20	Imperial	2.50	SUNDRIES, Coal tar, per barrel	8.00	Portland cement, per barrel	4.75	Michigan plaster, per barrel	3.25 to 3.50	Putty, in bladders, per pound	03 1/2	in barrels of bladders	03	Whiting, barrels, per 100 lbs.	1.25	Alabastine, per case, 20 p'ks.	7.00	Asbestine, per case of 100 lbs.	7.00	WINDOW GLASS, 1st break	1.00	WOOD.	Tamarac, per cord	\$4.00 to 4.50	Spruce, Pine, etc.	3.50 to 4.00	Poplar, per cord	2 25 to 3.00	Prices are for car lots on track; 500 per cord more at yards; \$1 per cord more delivered in city from yard.	COAL.	COAL, Pennsylvania Anthracite, per ton	\$10.50	Pennsylvania, soft	8.00	Lethbridge coal	7.50	The above are retail prices for coal delivered; price at yard 50c less. The retail price for Estevan or Souris coal delivered is \$4.50, and \$4 on track in car lots.	DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.	Alum, per lb	03 1/2 to 04 1/2	Alcohol, per gal	4.75	Bleaching powder, per lb	08 to 8	Blue vitrol	5 to 8	Borax	11 to 13	Bromide potash	50 to 60	Camphor	75 to 85	Camphor cuncea	80 to 90	Carbolic acid	40 to 65	Castor oil	11 to 15	Chlorate potash	23 to 35	Citric acid	65 to 80	Coppers	03 1/2 to 04	Cocaine, per oz	\$9.20 to \$9.75	Cream tartar, per lb	23 to 35	Cloves	20 to 25	Epsom salts	03 1/2 to 04	Extract Logwood, bulk	14 to 18	boxes	15 to 20	German quinine	30 to 40	Glycerine, per lb	20 to 25	Gin cr, Jamaica	25 to 30	Ginger, African	20 to 25	Howard's quinine, per oz	60 to 60	Iodine	\$5.50 to \$6.00	Insect powder	35 to 40	Morphia sul	1.75 to \$1.90	Opium	4.25 to 4.50	Oil, Oilco	1.10 to 1.40	Oil, U. S. S-lad	1.10 to 1.25	Oil lemon, super	2.75 to 3.50	Oil peppermint	3.75 to 4.25	Oxalic acid	13 to 16	Potasse iodide	4.25 to 4.50	Saltpetro	10 to 15	Sal rochelle	80 to 85	Shellac	35 to 40	Sulphur flowers	33 to 35	Sulphur roll, per keg	34 to 35	Soda bicarb, per keg of 112 lb	3.75 to 4.25	Sal soda	2.00 to 3.00	Tartaric acid, per lb	45 to 50	LEATHER.	Spanish sole, No. 1 per lb	28 to 30	Spanish sole, No. 2	26 to 28	No. 2	24	Slaughter sole, heavy	30	light	27	Harness, heavy, best	33 to 30	light	28 to 30	No. 1	28 to 28	Upper, heavy, best	35 to 45	light	35	Kip skins, French	\$ 1.00 to \$ 1.10	domestic	75 to 85	Calf skins, French, premier	1.25 to 1.50	choice	1.25 to 1.50	Calf skins, domestic	75 to 85	Splits, senior	25 to 35	junior	30	Cowhide	35 to 45	Corduvan, per foot	17 to 21	Pebble, cow	17 to 21	Buff	17 to 1	Russets, saddlers, per doz.	12.50	Linings, colored, per foot	12	METALS AND HARDWARE.	Tin, Lamb and Flag, 56 and 28 lb ingots, per lb	26 to 23	Strip	23 to 30	TIN PLATES—Charcoal Plates, Bright.	Bradley M. L. S	Per box.	I. O., usual sizes	\$7.50 to \$7.75	I. X.	8.25 to 8.60	Haven and P. D. Grades	I. O., usual sizes	5.75 to 6.00	I. X.	7.00 to 7.50	Charcoal Plates—Terne.	Dean or J. G. Grade	I. C. 20 x 23, 112 sheets	\$10.00 to 11.50	IRON AND STEEL—Base Price.	Common Iron, per 100 lbs	\$3.00 to \$3.25	Band	3.50 to 3.75	Swedish	5.25 to 6.00	Sleigh Shoe Steel	3.75 to 4.50	Best Cast Steel, per lb	13 to 15	Russian Sheet	12 to 13	BOILER TUBES—40 per cent. off list.	SHEET IRON—1 to 20 gauge	3.75 to 4.00	23 to 24	3.75 to 4.00	23	4.00 to 4.25	23	4.25 to 5.50	CANADA PLATES	2.75 to 4.00	IRON PIPE—40 to 45 per cent. off list.	GALVANIZED IRON—Queen's Head—16 to 24 gauge, per lb	.08 to .08 1/2	23 gauge	.08 1/2 to .09 1/2	23	.09 1/2 to .07 1/2	CHAIN—Proof Coll, 3-16 inch, per lb	0.7 to 0.7 1/2	5-16	0.6 1/2 to 0.7	7-16	0.5 1/2 to 0.6 1/2	Trace, per doz pairs	4.00 to 3.00	ZINC SPALTER	0.7 to 0.7	ZINC SHEET	0.7 1/2 to 0.8	LEAD—Pig, per lb	0.5 1/2 to 0.6	Sheets, 2 1/2 lbs. per square	0.6 to 0.7	SOLDERS—Half-and-half (guar) per lb	.22	Cartridges, Dom., 50%	ANTHONY—Cookson's, per lb	.25	Military, Amer., 5% advance.	AMMUNITION—Cartridges—Rim Fire Pistol, Amer. dia., 35%	Cartridges, Dom., 50%	Central Fire Pistol and Rifle, Amer., 12 1/2%	Cartridges, Dom., 30%	Shot Shells, 6.50 to \$9.50.	SHOT—Canadian	0.6 to 0.6 1/2	WADS—Eley's, per 1,000	25 to 27	AXES—Per box	6.50 to 15.50	AXLE GREASE—Per gross	10.00 to 14.00	WIRE—Clothes line, galv., p.	Wire Barb	4.85 to 5.00	ROPE—Sisal, per lb, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2.	Manilla, per lb, 14 1/2 to 15 1/2.	Cotton, 25 to 27.	NAILS—Cut 5 in. and upwards, per keg base, price, 3.00.	Wire nails, 4.00.	HORSE NAILS—Canadian, dia., 50 to 45 per cent.	HORSE SHOES—Per keg, 4.50 to 5.00.

# MILLERS AND GRAIN MERCHANTS!

—We Carry in Stock—

# SACKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Write for Samples and Prices.

PRINTING SACKS IN COLORS A SPECIALTY.

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

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

[This department is in charge of R. E. Gosnell, who is permanently engaged as a regular member of THE COMMERCIAL staff, to represent this Journal in British Columbia. Parties in British Columbia who wish to communicate in any way with this paper, may apply directly to Mr. Gosnell at Vancouver.]

## B. C. Market Quotations.

**EGGS**—There are no eastern eggs in the market. The only imported stocks in hand are fresh American rancho eggs, which are sold at 33c. Fresh British Columbia eggs are becoming more plentiful and are selling at 35c.

**DAIRY**—Creamery is unchanged at from 26 to 29c; no dairy is offering; cheese, 13½c.

**FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, ETC.**—Prices in flour remain very unsatisfactory. Quotations are: Flour, Manitoba patents, \$5.20; strong bakers, \$5.00; ladies choice, \$5.30; prairie lily, \$5.75; Oregon, \$5.50; Spokane, \$5.65; Enderby mills—Premier \$5.25; three star, \$5.00; two star, \$4.75; oat-meal eastern \$3.40; California granulated in gunnies, \$4.35; National mills, Victoria, \$4.25; rolled oats eastern \$3 to \$3.25; California \$4.10; National mills \$3.65; corn meal \$3.10; split peas \$3.5; pearl barley \$4.50. **RICE**—The Victoria rice mills quote wholesale Japan rice per ton, \$77.50; China rice do \$70; rice flour, do, \$70; chit rice, do, \$25; rice meal do, \$17.5; chopped feed, \$32 per ton; bran, \$24; shorts, \$25; Man. oats, \$28 to \$32; B. C. oats \$26; wheat \$27 to \$32; oil cake, \$40; hay, \$18. Wheat is quoted in car lots for feed No. 2 regular at \$20 to 23 per ton; oats \$25 in bulk and in sacks \$26; chop barley \$25. California malting barley, \$26 to 27 f.o.b. in San Francisco. California chop, \$32 to 33. Oak Lake patent Hungarian, \$5.25; Oak Lake strong bakers, \$5.00. The Wester Milling Co. quote bran in car lots \$19.50 per ton; shorts, \$20.50; mixed chop, \$25; rye, \$38; patent flour, \$4.00; strong bakers, \$5.30. Graham flour, \$4.40.

**VEGETABLES**—Potatoes have come down considerably in price. Fraser River potatoes are \$28 to 30 a ton; and Acheroff's, \$32 to 35 a ton; Californian onions are 3½c; R. C. onions, 2 to 2½c; turnips, beets and carrots, \$18 a ton.

**FISH**—No change in prices. Spring salmon are coming in the market. Prices are: Salmon, 8 to 10c; codfish, 6 to 7c; flounders, 4 to 5c; sturgeon, 4 to 5c; bass, 4 to 5c; herring, 5 to 6c.

**FRUITS**—Oranges are advancing in price. Coast apples are out of the market. Eastern Canadian apples, in barrels, \$7. Oranges, navel, are quoted at \$4.50; and seedlings, \$3 to 3.25; lemons (Cal.) \$4.50 to 5; Sicilies, \$6; peanuts, Virginia, 12c; California peanuts 10c; cranberries, \$12 for Cape Cod and 40c for natives; dates 7 to 8c; figs, 10c.

**GAME, POULTRY**—Both are scarce and high.

**MEATS**—Are unchanged at the following prices: Hams, 16 to 17c; breakfast bacon, 17 to 18c; short rolls 13½ to 14c; backs, 15½ to 16c; dry salt, long clear, to 12½ to 13½c; pure lard, 50 pound, 16 to 16½c; do, 20 pounds, 16½ to 17c; lard, compound, 15½ to 16c.

Commission agents quote American meats f.o.b. Victoria, duty paid as follows: Medium hams, 17½c per lb; heavy ham, 17c; choice breakfast bacon, 18c; short clear sides, 14½c, and dry clear sides, 14c. Armour's white label pure lard, lb. pails 19½ per lb. Armour's Gold Band meats, are quoted (duty paid, Victoria), hams, 19c, breakfast bacon, 19½c.

**DRESSED MEAT, LIVE STOCK, ETC.**—Advances all round. The meat supply is principally in the northwest and the quality is excellent. Prices are: Live steers are quoted 5½c; cows, 4½c; dressed beef, 9½c; sheep, 7c; mutton, 14c; hogs, 8c; pork, 11c; calves, 7c; veal, 11½c.

**SUGAR**—Is unchanged; the British Columbia sugar refinery's quotations are as follows: Powdered, icing and bar, 6½c per pound; Paris lumps, 6½c; granulated, 5½c; extra C, 6c; fancy

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

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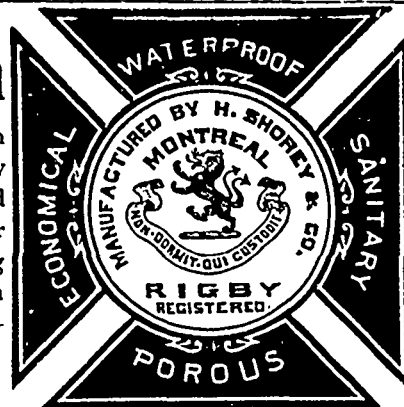
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## Rigby Tweeds in stock for Men's Suitings &amp; Overcoatings

RIGBY CAPE and SPRING OVERCOATS, READY MADE

In a great variety of Patterns

(LETTER ORDERS SOLICITED)

H. SHOREY & CO.,  
MONTREAL.

yellow, 4½c; yellow, 4½c; golden C, 4½c. Above prices are for barrels or bags; half-barrels and 100 pound kegs, ½c more.

They quote syrup as follows: Finest golden, in 30 gallon barrels, 2½c; do, in 10 gallon kegs, 3c; do, in 5 gallon kegs, \$2.25 each; do, 1 gallon tins, \$1.50 per case of 10; do, in ½ gallon tins, \$6 per case of 20.

These prices are subject to 2½ per cent discount for cash in fourteen days, and cover delivery in Vancouver, Victoria and Nanaimo or New Westminster.

**FREIGHTS**—Freights remain steady at about previous rates. A charter is reported for lumber to Port Pirie at 40s, but otherwise there is very little doing. Lumber freights from British Columbia or Puget Sound are quoted as follows: Valparaiso for orders, 37s 6d; direct port on West coast, South America, 35s; Sydney, 35s; Melbourne, Adelaide or Port Pirie, 40s; United Kingdom, calling at Gork for orders, 50s; Shanghai, 50s; Yokohama, nominal.

**LUMBER**—Quotations for Douglas fir lumber in cargo lots for foreign shipment are:—Rough merchantable, ordinary sizes, in lengths to 40 feet inclusive, per M feet, \$8.50; deck plank rough, average length, 35 feet per M, \$19; dressed T. and G. flooring, per M, \$17; pickets rough, per M, \$9. Local selling prices are quoted as follows: Rough lumber per M feet, \$7; shiplap, \$8; 1x4 t and g flooring, No. 1, \$14; do No. 2, \$12; 1x6 t and g flooring No. 1 \$12; No. 2, \$10; rustic, same as 6 inch flooring Nos. 1 and 2; laths, \$1.50; shingles, \$1.50.

## Brief Business Notes.

John Perry, Nanaimo, advertises brickyard for sale.

Louis Lawrence, Nanaimo, sold out saloon to H. Dempsey.

Henry Grubbe, toys, Victoria, is asking for an extension.

White, fruits and tobacco, Nanaimo, sold out to Mrs. Thompson.

Ross & Howard, foundry, Vancouver, dissolved; Ross continues.

R. J. Armstrong has sold his stock of grocer to A. McInnes.

Lanamay & Muir, grocers, Vancouver, dissolved; Muir continues.

A. M. Harvey & Co., drugs, Westminster, burned out; fully insured.

Kinnand & Wilson, tailors, Victoria, dissolved; Kinnand continues.

T. Diamond and F. Schmitz intend starting a steam bakery in Nanaimo.

Beall & Mowatt, coppersmiths, Victoria, dissolved; W. F. Beal continues.

J. & E. Taylor, have succeeded D. Sutherland, general store, Mt. Lehman.

Chapman & Small, restaurant, Victoria, have dissolved. Henry Small continues.

The British Columbia Gazette announces the incorporation of Kamloops and Nelson.

Robertson & McEwan, jewellers, etc., Chilliwack, dissolved; Robertson continues.

Mrs. James Tuthoway, general store, Mission City, has sold out to M. DeaBrisy.

Wright Bros., groceries fish, etc., Westminster, have been granted an extension.

Kootenay Smelting & Trading Syndicate, Revelstoke, effects advertised by sheriff's sale.

D. Goldberg & Co., clothing and men's furnishings, Vancouver, succeeded by Flora Goldberg.

R. Cameron and A. Inglis, of Vancouver, are establishing a steam dyeing and cleansing works.

The Texada Island Gold & Silver Mining Co. intend carrying on extensive operations on their property in the spring.

Messrs. Cameron and Inglis have started a business in Vancouver, under the title of the Perth (Scotland) Dye Works.

Chas. J. Loewen, of Victoria, has entered into partnership with A. Holman, Vancouver, under the firm name of Holman & Loewen.

The imports of Vancouver for February amounted to \$45,514; the duty collected was \$17,300.10 and the exports were \$33,214. Inland revenue, \$58,353.62.

The Leland House, Vancouver, has again changed hands, Messrs. Insley and Perks selling out to W. Hamilton, late of the Holbrook House, New Westminster.

Frank Bateman, of the Canada Western Railway, has arrived, and announces the completion of the arrangements for all the money required to construct that road.

W. A. Jowett, of Nelson, who recently negotiated the sale of the mines in the Lardeau district, has left for England on important business connected with the mining interests of this province.

The Brunotto Saw mills Company, Westminster, have decided to go in for a general expansion of their business, and with that end in view will increase their capital stock to \$300,000.

George Cassady & Co., Vancouver, have loaded a car of fine dressed lumber for the World's Fair. It consists largely of mantels

(Continued on page 750.)

**GORDON, MacKAY & CO**  
TORONTO.

Our Travellers are now out with  
FULL lines of

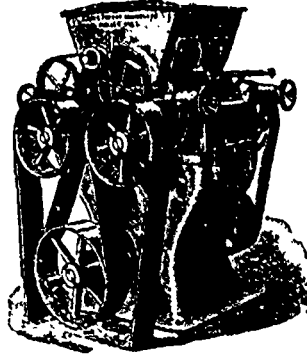
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WINNIFEG MARKETS.

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

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, March 11,

A break up in the weather during the week made it appear as if the spring activity would not be far off. It was very mild for the season all the week, with a drizzling rain on Friday. To-day is more wintry-looking again, and it is highly likely that spring has come to stay yet. Holders of frozen meats, and such commodities, however, began to feel rather uneasy, but it is likely they will have a little while yet to run off such perishable commodities, before warm weather sets in for good. Building trades are beginning to assume some activity. Quite a number of residences are going up about the city, and contracts are now being let more freely. In the dry goods trade spring stocks are well out, but in the clothing branch a good many orders for spring stocks have not been filled yet. Among the recent mercantile failures there are several of rather a disagreeable nature, showing decided indications of dishonesty. This is not a pleasing feature of the situation.

**DRIED FRUITS**—We quote: Dried apples 6 to 6½c; evaporated, 8½ to 9c; figs, layers, 10 to 18c; dates, 6½ to 9c. Valencia raisins, \$1.70 to \$1.80; London layers, \$2.70 to \$2.80 box; Sultanias 9½ to 10c lb. Currants, 6½ to 7c; prunes, 7½ to 9c. Evaporated fruits are quoted: Apricots, 19 to 20c; peeled peaches, 17½ to 18c; unpeeled peaches, 12 to 12½c; pitted plums, 11 to 11½c; cherries, 13 to 13½c; pears, 12½ to 13c.

**FISH**—Prices for fresh fish are: Jackfish, 3c pickered, 4c; whitefish 5½ to 6½c; trout, 9c; Cod 8c; halibut, 14c; B.C. salmon, 16c; tommy cods, 8c; herring, 50c dozen; smelts, 12½c. Cured fish are quoted: smoked herrings, 20 to 25c box; smoked haddies, 9c; Yarmouth bloaters \$1.50 per box; Labrador herrings, \$4.50 to \$4.75 per half barrel; boneless codfish 7½ to 8c pound; boneless fish, 6c lb; salmon, 10c lb; oysters \$1.90 per gallon for standards and \$2.00 for selects; can oysters 50c each for standards and 55c selects.

**NUTS**—Prices range as follows: Almonds per pound, 16 to 18c; walnuts, per pound, 12 to 17c; pecans, 15c to 16c; filberts, 11 to 14c; Brazils 10 to 13c; peanuts, 14 to 15c; chestnuts, 14 to 15c; coconuts, \$9 to \$10 per 100.

**GROCERIES**—Sugars—Prices steady a few lows: Yellow at 4½ to 4¾c; granulated at 5½ to 5¾c, the inside price is for barrels, and ¾c higher for bags. Lumps, 6c; icing, 6½ to 7c sugar syrups, 2½ to 3¾c; maple sugar, 9 to 12c a lb.

**Green Fruits**—Stocks of apples are said to be getting quite low for good fruit. Car lots will be coming in from the east soon, but they will cost high, owing to the advance east, and will sell here at \$5 to 6 per bbl. for choice fruit. In the meantime prices remain as last quoted. California oranges are being received freely. A few bananas are coming in, but not in active demand, while the weather remains wintry. Prices are: Apples, \$4.50 per barrel, for fancy and other varieties \$3.25 to \$4 as to quality. California oranges, \$4 to 4.50 per box. Florida oranges held at \$5.00 to 5.50; Lemons, new Messinas, good, at \$5.50 to 6.00. Cranberries, \$9 to 10.00 per barrel; bananas, \$4.25 to 4.50 per bunch. Apple cider, 35c per gal.

**GENERAL WHEAT SITUATION**—The week has been a bad one for the wheat bulls, and prices have been weak and declining, particularly on Thursday. On Monday United States markets were inclined to be dull and lower. Cables were irregular, but generally more favorable to sellers. The visible supply statement showed a decrease of 475,000 bushels, which was a smaller decrease by one half than

was expected. The total visible supply at principal ports in the United States and Canada east of the mountains is now 79,088,000 bushels, as compared with 41,555,000 bushels a year ago. On Tuesday United States markets showed an easier tendency, and were generally quiet, but without important features. Cables were generally lower. Wheat and flour on ocean passage increased equal to 880,000 bushels. On Wednesday the tendency in United States markets continued easier and dull, but without much actual change in prices. The weather was considered favorable for the winter wheat districts. Cables again came in lower. Duluth receipts for the day were 36 cars and Minneapolis 381 cars, a total of 417 cars, as compared 281 cars of wheat on Tuesday and 605 cars the corresponding day a year ago. On Thursday cables continued unfavorable to holders. There was a disposition to await the official report of stocks of wheat in farmers' hands, to be issued on Friday, and in expectation of a bearish report, United States markets were more active and irregular. New York closed 1 to 1½ lower. Chicago was active under speculative manipulation: May wheat was forced up 2½c at the latter market, but July option dropped 1½c. This bulge in May was due to buying by shorts in that option, and when this demand was satisfied, prices declined.

**LOCAL WHEAT**—Local wheat markets are now very quiet. In view of the slumpy nature of outside markets, there was little disposition to do business here. Prices have had a downward tendency in Manitoba country markets, and at some points about 50c per bushel is the highest price to farmers.

**FLOUR**—Eastern advices were not favorable to holders, and it is feared the decline in wheat will make flour markets very unsatisfactory again. Prices here are quoted as follows to the local trade in small lots per 100 pounds: Patents, \$1.95; strong bakers' \$1.75; XXXX 75 to 95c; superfine 60 to 70c. Some brands nominally quoted 5c higher. Brands of some mills sell at 5 to 10c under these prices, even in small lots. Round lots at a discount under quotations.

**MILLSTUFFS**—This line is about the only strong feature, the usual spring demand making prices firm and higher east. Here prices are unchanged. We quote bran selling to local dealers at \$8 to 9 per ton, as to quantity; and shorts \$10 to 11 per ton.

**OATS**—Eastern markets were lower at latest advices. Local prices are held at about 25c per bushel of 34 pounds, which is the usual price city dealers have. been paying to farmers for feed qualities. Car lots, country points, 18 to 20c.

**BARLEY**—Held at 19 to 21c on track, car lots, at outside points.

**GROUND FEED**—Firm in sympathy with feed grains. Clear oat and barley feed brings \$14 to 15 per ton, as to quantity and quality. Mixed mill feed at \$10 per ton upward.

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

**CURED MEATS**—Prices continued firm. Local prices are: Dry salt long clear, bacon, 11½ to 11¾c; smoked long clear, 12½ to 12¾c; spiced rolls, 12c; breakfast bacon, 14½ to 14¾c; smoked hams, 13¾ to 14c; boneless ham, 13½ to 13¾c; mess pork, \$21 to 22 per barrel. Sausage quoted: Pork sausage, 9c; bologna sausage, 9c; German sausage, 9c; ham, chicken and tongue sausage, 9c per half lb. packet.

**LARD**—Pure held at \$2.75, in 20-pound pails, per pail; compound, \$2.45 per pail.

**DRESSED MEATS**—There has been rather a slumpy feeling for frozen meats, the very soft weather which has prevailed having caused an uneasy feeling among holders. Dressed hogs

have made a further decline, and packers were only offering 7c at the close of the week. One packer said he had hogs bought at 6½c. The packers have a considerable amount of hogs on hand, and with such very mild weather for the season prevailing, they are not anxious buyers. The local supply of hogs has been larger than was expected. Higher prices for winter dressed hogs are hardly probable for the balance of this season. Beef was easier on account of mild weather, as there was more pressure to sell frozen stuff. Good fresh beef, however, was held at 6c. Mutton held at about 10c. A car lot of eastern mutton was received during the week. Veal 8c.

**BUTTER**—No movement in new folder butter yet to speak of. Prices are steady, and 20c is about the top price obtained by dealers for selected dairy, in small lots.

**EGGS**—Further receipts of Minneapolis fresh were received, and sold here at 30c per doz n. Lined are well cleaned out, and held at 25c.

**CHEESE**—Selling by jobbers at 10½ to 11c.

**VEGETABLES**—Potatoes lower in consequence of mild weather at 35 to 40c per bushel; turnips 25 to 30c bushel; cabbage 60 to \$1.00; Onions 2½ to 3c per lb. Carrots 30 to 40c a bushel; beets, 39 to 40c bushel; parsnips, 1½ to 2c lb. Spanish onions, \$1.50 per crate.

**POULTRY**—Prices are firm for desirable stock. Chicken, 13 to 14c; ducks, 12 to 13c, geese, 11 to 12c; turkeys, 12½ to 14c.

**HIDES AND TALLOW**—Very few hids coming in. Country frozen hides bring 3 to 3½c, uninspected as they run. We quote: No. 1 cows, 3½c; No. 2, 2½c; No. 3, 2c; No. 1 heavy steers, 5c; No. 2 steers, 4c; No. 3, 3c lb. Real veal 8 to 13 lb skins, 4 to 5c per pound, or about 40c per skin. Kids about same as hides. Sheepskins worth 75 to 90c for full wool skin. A few very large full wool have sold up to \$1, but this was only for a very few extra fine skins. Tallow, 4½c rendered; 2½c rough.

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

**HAY**—Loose hay sells at \$4 to \$5 per ton. Baled held at \$4.50 to \$5 at point of shipment.

Winnipeg Wheat Inspection.

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

Grade.	Feb. 4.	Feb. 11.	Feb. 18.	Feb. 25.	March 4.
Extra Manitoba hard .....	1	0	0	0	0
No. 1 hard .....	16	5	19	13	16
No. 2 hard .....	35	29	55	60	56
No. 3 hard .....	17	8	15	8	16
No. 1 Northern ..	3	2	5	3	12
No. 2 Northern ..	1	0	0	0	3
No. 3 Northern ..	1	0	0	0	0
No. 1 White type ..	1	0	2	0	0
No. 2 White type ..	0	0	0	0	1
No. 1 Spring ....	0	0	0	0	0
No. 1 Frosted ...	4	2	3	4	5
No. 2 Frosted ...	2	0	2	3	8
No. 3 Frosted ...	1	0	0	0	0
Rejected .....	17	2	18	22	11
No Grade .....	7	4	11	17	25
Feed Wheat ....	0	0	1	1	4
Total .....	96	43	131	131	167
Same week last year	424	377	257	334	451

The British Grain Trade.

The *Mark Lane Express*, of March 6, in its weekly review of the British grain trade says: "The price of English wheat has fallen 2d off the imperial average and 5d on the London average, 6d per quarter being the concession made by the moiety of the leading markets and the remainder being unchanged. The net mean fall is 3d a quarter. In foreign wheat the trade is dull at a decline of 6d, while California and American red winter wheat are 3d cheaper. The average imports of wheat and flour since the harvest have been 430,572 quarters weekly. The stocks in hand remain excessive, the home deliveries of wheat and flour amounting to 130,000 quarters."



**Chicago Board of Trade Prices.**

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

Wheat was quiet and lower on Monday. The opening was about  $\frac{1}{2}$  lower than the closing figures on Saturday. Prices then declined, with some reactions,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1c more, closing  $\frac{1}{2}$ c lower for May and  $\frac{3}{4}$  lower for July. Corn was a little stronger, but provisions were lower. Closing prices were:—

	March	May	July
Wheat	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Pork	—	18 25 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Lard	—	15 C	11 97 $\frac{1}{2}$
Short Ribs	—	10 40	—

Wheat continued quiet on Tuesday, and prices lower, opening about  $\frac{1}{2}$  lower but recovered, fluctuated slightly and closed  $\frac{1}{2}$  higher for May but  $\frac{1}{2}$  lower for July. Hog stuffs were lower, due to slightly increased receipts of hogs, open weather and a threatened strike at yards. Closing prices were:—

	March	May	July
Wheat	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Pork	—	18 27 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Lard	—	12 85	11 80
Short Rib	—	10 30	—

On Wednesday prices declined early in the day, but there was very little change in values and at the close July option was  $\frac{1}{2}$  lower. Closing prices were:—

	March	May	July
Wheat	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	75
Corn	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats	31	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Pork	—	18 25	—
Lard	—	12 82 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Ribs	—	10 30	—

On Thursday expectations that the Government report to-morrow of the stock of wheat in farmers' hands would be bearish caused a decline in prices of wheat and all other speculative commodities were lower. The closing prices were:—

	March	May	July
Wheat	73	76	74
Corn	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Pork	—	18 15	—
Lard	—	12 85	11 65
Short Ribs	—	10 27 $\frac{1}{2}$	—

On Friday wheat was very excited in a speculative way. There was a sudden rush for May wheat under which that option advanced  $\frac{2}{3}$ c in a brief time. The demand is said to have come from northwestern shorts. Later May option declined  $\frac{1}{2}$ c. July wheat took the opposite direction and declined  $\frac{1}{2}$ c while May was advancing. Closing prices were:—

	March	May	July
Wheat	73	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	44	44 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Pork	—	17 80	—
Lard	—	12 55	11 45
Short Ribs	—	10 15	—

On Saturday May wheat closed at 76 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Pork closed at \$17.82 $\frac{1}{2}$  for May.

**Minneapolis Markets.**

Following were closing quotations for wheat on Thursday, March 9:—

Grades	Mar.	May	July	On Trk
No. 1 hard	—	—	—	64 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 1 northern	62	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	68	63
No. 2 northern	—	—	—	59 to 60

Flour—Flour markets remained steady and orders came in for small lots, mostly for domestic use. The United Kingdom markets are in similar condition, and in the face of low prices there is a disposition to buy only for immediate use. The demand for American flour is below the supply offered there. For Minnesota patent the best prices obtainable are within the range of 26 to 27s and for Milwaukee patents, 24 to 25s. Peabody millers ask 31 to 34s for Liverpool, with a slack demand. Since Aug. 1, the beginning of the milling year, our Atlantic ports have cleared 1,250,000 sacks more flour than in the same time from the previous crop.

Shipments, 24,200 bbls. Quoted at \$3.55 to 4.00 for first patents; \$3.35 to 3.60 for second patents; \$2.05 to 2.50 for fancy and export bakers; \$1.15 to 1.45 for low grades, in bags, including red dog.

Bran and Shorts—Millstuff sold steadily. The output of mills running is not large, and it is pretty well taken up by the western trade at about \$10.25 in bulk. Shorts ranged at \$10.25 to 11.25 and middlings at \$11.50 to 12.75 in bulk.

Oats—Oats were fairly supported by the demand and the late strength in corn. Buyers while not active were reported from most places to supply their wants freely at current prices. Car lots sold at 30 to 32c for No. 3 and No. 3 white.

Barley—Barley did not show great activity but sales were easier to make than early in the week prices ranging from 36 @ 41 for fair samples about Nos. 3 and 4.

Feed—Millers held at \$15.00 @ 15.50; less than car lots, \$15.00 @ 16.00; with corn meal at \$14.00 @ 14.50; granulated meal \$19.00.

Eggs—Sellers held at 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, including cases. Potatoes—Car lots, mixed quality, held at 65 to 70c.—Market Record, March 9.

**Duluth Wheat Market.**

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

Monday	Cash 65 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; May 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.
Tuesday	Cash, 65 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; May 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.
Wednesday	Cash, 65c; May 69c.
Thursday	Cash 64 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; May 68c.
Friday	Cash 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; May 67c.
Saturday	Cash 63; May 67

A week ago cash wheat closed at 66c, and May delivery at 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. A year ago March wheat closed at 81 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, and May at 85 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

**Wheat at Duluth.**

Wheat has ruled active with weak and declining tendencies here to day. The opening was firm at an  $\frac{1}{2}$ c above yesterday's close, but under free offering and declining quotations from other markets, prices soon commenced to weaken, and under active trading for both May and July steadily declined, settling down  $\frac{1}{2}$ c per bus. for May and  $\frac{3}{4}$ c for July by noon, followed by a further shrink of  $\frac{1}{2}$ c per bus. during the later session. Track wheats (No. 1 & 2) sold freely early (to arrive) at yesterday's closing figures. The market closed steady at the decline, 1c per bus. lower than yesterday, both for cash and the active futures, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  below the opening for track wheats.

Cash No. 1 hard very dull, without transactions it closed nominally 1c lower for the day at 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Cash No. 1 northern. Small sales early at unchanged prices at 65, with large trading in track wheat to arrive at 66, both ruled dull during the later session, and closed, cash wheat in store 1c lower at 64, track wheat  $\frac{1}{2}$ c lower at 65 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Cash No. 2 northern dull and neglected. Regular in store closed nominally 1c lower at 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Track wheat closed nominally  $\frac{3}{4}$  lower at 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Cash No. 3 wheat, without transactions, closed nominally 1c lower for the session, at 53c.

Rejected wheat closed dull, nominally  $\frac{1}{2}$ c lower for the day, at 48c.

May No. 1 hard wheat, without transactions, shared in the decline, and closed nominally 1c lower at 71c.

May No. 1 northern opened firm at an  $\frac{1}{2}$ c above yesterday's close at 79 $\frac{1}{2}$ , with several good lots disposed of at that, followed by active business at 69 and 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, ruled weak and steadily declined under large trading to 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ -63 $\frac{1}{2}$ -63 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, broke near the close to 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, then to 63c, with last trades at 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, closed at 63c bid.

Millstuffs dull, and 50c per ton cheaper, with light demand. Bran at \$12.00; red dog at \$12.50 per ton in 200 lb. sacks.—Market Report, March 9.

**Growth of the Oyster.**

The oyster at the commencement of its career is so small that 2,000,000 would only occupy a square inch. In six months each individual oyster is large enough to cover a half crown, and in twelve months a crown piece. The oyster is its own architect, and the shell grows as the fish inside grows, being never too small.

It also bears its age upon its back, and it is as easy to tell the age of an oyster by looking at its shell, as it is that of horses by looking at their teeth. Every one who has handled an oyster shell must have noticed the successive layers overlapping each other.

These are technically termed shots, and each one marks a year's growth, so that by counting them the age of the oyster can be determined. Up to the time of maturity—that is when four years of age—the shots are regular and successive; but after that time they become irregular and are piled one upon another, so that their shell become bulky and thickened. Fossil oysters have been seen of which each shell was nine inches thick, whence they may be judged to be more than 900 years old.

From one to two million are produced from a single parent, and their scarcity is accounted for by the fact that man is not the only oyster eating animal. The starfish loves the oyster, and prays upon it unceasingly. A variety of whelk is also very fond of young oysters, to get at which it bores right through the shell and sucks the fish up through the hole thus made. *Parson's Weekly.*

**Neatness in Grocery Stores.**

So many grocers, not very successful ones, however, appear to think that the disordered appearance of their store cuts no figure in the quantity of trade they transact. Especially in large cities will the style and appearance of a store often serve as much of a drawing card as anything else that can possibly be done. A neat floor and a choice selection of goods with bright tables, artistically arranged, form a picture that attracts the attention of trade that would never have entered but for that expedient. Looks command the appetite and loosens the purse strings to purchase the coveted article.

Some of the most successful storekeepers can readily substantiate the fact that nothing has assisted them as much in building up a trade as has the neatness and appearance of their store and its surroundings. Does anyone suppose that when a store is kept in an untidy condition, with soap and ham, coal oil cases and butter boxes, bread and potatoes all intermingled and thrown together, that the customers do not become disgusted with such state of affairs? Those grocers who think so generally find plenty of time to wait on the trade they have.—*Merchant.*

**To Be Borne in Mind Always.**

The manager, the book-keeper, the cashier, the entry clerk, the shipping clerk, the salesman, the office boy, the porter, every one, in fact, says an exchange, who is in any way connected with a business establishment, should bear in mind that there is such a thing as cultivating trade, and that they, as well as the proprietors, are responsible for a share of the firm's success. Because a man is hired to fill a certain position there is no excuse for his hesitation to do any other work which may require attention. A book-keeper might soil his fingers by stepping outside the office and waiting upon a customer if occasion required, but he would not lower himself in the estimation of his employer, through thus signifying his willingness to make himself generally useful; and, anyhow, the dirt will wash off. To make business grow and make it pay should be the main object of every employe, regardless of position or condition. The day is gone when business can be conducted successfully without the undivided and best efforts of those who are responsible for it. In days gone by a merchant might succeed

by sitting down and waiting for trade to come to him, but not now. In our day and generation the most persistent and systematic efforts are essential to bringing about a satisfactory result. A progressive spirit and a capacity for pleasing customers will work wonders in any business.—*Pennsylvania Grocer.*

**The Durability of Cedar Shingles.**

The following article on the cedar shingles of the state of Washington, will apply with equal force to British Columbia cedar shingles, as regards durability.

As an instance of the great lasting quality of the Washington cedar in Whatcom county, near Fairhaven, a fir tree was blown over which proved by the marks on its annual growth to be over two hundred years old, and in the roots of this tree was fastened a cedar log which must necessarily have been lying on the ground when the fir sapling grew over it. The cedar log was recently examined and found to be perfectly sound, and will probably be shipped in its present condition, located in the roots of the fir tree, to the World's Fair. Although cedar shingles have been used in this country for years, there are no buildings either in Oregon or Washington old enough to test the lasting qualities of the Washington shingle. The two oldest buildings that bear evidence to this are an old building of the Cornwall Co., in the city of Whatcom, which was erected more than forty years ago, the shingles of which were removed recently and were found in a perfect state of preservation; the next building in age was that built by Judge McGillvra who was set to Puget Sound over thirty years ago by Abraham Lincoln. The judge in removing the shingles from the building when recently torn down found them to be, so far as rot is concerned, as perfect as they were when they were put on, but somewhat worn from the rain dropping from one shingle to another. Further evidence can be found in the buildings erected by the Hudson's Bay company and the missionaries in Vancouver over forty or fifty years ago.

With present prices of these shingles on board cars in Washington and the reduced freight rates to the east, sufficient shingles may be purchased in Buffalo, N.Y., for \$30, or in Omaha, Neb., for \$27 to shingle the roof of an ordinary 10 room house. Another advantage of the Washington shingles is that they neither warp or shrink. The excellency of the Washington cedar shingles is so great that they are likely to eventually take the place of nearly all other means of wood or slate roofing, while their durability, beauty, adaptability and cheapness for siding and ornamentation of houses as well as roofing will vastly increase the demand for them, which now amounts to more than two billion per year. It is expected that within the next two years the production of these shingles in Washington will amount to three-fourths of the entire production of the United States, which is about ten billion, and with their constantly increasing use for siding may reach fifteen billion.—*Minneapolis Lumberman.*

W. H. Beatty, fish, &c., Winnipeg, has sold out to J. H. Davis.

Geo. D. Rice, stationer, Winnipeg, stock sold at 50c. to Homer English

**Wm. Ferguson,**  
—WHOLESALE—  
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W. WILLIAMS, AGENT.

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MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.

## B. C. Market Quotations.

*(Continued from page 755.)*

and ornamental work for use in the buildings of the Canadian section.

Capt. Webster, manager of the Union Steamship Company, has returned from England. Capt. Webster says that several of the company's most influential stockholders intend visiting British Columbia in the summer, with a view to extending their business operations.

The negotiations which have been pending for some time for the sale of the town-site of Mission on the C. P. R. at the southern branch junction, have now been concluded. The property is owned, 27 28ths, by Mr. Horne, and 1-28th by Mershon & Timberlake, of Vancouver. It is understood the purchase price is \$650,000.

The National Electric Traction and Lighting Company, Victoria, has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Hon. Mr. Higgins, M. P. P.; vice-president, Dr. Jones; secretary, Major C. T. Dupont. The company decided to purchase new and complete lighting plant, and improve the present service.

Heisterman & Co. dissolve by mutual consent, Foster Macguin retiring. Heisterman & Co. continue the old business, including the general agency of the Mutual Life. Mr. Macgura confines himself to the interests of the Mutual Life, for which he is the Pacific Coast superintendent of agencies and manager in British Columbia.

The first business meeting of the Van Winkle Consolidated Hydraulic Mining Company, Limited, was held last week. The company has been incorporated with a capital of \$500,000, in 50,000 shares of \$10 each, and shares amounting to \$450,000 have been issued. The following officers were elected: President, R. G. Patlow; vice-president, J. M. Buxton; secretary-treasurer, Geo. De Wolf; directors, H. F. Ceperley, E. Mahon and Geo. De Wolf; McPhillips & Williams, solicitors; Bank of British Columbia, bankers.

From a letter received from London, England, last week, the sale of the well-known Silver King group of silver mines is confirmed, the final transfer of the property to Scotch capitalist having taken place. The price paid for the mines is stated at \$1,800,000 of which a good slice goes to the parties negotiating the deal. The development of this rich property will give an impetus to mining on Tread mountains and will be a great benefit to West Kootenay district and the province.

The C. P. N. Company, of which Capt. John Irving is manager, has decided to put two steamers on the northern coast route and have one leave Victoria every Monday evening. The steamer Princess Louise, which now runs regularly to Fraser river points, will shortly be taken of that run and with the Danube, the present northern steamship of the company, will carry on the northern business. It is probable that the new schedule will go into effect about 15th inst. when the Danube finishes her present trip.

A new industry will be established in Victoria within the next month or six weeks. Already all the preparatory arrangements have been made, a company started, and contracts entered into for the erection of a factory, and the supply of material. The company will be known as the Victoria Enterprise Manufacturing Company, and will have for its object the manufacture of bone products. The company has secured five acres of land on the Tolmie estate, and contracts have been awarded for the building and furnishing of a first class factory, which, it is hoped, will be in operation by the end of this month or early in April. When the factory is in full swing it will be capable of handling several tons of bones per day; and among the products of the concern will be ivory black, bone black, animal charcoal, assay for smelters, bone ash, fertilizers, glue, soap, blacking, axle oil, chicken food, inks, etc.

The customs returns for the past month in Nanaimo were:—

Duty collected.....	\$ 3,458 74
Miscellaneous.....	243 48

Total.....	\$ 3,702 22
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Imports—Goods dutiable.....	\$ 9,965 00
Goods free.....	1,000 00
Leaf tobacco, excise.....	365 00
For duty, excise warehouse.....	314 00

Total.....	\$12,724 00
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The shipment of coal from the different collieries for foreign ports during the past month were as follows:—

	Tons
New V. C. Co.....	24,732
Wellington.....	15,785
East Wellington.....	503
Union.....	7,000

Total.....	48,325
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Following are the customs returns for the port of Westminster, for the month of February:—

Dutiable goods.....	\$7,783 00
Free.....	816 00

Total imports.....	\$8,629 00
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Duty collected.....	\$3,750 00
Other revenues.....	29 04

Total collections.....	\$3,779 14
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Exports.....	\$1,075 00
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The monthly report of the Victoria custom house is as follows:—

Duties collected.....	\$50,019 54
Other revenue.....	11,107 23

Total.....	\$61,126 77
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## IMPORTS.

Free.....	\$ 36,074 00
Dutiable.....	199,019 00

Total.....	\$235,093 00
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## EXPORTS.

Produce of Canada (value).....	\$15,603 00
Not produce of Canada (value).....	7,579 00

Total.....	\$23,182 00
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The tonnage for the week was:—

Port.	No.	Tonnage.
Vancouver.....	6	10,115
Nanaimo.....	9	13,170
Total.....	15	23,285

## Toronto Markets.

Mill feed—Firm but scarce. Bran offered outside to-day at \$14 equal to \$15.50 here, and shorts at \$16 for the later, that price was bid on spot. Local millers are getting \$17 for bran and \$18 for shorts.

Wheat—Opened stronger, but later in the day holders were ready to sell at yesterday's price. Buyers were more willing to take hold. They bought white and red 61 lbs and over, at 66c. Spring was bought on the Midland for 63c. Goose sold here at 63c. Manitoba wheat very quiet; beyond some bids on call very little was heard. For No 1 84c was bid, 83c for No. 2, 77c for No. 3, 72c for No. 1 frosted and 60c for No. 3. No 2 frosted wanted at 61c spot; sellers asked 63c to arrive.

Barley—Dull and unchanged. Several lots of No 2 offered on the Midland at 40c.

Oats—Quiet and lower at 33c on spot. White and mixed offered freely at 31c outside. On call white offered on the Grand Trunk at 32c with buyers at 31c.

Grain and Flour—Car prices are: Flour (Toronto freights), Manitoba patents, \$4.30 to 4.50; Manitoba strong bakers', \$3.90 to 4.25; Ontario patents, \$3.25 to 3.50; straight roller, \$3.15 to 3.20; extra, \$3.00 to 3.10; low grades per bag, \$1.00 to 1.25. Bran—\$15.50 to 17. Shorts—\$16 to 18. Wheat—

west and north points)—White, 65 to 66c; spring, 61 to 63c; red winter, 65 to 66c; goose, 59 to 60c; spring Midland, 63 to 64c; No 1 hard, North Bay, 82c to 84c; No 2 hard, 80 to 82c; No 3 hard, 75 to 76c; No 1 frosted, 72c; peas (outside) 57 to 58c. Barley (outside) —No 1, 45c; No 2, 40c; No 3 extra, 38 to 38c; No 3, 32 to 34c; two-rowed, 51 pounds, averaging about No 3 extra in color (outside), 35 to 40c. Rye (outside) 54 to 55c. Oats, 33 to 34c.

Eggs—Weak and lower under liberal offerings. Single cases of fresh eggs sold at 22c and 10 case lots at 20c. With a continuance of mild weather dealers look for a big decline next week.

Potatoes—There is a good demand for potatoes and the market is firm; car lots of sound potatoes are held at 82 to 85c per bag on spot; and small lots out of store sell at 90 to 95c.

Beans—A steady jobbing movement is reported at \$1.30 to \$1.45 per bush, according to quality.

Seeds—Red clover sells at \$5 50 to 8.75 per bushel, with very choice samples occasionally bringing \$8.00; timothy sells at \$1.50 to 2.25, and alsike at \$5.50 to 6.50 per bush.

Dressed hogs and provisions—Dressed hogs bought were weaker and street and rail lots were at \$8.00 to 8.25. Quotations are:—Mess pork, Canadian, \$20 to 21; short cut, \$21 to 22; bacon, long clear, per lb, 10½ to 11c; lard, Canadian, tierces, 12½ to 13c; tubs and pails, 13½ to 13¾; compound do, 10 to 10½; Smoked meats—Hams, per lb, 13 to 13½; bellies, 13½ to 14c; rolls, per lb, 10½ to 11c; backs, per lb, 13c.

Butter—There is a brisk demand for all grades of butter and prices are quoted very firm. Receipts during the week have been just sufficient apparently to fill the local demand, for hardly any thing has been sent out of the city, and no accumulation of stock is reported. Choice dairy tub butter sells at 19 to 21c, do large rolls at 18 to 20c medium or bakers' butter is in active request at 14 to 16c; creamery tubs have met with an active enquiry at 23 to 23½; Quotations are: Butter, good to choice selected dairy, tubs, 17 to 18c; extra choice, 20c to 22c; medium do. 14c to 16c; large rolls, good to choice, 17c to 19c; medium do. 15c to 16c; creamery in tubs and crocks, 23c to 24c; rolls, 26c to 27c; cheese, choice colored, jobbing at 11½ to 12c.

Cheese—Stocks held are not large, and in consequence dealers are quite firm in their views and will not make any concessions. No large lots have changed hands recently, but a brisk jobbing trade has been done at 12c for choice fall made cheese.

Cattle—Prices were practically unchanged from those quoted on Tuesday. Choice butchers' cattle were firmer, however, and scarcer, so local butchers claimed, than on any former day this year. A few small picked lots sold up to 4½ per pound, but the bulk of the offerings changed hands at 3½ to 3¾ per pound for good loads, and 2½ to 3½ for medium. There were very few stockers or feeders here, but hardly any enquiry reported for them. All the good cattle placed on the market sold early, and most of the rough and inferior stock was taken before the yards were closed.

Sheep and Lambs—A few over 50 were offered, most of which were sheep. Good grain fed lambs were in active demand, at 5 to 5½ per pound. Double the number in would have sold. Sheep were somewhat draggy and easy at \$4 to 6 per head.

Hogs—Receipts, 336; all sold. Roughs thin hogs and light stores were draggy and lower at \$6.00 to 6.25 per cwt. weighed off car. The bulk of the offerings were composed of these, and had there been the usual number of good animals in it would have been hard work to dispose of them, as local dealers say they do not want them. Choice straight fat hogs were firm at Tuesday's prices, and sold readily at \$6.50 to 7.00 per cwt (off car).—*Empire* March 4.

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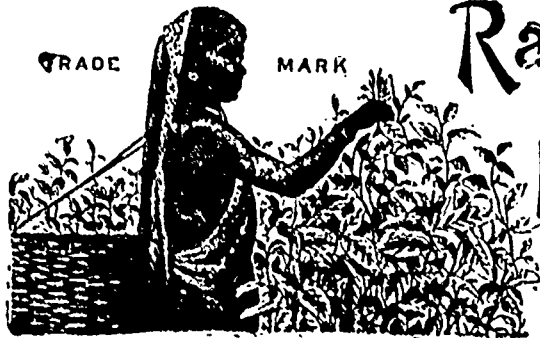
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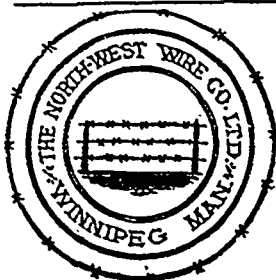
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## The New President.

The inaugural celebration at Washington on March 4 was carried out with great ceremony. It is worthy of note by a commercial journal, that the new president's body guard of honor was a deputation of business men, from a commercial association of New York. It has been proclaimed that the new administration is to be a business one, and if carried through on these lines it cannot but prove a great benefit to the republic. An unusual interest is taken in the new administration, in view of the expected changes in the trade policy of the country. We give President Cleveland's inaugural address in full, as follows.—

My Fellow Citizens:

In obedience to the mandate of my countrymen, I am about to dedicate myself to their service under the sanction of a solemn oath. Deeply moved by the expression of confidence and personal attachment which has called me to this service, I am sure my gratitude can make no better return than the pledge I now give before God and these witnesses of unreserved and complete devotion to the interests and welfare of those who have honored me. I deem it fitting on this occasion, while indicating the opinions concerning public questions of present importance, to also briefly refer to the existence of certain conditions and tendencies among our people, which seem to menace the integrity and usefulness of the government. While every American citizen must contemplate with the utmost pride and enthusiasm the growth and expansion of our country, the sufficiency of our institutions to stand against the rudest shocks of violence, the wonderful thrift of our people, the demonstrated authority of our free governments, it behooves us to constantly watch for every symptom of insidious infirmity that threatens national vigor. A strong man who, in the confidence of sturdy health, courts the sternest activities of life, and rejoices at the hardship of constant labor, may still have lurking in his vitals unheeded a disease that dooms him to sudden collapse. It cannot be doubted that our stupendous achievements as a people, and our country's robust strength have given rise to heedlessness of laws governing our national health, which we can no more evade than a human being can escape the laws of God and nature. Manifestly nothing is more vital to our supremacy as a nation, and to the beneficent purposes of our government than a

### SOUND STABLE CURRENCY.

Its exposure to degradation should at once arouse to activity our most enlightened statesmanship, and the danger of depreciation in the purchasing power of the wages paid to soil should furnish the strongest incentive to prompt and conservative precaution. In dealing with our present embarrassing situation as related to this subject, we will be wise if we temper confidence and faith in our national strength and resources with a frank concession that even these will not permit us to defy with impunity the inexorable laws of finance and trade. At the same time, in our efforts to adjust differences of opinion we should be free from intolerance or passion, and our judgments should be unmoved by alluring phrases and unvoiced by selfish interests. I am confident that such an approach to the subject will result in prudent and effective remedial legislation. In the meantime, so far as the executive branch of the government can intervene, none of the powers with which it is invested will be withheld when their exercise is deemed necessary to maintain our national credit or avert financial disaster.

### THE EVILS OF PROTECTION.

Closely related exaggerated confidence in the country's greatness, which tends to a disregard of the rules of national safety, another danger confronts us not less serious. I refer to the prevalence of a popular disposition to expect from the operation of the government special and direct individual advantages. The verdict of our voters which condemned the injustice of

maintaining protection for protection's sake, enjoins upon the people's servants the duty of exposing and destroying the brood of kindred evils, which are the unwholesome progeny of paternalism. This is the bane of republican institutions and the constant peril of our government by people. It degrades to the purposes of wilycraft the plan of rule our fathers established and bequeathed to us as an object of love and veneration. It perverts the patriotic sentiment of our countrymen, and tempts them to a pitiful calculation of the sordid gain to be derived from their government's maintenance. It undermines the self reliance of our people, and substitutes in place dependence on governmental favorites. It defiles the true spirit of Americanism and stifles every ennobling trait of American citizenship. The lessons of paternalism ought to be unlearned and the better lesson taught that while the people should patriotically and cheerfully support their government, its functions do not include the support of the people. The appliance of the principle leads to a

REFUSAL OF BOUNTIES AND SUBSIDIES which hinder the labor and thrift of a portion of our citizens to aid ill advised or languishing enterprises in which they have no concern. It leads also to a challenge of wild and reckless pension expenditure, which oversteps the bounds of grateful recognition of patriotic services, and prostitutes to vicious uses the people's prompt and generous impulse to aid those disabled in their country's defence. Every thoughtful American must realize the importance of checking at its beginning any tendency in a public or private station to regard frugality and economy as virtues which we may safely outgrow. The glorification of this idea results in the waste of the people's money by their chosen servants and encourages prodigality and extravagance in the home life of our countrymen. Under our scheme of government the waste of public money is a crime against the citizen and the contempt of our people for economy and frugality in their personal affairs deplorably saps the sturdiness of our national character. It is a plain dictate of honesty and good government that public expenditures should be limited by public necessity, and this should be measured by the rules of strict economy and it is fully as clear that frugality among the people is the best guarantee of a contented and strong support of free institutions. One mode of this appropriation of public funds is avoided when appointments to office instead of being the rewards of partisan activity are awarded to those whose efficiency promises a free return of work for the compensation paid them. To secure the fitness and competency of appointees to office and to remove from political action the demoralizing madness for spoils.

### CIVIL SERVICE REFORM

has found a place in our public policy and laws. The benefits already gained through this instrumentality and the further usefulness it promises entitles it to the hearty support and encouragement of all who desire to see our public service well performed or who hope for the elevation of political sentiment and the purification of political methods.

The existence of immense aggregations of kindred enterprises and combinations of business interests formed for the purpose of limiting protection and fixing prices is inconsistent with the fair field which ought to be open to every independent citizen. Legitimate strife in business should not be superseded by an enforced concession to the demands of combinations that have the power to destroy, nor should the people to be served lose the benefit of cheapness which usually results from wholesome competition. These aggregations and combinations are frequently conspiracies against the interests of the people, and in all their phases they are unnatural and opposed to our American sense of fairness. To the extent that they can be reached and restrained by federal power the general government should relieve our citizens from their interference and exactions.

Loyalty to the principals upon which our government rests, positively demands that the

### EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW

which it guarantees to every citizen shall be justly and in good faith conceded in all parts of the land. The enjoyment of right follows the badge of citizenship whosoever found, and, unimpaired by race or color, it appeals for recognition to American manliness and fairness.

Our relations with the Indians located within our borders impose upon us responsibilities we cannot escape. Humanity and consistency require us to treat them with forbearance, and in our dealings with them with honesty, and considerately regard their rights and interests. Every effort should be made to lead them through the paths of civilization and education to self supporting and independent citizenship. In the meantime, as the nation's wars, they should be promptly defended against the cupidity of designing men, and shielded from every influence or temptation that retards their advancement.

The people of the United States have decided that on this day the control of their government in its legislative and executive branches shall be given to a political party pledged on the most positive terms to the accomplishment of

### TARIFF REFORM.

They have thus determined in favor of a more just and equitable system of federal taxation. The agents they have chosen to carry out their purposes are bound by their promises, not less than by the command of their masters, to devote themselves unflinchingly to this service. While there should be no surrender of principle, our task must be undertaken wisely and without vindictiveness. Our mission is not punishment but the rectification of wrongs. If in lifting burdens from the daily life of our people we reduce inordinate and unequal advantages too long enjoyed, this is but a necessary incident of our return to right and justice. If we exact from unwilling minds acquiescence in the theory of an honest distribution of the fund of governmental beneficence treasured up for all, we but insist upon a principle which underlies our free institutions. When we tear aside the delusions and misconception which have blinded our countrymen to their condition under vicious tariff laws, we but show them how far they have been led away from the paths of contentment and prosperity. When we proclaim that the necessity of revenue to support the government furnishes the only justification for taxing the people, we announce a truth so plain that its denial would seem to indicate the extent to which judgment may be influenced by familiarity with a perversion of the taxing power; and when we seek to restate the self confidence and business enterprise of our citizens by

### DISCREDITING AN OBJECT DEPENDENCE

upon government favor, we strive to stimulate those elements of American character which support the hope of American achievement and anxiety for the redemption of the pledges which my party has made, and solicitude for the complete justification of the trust the people have reposed in us, constrain me to remain true with whom I am to cooperate that we can succeed in doing the work which has been especially set before us only by the most sincere, harmonious and disinterested effort. Even if insuperable obstacles and opposition prevent the consummation of our task we shall hardly be excused, and if failure can be traced to our fault or neglect, we may be sure the people will hold us to a swift and exacting account.

The oath I take to preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States, not only impressively defines the great responsibility I assume, but suggests obedience to constitutional commands as the rule by which my official conduct must be guided. I shall to the

(Continued on page 766.)



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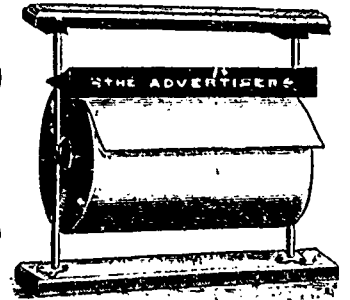
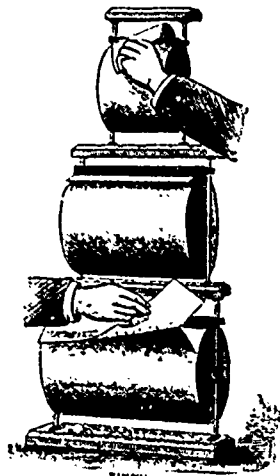
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### Toronto Grocery Market.

Owing to snow blockades in many parts of northern and western Ontario, travellers have not been able to get about.

#### SUGARS, SYRUPS AND MOLASSES.

Sugars are without change. Occasionally there is a talk on the street that prices are firmer at the refineries, but there has not been any actual change for some time. At the same time refiners are not disposed to make any large contracts for the future delivery excepting at figures that are specially favorable to themselves. Jobbers are getting 3½ to 4½c for yellows, and 4½ to 4¾ for granulated.

Sugars—Granulated, 4½ to 5c; Paris lumps boxes, 5½; extra ground, barrels, 5½ to 6½c, powdered, barrels, 5 to 5½c; refined, dark to bright, 3½ to 4½; Demerara, 4½; Trinidad, 3½ to 3¾; Barbadoes, 3½ to 3¾c.

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

Molasses—West Indian, bbls, 26 to 38c; New Orleans, open kettle, 45 to 55c; centrifugals, 30 to 40c; inferior low grades, 25 to 28c.

#### TEAS AND COFFEES.

Some very fair business has been done in teas this week, chiefly low and medium Japans. These are firmly held, but without any advance. A Hiogo letter of February 4 says "Stocks are completely exhausted there, and the export is over 2,000,000 lbs less than last season; and as stocks of teas are not by any means excessive in America, we may look for a strong demand for new teas when they begin to arrive on this market in May." Young Hysons are steadily held here, but they are higher in New York, where Canadians have been liberal purchasers recently. Coffees firm at 20½ to 21c for fair Rios. Porto Pico are held at 23 to 25c, Mocha, 28 to 32c.

Dried Fruits.—Prunes are very firm at 8c for U, to 9c for B; a few sales are being made at ½c less. Valencia raisins of good sound quality are worth 4½ to 5½c, but there are a good many lots offering from New York of very inferior quality which may be sold at much lower prices; however the trade do not take kindly to them. There is more anxiety to work of Malaga fruit. London layers are offered at \$1.80 to \$2.40; black baskets, \$3.40 to 3.70; blue baskets, \$4.40 to 4.60. Figs dull and unchanged. Natural in bags are moving at 4 to 4½c; nuts are quiet here; some lower figures are reported from New York in almonds, but prices here are unchanged at 15 to 16c for Ivica, and Tarragona, 17 to 18c. Currants—Bbis, 5½c; half bbls 5½ to 6½; cases, 6 to 7c; Vostizza, cases, 7½ to 9½; Patras, bbls, 6½c; cases, 6½ to 7½c. Raisins—Valencias, 4½ to 5½c; layers, 6½ to 7½c; Sultans, 6 to 11c; loose Muscavels, \$2.25 to 2.40; London layers, \$1.80 to 2.40; black baskets, \$3.40 to 3.70; blue baskets, \$4.40 to \$4.60. Figs—Elemis, 10 lbs and up, 9½ to

13c; white Malaga figs, 6½ to 7c in 25 lb boxes; natural do, in bags, 4 to 4½; mats do, 4½; 11-oz 9 to 9½c. Dates—Hallowee, 5½ to 6c. Prunes—Cases, 7½ to 9c. Nuts—Almonds, Tarragona, 15½ to 17c; Ivica, 14 to 15c; do, shelled Valencia, 20 to 35c; filberts, Sicily 9½ to 10c; walnuts, Grenoble, 14½ to 15c; Marbots, 12c.

Canned Goods—Retailers are buying freely of corn, peas and tomatoes, and most jobbers are asking 5 to 10c per dozen advance. Assorted lots are generally held at 90c for good brands to \$1 for the best. Beans are also selling well. Pumpkins have been attracting more attention; they are held 85 to 90c in 3's. Fruits continue in good demand at unchanged prices. Fish are more active at steady prices. Ordinary brands of salmon are going at \$1.50; fancy brands are scarce. Flats are \$1.30 for best. Lobsters are held at \$2 for tails and \$2.50 for flats. Salmon, 1's flat, \$1.60 to 1.80; salmon, 1's tall, \$1.45 to 1.55; lobster, clover leaf, \$2.25 to 2.95; lobster, other 1's, \$1.75 to 2.25; mackerel, \$1 to 1.25; finnan haddie, \$1.40 to 1.50; sardines, French ½'s, 40c; sardines, French ¾'s, 17c; sardines, American ¾'s, 6 to 8c; sardines, American ½'s, 9c. Fruits and vegetables—Tomatoes, 3's, 85c to \$1; corn, 2's, 85c to \$1.05; peas, 2's, 90c to \$1; beans, 90 to 95c; pumpkins, 75 to 90c; strawberries and raspberries, 2's, \$2; apples, gala, \$1.75 to 2; 3's, 85c to \$1; peaches, 2's, \$2 to 2.75; peaches, 3's, \$3.25 to 3.75; plums, 2's, \$1.40 to 1.75; 3's, \$2.35; pears, 2's, \$1.60 to 1.75; 3's, \$1.75 to 2.10.

Spices, Rice, etc.—Rice, bags, 3½ to 4½; do, off grades, 3½ to 3¾; do, Patna, 4½ to 5½c; do, Japan, 4½ to 5½c; sagu, 4½ to 5c; tapioca, 4½ to 5c; pepper, black, 11½ to 12c; do, white 18 to 25c; ginger, Jamaica, 18 to 20c; cloves, 10 to 15c; allspice, 10 to 13c; nutmeg, 90c to \$1.10 cream tartar, 28 to 35c.

Peels.—Quiet and unchanged. Lemon is going at 15 to 16c; orange at 17½ to 18c, and citron, 26 to 30c.—Empire, March 3.

### Fort William Board of Trade.

President Geo A Graham, in his address at the recent annual meeting of the board, said:

Although Fort William is the possessor of a warlike name it does not prevent its harbor from attaining commercial supremacy, and easily taking a foremost place among the ports of Canada, as the following record for 1892 will show:

572 vessels with a registered tonnage of 326,714 tons and crews of 8,800 men reported and cleared at the Custom House.

Freight landed	693,190 tons.
Exports by water (wheat)	6,346,800 bush.
Oats	426,265 "
Barley	34,569 "
Flour and Feed	461,680 bbls.
Sundries	1,641 tons.

Since the consolidation of the works of the Canadian Pacific Railway company at this

point in 1890 their improvements have gone steadily on. It is expected that the erection of car shops and foundries will be commenced in the near future. I would strongly advise and recommend this Board, and the citizens generally, to use every effort possible to lay before the president of the company the great advantage it would be to this town and to the company if the works were started at once. Although the railway works are exempt from taxation, the company is a large holder of property in the town, and is by far the largest single taxpayer, and therefore has the best reasons for wishing the town prosperity. If it is in the power of the town to offer any inducement to the company that would hasten the building of these works, I would recommend that no time be lost in offering such inducements, and thus early bringing about improvements so much needed and so generally desired by our citizens.

Numerous grain dealers have opened offices here during the year. This board now receives two market reports per day, which are much appreciated by the grain section of the board. While it may be possible for western points to retain the offices of grain buyers, we can confidently expect this to be the wholesale market, as the large dealers must gravitate to the lake port when cargoes are made up, and where the only cleaning elevators are located.

Every effort should be made to encourage the building of a first class flour mill. I recommend you to take the matter up for the following reasons—there are many of them, but I mention only a few.—We have sites which have railway communication and deep water navigation equally convenient. This is the objective point of all the grain grown in the Canadian Northwest, and is a natural market. Many cars of grain which barely miss a grade can be bought on most advantageous terms. There is a good local market, not only for flour, but for offal. There is not a flour mill within hundreds of miles. Fuel is cheap. The finest Pennsylvania bituminous coal can be delivered at one furnace doors for \$3.50 per ton.

I believe the citizens of this town are willing to assist the right company to build the mill.

The advantageous position of Fort William for the manufacture of iron has finally attracted attention of the right kind, and I am in a position to state that the efforts of the board and the citizens generally have had the most satisfactory results. Several iron manufacturers are in communication with the council and negotiations are commenced with Charles A. Avery, of New York, who has submitted a proposal to the council. In order to enable the council to deal with Mr. Avery or any other party, a by-law was on February 1st submitted to the ratepayers, granting a bonus of \$50,000, or enabling the council to take stock to that amount in the furnace company, as may be found advisable. The by-law was almost unanimously carried, only fourteen votes being recorded against it, and our council are now in a position to make a positive and speedy ar

rangement that will ensure the building of an 80-ton blast furnace. From this industry, which will furnish iron cheaply, many other industries will spring.

The town council is considering the evidence of experts as to the best system of water works for the town. When that question is settled, a by-law will be submitted to the ratepayers and will undoubtedly be carried. We can therefore confidently expect a first-class water supply during the present year.

Your board took an active part in the numerous discussions relative to the street railway matter. So successfully has this complicated question been adjusted that the road is now an assured success. The owners of the road are empowered and obligated to build through to West Fort William, and we will early in this year have a complete street railway service from end to end of Fort William, and also connecting directly with the neighboring town of Port Arthur.

Although the town has made rapid progress during the past years we can confidently expect a larger growth for the coming year. Many substantial and costly buildings are already projected.

The canals, railway development and other matters are also dealt with.

### To Improve Butchers.

The new State of Idaho has come to the front with a suggestion that might be studied to advantage by those living in some of the older states. Last week there was introduced into the legislature of Idaho a bill to establish butchers' schools. The bill provides that each county in the state shall organize and maintain a board for the examination of butchers, and that no butcher who shall not secure from one of these boards a certificate of proficiency in his trade shall be permitted to kill animals for food. The framers of this bill include many prominent physicians and meat dealers, and set forth as their reason for asking its passage that too many inexperienced men are employed in slaughtering live stock. The bad effects from work done by men who do not understand their business result from not properly bleeding the animals. The blood, when left in the meat, ferments and renders the meat unfit for food. They also claim that by leaving the hide on the animal after it is dead certain poisonous humors permeate the flesh, ruining its good qualities and afflicting its consumer with blood diseases. They recommend the Hebrew method of slaughtering animals.

If such a law is good for Idaho it is good for every other state in the union. There is probably no other industry followed throughout the country by more novices than the butchering business, and as the result of unskilful work directly affect human life and health it is a matter of vital importance.—*National Stockman*.

### The Retail Fur Trade.

A marked change has taken place in the retail fur trade of this city during the past few years, says the *Montreal Trade Bulletin*, in consequence of retail dry goods merchants having gone into the business so extensively that it now comprises one of their leading departments. This change was a matter of very easy accomplishment, as customers, when making their purchases of dry goods, were naturally induced to select their furs from the attractive assortments spread before them, until now a large proportion of consumers go direct to the dry goods stores for their requirements. This has undoubtedly had a material adverse effect upon retail fur stores, which have lost a great portion of their former patronage and which has been a leading factor in precipitating the recent failures, showing liabilities of about \$120,000. Wholesale fur-

riers, however, have experienced a good business, as they have had to supply the dry goods houses, which have no doubt pushed the sale of furs to a greater extent than if the trade had been allowed to run in its old channels; and as they were content to receive a less percentage of profit than the retail fur stores had been accustomed to make, this also had the effect of increasing the sales at the dry goods houses. These are among the causes which divert the course of trade in the present day from one channel to another, as business will tend to the cheapest centres, just as water finds its level.

### Pork Packing and Provisions.

The winter packing season has closed with a shortage in number of hogs greater than was generally looked for as late as the first of January. Exact figures cannot be stated at this time, but the final returns are not likely to vary much from 4,675,000. This compares with 7,760,000 last year, implying a decrease of approximately 3,085,000, with also a decided reduction in average weight. For the past week the total packing has been about 160,000 hogs, against 195,000 the preceding week, and 225,000 last year.

Comparing the totals now indicated with the estimates two weeks ago, when an aggregate of about 5,000,000 hogs for the season was suggested, or 32,000 more than appears to have been reached, the greater portion of the deficiency is represented by Chicago. Most of the other points of prominence have fallen short of the January estimates, although there are some exceptions.

But once in twenty years has the winter packing at Chicago been so small as this season. At St. Louis it has not been so small since 1869; at Milwaukee, since 1866; at Indianapolis, since 1873; at Kansas City, since 1855; at Cincinnati, since 1845.—*Cincinnati Price Current*.

### British Columbia Notes.

The ship *Ivy* is at the Hastings saw mill, where she will load spars for the east.

American ship *Joy*, 1,151 tons, Capt. Lovell, is in port to load lumber at the Hastings mill for Wilmont, Del.

The *People's Journal* is the latest candidate for public favors in the weekly journal line. It is a labor paper published in Vancouver.

The new tramway short line from Westminster to Vancouver is about finished, and trams will be running over it next week.

The Hawaiian ship *Johnena*, 2,600 tons, is at Cowichan from San Francisco to load lumber for Port Pirie, under Robert Ward & Co's charter.

The New Westminster *Commonwealth* as a weekly has ceased to exist. A new company has been formed to run it as an illustrated monthly.

The Hudson Bay Co. are going to build a new store in Vernon, to be placed to the west of the present building and extend through from Coldstream street to Barnard avenue.

Sir William Campbell Stefney, Bart., is negotiating for the purchase of Col. Baker's beautiful place, Cranbrook, East Kootenay. It is expected about \$50,000 will be paid.

The Victoria board of trade has passed a resolution in favor of the abolition of the Provincial mortgage tax. The board is now comfortably installed in handsome rooms in its new building.

The Okanagan Telephone Co. have been incorporated, and held their first meeting for business and the election of officers. B. Lequime being elected president and T. Spence secretary.

The formation of a shingle trust has been delayed through one manufacturer standing out, but the others are making arrangements with the Retail Lumbermen's Association of Mani-

toba and the Territories that is hoped will make the trust a necessity.

The Westminster Board of Trade has held the annual election of officers. They are as follows: President, J. L. Trapp, re-elected by acclamation; vice-president, John Wilson, by acclamation; secretary treasurer, D. Dobson, by acclamation. Council: C. E. Woods, E. A. Wyld, C. G. Major, W. A. Keary, John Reid, D. J. Munn, W. A. Duncan, D. S. Curtis. Board of arbitration: H. Hoy, G. D. Brymner, W. J. Walker, E. A. Jenns. It was moved and carried that in consequence of the increasing wealth and population of the mainland of British Columbia, the law requiring the residence of three supreme court judges on the mainland should be enforced, and that the minister of justice be earnestly requested to take the necessary steps in that behalf.

Gold Commissioner Cummins is down from Donald and speaks most encouragingly of his section of the country. The recent discovery of a rich bed of Galena at St. Mary's near Fort Steel, is attracting a great deal of attention, and is believed to be one of the best things yet to hand. The lead is about 30 feet wide where exposed, and when Mr. Cummins left they were down some 36 feet without any variation in the quality of the material, which throughout is a very high grade. This splendid bed of ore was discovered last summer by two enterprising prospectors, Messrs. Bourgeois and Langell, and so excellent were samples produced that they found no difficulty in interesting capitalists in the undertaking. The worst of it is that the mine is somewhat out of the way, being 200 miles from Golden by wagon road, and there is the nearest smelter. However, it is hoped the difficulties of a transit will soon be overcome, as the Upper Columbia Navigation Co. are about to put a steamer on the waters. Their steamer at present only run as far as Jennings in connection with the Great Northern railway. The new discovery is said to be almost illimitable, and will no doubt attract a good deal of attention as soon as the season opens.—*Colonist*.

### The Cost of Raising Wheat.

Will the cost of producing wheat in this country ever be accurately settled? One Minnesota farmer gives the following results of wheat raising, with sales at low prices. "Self, four horses and disk 25 days at seeding, \$100, seed wheat and oats, \$80; rent on 130 acres, \$65; two men, horses and header 12 days, \$96; threshing and marketing 1,114 bushels of wheat and 346 bushels of oats at 17c, \$393.60. Total cost of crop marketed, \$734.60. Value of crop at 45c for wheat and 30c for oats, \$1,055.10. Net profits \$320.50, or 43 per cent."

Another farmer, commenting on the foregoing figures, puts the case as follows. "It takes, on the basis above given, to plant, \$112.50; wear and tear on disk, \$5.00; seed, \$80.00 rent of land \$351.70, one-third of the crop, the present rent value in this country; binder wear and teas, \$24; wages to cut, \$90; twine, \$32.75; to thresh and market, \$393.50. Total, \$1,001.10. The net profits for the season's work is \$53.45. This does not include insurance and a score of other miscellaneous items, which always come in and would so increase the cost as to make it impossible to produce wheat at 45c at anything but a net loss.

It is noted that the difference in the estimates is largely in the rent of land, one putting that at \$65.00 and the other at \$351.70. It appears, therefore, that the difference in results depends upon the land value. Fifty cents an acre would require land worth no more than \$5.00, while the other calculation would pay rental on land worth five and a half times the value of the other, \$27.50 an acre, on a rental of 10 per cent of value, to cover interest and repair. The latter calculation based on land at \$27.50 an acre shows practically no profit in selling wheat at 45c a bushel, while the other shows a profit of more than 40 per cent on the capital employed.—*Milling World*.

## The New President.

Continued from page 763.

best of my ability and within my sphere of duty.

### PRESERVE THE CONSTITUTION

by loyally protecting every grant of federal power it contains, by defending all its restraints when attacked by impatience and restlessness and by enforcing its limitations and reservations in favor of the states and the people. Fully impressed with the gravity of the duties that confront me and mindful of my weakness I should be appalled if it were my lot to bear unaided the responsibilities which await me. I am, however, saved from discouragement when I remember that I shall have the support and the counsel and co-operation of wise and patriotic men who will stand at my side in cabinet places or will represent the people in their legislative halls. I find also much comfort in remembering that my countrymen are just and generous and in the assurance that they will not condemn those who by sincere devotion to their service deserve their forbearance and approval. Above all, I know there is a supreme being who rules the affairs of men and whose goodness and mercy have always followed the American people, and I know he will not turn from us now if we humbly and reverently seek his powerful aid.

## Fur Trade News.

James McMillan & Co., of Minneapolis, in their last monthly circular, say:—"The receipts of furs have been smaller than usual at this time of the year. This is readily explained by the fact that the weather has been so severe, and there has been so much snow that it has interfered with trapping. The market is active for all kinds of furs except lynx and wolf; but while these articles are not in as good demand as the other kinds, we are in the market for them at our quotations. The March London sales will commence on the 13th inst., and close on the 24th. This is the most important sale of the year, when all kinds of furs will be sold. It is now too late to ship furs for this sale, and for those export articles the demand for which is almost entirely from Europe, there is an easier feeling, because they will have to be carried over until next season. The manufacturing kinds that we can sell for home demand will probably be maintained at present prices; but a ter the London sales there will be some changes to note, which we will advise of in our April circular. Mink are commanding high prices, but as the price of this article has advanced the sort as between dark and pale has become closer. We hope our customers will send us a good many skunk, as this article will average well in grade until they commence shedding the last part of April. Good profits are always realized in buying skunk, because they can be bought at low prices. Our collection of northern furs is admitted to be the largest in the United States, and second largest in America—that is, second to the Hudson Bay Company's; and we have an established trade for northern furs which enables us to pay high prices. A few unprincipled firms from below send out high quotations; but their collections consist largely of southern and southwestern furs, and on what few northern furs they get they pay very low prices, regardless of their fictitious quotations; in fact, they do not get enough northern furs to interest buyers, and what they do get in they mix in with their poor furs to help sell them. Ship furs by express. Small packages less than four pounds in weight from far distances in the territories (except skunk) can be shipped as registered mail. From the Pacific Coast and other distant sections bear, muskrat, skunk and wolf can be shipped by freight—in bales securely fastened

with rope, and covered with burlap, as 'pslt-rios,' and in boxes as 'furs.'"

The *Fur Trade Review* for March says: "January prices have attracted large shipments of furs to the London March sales. The beginning of the opening fur season is remarkable in that skins of almost all varieties, some of which were almost entirely neglected, and others which were apparently doomed to lower prices, have been revived, are in excellent demand, and are advancing in price. After the indifferent termination of the past season, prudent merchants looked for lower prices and adopted a most conservative course. This was the temper of the trade previous to the London sales in January, but since then all is changed, and the 'plunger' to day has the upper hand. The unusually cold winter will doubtless result in a total consumption of the furs which were in vogue, and thus there is good foundation for higher values; the demand is not confined to locality but is more general, and to this condition may be added the fact that the catch, thus far, is really short. American fur skins have been on a steady advance, and such as do not enter into consumption or are precluded by the decrees of fashion, find many adherents of a speculative nature. A question of great moment at the present time is the probable quantities to be offered at the coming sales in London. Large quantities of some articles are wanted, and if the offerings are large it may follow that the demand will be equal to the supply. Mink and skunk are the leading articles; the former is in universal demand, while the latter is in great favor in this country. Muskrats are wanted both in brown and black; the later principally abroad and the former, both here in Europe for imitating mink and minktails. Opossum may go as an imitation of skunk; as to whether natural skins will be used by the cloak trade is as yet undecided. Beaver and otter are staple; gray fox is doing well in the English market; raccoon for coats is high and in great demand; better grades are very high in price and based on speculation."

The London, England, correspondent of the *New York Fur Trade Review*, writing on Feb. 11 says:

"The good results of the January sales are already known to your readers and must have been a source of great congratulations among the shippers on your side for they certainly had a boom all round, and if these prices are to be taken as a criterion—which we believe they are—then there is a very good look out for the coming season, for not only were good prices realized in the Hudson's Bay Co. and Messrs. C. M. Lampson & Co.'s sales, but the minor sales also came in for a share of the advance. The article for the hour in this market is nutria, and some very large parcels have changed hands already, the greater bulk of the skins are cut into narrow trimmings for mantle purposes—very large quantities are also being used in Berlin, where a very extensive trade is carried on in mantle manufacturing, the ultimate destination being this market. It was very noticeable at C. M. Lampson & Co.'s late sale that several of the Berlin manufacturers bought very heavily of mink and martin for mantle trimming purposes. Bears are in very good demand—good dark grizzly being eagerly sought after, and we have no doubt but that this is a good article again for another season.

Skunk are not selling quite so readily, as our furriers do not like the very high prices which ruled for these skins at the last sales, but still we believe notwithstanding the price they will continue to sell. Of course it goes without saying that seals are in good demand, and as soon as there is a lot or two received from the dyers there is no difficulty in disposing of them, and just now the dyers being so full of work it is a hard job to get a lot from them. American opossum dyed skunk color—there is a good demand for these, but as yet there are none on the market, sufficient time not having elapsed to get them dressed and dyed, but when they do arrive there will be no difficulty in selling them as the dyers have now produced a color so very near their expensive

rival. We should not be at all surprised if the humble kolinsky comes somewhat to the front. On account of the high prices paid for mink we shall have to turn our attention to this article and dye it to imitate mink and martin.

## Furs in Northern Alberta.

The *Edmonton Bulletin* reports the following fur buyers at present there: G. J. Kin naird, for the H. B. Co.; R. Secord, W. B. Stennott, Edmonton; Laney Hibbard, T. Hanover and J. Walsh, Winnipeg. The cause of the meeting of such a large number of buyers at once is partly the fact that at this season traders come in from outside points for sorting up supplies for spring trade, and always bring a small amount of furs with them to purchase what they require. The catch of fur generally has been light this winter in this district. Foxes and mink are fairly numerous and martin are said to be very numerous in the mountains. Lynx are increasing rapidly and will be numerous next year. There are very few bears, wolves or Wolverines. Beaver is decreasing gradually, the animals being killed both for food and fur at all ages and in all seasons. They will soon be practically extinct. On Peace river within the last 25 years beaver have decreased 70 per cent. The Indians are well off everywhere this season as there are plenty of rabbits and there will likely be a good fur trade in the spring as many of the Indians who are compelled to come to the traders for food during the winter are now able to remain out hunting all winter.

The method in which furs are bought from the traders by the fur buyers is worthy of mention. The trader on coming to town stores his furs with some of the merchants—generally the one to whom he owes the largest bill—and notifies the fur buyers that the fur is for sale. Each buyer then visits the warehouse singly and sorts the fur over privately making up his mind what the whole lot is worth. After all the buyers have examined the furs each one makes out a tender in a lump sum and hands it sealed to the trades who examine them, hands them back, and turns over to the buyer who made the highest bid. Of course the trader always has a reserve bid for himself to protect him against possible combinations of buyers. The trader does not know upon what basis the buyer fixed the price he offered and the buyers do not—or are not supposed to know each others bids.

## Hides and Skins.

Jas. McMillan & Co., of Minneapolis, Minn. says, in their last monthly circular says:—

There has been an improved demand for all classes of green salted and dry hides, calf and kip, and in some of the selections there has been an improvement in prices and we have changed our quotations accordingly. Very recently there has been a quieter feeling in the market, but the general opinion of those best posted in the hide and leather trade is that there probably will be no decline, because goods in the hide line are not very high on the present basis of prices. If shippers will buy hides conservatively, say, 2½ to 3½ a pound for No. 1's, No. 2's and branded at 1c a pound less, the highest prices at low and medium freight points and the lowest prices at high freight points at far distances, getting tare for manure, tail-bones and horns, if any, they can make a good profit by handling them. During cold weather hides can be shipped in a frozen condition without salting. While salted branded hides are ruling so low we advise our customers west of the Missouri river and in western Nebraska to have their green hides dried in proper shape and ship them in that condition, because they will net them more money dried than salted. They must be dried thoroughly, which takes longer in cold weather. Partly dry hides are not saleable until dried.

**How to Cheat in Grain.**

The bottom of a grain sack is filled with good wheat. A length of stove pipe is inserted in the centre of the sack and filled with the rejected wheat. The sack is then filled around the stove pipe with good wheat and the pipe withdrawn, and on top of this is put good wheat. In this manner a neat "plug" of rejected wheat 7 inches in diameter and 2 feet in length is inserted in the center of each sack, and is so surrounded by good wheat that it is almost impossible to detect it when dumped into the hopper, especially if the contents of a sack which has not been "plugged" is immediately dumped on top of the contraband wheat. It is said to be a scheme which will circumvent the most eagle eyed elevator man.

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**WATER POWER.**

THE Mayor and Council of the Town of Minnedosa, Manitoba, invite correspondence from parties willing to undertake the construction of a Dam and working of Water Power on the Little Saskatchewan River. On the basis of a Report and Plan prepared by Geo. H. Webster, Esq., C.E., Chief Engineer of the Manitoba & Northwestern Railway Company.

Mr. Webster's report provides for a Reservoir or Power Canal, 600 feet long, 150 to 200 feet wide, and of a minimum depth of 13 feet, with four good mill sites adjacent thereto, and states that there is every opportunity for the utilization of a splendid Water Power, estimating that the revenue derived at the low rental of \$10 per horse power from the 400 horse power to be provided will probably repay the whole outlay in three or four years.

The Report and Plan may be examined at the office of

**ERNEST W. PEARSON,**  
Clerk and Treasurer.



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**A New Magazine.**

A new Canadian literary publication has been launched in *The Canadian Magazine*, the first number appearing in Toronto last week. The new publication will be a journal of politics, science, art, and literature. It will be published monthly by the Ontario Publishing Company, at the price of \$2.50 per annum. J. Gordon Mowat is editor and T. H. Best business manager. The first number contains a dozen or so interesting papers and illustrated articles, the first article being a discussion of the Manitoba school law, by D'Alton McCarthy, Q.C. The new publication makes the following announcement:—

"*The Canadian Magazine* needs no apology for appearing. The necessity, or, at least, the great desirability of Canada possessing a medium through which, in fuller measure than has hitherto been practicable, our leading statesmen and thinkers may, with the comprehensiveness of *Review* articles, present to the public throughout the Dominion their views on questions of public interest and the facts and argument on which these views are based, has been recognized by many, and has been an important consideration with the founders of this Magazine. The Magazine is, therefore, intended to fill in some measure, for Canada, the purpose served in Great Britain and the United States by the great *Reviews* of these countries. Timely articles on political and other public questions of interest to the Canadian people will appear every month from the pens of leading statesmen and writers of various shades of political opinion. While the pages of the Magazine will be open to the expression of a wide diversity of opinions, and opinions with which the magazine does not agree, the policy will be steadily pursued of cultivating Canadian patriotism and Canadian interests, and of endeavoring to aid in the consolidation of the Dominion on a basis of national self-respect and a mutual regard for the rights of the great elements which make up the population of Canada. In this endeavor we are happy to announce we have the co-operation, as contributors, of many of the leading public men and writers of both political parties.

To those who recognize how much Canada has hitherto been dependent for magazine literature on foreign countries, and how unfavorable such dependence is to the growth of healthy national sentiment in our homes, our appeal, we believe, will not be in vain. And with the very large increase during the past decade in the number of graduates of our colleges and high schools, and the marked development in late years of a general taste for magazine literature, and the growing feeling of respect for ourselves as a nation, we think that our effort to establish a magazine and national review, broadly Canadian in tone and feeling, will meet with a large and generous support in every part of the Dominion.

**Hawaii.**

A New York exchange says:—"The recently negotiated treaty for the annexation of Hawaii was promptly reported by the Senate by the Committee on Foreign relations with the recommendation that it ratified, but as yet the Senate has not a one on the treaty. What its prospects are cannot be determined just at present. It was thought when the treaty was sent to the Senate that there were enough senators favorably disposed towards it to render its ratification certain; but since then considerable opposition of a quiet kind appears to have been developed, and forecasts as to the fate of the treaty are not so sanguine as they were at first. Some senators are quoted as expressing emphatically the opinion that it cannot be ratified at the present session at any rate. Among the diplomatic correspondence lately made public is a dispatch of Secretary of State Foster disavowing the act of Minister Stevens assuming in the name of the United States a protectorate over the Hawaiian Islands.



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**TIME CARD.**

Taking effect on Sunday, Nov. 20, 1902.  
(Central or 90th Meridian Time.)

North Bound			South Bound		
Brandon Ex. Tues. Th. & Sat.	St. Paul Express Daily.	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.	St. Paul Express Daily.	Brandon Ex. Mon. & Wed. & Fri.
2.55p	4.10p	0	Winnipeg	11.45a	1.00p
2.45p	4.00p	8 0	Portage Junction	11.54a	1.10p
2.30p	3.45p	9 3	St. Norbert	12.02p	1.24p
2.17p	3.31p	15 3	Cartier	12.25p	1.37p
1.69p	3.13p	23 6	St. Agathe	12.41p	1.55p
1.50p	3.04p	27 4	Union Point	12.49p	2.02p
1.39p	2.51p	32 6	Silver Plains	1.01p	2.13p
1.20p	2.33p	40 4	Morris	1.20p	2.36p
	2.18p	46 8	St. Jean	1.35p	
	1.67p	56 0	Letellier	1.67p	
	1.26p	65 0	Emerson	2.15p	
	1.15p	68 1	Pembina	2.25p	
	9.35a	168	Grand Forks	6.00p	
	5.35a	223	Winnipeg Junction	9.55p	
	8.35p	470	Minneapolis	6.30a	
	8.00p	481	St. Paul	7.05a	
	9.00a	883	Chicago	9.35a	

**MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.**

East Bound.			West Bound.		
Freight Mon. Wed. & Fri.	Passenger Tues. & Sat. Thur. & Sun.	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.	Passenger Mon. Wed. & Fri.	Freight Tues. & Sat. Thur. & Sun.
11.40a	2.55p	0	Winnipeg	1.00p	3.00a
7.30p	1.15p	0	Morris	2.30p	7.30a
6.40p	12.55p	10 0	Lower Farm	3.03p	8.15a
5.46p	12.27p	21 9	Myrtle	3.31p	9.05a
5.24p	12.16p	25 9	Roland	3.43p	9.25a
4.46p	11.57a	33 6	Rosebank	4.02p	9.58a
4.10p	11.43a	38 6	Miami	4.15p	10.25a
3.23p	11.20a	49 0	Deerwood	4.38p	11.10a
2.55p	11.03a	54 1	Altamont	4.50p	11.48a
2.18p	10.49a	62 1	Somerset	5.10p	12.23p
1.43p	10.33a	68 4	Swan Lake	5.24p	1.00p
1.17p	10.19a	74 0	Indian Springs	5.39p	1.30p
12.57p	10.07a	79 4	Maricapolis	5.50p	1.55p
12.22p	9.10a	83 1	Greenway	6.00p	2.23p
11.51a	9.35a	92 3	Balder	6.21p	3.00p
11.04a	9.12a	102 0	Belmont	6.45p	3.50p
10.26a	8.55a	109 7	Hilton	7.22p	4.29p
9.49a	8.40a	117 1	Ashdown	7.35p	5.03p
9.35a	8.30a	120 0	Wawanesa	7.47p	5.10p
8.48a	8.06a	129 6	Rounthwaite	8.14p	6.09p
8.10a	7.48a	137 2	Martinville	8.35p	6.43p
7.30a	7.30a	145 1	Brandon	8.55p	7.30p

West bound passenger trains stop at Belmont for meals.

**PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.**  
Taking effect Tuesday, Dec. 20, 1902.

East Bound.			W. End.		
Mixd No. 144 Mon. Wed. & Fri.	Pass. No. 118 Tues. & Sat.	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.	Pass. No. 141 Mon. Wed. & Fri.	Mixd No. 144 Mon. Wed. & Fri.
12.15p	12.10p	0	Winnipeg	4.15p	3.40p
11.50a	11.52a	3.0	Portage Junction	4.25p	4.00p
11.18a	11.35a	11.6	St. Charles	4.55p	4.30p
11.07a	11.25a	14.7	Readingly	4.60p	4.35p
10.36a	11.12a	21.0	White Plains	5.07p	5.00p
10.05a	10.54a	23.8	Gravel Pit	5.25p	5.20p
9.55a	10.49a	31.2	Lassie Tank	5.31p	5.35p
9.33a	10.40a	35.2	Eustace	5.40p	5.40p
9.11a	10.26a	42.1	Oakville	5.50p	6.17p
8.21a	9.55a	55.6	Portage la Prairie	6.25p	7.00p

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