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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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Reserve Fund.....£265,000

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R. R. Grindley, General Manager. E. Stanger, Inspector.

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BANK of OTTAWA

HEAD OFFICE, OTTAWA.

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CAPITAL PAID UP.....\$1,223,640
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ESTABLISHED 1882.

A General Banking Business transacted. Accounts of Merchants, Traders, Manufacturers, Corporations and Individuals received on favorable terms. Interest allowed on deposits.

Drafts issued on all the principal points in Canada, also on New York, Chicago and St. Paul. Sterling and American Exchange bought and sold. Letters of credit issued for use in Great Britain and elsewhere.

This Branch has special facilities for making Collections in Manitoba and North West Territories. Lowest rates are charged, and prompt remittances are sent.

F. H. MATHKWSN, Manager.

The Western Canada Loan & Savings Co.

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

HEAD OFFICES: Toronto, - - - WALTER S. LEE, Managing Director
BRANCH OFFICES: Winnipeg, - - - W. M. Fisher, Manager

Moneys advanced upon Farm and City Properties. MORTGAGES, MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES & SCHOOL DEBENTURES purchased. Scrip held for use of Clients. Agents title deeds are not sent out of the Province but are lodged in the Company's vaults at Winnipeg, where they may be examined at all times. Agents at all principal points throughout the Province.

For further information write to the Manager of the Winnipeg Branch.

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HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC.

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RESERVE FUND - - - 225,000

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Carberry Branch J. P. ANDERSON, Manager.
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Lethbridge Branch F. H. GOODWIN, Manager.
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(Members Toronto Stock Exchange)

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FINANCIAL AGENTS**

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CANADIAN MILLS: PORTNEUF, Que.

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BROWNS. SHEATHING
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COVER PAPERS. GLAZED PAPERS.
CAPS AND POSTS. POSTINGS.
LAID PAPERS. ROLL PAPERS for Spindles
WHITINGS. CARD MIDDLES.
All Grades and Colors. TONED PAPERS.
STRAW BOARD. Etc., Etc.

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Capital Paid up..... 1,000,000.00
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William Ramsay, Robert Jaffray, T. R. Wadsworth,
Hugh Ryan, T. Sutherland Stavne

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

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Fergus, Niagara Falls, St. Catharines, Welland
Galt, Port Colborne, Sault Ste. Marie, Woodstock
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(Yonge and Bloor Sts.

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Brandon, Man ... A. Jukes, "
Calgary, Alta S Barber, "
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Municipal, School and other Debentures negotiated.

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Commission Merchants

AND IMPORTERS OF

Green and Dried Fruits

15 OWEN STREET,

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A. C. MACPHERSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE FRUITS.

Two cars California Oranges guaranteed free of frost to arrive this week. Seventy per cent. of the California oranges are frosted. They have little or no juice. You may tell them by their light weight, and low prices, as well as pithy condition. San Francisco papers tell that a good deal of sickness is caused by their consumption. We can supply you with unfrosted fruits.

We have Cocoanuts, Lemons, Onions, Fresh Eggs, Bananas, Malaga Grapes, arriving weekly.

Warehouse,

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W. F. HENDERSON & CO.
◀ WHOLESALE COMMISSION MERCHANTS. ▶
 ESTABLISHED 1882.

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 Sugars and Syrups.
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THE EDWARDSBURG STARCH Co., . . . Montreal
 THE SIMCOE CANNING COMPANY, . . . Simcoe
 Canned Goods, etc.

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ASK FOR THE CELEBRATED

"Reindeer Brand" Condensed Milk.

CONDENSED COFFEE AND MILK,

CONDENSED COCOA AND MILK.

THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

FOR SALE BY ALL WHOLESALE GROCCERS.

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The Ames, Holden Company,

WHOLESALE

Dealers in

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AMES REDMOND,
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O. FLUMERFELT,
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**Thompson,
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WHOLESALE GROCCERS,

26 McDermott Street,

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JAS. PORTER

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PORTER AND RONALD

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF

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CHANDELIERS.

CUTLERY,

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—WHOLESALE—

Hardware, Cutlery,

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WINNIPEG, - MAN.

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**MACKENZIE & MILLS,
 WHOLESALE GROCCERS**

Special attention given to

Teas, Coffees, Canned Goods,

DRIED FRUITS, Etc.

CORNER KING AND ALEXANDER STREETS

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Ask Your Wholesale Grocer

—FOR—

Railroad and Steamship Brand

—OF—

MATCHES.

GUARANTEED SECOND TO NONE!

H. A. NELSON. & SONS

TORONTO. MONTREAL.

Mackenzie, Powis and Co.,

WHOLESALE GROCCERS.

FIRST CROP

NEW SEASON JAPANS!

Now in Store, consisting of Extra Choice
 best to Good Medium Grades at
 Lowest Prices.

— ALSO NEW —

Congous, Assams and Ceylons.

Cor. McDermot & Princess Sts., WINNIPEG.

WINDOW GLASS

FULL ASSORTMENT OF SIZES.

Sound Boxes. - - Well Packed.

PRICES LOW.

G. F. Stephens & Co

Market Street East, WINNIPEG.

CARSCADEN, PECK & CO.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

CLOTHING

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Men's Furnishings, Hats, Caps
 Manufactured Fur Goods and
 Contractors' Supplies

WAREHOUSES:

WINNIPEG, Man. VANCOUVER, B.C.
 Factory—MONTREAL.

The Commercial

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

Tenth Year of Publication
ISSUED EVERY MONDAY

SUBSCRIPTION, \$2.00 PER ANNUM (in advance.)

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1 month weekly insertion	\$0 80 per line
3 months, do	0 75 "
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Transient advertisements, 10 cents per line each insertion.

Fine Book and Job Printing Departments.

Office, 186 James St East

JAMES E. STERN,
Publisher.

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

WINNIPEG, MARCH 21, 1892.

Immigration Work.

We hope the municipalities and boards of trade throughout the Canadian North-West are keeping an eye upon the work which this Canadian Pacific Exhibit Car is doing in the agricultural districts of Great Britain. A large part of its success in bringing home the resources of the Canadian Northwest to the minds of the agricultural population is due to the fact that the boards of trade of several of the Northwestern towns have readily co-operated in the collection of representative samples of produce. This is the best aid that the people of the Northwest can render to the cause of immigration, and the prominence given in each case to the exact locality of growth ensures to their respective districts an excellent advertisement among intending settlers. We hope the day is not far distant when the co-operation of the municipalities and other local bodies throughout Manitoba and the Territories will be sought to ensure the better reception of immigrants, and the establishment of some effective prepaid ticket system such as has done so much to people the western States of America. Sixty per cent. of the immigrants now entering New York are declared by the Immigration Commissioners to hold prepaid tickets sent to Europe by friends already settled in the United States.—Canadian Gazette.

The Estimates.

There is to be retrenchment all round in the Dominion Government during the coming fiscal year. The total expenditure is given at \$41,445,000, a decrease of \$2,000,000 compared with the previous year. The principal decreases, under the various heads, are as follows: Legislation, \$324,000; arts and agriculture statistics, \$199,000; railways and canals, \$122,000; public works, \$816,000; customs, \$45,000; rail-

ways and canals, \$245,000; railways and canals (capital account), \$1,029,000. There is a decrease of \$9,375 in the vote for the Manitoba penitentiary, but the total vote is \$54,000. This reduction is in the working expenses. The vote for the Winnipeg and St. Boniface hospitals is reduced from \$12,000 to \$8,000. It is a noteworthy fact that the vote to the Victoria which was \$1,812 has fallen to \$600. In public works Manitoba only gets \$2,000 to complete public buildings generally. Under the same heading the Northwest gets \$49,000, compared with \$124,000 last year; \$30,000 of the former is a re-vote. There is an item of \$7,000 for the erection and maintenance of a fish hatchery at Selkirk, Man. The vote for the Indian department of Manitoba, Northwest Territories and Keewatin is \$374,000, a decrease of \$40,000. Under this heading the supplies to destitute Indians is increased to \$13,000, a total grant being \$218,000. Six hundred and seventy-five thousand is voted for the mounted police, a decrease of \$29,000. In the Winnipeg post office, third-class clerks experience a decrease of \$340.

"Nothing Pays Like a Bad Failure."

The above was a remark made by one of our prominent merchants who had been the victim of a number of bad failures, and can therefore speak from experience. He enumerated numerous instances in which parties who had failed and paid small dividends, who were better off a short time after their failures than before, while others managed to retain their fine residences and through favorable compromises at the expense of their creditors, continued in business, put on greater style, and launched out on a more extensive scale than ever. "I know," said the above merchant alluded to, "that in many instances bad failures have proved a paying trade, judging from the results immediately following the settlements of the insolvents referred to; and until our insolvent law is amended, we shall see repetitions of bad failures turned into a source of profit to bankrupts." There is no doubt a great deal of truth in this allegation, which demonstrates the urgency of legislative action being taken towards a radical reform in the present mode of dealing with bankrupt estates, which admits of settlements without any official investigation, and thus allows dishonest traders to escape their merited punishment, and enables them to start in business again to work further mischief and harass general trade. A leading banker of this city entreated us to continue advocating a new bankruptcy law, which would have for its object the repression of the many failures which now disgrace the annals of Canadian insolvency, by introducing more stringent measures against questionable practices on the part of bankrupts, and thereby secure greater protection to fair traders who are too often made to suffer for the misdeeds of a class of reckless men who thrive under the present loose insolvency system. Men must be taught that bad failures are by no means profitable ventures.—Montreal Trade Bulletin.

A Growing Industry.

Bromley & Co., manufacturers of tents, mattresses, etc., Winnipeg, have recently moved from their old premises on McWilliam street, to the large Bathgate block on Princess street. In this fine block they have taken the corner store, corner Princess and 7th avenue. Here they have commodious quarters, having four floors including basement, each floor being 90 by 22 feet. Even this large space is found none too roomy to accommodate the growing business. Mr. Bromley has been quietly building up this business for years.

Entering on the ground floor from Princess street, the first thing that meets the eye is a large array of mattresses, which are made on the premises, while on the opposite side of the room is the stock of woven wire mattresses. There are also samples of various other articles manufactured on the premises, such as folding

beds, camp beds and stools, stretchers, children's beds, cribs, etc. In the rear of this floor is the apartment where the mattress filling is done. An elevator reaches all floors. Miscellaneous stock is carried in the basement.

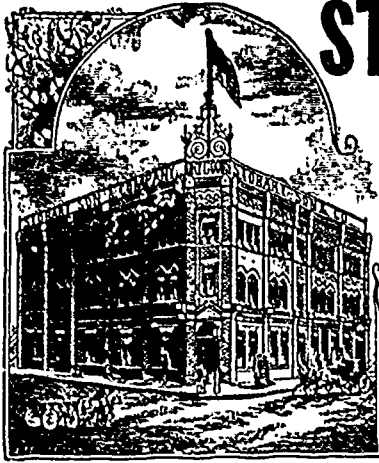
On the first floor above is the principal manufacturing departments. Here the woven wire goods are made. Mr. Bromley brought in machinery last year for the manufacture of these goods, and now the trade is supplied with these wares of home make, whereas, the large demand for this class of goods was formerly supplied with imported stock. This is one of the important features of the business. Over 1,000 wire mattresses have been made since the machinery was brought in. Tents, awnings, and other work is made on this floor. The Commercial writer was shown a little machine for stitching carpets, which could almost be carried away in the overcoat pocket, and yet it cost \$150 cash. On this floor to be handy to the workers, is carried a considerable stock of tickings, pucks, sail cloth, curtain goods, etc. Also wooden parts of spring mattresses, beds, etc. The top floor is used for storage of hair, wool, cord, rope and other requisites of the establishment. Altogether the appearance of the establishment indicates a prosperous and growing business.

New York Fur Prices.

The New York Fur Trade Review quotes the following prices for No. 1 skins only, unless otherwise stated:—Bear black, northern, \$12 to \$23 per skin; cubs and yearlings, \$5 00 to \$12; Pacific coast \$10 to \$23; brown bear, \$10 to \$14; grizzly bear, 10 to \$15; cubs do 3 to \$3; fisher, northwestern, 4 to \$3; Pacific coast, 4 to \$6.50; pale do 3 to \$5; other, northwestern, large, 7 to \$10; Pacific coast, 6 to \$3 50; beaver, Canada, Northwest, and Rocky mountain, \$3 50 to 4 per lb; No. 2 do, \$2.50 to 2.75; No. 3 do, \$1.50 to 1.75; No. 4, 60 to 90c lb; cubs and kits do, 75c to \$2.25 lb; beaver castors, \$4 to 6 per lb; silver fox per skin, \$20 to \$100; Pacific coast do, \$20 to \$6; cross fox, \$3.50 to 8; Pacific coast, \$3 to 7; red fox, Lake Superior, Minnesota and Northwest, \$1.50 to 1.70; Pacific coast, do, \$1.40 to 1 60; grey fox, northwestern, 75 to 85c; Pacific coast, 60 to 70c; marten, northwestern, 80 to \$2.50; mink, northern and Pacific coast, 70c to \$1.20; eastern do, 75 to \$2.50; kunk, black, cased, northern, \$1 20 to \$1 30; half stripe, do, 70 to 80c; full stripe, 35 to 40; raccoon, northern, 60 to 90c; Pacific coast, do, 50 to 55c; muskrat, eastern and Canadian, winter, 14; fall 10c, spring, 17c; northwestern, do, winter, 12c; fall, 7 to 8c; spring, 15c; lynx, northwestern, large, \$3 to \$4; wild cat, northern, 40 to 80c; house cat, black, 20 to 30c; mixed colors, 5 to 10c; opossum, large prime northern, 28 to 30c; badger, primo, \$1 to \$1 25; do, unprimo, 5 to 20c; sea otter, large dark and silvery, \$100 to \$200; medium, do \$50 to \$85; brownish, do, \$10 to \$25; rabbits, 1/2 to 1 1/2c; wolf, timber, northwestern, \$2 to \$2.75; wolf, prairie, 30c to \$1; walverine, northern, \$3.50 to \$5; deer skins, 22 to 32c per pound; buckskin, 70c to \$1 per pound; antelope, 10 to 25c per pound; elk, 10 to 20c per pound.

A. C. Miller & Co., canned goods packers, Ontario, are starting another factory at Binghamton, and James Abing, formerly with that firm, will put up goods in Belleville this year.

W. Boulter, president of the Canadian Packers Association says the meeting of Canadian packers will be a large and important one. In addition to other matters to be considered, the association will discuss a scheme to send a representative to Great Britain to introduce Canadian canned goods. The exports to Great Britain have been growing the past few years, and it is believed that if a man was sent over to push sales, the business could be largely increased. Mr. Boulter sent a trial shipment to Japan last fall and recently received word that the goods had given satisfaction.



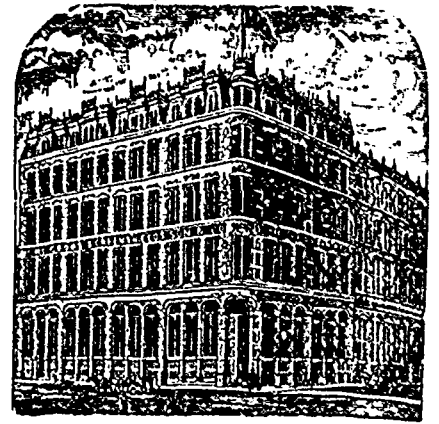
STOBART, SONS & CO

— WHOLESALE —

DRY GOODS

WINNIPEG, Man. ESTABLISHED 1874.

Travellers are now on the road with a full line of
Spring and Summer Samples.



S. GREENSHIELDS SON & CO., MONTREAL,

Begin to draw special attention to the following lines:
Prints, Imported and Canadian,
Dress Goods,
Carpets and House Furnishings,

Imported and Canadian Woollens a Specialty.
Full Range of Cottonades, Flanellettes and
all Domestic Goods.

Sole Agent for the Everfast Stainless Hosiery.
Complete set of O. J. Redmond, Donaldson's Flax.
Samples with O. J. Redmond, WINNIPEG.

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Boot and Shoe Manufacturers,
MONTREAL.

SAMPLE ROOMS, 496 MAIN ST. WINNIPEG
W. WILLIAMS, AGENT

KERKPATRICK & COOKSON Established 1860,

MONTREAL,
Commission Merchants,
FLOUR, GRAIN, BUTTER, &c.
Consignments and Orders Solicited

COCHRANE, CASSILS & CO. Wholesale Boots and Shoes

Cor. Latour & St. Genevieve Sts.,
MONTREAL.
Manitoba and N.W.T. Agency: J. M. MACDONALD
McIntyre Block, WINNIPEG
British Columbia Branch: W.M. SKENE, Van Horne
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J. & T. BELL

FINE
BOOTS & SHOES
MONTREAL.

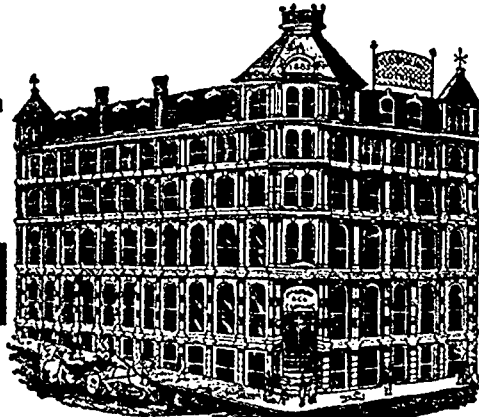
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British Columbia,
L. GODBOLT, WINNIPEG, McIntyre Block.

Jas. O'Brien & Co.

— MANUFACTURERS OF —

CLOTHING

Montreal and Winnipeg.



HEAD OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY:
VICTORIA SQUARE, - MONTREAL.

McAlpine Tobacco Co.

— MANUFACTURERS OF THE FOLLOWING UNEQUALLED BRANDS OF —

CHEWING and SMOKING TOBACCO.

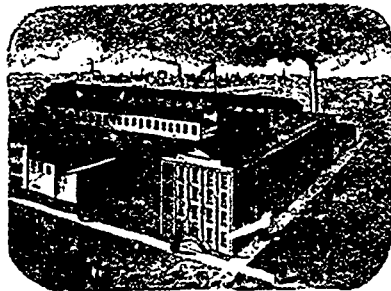
CHEWING.

'BEAVER'

(In 18 lb. Butts)

'TECUMSEH,' fancy

(In 10 lb. Butts)



SMOKING.

'SILVER ASH,' cut

(In 5 lb. boxes)

'Gold Nuggets,' plug

(In 18 lb. caddies)

If your wholesale man cannot supply these goods send for quotations **Direct to the Factory**
TORONTO, - - ONTARIO.

OGILVIE MILLING COY. WINNIPEG.

REGISTERED BRANDS:

Hungarian and Strong Bakers' Flour

— DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF —

GRAIN and FEED.

MILLS:

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

The Commercial

WINNIPEG, MARCH 21, 1892.

EXTENDING ITS ARMS.

The Canadian Pacific railway company is to engage in another important railway enterprise this year. This is nothing less than the construction of a line of railway from Regina, Assiniboia, in a south easterly direction, to the Dakota boundary, where connection will be made with a railway which will be built across the states of North Dakota and Minnesota, to St. Paul and Minneapolis. This is not a new project, but is one which has been under contemplation for a few years. In fact, this was no doubt one of the objects in view, when the Canadian Pacific obtained an entrance into St. Paul and Minneapolis, by the purchase of a controlling interest in the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste Marie railway. The latter is a line of railway extending from the twin cities of Minnesota, to Sault Ste Marie, where connection is made at the latter place with the Algoma branch of the Canadian Pacific, this branch connecting with the main line of the latter road at Sudbury.

The Canadian Pacific has a large traffic from Pacific coast points to points in the central or Mississippi states. At the present time this business is being done via Winnipeg. The traffic is carried from the Pacific coast over the Canadian Pacific to Winnipeg, and thence south from Winnipeg to St. Paul and Minneapolis, via the Great Northern railway. The latter road—the Great Northern—will soon have a line of its own through to the Pacific coast, and as soon as this is accomplished, it will be independent of the Canadian Pacific for Pacific coast business. Instead of receiving Pacific coast traffic at Winnipeg from the Canadian Pacific, for distribution to central states' points, it will desire to carry this traffic direct from the coast by its own lines, and will cut its connection at Winnipeg with the Canadian Pacific. The Canadian Pacific has no other connection at Winnipeg or elsewhere, whereby it can transfer its central states' business for distribution to point of destination, and as matters now stand, it must lose its business between Pacific coast and central states' points as soon as the Great Northern gets its line through to the coast. Hence the decision to open a new route. This new route, as stated will be run from Regina, on the Canadian Pacific, in a south-easterly direction to the Dakota boundary, thence across North Dakota and Minnesota to the twin cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis. Arriving at these points, the Canadian Pacific can readily make connection for all points in the central states. The new route will be pushed through at once, and thus by the time the Great Northern has its route through to the coast, and withdraws its connection from the Canadian Pacific, the latter road will have a route of its own, to central states' points, and will still be in the field to compete for business between the Pacific coast and central states' points. The Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste Marie railway not only connects the twin cities with the Canadian Pacific at Sault Ste Marie, but this road has already been extended some hundreds of miles

in a northwesterly direction, from Minneapolis to within a short distance of Bismarck, North Dakota. This western extension of the Sault road will be continued on to the Canadian boundary, to connect with the line which will be built from Regina to the boundary. When this work is completed, the Canadian Pacific will have a direct line of railway from Regina to St. Paul and Minneapolis, and will then be in a position to reach all points in the central states, by an independent line under its own control. With its Sault connection between Minneapolis and Sault Ste Marie, it will also have an alternate route north and south of Lake Superior, from Regina and points west thereof, to eastern Canada and eastern states points.

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

The union last fall of several firms of implement manufacturers in one company, has given rise to quite a little agitation among western farmers in some sections. The matter has been discussed to some extent through the press, mostly in the form of letters from farmers, or parties claiming to be farmers. It has also been discussed at meetings of farmers, and some very senseless things have been said in connection with the subject, both through the press and at these meetings. A few persons seem to have adopted the belief, that the union of the Massey-Harris and other implement firms in one strong company, will in some way result disadvantageously to the buyers of implements. They do not state exactly in what way the farmers are to be injured, but they talk about a "gigantic implement combine," "oppressive implement monopoly," and other equally misleading terms. One writer has even proposed that the farmers should unite to boycott the combine, and other equally unjust and unreasonable assertions have been made.

It appears that it would be only reasonable to wait to see what the new implement concern will do, before working up any agitation against it. If it appears later on that as a result of the amalgamation of these implement firms in one company, the interests of the farmers have in any way suffered, then it will be ample time to protest. So far the new company has not been given much time to show what it can or will do. In the meantime, however, we must say that we cannot see that these implement manufacturers have done anything wrong or anything likely to injure the farmers, in merging their interests in one company. The term monopoly is not applicable to them in any sense whatever. They have by no means a monopoly of business in their particular branch. There is still plenty of competition in the manufacture of all kinds of farm implements and machinery in this country. In fact, in some lines, there is over competition, and the business in certain implements is divided among so many manufacturers, that they cannot work to advantage. Neither can the term combine be applied to the new company, in the sense that is intended by those who have used the expression. A trade combine implies an agreement entered into between a number of persons in a certain line of business, for the purpose of exercising an undue influence over that particular branch of trade, such as regulating the output, if it be a manufacturing branch, regulating prices, etc. The manufacturers of starch in this country, for instance, lately had an agreement among them-

selves to sell only at certain prices, and on certain terms. That was a combine. A combine may exist among a number of separate firms and companies, and is simply an agreement among different concerns to regulate trade to the benefit of those engaged in the branch. When one strong company is formed to secure control by purchase or otherwise of all the concerns in a certain branch of trade, it is sometimes called a combine, though the result of a move of this nature is to secure a monopoly. The new implement firm, as far as we know, has not entered into any agreement with other implement manufacturers to regulate prices, or to regulate any other feature of the trade. There is therefore nothing in the nature of a combine about it. Neither has the new company endeavored to buy up or secure control of all other implement manufacturing establishments, so that there is no monopoly feature about it. It is no more a monopoly or a combine, than would be a partnership agreement between two grocers, who had previously carried on business separately.

This article is not written particularly in defence of the Massey-Harris company, but on account of the unjustness in principle, of some of the statements which have appeared in Manitoba papers, concerning this new company. We have not thought it necessary to enquire particularly into the business of the company, or to the course they intend to follow during the present year, or the more distant future. Time will develop this, and the company may safely be left to be judged from its future actions. We can see many ways, however, in which the union of these firms in one strong company, should prove an advantage to our farmers and the country at large. In the first place there was over-competition in the implement manufacturing trade. When business is divided among too many concerns, none can work to the best advantage, and as a result inferior work and cheap material is likely to be substituted in order to make a profit. The host of agents maintained by the implement firms, and the cost of keeping offices and warerooms all over the country, is a very important item. Each one of the three concerns which are now united in one company, was obliged to maintain agents at and rent or own premises at points all over the country. Where three agents were formerly maintained at one country point, one man will now answer to represent the amalgamated firms. Instead of three separate offices and warerooms in each town, one will now serve all necessary purposes. This will relieve a large amount of capital and greatly reduce running expenditure, which should enable the new company to work to the best advantage. Another point is, that patents and improvements formerly held by the three concerns, will now be owned by the new company. The new company certainly has many advantages in its power, as compared with the condition of things while the three concerns were working separately. With the amalgamation of capital, plant, patents, etc., with the great saving in working expenses, and other advantages in its possession, the new company should be in a position to conduct its operations to the benefit of the farmers, rather than to their disadvantage.

There is another point worth mentioning. We often hear talk about farmers being pestered with agents, and talked into buying machines which they do not need, a statement which we believe contains some truth. Now, with on

agent where there were formerly three, the innocent farmer is less likely to have machines forced upon him which he does not need. It is not probable that the Massey Harris company will be done any serious injury by the adverse comment passed upon it, if the managers of the new company make use of the great advantages which they now possess to the benefit to any considerable extent of the purchasers of their goods.

NEEDED LEGISLATION.

The presence of the provincial legislature of Manitoba in session in Winnipeg, calls to mind some of the subjects upon which legislative enactment is desirable. There is the very important matter which has been discussed previously in these columns, regarding the spread of noxious weeds. In a grain country like Manitoba, it is of vital importance that the spread of weeds should be prevented. Sufficient care has not been given to this matter in the past, and weeds have been fast gaining a dangerous foothold in some sections of the province. The measures in existence to provide for the destruction of weeds, have been found altogether impractical of enforcement, and stringent regulations are now absolutely necessary. Legislation upon this subject should not only be of the most stringent character, but means should be also provided for the vigorous enforcement of the same.

Another matter upon which action should be taken by the legislature, is that of inaugurating a comprehensive and systematic system of drainage for the province. This matter has been pressed upon the government by the Winnipeg board of trade, and it is understood, as is also the case in the matter of weeds, that the government proposes taking some action on these points. In the matter of drainage, as also in the case of weeds, it seems clear that efficiency can only be obtained through a provincial system. The government should take these matters in charge, instead of leaving them to the municipalities. The drainage question the municipalities cannot deal with effectively, because many drains would require to be continued through two or more municipalities to be of value, and joint action by different municipalities can seldom be secured.

The attention of the legislature might also be drawn to the advantages which would be derived from a more comprehensive and thorough system of securing information about crops, live stock, and other statistics. In the United States the work of gathering statistics has been carried to a great state of perfection by the federal and state governments. Canada has no federal system whatever, and it is a matter for regret that such is the case. An efficient system of gathering statistics for the whole country, under the direction of the federal government, would be a great advantage. The absence of this only renders it the more necessary that the different provincial governments should endeavor to secure reliable information of this nature. Manitoba has done fairly well in the past in securing agricultural statistics, but there is room for improvement in several respects. Instead of depending entirely upon crop correspondents, the government might provide for obtaining considerable valuable information from

municipal officers. In the state of Minnesota, the municipal assessors provide the state with much information of this class. Municipal assessors visit all farms in their divisions, and they could at the same time procure a great deal of information about crops, live stock, etc., to be furnished to the government. In formation gathered by assessors should be more accurate than from crop correspondents. The assessors could of course only make one return each year, and the correspondents would have to be relied upon for other returns.

There is need of some change in our lien laws which, as they now stand, are not alike fair to all classes of business men. As a rule, merchants in ordinary store lines, are at a disadvantage in the matter of liens. They cannot obtain liens upon the goods they sell, for the reason that the goods are either quickly consumed, or are so changed as to be beyond identification, and valueless if they could be identified. Merchants are also at a disadvantage in compelling payment of accounts, for after going to the expense of seizing they may find that the articles taken are covered by a lien, there being no registration to show that the liens existed. Along with liens is the system of exemptions, which it is about time to reform, with a view to total abolition in the future, if not at once.

Another item in which the towns are particularly interested, is the grant of a considerable sum of money yearly to the rural municipalities, from the consolidated revenue of the province. These grants are intended for local improvements, but are expended at the option of the municipalities. It is not difficult to see that the system of paying provincial grants to certain municipalities while excluding others, is wrong in principle. It is questionable if the necessary expenditure of rural municipalities is proportionately greater than that of incorporated towns. Nor are the latter more able as a rule to bear the expenditure, though perhaps more willing to bear it. Special grants to rural municipalities is clearly an injustice to the towns. The urban population of Manitoba, however, are liberal enough to let this pass without objection, were the grants so made expended in the way contemplated, for local improvements. From the experience of the expenditure of these grants in the past, it is evident that they should be withdrawn. The money equal in amount to these grants, may still be applied to the advantage of rural municipalities, but it should be under the control of the government. If expended in the latter way for the carrying out of valuable work in municipalities, it is not likely that the people of the towns would object, because they were not getting their share of the expenditure.

POSTAL FACILITIES.

It is to be hoped the post office department at Ottawa will see fit to grant the many requests for increased mail facilities between Winnipeg and the Pacific coast. There is a daily express train service between Winnipeg and the coast but there is mail service on six days only. There seems to be no good reason why there should not be a mail service along the line every day, as all the facilities exist for providing this convenience. The important

trade interests between Winnipeg and all points west along the main line, demand every possible convenience in the matter of postal accommodation. Trade interests between Manitoba and Pacific coast points have increased steadily, until now they have assumed great importance, and a daily mail service between the coast and Manitoba points, would be greatly appreciated. In many ways, serious inconvenience is felt on account of the present arrangement, and it is hoped the defect will be remedied at an early date.

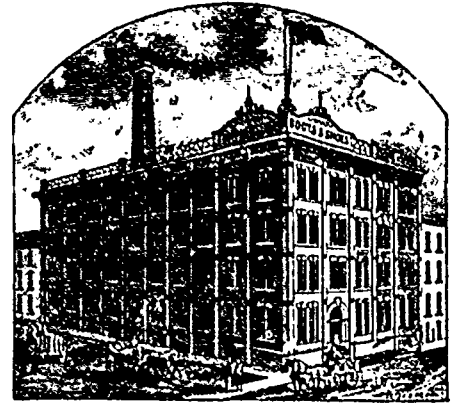
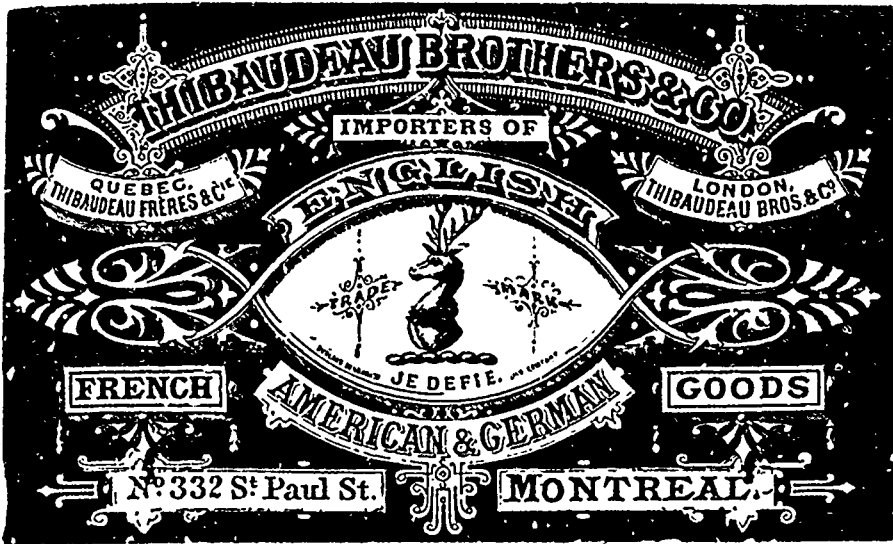
United States Crop Report.

The March report of distribution of wheat and corn by the statistician of the department of agriculture for the United States makes the stock of wheat in growers' hands 17,000,000 bushels, or 23 per cent. of the crop; 63,000,000 bushels of spring wheat and 103,000,000 bushels of winter wheat, much of the latter in States which have practically no commercial distribution, but entering into local consumption for bread and seed. This is the largest reserve ever reported, that of the largest previous crop (of 1884) being only 69,000,000 bushels. The exports from July 1 to March 1, were 161,000,000 bushels, the fall seed 34,000,000 bushels, the consumption apparently 200,000,000 bushels, but a larger proportion is taken for consumption in the fall and winter, and the actual consumption is proportionally greater than in the spring and summer. The assumed consumption from March 1, 1891, to March 1, 1892, is 300,000,000 bushels, for a population of 64,300,000; the exports 200,000,000 bushels; the seed 56,000,000 bushels, a distribution of 562,000,000 bushels. With 41,000,000 bushels visible and 171,000,000 bushels invisible, 27,000,000 bushels are not directly accounted for previously, which came in the unprecedented squeezing of all sorts of reserves, mainly from the always unaccounted stock of flour between mill and mouth, and from small unaccounted stocks between the farmers' granaries and the visible supply. The average weight of wheat is 58.5 pounds per measured bushel, which is the estimated weight of the crop of 1887, and is nine-tenths of a pound above the average of eight previous years. The estimated quantity of corn in farmers' hands is 860,000,000 bushels, or 41.8 per cent of the crop. This is the largest proportion ever reported.

Raw Furs.

Muskrat is very much lower, and at prevailing prices the article proves attractive to many. We hear of large sales; at the same time low values for muskrat must have a depressing effect on furs that are at times used as substitutes, noticeably such as sheared and half sheared, black, brown, French and Belgian coneys; it is strange, in view of this fact, that the largest manufacturer of Belgian cooney has advanced his tariff for half sheared black skins. There is a good local demand for skunk, opossum, gray fox, lynx, bears and well furred coon. In imported furs the articles heretofore used will be in favor again; other fancy articles will find some favor. We advise great caution in handling fancy articles that depend almost wholly upon the whims of fashion.—New York Fur Trade Review.

It is only at occasional intervals that attention is directed to the enormous mass of the population of British India. The first revised figures of the Indian census of 1891 place the population of that colony at 238,159,692. This is a total amounting to between seven and eight times the total population of the United Kingdom. The country has now a density of 188 persons to the square mile, as against 165.5 persons to the square mile ten years ago.



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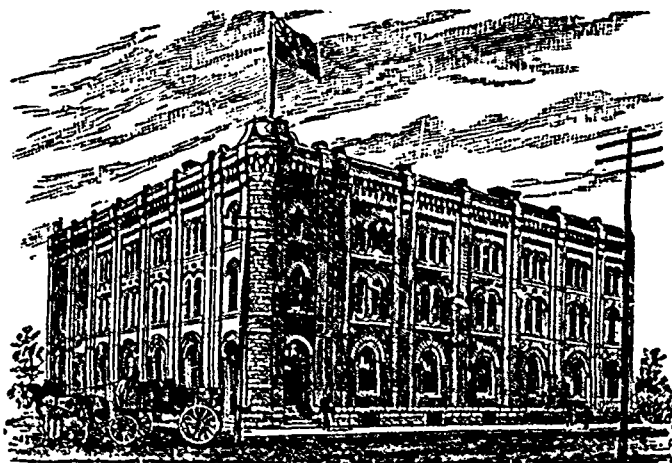
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Manitoba.

F. O'Neil & Co., harness, Shoal Lake, moved to Napluka.

W. Neilson, jeweller, Carberry, has moved to Winnipeg.

James Stewart, blacksmith, has sold out to Melvin & Lang.

A new boat is being built by the Robinson Fish company at Selkirk.

George Perry is starting a paper at Souris, to be called the Plaindealer.

John Moir, lumber, implements, etc., Holland, has assigned in trust.

Joseph Woodley has bought out Chambers' butchering business at Wawanesa.

The estate of Jacob Hiebert, general store, Chortitz, sold to Tewel Finklostein.

The town Council of Virden has purchased a \$300 fire engine and five hundred feet of hose.

J. R. Swomo, general store, Brandon, reported admitting J. M. Harper into partnership.

John Dougall has bought an outfit for a planing mill, which he is establishing at Carberry.

S. J. Greenwood is now in the east buying plant for a new cheese factory to be started at Douglas.

Joseph Reid has bought T. Spence's shop at Wawanesa, and is opening in stationery and fancy goods.

The stock of the estate of D. Brown, hardware, Portage la Prairie, has been sold to T. & W. Millar at 69 1/2c.

J. D. Gillies, general dealer, Minnedosa, has been ill with inflammation of the lungs, but is able to be about again.

H. A. Seed is opening a restaurant in the premises next door to his fruit establishment on Portage avenue, Winnipeg.

Alex. McIntyre, formerly in the wholesale liquor trade at Winnipeg, and a large property owner here, is in a low state of health.

Dr. Lawson, formerly of Shoal Lake, is opening a drug store at the new town of Hamiota, on the Northwest Central railway.

Mahon, of Collingwood, Ont., has arrived at Douglas, and is taking stock of the goods of Baker & Lesson, which he is purchasing.

President Osler, of the Northern Pacific railway and other officials were in Winnipeg last week, looking after the extensive interests of the company here.

Notice is given that the regular half-yearly examinations of the Pharmaceutical Association of Manitoba will be held in Winnipeg, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 5th and 6th April next.

Bolo, Wynne & Co., wholesale druggists, Winnipeg, filled orders recently for stocks for four new drug stores, one from British Columbia, one from Alberta and the remaining two for stores starting in Manitoba.

A. C. McEown & Co., general dealers, Boissevain, have decided to do business on the cash system hereafter. Quite a number of the best retail firms in Manitoba are going in for the cash system, and it is to be hoped many more will follow the example. It is a hopeful sign of the times, and if followed up generally, will result in good to merchants and consumers alike.

The number of arrivals in the province to date this year as compared with the same period of last year, is as follows:

	1891.	1892.
January	329	475
February	438	756
March (to 16th)	370	1 639
Total	1,146	2,870

An increase so far for this year of 1,724 persons.

A fire started in the Wilson house, Gladstone, on Tuesday night, which burnt up a great portion of the business part of the town.

It seems the fire started in the bar-room and was not discovered until about 12.30, when it got so far ahead that no efforts could stop it. Next it spread to Schooley's general store, then Williams' hardware store, Doherty's hardware store, and McQueen's general store. The wind was blowing quite a fresh breeze from the north and carried the fire at a fearful rate, and very little of the stock or contents have been saved. Great efforts were made to save some property out of McQueen's store, which was last to go up, and there was considerable property saved from it. P. Cameron of the Wilson house, is badly scorched about the face and head, he lost everything, even his clothes. The insurance is: W. S. Bailey, on the buildings occupied by Cameron, Schooley and Williams, \$3,000; Williams Bros., on stock, \$1,000; Schooley, on stock, \$2,000. There was no insurance on Doherty's building or stock, and it is not fully known how much there was on McQueen's building and stock.

Alberta.

Hicks & Gaetz are opening a drug store at Red Deer.

W. D. Hill, dry goods and furnishings, Leithbridge, has added boots and shoes.

Two men from Switzerland, Antonio Costella and Theodore Carmaro, are establishing a cheese factory at Calgary.

M. D. Doray, says the Edmonton Bulletin, has started cheese factories at C. Paradis, Horse Hill creek, H. Veziou, Horse Hill and at F. Lamoureux, Fort Saskatchewan.

D. W. Moore, of Calgary, has returned from the east, where he has been purchasing machinery for a soap factory. He engaged an experienced soap maker and expects to be able to commence operations in about a month.

W. Maloney, says the Edmonton Bulletin, has purchased two lots 83 feet front by 100 feet deep, west side of Fraser avenue, immediately adjoining the Hudson's Bay store, for \$700. He will at once erect a building 40x60 for use as an implement warehouse. He is establishing a business here as a general dealer in farm machinery and implements.

The shipment of dressed meats and live stock from Alberta to British Columbia coast points, is becoming quite an extensive trade. The Calgary Herald recently contained the following, which is interesting in this connection: "The first shipment of dressed meat from the Northwest Trading Company's new premises was despatched yesterday afternoon, the siding having been laid and the car brought to the northern end of the main building. The shipment was one of the finest ever dispatched from Calgary, the quality of the beef being exceptionally good. There were 25 carcasses of beef averaging 843 pounds, quite a number going over 900 pounds each. Fore quarters weighed 240, 245, 248, 239, 267, 230, etc., and hind quarters 237, 238, 239, 246, 241, 248, etc. There were 90 carcasses of mutton, not extra weights but really good. The filled car was worth \$2,000. Quite a number of visitors called to witness the slaughtering and see the first car, from the new premises, made ready. Already a couple of hundred hogs are on the ground, from youngsters up to hogs weighing 150 to 200 pounds. An incident of the day was the arrival of a farmer with several head of cattle for sale. The animals were driven into the corral and up the chute and slaughtered while the farmer waited. The dressed meat was weighed; the farmer received a ticket which he presented at the company's office in town and received his money. The whole transaction did not occupy more than an hour. In this way the company's operations are proving a great boon to neighboring farmers who have a few head of cattle to dispose of."

Assiniboia.

It is reported that coal has been discovered at Grenfell, in sinking a well.

There are twenty-five families on their way from France to settle at Whitewood.

J. Dillon & Co., Qu'Appelle, have added hardware to their tinware and tinsmithing business.

John Dawson, who came to Winnipeg about two years ago as a member of the firm of Dawson, Bole & Co., has returned with his family to Regina to reside.

The general stock of the colonization store, Regina, late Win. Cruickshanks, will be offered for sale in Winnipeg, on April 4. Stock amounts to \$5,560.

The first number of the Regina Daily Standard has been received. It is neatly printed, and contains a good summary of telegraphic and local news. Regina is to be congratulated upon the possession of such a lively daily paper.

Bon Fletcher, of Moose Jaw, writes to state that the late fire in that town originated in the west corner of M. Ripstein's general store, in which place there was no flue of any kind defective or otherwise, and that the fire started on or below the ground floor. The telegraph report stated that the blaze originated in Mr. Fletcher's residence.

Saskatchewan.

A pamphlet descriptive of the Prince Albert district has been published and will be circulated widely. It contains a lot of interesting reading about this famous district.

Last week we gave the new officers of the Prince Albert board of trade. In addition to the officers, the following have been chosen for the council: S. J. Donaldson, E. J. Young, J. D. Maveety, John Stewart, Robt. Jardine, Justice McGuire, A. Lowden, F. C. Baker, J. W. Toogood, H. J. Montgomery, G. C. McLeod, J. R. McPhail. The following new members were proposed: C. H. Stravel, F. W. Fenton, J. M. R. Neely, J. E. Sinclair.

It is said that there is a considerable quantity of wheat in the Prince Albert district which cannot find a market. The Hudson's Bay Co. have a flour mill at Prince Albert, but roller and stone process, but nevertheless flour is brought into Prince Albert from outside points. A committee of the Prince Albert board of trade recently conferred with Messrs. Beaton and G. S. Davison, of the Hudson's Bay company, and called their attention to the considerable amount of wheat in the country which could not find a market. They offered, on behalf of the merchants, to purchase from the company at wholesale rates, all the flour that was ground, so as to exclude as much as possible, imported flour of the same grade. The company would not undertake to purchase all the wheat in the country, but agreed to give flour in exchange for wheat to the merchants on a cash basis. The price for No. 1 hard wheat was proposed at 60c and of strong baker flour \$2.50 per hundred. The Prince Albert representatives of the Hudson's Bay company agreed to recommend to the chief commissioner at Winnipeg the most favorable consideration of the wheat situation with a view of having the whole crop of the district ground or purchased at Prince Albert. The opinion was expressed that there was probably not more wheat in the district than will be required to supply the local demand until the next crop should be harvested if it were used instead of bringing in flour from Manitoba mills.

Northwest Ontario.

F. Mearns, hot-1 keeper, Fort William, is going to build a three-story brick block on Victoria avenue of that place.

A Duluth paper says that Superintendent Gunderon, of the Baltimore Packing company, has given orders to the fishermen at Baswood Lake to reel in nets and get in readiness to go to Rat Portage, Ont., where the company have large refrigerators and do fishing.

A company of Stillwater lumbermen were here this week, says the *Rat Portage News*, accompanied by Mr. Monk of the bank of Ottawa, making an inspection of the Bulmer mill property. I understand it was with a view to purchasing the same, and that they were well pleased with the mill.

In northwestern Ontario there are vast areas of territory rich in varied mineral resources. The Ontario provincial government, though progressive enough in most respects, has done very little to encourage the development of its mineral territory, which includes some of the richest in the world. Indeed, legislation, such as that of placing a royalty tax upon all ore at the mine's mouth, has tended to hinder, rather than encourage development in the mining districts. Officers and members of the Ontario mining association have now decided on definite and aggressive steps to perfect the organization and to secure a large and influential membership throughout Ontario. The objects of the association are to have the royalty on minerals abolished, to secure the developments of the mining interests of Ontario by obtaining a more liberal policy for the construction of railroads and roads, and the establishment of schools of mines. The first annual meeting will be held at Sault St. Marie on July 19th next.

Freight Rates and Traffic Matters.

A Montreal exchange says that engagements for grain have been made at 3s to Liverpool and Glasgow, and 3s 6d to London and Avonmouth.

The *Chicago Trade Bulletin* of March 14th says: "The east bound roads were anxious to secure business the past week, and there were continued rumors of rates to New England points being cut, but there was no evidence to show what line was doing it. The lake and rail lines have established the same rates as were in effect at the close of last year. Railroad rates were quoted at 25c for flour and grain and 30c for provisions to New York. In through freights a fair business was done, and a stronger feeling prevailed. Through rates to Liverpool ranged at 36½ to 39½ for flour, 37½ for grain and 44½ for provisions. More enquiry existed for lake room and a larger number of boats were taken at higher rates. At the close 3½c was the asking rate to Buffalo on wheat and 3½c for corn. Charters to Port Huron were at 2½c for corn."

An Ottawa telegram says: "Inside information here goes to show that the government does not intend to renew last year's order-in-council discriminating against United States ports in the matter of Canadian canals."

The strike threatened on the western division of the Canadian Pacific railway, was declared on Thursday, and there is no telling where it will end. The outlook is serious for business.

Grain and Milling.

Two samples of wheat have been left at THE COMMERCIAL office, which were grown by Indians near Battleford, Saskatchewan. Both are very fine samples of red fife wheat, and would compare favorably with the finest samples shown this season. These wheats took the first and second prizes respectively at the exhibition held at Battleford, Saskatchewan, last fall. It is a matter worthy of note, that the two best prizes were awarded to Indians, in competition with white farmers. The first prize was taken by an Indian named Abraham, and the second by an Indian named Kapa-wan-mal.

In a letter regarding lodoga wheat, Professor Saunders, director of the Dominion experimental farms, says: "I am pleased to say that arrangements have been lately completed with the Dominion Milling Co., of Toronto, with this object in view, of making a thorough milling test of lodoga wheat, and a car load of lodoga wheat grown in the west will shortly be available for the purpose. As soon as the results of the test

are known they will be made public. In the meantime it would be unwise to attach any great weight to the test which has recently been made in Minneapolis."

Indians of the Crooked Lake reserve have been marketing wheat at Whitewood, Assiniboia.

A meeting was held at Gainsboro, Assa., recently to discuss the advisability of building a flour mill. The following were appointed a committee to take the matter in hand: Saddler, Henderson, Shields, Shearer, M. Bark, Henry and Purvis. Mr. Saddler moved that a joint stock company be formed to raise the sum of \$2,000, which was seconded and carried. Mr. Henderson moved that the shares be not over \$25, which was also carried.

The total exports of breadstuffs from California for the first seven months of the present harvest year, ending January 31st, 1892, aggregate 10,794,172 cents wheat and 702,952 barrels flour, which, with the latter reduced to wheat, is the equivalent of 12,903,028 cents, or about 645,131 tons of 2,000 lbs. Last year during the same period 7,317,450 cents wheat and 718,391 barrels flour were shipped, which with the latter reduced to wheat is the equivalent of 9,472,623 cents, or about 473,631 tons of wheat of 2,000 pounds.

The unprecedented size of last year's wheat crop, says *Bradstreet's*, is again testified to by the reluctance, as it were, of the available portion of the crop to decrease materially, even now that we are entering upon the last third of the cereal year.

Edison's System Electric Street Railway. Introduced in Port Arthur.

LATEST SCIENTIFIC IMPROVEMENTS.

The electric street railway was opened in Port Arthur on Monday, and many of the townspeople turned out to see the new cars commence their regular trips. At nine o'clock there were numerous citizens gathered at the car house where Mr. Barr, of the Edison Company was directing his able staff of men in making the final connections of electric currents. The officials appointed by the town were at their respective posts and engineer Peterson, of the Edison Company with characteristic speed and ability soon had two of the finest cars in America ready for their respective journeys. In the meantime the crowd of spectators had increased and great enthusiasm was manifested by the persons present, the cars were filled, and Cooke the artist, having taken a photograph of the cars while they stopped at Clarke's corner, the cars started for Fort William with an easy movement that was highly gratifying to those on board and apparently to the delight of spectators that lined the streets. The cars sped on under the guidance of superintendent Burr and Engineer Peterson, the former having charge of No. 1 car in front, and the latter controlling No. 2 that followed, the curves at Nicholson's corner, in and out of Johnson avenue, across Fort William road, and through the Diamond were rounded with ease and safety that indicated complete mechanism controls the motors. The cars reached the station at Second River after a run of fifteen minutes and remained at the terminus while Superintendent Burr telephoned to the power house, five miles distant, and ascertained that all was highly satisfactory in the engine room and received the registration of the machinery by wire. The cars with jovial occupants made the return trip to Port Arthur and covered the space of 3 miles in 12 minutes, and all were satisfied that the introduction of the electric street cars combine the best inventions at present known to the scientific world and the mechanism a wonder of the nineteenth century.

EDISON'S TROLLEY SYSTEM.

The cars are manipulated on the Edison trolley plan, wires of which are strung from

poles with all modern appliances, and the respective motions of cars are produced from transmission of a distant power that is regulated by machinery on the passenger coaches, and the car is stopped, started, or backed with the quickness of thought and to the astonishment of students on intricate mechanics and beholders in general.

CAR HOUSE.

About the centre of the town is the car house into which the cars are run by switches of fifteen yards in length from the road, and the building a temporary structure, suitable for housing two cars, contains in connection therewith, a workshop and telephone office, the latter having communications with both ends of the line. The workshop is lighted by two 16 candle power incandescent lamps and the car room adjoining has three more of like capacity, and the equipment of tools is replete in every particular.

ELECTRIC CARS.

The cars are 18 feet in length on the inside and finished in hard wood, consisting mainly of white ash, oak and maple that combine a beauty which cannot be excelled, and quite in accord with the reputation of the makes of Paterson and Corbin, of St. Catherine's. Under the seats on each car are pairs of Burton heaters, at the command of an electric button over the doors that heat the cars by electricity when required, and seven plate glass windows at either side of the car let in all the daylight available, while the dome of the car carries a group of three electric lamps that light up on the turn of a black button above the heater one. The front and rear ends of the cars are supplied with electric lamps which are backed by powerful reflectors, and ratchet breaks of the newest inventions have the marvellous power of applying machinery that will stop a car within a space of ten feet. Each truck under the car is equipped with two 20 horse power motors and Benis Spring Car Box Company, of Springfield, Mass., are the makers of the trucks that have the latest device of a seven foot wheel base. The metal finishes, hand rails and ornaments on the cars are highly burnished brass and the outsides of the coaches are painted in royal red, sea green and other colors, including gold designs and monograms, and the whole combine a structure of loveliness and displays the advancement of modern science in coupling beauty with strength and utility.

POWER HOUSE.

The new public park of 300 acres at the east end of the town has the honor of accommodating the power house which is located at the mouth of the Current river and fifteen feet from the water's edge where steamships can discharge coal into the boiler room and the main building 50x50 is built on solid stone foundation. Massive piers inlaid with Portland cement throughout support the dynamo, engine and shafting including a shaft that carries a fly wheel of eleven tons.

Boiler room, engine room and office are lighted by 10 self-supplied 16 candle power electric lamps and a telephone of double metallic current owned by the town connects the office and power house by communication with the car house up town and the station at the Fort William end of the line. A wheellock engine of 150 horse-power, manufactured by Goldie & McCulloch, of St. Catharines, and that governs in a quarter second will supply the motive power to the dynamo and a water wheel is put in, and the great water power that has never been properly harnessed will be utilized and its force transmitted by the electric wires into the heart of the town to drive machinery that will be used for a variety of purposes, in the near future.

The total length of track, not from the power house, but nearly a mile distant at the C. P. R. station to the terminus is three and three-quarter miles, and the coaches that weigh 6 tons each, are calculated to run at 18 to 21 miles an hour, which they will do on a solid road, and reflect great credit on the Edison Company.

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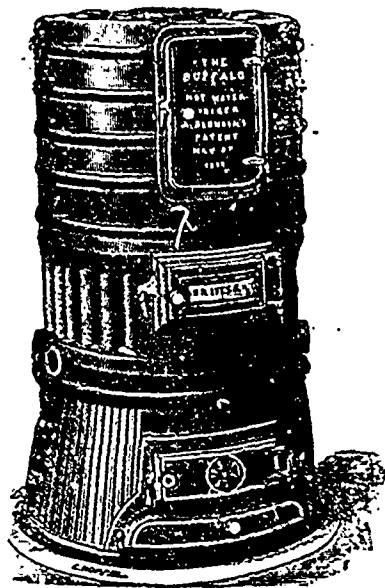
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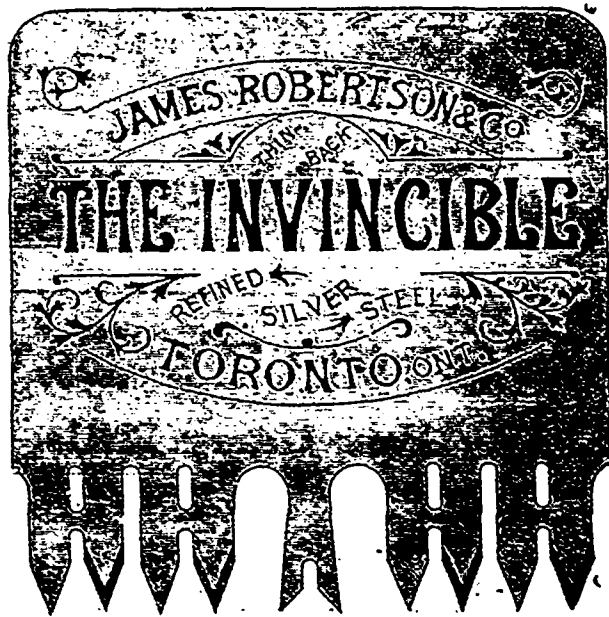
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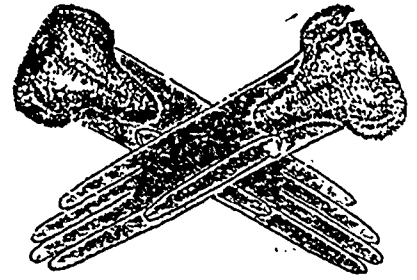
And they Solicit Orders by Letter or Otherwise
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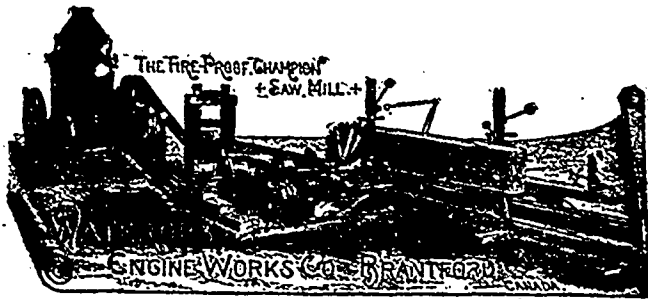
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And other Seasonable Goods, kindly
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We keep a full range of Wyeths, and Sear-
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132 Princess Street, Winnipeg.

WINNIPEG MARKETS.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, March 19.

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

The strike or lock out (for it appears to be partly a lock-out and partly a strike) on the Canadian Pacific railway, is the one feature of interest in commercial circles. Naturally there is considerable alarm among business men as to the effect it will have on trade. The strike is so far confined mostly to the conductors and brakemen, and a few other employees of the company, on the western division of the railway, extending from Fort William, on Lake Superior, to Donald, in the Rocky mountains. Fears are entertained, however, that the trouble may extend to other branches of employees, such for instance as the engineers, and also to other divisions of the road, in which case the trouble will be much more serious. These fears may or may not be well founded. The strike took effect at midnight on Wednesday, and so far the company has been able to keep important passenger trains moving, though somewhat behind time. Even should the trouble not assume more serious proportions, there will certainly be more or less delay with freight. The order has already been given that grain will not be received by the company in the meantime, but an effort will be made to move important freight. The railway people claim that they will soon be able to overcome the trouble, and be in a position to handle traffic as usual. Fortunately the trouble has come at a time when the amount of traffic moving is very light. There is little grain moving and other freight is dull. Should the trouble prove prolonged, however, it will be decidedly serious for trade interests. The weather has been clear and fine during the week, but decidedly cold for the season, thus delaying the movement of those branches which become active towards spring. As a consequence hardware, paints, lumber, etc., are quiet yet, and have not shown as much activity as they did during the soft weather of the early part of the month. People have made up their minds apparently, that spring is not here yet. Several more parties of immigrants have arrived, and the number coming into the country to date, is very much larger than for the same portion of last year. Many of these incomers have undoubtedly come too early for their own comfort. We believe it is neither an advantage to the immigrants or to the country, to have them come so early in the season. Persons from Eastern Canada, who have been here the previous season and have homes arranged for, may do very well, but those who have not located land and erected buildings, would be much better to come a few weeks later, when the danger of rough weather is safely over. This journal intimated a few weeks ago, that the demand for farm laborers this spring would certainly be very large, and likely to be considerably in excess of the supply. This is already apparent. Already the demand is in excess of the supply. Applications are being received at the city immigration offices from all parts of the country—farm help, men and boys being in demand. Immi-

grants coming in, who wish to hire out, will have no trouble in finding positions, and in this respect the early and large influx of newcomers will be an advantage, though no doubt many who are applying for help do not need men at once, but are applying early, so they will be sure of having help when needed. Domestic servants, as usual, are in demand at wages varying from \$6 to \$15 per month as to usefulness.

Wholesale merchants complain of slow collections, and a large amount of paper is overdue, but as the outlook for the summer trade is favorable, they are not taking extreme measures to compel payment. This accounts for the comparatively small number of failures this month. With a large immigration, large demand for labor, and a considerable portion of the crop of last year still held in farmers' hands, the outlook for the summer trade is considered favorable. Taking this view, whole salers believe that country traders will be able to meet their over-due paper later on. Bank discount rates are quotable at 7 to 8 per cent., and mortgage loan rates at 8 per cent., except in case of larger loans on good city property, when a lower rate is obtainable.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—Seeders, plows, harrows, wheeled rigs and other early spring requirements are in demand. A few threshers will also likely go out yet to assist in completing the threshing of last season's crop. A few tread-power threshers have been sold to supply farmers who have decided to do their own threshing. On account of the length of time many farmers have been compelled to wait their turn before they could get their threshing done, the sale of these small threshers has been encouraged. If some cheap thrasher, suitable for individual farmers, could be placed on the market, it would have a large sale.

DRIED FRUITS—The general tendency of prices is easier. Dried apples, 6 to 6½c; evaporated, 8½ to 9c; figs, layers, 11 to 15c; figs, cooking, 5 to 7c; dates, 6 to 8c. Valencia raisins, \$1.75 to \$2 per box. Currants, 6½ to 7; prunes, 6 to 10c. Evaporated fruits are quoted: apricots, 11 to 13c; peeled peaches, 17½ to 18c; unpeeled peaches, 12 to 13c; pitted plums; 11 to 11½c; cherries, 13 to 13½c; pears, 12½ to 13c; nectarines, 11½ to 12c; raspberries, 19 to 20c.

DRUGS.—In this branch an active trade is reported, the usual business having been considerably augmented of late by orders for stocks for several new drug stores which have been started at various points in Manitoba and west of the province. Bluestone continues in active demand, but prices have been cut very fine and are again lower, there being considerable competition in this chemical. Several dealers in other lines than drugs are handling it. Sales in moderately sized lots have been made at 5c. See quotations on inside back cover.

FISH.—The market is well supplied with a considerable variety of fresh fish, in both salt and fresh water varieties. Local varieties of fresh water fish are quoted: Whitefish, 5½c; pickerel, 5c; sturgeon, 6c; pike, 2½c; Lake Superior trout, 9c; Lake Superior herring 35c per dozen; Eastern brook trout, 20c per lb. Fresh salt water fish: Salmon, 14c; smelts, 12c; halibut, 14c; cod, 8c; haddock, 10c. Cured fish: Smoked haddies, 8½c; boneless cod, 7 to 7½c. Salt mackerel, 15c lb; herrings, 35c dozen; dry cod, 8c lb. Oysters are quoted at \$2.15 for standards, and \$2.35 for selecta per gallon, for Providence river stock, with Baltimores at \$2 to \$2.20.

GROCERIES.—Advices regarding sugar are firm. From the States it was rumored that the sugar trust had come to terms to take in the Spreckles refineries, which would give the trust complete control. Refined has advanced

in the States, and better prices have been obtained in Eastern Canada. Willot and Gray, New York, say: "The advance of last week was followed by a further advance to 4.16 to 4.22c net cash for granulated. Some dealers cannot understand why there should have been such a sharp rise in refined without a corresponding advance in raws. It is simply because there has been little or no profit in refining for a long period, and the refiners are taking advantage of the time when there is usually a renewal of activity, to put the business on a paying basis. The advance will doubtless be maintained for the present. The future movement will depend largely upon the course of the raw sugar market." Winnipeg prices are unchanged, granulated being quoted at 5c in wood and 3c higher in 50 lb bags, while 100 lb bags it is quoted at 5 to 10c per 100 lbs under barrels. Yellows, 4 to 4½c, lumps, 6 to 6½c, powdered, 7½ to 8c; Syrups, quoted at 27 to 34.

GREEN FRUITS—Business has been good. Apples continue to advance, and choice to fancy red stock are quoted at \$4.25 to 5.00 per barrel. Greenings may be had at \$3 to 3.75 per barrel as to quality. Florida oranges are becoming scarce and advancing, quoted at \$4.75 to 5.75 per box; California oranges are now of better quality than earlier arrivals. Navels are held at \$4.75 to 5., and seedlings at \$3 to 3.25 per box. Lemons, lower, at \$5.75 to 6.50 for Messina per box. Cranberries, \$9 to 9.50 per barrel; Malaga grapes, large size kegs, \$10 to 10.50. California winter pears, \$3.25 to 4 per box of 40 pounds.

HARDWARE—Business was quieter this week, the cold weather having apparently put a damper on the movement that is looked for to ward the spring season. The line of prices, rope, which was reported a couple of weeks ago as very firm, is quotable higher for sisal. There is some irregularity in the price of nails, owing to old and new lists still being in use to some extent. Shot is easier, and some sales at under old quotations are spoken of. See quotations on inside back cover.

LUMBER—Planing mills which have been idle during the winter, are being put in operation again, mills are being overhauled and supplied with any new machinery needed, to be ready to commence cutting. Camps in the woods getting out logs, are being broken up. The demand for lumber has not set in brisk yet, but the movement from mills to country points has commenced to some extent. Lumbermen are somewhat alarmed about the railway strike, as they are expecting a sharp demand as soon as spring opens. New price lists have been prepared, which show a number of changes, but none of a very important nature, being in the nature of a re-adjustment. Following are Winnipeg lumber quotations, these being prices to contractors and retail buyers, subject to 2 per cent discount for cash: Boards—1st common dressed, \$25; 2nd common dressed, \$22; 2nd common rough, \$21; 3rd common dressed, \$20; 3rd common rough, \$19; cypress, \$19; spruce, dressed, \$20; spruce, rough, \$3 per M less for 8 to 10 feet and under. Stock Boards—1st common stock 12 inch, \$27; 1st common stock 8 to 10 inches, \$26; 2nd common stock 12 inches, \$23, 2nd common stock, 8 to 10 inches, \$22. SHIPYARD—Six inch, \$21; 8 and 10 inch, \$24. SPRUCE—\$22. Siding, Flooring and Ceiling—1st 4, 5 and 6 inch, white pine, \$11; 2nd 4, 5 and 6 inch, white pine, \$36; 3rd 4, 5 and 6 inch, white pine, \$31; 1st 4, 5 and 6 inch, red pine, \$36; 2nd 4, 5 and 6 inch, red pine, \$32; 3rd 4, 5 and 6 inch, \$28; 4th 4, 5 and 6 inch, red and white, \$24; B. C. edge grain fir, \$11; B. C. No. 1 fir, \$36; B. C. No. 2 fir, \$32; 4, 5 and 6 inch spruce, \$24; 8 and 10 inch pine, \$25; \$1 per M advance for dressing both sides. Bevel siding—No. 1 white pine, \$26; No. 2 red and white, \$23. Oak, red or white—1st and 2nd, \$50 to \$60; common, \$35. Shingles, per 10.00—B. C. cedar, \$4; No. 1 pine, \$3.75; No. 2 do, \$3.25; No. 3 do., \$2.75; No. 4 do., \$2.25. Lath—Pine lath, per M, \$3.60. Finishing, 1½ inch, 1½ and 2

inch—White pine, 1st clear, \$75; do., 2nd clear, \$62; do., 3rd clear, \$52; do., selects, \$42; do., shops, \$36; red pine, clear, \$42; do., selects, \$32; do., shops, \$27. \$5 per M advance on 2 1/2 inch and thicker. One inch—White pine, 1st clear, \$65; do., 2nd clear, \$52; do., 3rd clear, \$46; do., selects, \$37; do., shops, \$32; red pine, clear, \$37; do., selects, \$30; do., shops, \$25. Moulding and base—Parting strips, per 100 foot lineal, 6/8, lattice 3/4 x 1 1/2 do., 76c; window and door stop, 1 1/2 inch, do., \$1.25; do., 2 inch, \$1.50; 1/2 round and 3/4 cove stop, 75c; 1 1/2 do., mould stop, \$1.50; 2 inch do., \$1.75; 2 1/2 do., \$2; 3 do., \$2.25; 3 1/2 do., \$2.50; 4 do., \$2.75; 4 1/2 do., \$3; 5 do., \$3.25; 6 do., \$4; 6 round window stool, 1 1/2 in., \$1.25; 6 do., 1 1/2, \$4.75; 4 round casings, \$2.50; 5 do., \$2.75; 6 do., \$3.25; 8 round base, \$4.50; 10 do., \$5.50; hand rail, 2x4, \$5; wainscot cap, 2 1/2 in, \$2.35; do., 3 in, \$2.75; paper mould, 75c. Moulding made from 1 1/2 stock add 25 per cent; 1 1/2 add 50 per cent. Hardwood mouldings or mouldings to detail at special prices.

NUTS—Fancy stock is quoted: Taragona almonds per pound, 18 to 19c; Grenoble walnuts, per pound, 17 to 18c; polished pecans, 23c; Stony hillberts, large, 14 to 15c; Brazils, 15c; chestnuts, 15c; peanuts, green, 14 to 15c; peanuts, roasted, 16 to 17c; coconuts, per hundred, \$10. Some stock may be had at 3 to 5c per lb under these quotations.

PAINTS AND OILS—Like the hardware trade, the cold weather has cut short the more active demand which set in during the mild spell previously. Turpentine has had a very strong movement of late, having advanced sharply 10c, but is now quoted 3c down from the top price reached on the bulge. Linseed oil is quoted 1c lower. English vermilion is 10 to 15c lower. There is a considerable demand for castor oil. The top range on pure lead is not quite as high as earlier quotations, \$7 being about the top range. See quotations on inside back cover.

RAW FURS—Owing to a typographical error, the top range given in our quotations two weeks ago for prairie wolf was too high. A figure had been misplaced, and it was not noticed for a week or two. It is corrected in this issue. There is no change to note this week, and all eyes are turned toward the Hudson's Bay Co.'s sales which commence at London on March 21 and continue for four days. The result of these sales will have a great deal of influence upon prices for our western and northern Canada furs. See prices on inside back cover.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

GENERAL WHEAT SITUATION—This week has been one of the most unsatisfactory on this crop for holders, from the fact that prices have reached the lowest range of the crop year. Bulls who have been protecting their speculative holdings all along, would be in anything but a comforting mood. The prices of the closing day of last week were the lowest on the crop, but this week has witnessed prices go even lower, wheat for May delivery at Chicago having sold at 84 cents. With all the excess of bull literature last fall, and with farmers' alliance agitators advising farmers to hold their wheat for big prices, which they said were sure to come (couldn't help it), the price of the cereal has been almost steadily downward since last fall. Instead of \$1.50 May wheat at Chicago, as some of these boomsters talked of, it is barely above half that price, and only one more month to go to reach May. Last September and October spot wheat sold in Chicago at \$1.03 and \$1.04. Where is it now? This week it has ranged in the neighborhood of 82 to 84c. This should teach farmers' alliance agitators that they are poor prophets, or rather ignoramuses, when it comes to the commercial side of the wheat question.

On Monday United States markets were lower, closing about 1c or more lower for the day. Cables were irregular. The visible supply statement showed a decrease of 739,000 bushels, making a total visible for the United States and Canada, east

of the mountains, of 10,817,000 bushels, as compared with 22,900,113 bushels a year ago. Closing cables on Monday were lower. Duluth received 347 cars and Minneapolis 482 cars. On Tuesday United States markets were again lower, closing about 1c lower. Cables were 1/2 to 1d lower for Liverpool, London 3d lower, Paris 2 to 3 1/2c lower. India shipments increased 140,000 bushels for the week. An increase of nearly 3,000,000 in wheat on ocean passage was a weakening feature. Duluth receipts were 267 cars and Minneapolis 293 cars. On Wednesday United States markets were higher, on reports of colder weather in the winter wheat belt, and a reduction in *Bradstreet's* report of wheat stocks of 1,500,000 bushels, east and west of the Rockies. Cables were quoted lower. On Thursday United States markets declined again, after some temporary strength on reports of cold weather in winter wheat region. The markets closed 1 to 1 1/2c lower. Cables were lower. On Friday cables were lower. There was no other news to affect the market, but United States markets showed a considerable desire to buy, under the influence of which prices advanced and closed somewhat higher.

The report of the United States agricultural department, that 171,000,000 bushels of the crop, or 23 per cent of the total, remains in farmers' hands, had considerable influence on the situation. This leaves an exportable surplus, after deducting bread and seed requirements, of 50,000,000 bushels, allowing for the visible supply. This surplus is equal to weekly exports of about 4,500,000 bushels, which is considerably more than has been going out recently. *Bradstreet's* reports wheat exports, including flour from both coasts, this week equal to 3,918,000 bushels, a little in excess of the week before, and a gain of 40 per cent over the total shipped in the corresponding week of last year, and more than twice as much as in the week two years ago.

The cable to the *Chicago Trade Bulletin*, dated Liverpool, March 14, says: Shipments of flour and wheat to Europe during the past week were as follows: To United Kingdom, equal 4,030,000 bushels; to Continent, 3,200,000 bushels; total, 7,230,000 bushels. Danubian, Indian and Austrian shipments heavier. Shipments during the previous week, 5,160,000 bushels. Requirements, 7,000,000 bushels. The clearances of flour and wheat to Europe since August 1—thirty-two weeks—as cabled to the *Daily Trade Bulletin* have been as follows: To United Kingdom, 127,204,000 bushels; to Continent, 127,562,000 bushels; total, 254,766,000 bushels. Requirements, 224,000,000 bushels. This shows receipts of importing countries to date to be considerably in excess of requirements.

LOCAL WHEAT SITUATION—Clear steady weather was favorable to farmers' activities and the roads were in better condition. There was some increase and at certain points there was considerable wheat marketed, but the aggregate of farmers' marketings was light, and it looks as though there is not a great deal of wheat in farmers' hands except what is in stack, and which will be threshed as soon as weather permits. Prices paid farmers in Manitoba country markets have not followed the decline in the United States. On the other hand prices have actually been advanced at some Manitoba points, in the face of the general weakness. From 60 to 67c per bushel has been about the range in prices to farmers in country markets for fair to choice samples of hard wheat. At some points this range was exceeded, and we heard of over 70c being paid at some country points. The railway strike will likely put a damper on the situation, as the company has refused to receive grain in the meantime, but there has been so little moving that it will not affect the situation seriously, unless the strike is prolonged for some time. The last weekly statement showed 1,968,011 bushels in store at Fort William, being an increase of 69,241 bushels for the week. Winnipeg inspection for the week

ended March 12, amounted to 340 cars, and the same week a year ago were 304 cars.

Below are quotations on the call board of the Winnipeg exchange, each day of the week. Generally only the highest bids and lowest offers to sell, are given here. "Point of shipment" or "country point" means on track at any Manitoba point carrying a freight rate of 22 cents per 100 pounds to Lake Superior ports—47 cents to Montreal, Toronto, etc., and 55 cents to New York and Boston. On track at a given point, means freight and charges paid to the point specified by the seller. "Afloat" will mean delivered afloat by seller at Fort William or Port Arthur, unless otherwise specified. North Bay is the point for distribution to eastern Canada points, via the Canadian Pacific, and the freight rate, Winnipeg to North Bay, is 46 cents per 100 pounds. Quotations at North Bay therefore have this freight rate added to the value of the grain at Winnipeg.

Monday—Dragging Market. No. 1 hard—Sellers at \$1.04, North Bay, \$1.02 bid. No. 2 hard—sellers at 97 and 98c, North Bay, 98c bid; seller 1 car in transit to Sarnia, at 99c. No. 3 hard—Seller, 90c, 78c bid. No. 2 northern—offered at 65c, point shipment. No. 1 regular—50c bid, point shipment; seller, 80c, North Bay. No. 2 regular—41c bid, point shipment; 1 car in store, Fort William, sold at equal to 40c, point shipment, Manitoba. No. 3 regular,—29c and 30c bid.

Tuesday—No. 1 hard—Sellers \$1.03, North Bay, \$1.02 bid. No. 2 hard—Sellers 97 to 93c, North Bay. 96 1/2 bid; 82 bid Fort William; seller 90c afloat, Fort William, May. No. 3 hard—sellers 87 1/2 and 88c, North Bay, 87c bid. No. 2 northern—60c bid point shipment. No. 1 regular—sellers 77 to 78c North Bay; sellers 10,000 bushel lots afloat May at 70 to 71c, 68c bid. No. 2 regular—Two or three cars in transit east, export freight, sold at equal to 40c point shipment. No. 3 regular 28c bid, point shipment.

Wednesday—Weak feeling, on account of lower United States markets. No. 1 hard—\$1.02 bid North Bay. No. 2 hard—Sellers 97 1/2c North Bay; 97 1/2c bid North Bay, for April shipment; 81c bid on track Fort William for 5,000 bushels, and 82c bid for one car. No. 3 hard—88c bid North Bay; sellers 80c afloat May. No. 1 northern—95c bid North Bay. No. 2 northern—62c bid point shipment. No. 1 regular—50c bid point shipment. No. 2 regular—39c bid point shipment. Feed wheat—22c seller.

Thursday—No. 1 hard—\$1.03 1/2 bid North Bay. No. 2 hard—96 1/2c bid North Bay, sellers at 97 1/2c; 81 1/2c bid in store Fort William. No. 3 hard—87 1/2c bid North Bay. No. 1 northern—96c bid North Bay for 1 car only. No. 1 regular—50c point shipment. No. 2 regular 40c bid for ten cars point shipment, sellers 41 1/2c; 40c bid at point of shipment for 10,000 bushels March shipment; 39 1/2c bid point shipment on Northern Pacific.

Friday—The railway strike put a damper on business, so far as selling for shipment was concerned. No. 2 hard was offered afloat at 89c. No. 2 regular—39c bid country point.

Saturday—Cables lower. Liverpool 1d lower. No. 1 regular—10,000 bushels delivered afloat at Fort William, May, sold at 66c, and 5,000, ditto, sold at the same figure. No. 2 regular—offered to ship at 40 1/2c. No. 3 hard—88c bid North Bay.

FLOUR—There is the usual irregularity fo late in low grades, but prices are about the same as previously. While wheat in United States is lower, Manitoba millers have been paying firm and relatively much higher prices for wheat, so that they are not in a position to reduce the price of flour in proportion to the decline in wheat in the United States. As they are not largely depending upon export markets for the sale of flour, and are protected from United States millers in the home markets, they have been enabled to pay more for wheat than it would be worth on the basis of export wheat and flour prices. Job-

bing prices to the local trade in broken lots are as follows per 100 pounds: Patents, \$2.40; strong bakers', \$2.20; second, do \$1.80 to \$2.00; XXXX, \$1.20 to \$1.40; superfine, \$1.10 to \$1.15. Less than 100 pound sacks 5c extra per hundred.

MILLSTUFFS—Bran and shorts was claimed to be a little firmer by some, though nominally unchanged. Quoted at \$10 to \$11 per ton for bran and \$12 to \$13 for shorts, in small lots, delivered in the city. Worth between \$6 and \$7 per ton in car lots at mills, for shipment.

OATS—Dull and easier. On change 17c per bushel (34 lbs), was the highest bid for car lots on track, Manitoba country points, for ordinary feed quality. That was earlier in the week. Later 16 to 16½ were the highest bids by buyers. Eastern Canada markets were dull and easy, or slightly lower. A considerable quantity was offered on the Winnipeg street market, by farmers, and bought at 19 to 20c, a few loads of choice bringing 21c per bushel.

BARLEY—The barley market is very dull. Eastern Canada markets were reported to be flat, and buyers scarce. In Winnipeg there were no buyers for car lots at prices to suit holders. Nominal at about 20c per bushel (48 pounds) on track country points. Winnipeg street price 20 to 22c per bushel for feed, and up to 25c for malting. Local brewers are well stocked, and will only take the choicest samples.

MEAL, OIL CAKE, BEANS, ETC.—Eastern, Manitoba country and city mills are offering oatmeal in this market. Prices are easier. Wholesale dealers are selling at \$2.35 for roll-ows and granulated meal, per 100 lbs, and \$2.30 for standard oatmeal. Some brands of granulated are quoted at \$2.30, and \$2.25 for standard, which are the lowest prices reached in this market. Prices at mills, in car lots, to ship, are quoted at about \$2.03 to \$2.10 for rolled and granulated. Quotations are: Oil cake, in bags, \$0 per ton; oil cake meal, \$23 per ton, these prices for five ton lots; corn meal is held at \$1.85 to \$1.90 per 100 lbs. Split peas, \$2.60 to \$2.65 per 100 lbs. Beans, \$1.70 to \$1.75 per bushel. Pot barley, \$2.65 to \$2.70 per 100 lbs.

BUTTER—The butter market remains about the same, though some dealers say it is slower sale and harder to get top prices. Stocks, however, are not large, and there is not much coming in. Dealers get 18 to 20c for fair to good dairy, selling in a small way to the city trade, and more is asked for selections. A little roll stuff is coming in, and brings about prices quoted for dairy tubs.

CHEESE—Quiet and unchanged at 11 to 11½c per lb, the latter price usually asked for small sizes.

EGGS—The egg market has been irregular and weak during the week, and prices have been going lower. There have been some receipts of Manitoba country eggs, and considerable have been brought in from Minnesota, where the prices have been declining fast recently. On Friday the price in the Winnipeg market was generally quoted at 17c, at which figures dealers were selling fresh in case lots, and it is said that sales were made at under this figure. About 15c per dozen is regarded as value in round lots at the close of the week, with the immediate future of the market uncertain.

CURED MEATS—Prices are low, while in eastern markets they are firm. Quotations are: Dry salt long clear bacon, 9c; smoked long clear, 10 to 10½c; spiced rolls, 10 to 10½c; breakfast bacon, 11½ to 12c; smoked hams, 11½ to 12c; mess pork, \$16 to \$17 per bbl. Sausage quoted: Fresh pork sausage, 10c per pound; Bologna sausage, 8c per pound; German sausage, 9c per pound. Ham, chicken and tongue sausage, 9c per ½-lb.

LARD—Compound held at \$1.75 to \$1.80 per pair. Pure at \$2.15 to \$2.20 per 20-lb. pail.

DRESSED POULTRY—Scarce at 12 to 13c for good chickens, and 14 to 15c for turkeys. Some few are now offering live, and large choice

chickens will bring up to \$1 per pair, and turkeys 12½c live weight.

DRESSED MEATS—Prices are about the same. Beef was considered a trifle easier, but there is no perceptible change in prices. Fresh killed city dressed mostly selling at 6½, but up to 6½ is quoted. Frozen beef 4 to 5½c as to quality. Mutton is quotable at 9 to 10c for frozen stock, which is about the only thing in the market. Pork has sold at 6½ to 7½, 6½ to 7c being the price paid at farmers wagons. Veal quoted about 8c. The steady cold weather was favorable to holders of frozen meat, but this class of meat is getting risky stock, as soft weather is liable to set in any time. Were any quantity of frozen meat offered, it would be slow sale.

LIVE STOCK—Buyers have been out looking up cattle, both for local markets and to ship, and we have heard of some pretty long prices being offered in the country, the range being from 3 to 4½c per lb, live weight. At present there is little demand, but it will soon be larger as winter stocks of meat are getting worked off. About 5c is the price of sheep, live weight in the country, but few are changing hands, and will likely be higher. A large number of horses are being brought in from the east, many car lots having already arrived for distribution throughout the province, and are selling well, and more are coming.

VEGETABLES—Following are the prices dealers pay at farmers' wagons on the street market: Potatoes, 35 to 40c; carrots, 40 to 50c; beets, 40c per bushel; parsnips, 1½ to 2c per pound; turnips, 20 to 25c per bushel; cabbage, 60c to \$1 per dozen; onions, 2½ to 3½c per pound; horseradish 8c per pound. Dealers are selling Spanish onions at \$1.35 per crate, and new California cabbage at 4½ to 5c lb.

HIDES—No change in prices and offerings light. Frozen hides as they run quoted at 3 to 3½c. No. 1 cows, 3½c; No. 2, 2½c; No. 3, 2c; No. 1 steers, 4½c. Real veal 8 to 13 lb skins, 4 to 5c lb. Sheep skins range in value from 50 to \$1 each, for fresh take-off, but few come up to the top price. Tallow, 4½c rendered and 2½c for rough.

HAY—Large offerings of pressed hay, held at \$6 to \$7 on track at Winnipeg. At point of shipment (country) pressed held at \$5 to \$5.50. Sales under these prices have been reported. Loose hay on the street market, \$4 to \$6 per load.

GENERAL—Country produce, especially butter, eggs, and oats, are selling in some Manitoba country markets at higher prices than they will bring in this city. This is due to various local causes, such perhaps as a temporary scarcity in the district. It is not unusual in the case of butter, as some country dealers seem to make a custom of paying more for the article than it is worth to ship, perhaps with the object of drawing custom.

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 rib sides per 100 pounds.]

Wheat opened about ½c higher on Monday, but after a short firmness declined 1½, closing 1½c lower than Saturday. Corn and oats were also lower. Pork was 30c per barrel lower at the close. Wheat receipts were 178 cars, closing prices were:

	Mar.	May.
Wheat	84½	86½
Corn	38½	39½
Oats	28½	29½
Pork	10.40	10.55
Lard	6.2½	6.27½
Short Ribs	5.60	5.65

Fairly active and lower prices was the condition of the wheat market on Tuesday. Prices declined ½c, then advanced ½c, declined again 1c or more and closed 1c lower. Receipts 184 cars. Closing prices were:

	Mar.	May.
Wheat	84½	85½
Corn	38½	39½
Oats	28½	29½
Pork	10.42½	10.67½
Lard	6.25	6.30
Short Ribs	5.62½	5.67½

On Wednesday wheat was strong, on a reported large decrease in the available supply and colder weather in the west. Closing prices were:

	Mar.	May.
Wheat	84	83
Corn	38½	39½
Oats	28½	—
Pork	10.40	10.65
Lard	6.27½	6.32½
Short Ribs	5.65	5.70

On Thursday wheat was weak on lower cables, small export clearance. Receipts, 187 cars. Closing prices were:

	Mar.	May.
Wheat	82½	81½
Corn	37½	38½
Oats	—	28½
Pork	10.05	10.20
Lard	6.22½	6.27½
Short Ribs	5.62½	5.67

Wheat was irregular and weak on Friday until the last hour when it advanced sharply and closed ½c higher. The closing prices were:

	Mar.	May.
Wheat	83½	81½
Corn	37½	38½
Oats	—	28½
Pork	10.00	10.15
Lard	6.22½	6.27½
Short Ribs	5.50	5.52½

On Saturday, March 19, wheat was irregular and weak, opening at 84½c and declining to 84c for May, but recovered and closed higher at 85½c per bushel. A week ago May option closed at 87½c.

Duluth Wheat Market

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

Monday—March, 80½c; May, 85c
Tuesday—Cash, —; March, 80c; May, 83½c
Wednesday—Cash, —; March, 81½c; May, 84½c
Thursday—Cash, —; March, 80c; May, 83c
Friday—Cash, —; March, 80 c, May, 83½c
Saturday—Cash, —; March, 80½c; May, 83½c

A week ago March closed at 81½c and May, at 85½c.

New York Wheat Market.

On Saturday, March 19, wheat at New York closed at 97c for March and 96c for May. A week ago the close was at 99½c for March and 93½c for May wheat.

Minneapolis Closing Price Wheat

At Minneapolis, on Saturday, March 19, wheat prices closed as follows: No. 1 hard, March, 81c; No. 1 northern, March, 80c; No. 1 northern, May, 80½c; No. 1 northern, July, 83c; No. 2, northern, March, 77c. A week ago March closed at 81½c, and May 83c for No. 1 northern.

Montreal Stock Market.

Reported by Osler, Hammond & Nanton, March 19, 1892:—

	Sellers.	Buyer.
Banks.		
Bank of Montreal	225	222
Ontario	—	112½
Molson's	105	100
Toronto	—	233½
Mercantile	163	110
Union	—	11
Commerce	130½	135
Miscellaneous.		
Montreal Tel	137	138
Rich. & Ont. Nav	64	63
City Pass Bk	190	182½
Montreal Gas	203	206
Can. N. W. Land	—	—
C. P. R. (Montreal)	57½	57½
C. P. R. (London)	—	90½
Money—Time	4	—
— On Call	—	3½
Sterling 60 days, N. Y. Posted rate	430½	—
— Demand	428½	—
— 60 days Montreal rate between banks	—	9-5-16 9½
Demand Montreal rate between banks	9½	9½
New York Exchange Montreal between banks	3-61	1-64 prom

United States Wheat Crop of 1891.

The Agricultural Department bureau of statistics announces that 171,000,000 bushels of wheat remained in farmers' hands in the United States on the 1st instant, about 25 per cent. of the aggregated total crop of wheat in 1891, to wit, 612,000,000 bushels. That aggregate has been regarded by many in a position to judge as somewhat over, rather than under, the actual yield of wheat last year, and probably is from 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 bushels at least in excess of the total available bushels of wheat from that crop. But whether it be regarded as substantially correct or not, there is little in the outlook to favor the bull side of the market in the near future unless Europe suffers another severe crop shortage in one or more wheat-exporting countries. On July 1, 1891, *Braidstreet's* reported 31,500,000 bushels of wheat available and otherwise remaining in the United States, which added to at least 610,000,000 bushels new crop wheat, furnished a total supply for the cereal year 1891-92 of about 642,000,000 bushels. From this, we are informed, 164,000,000 bushels have been exported, 200,000,000 bushels have been taken for food for home use, and 36,000,000 bushels have been used for seed—about 400,000,000 bushels in all within eight months. This points to an aggregate of about 242,000,000 bushels of wheat remaining in the country on the 1st inst., of which the government report, just issued, says 171,000,000 bushels are in farmers' hands. Such being the case, it follows that not more than 71,000,000 bushels must have been in the country March 1 "out of farmers' hands," for the allowance of only 36,000,000 bushels for winter seeding looks to be about 2,000,000 bushels too small. Of this aggregate, it is worth noting, *Braidstreet's* total of wheat stocks available on March 1, 1892, accounted for 61,000,000 bushels, pointing to about 10,000,000 bushels between available stocks and stocks in farmers' hands on March 1. If we had 242,000,

000 bushels of wheat remaining a fortnight ago the outlook is for only 72,000,000 bushels remaining in the country on July 1 next if one allows for 100,000,000 bushels for food for four months, 50,000,000 bushels for export, and 20,000,000 bushels for spring seeding. Should this prove a fairly accurate forecast we will "carry over" more than twice as much wheat next July as on July 1, 1891. —*Braidstreet's*.

An Eminent Canadian.

The Reading deal, by which the Reading railway acquired control of the coal trade, continues to be discussed with great interest. It is one of the wonders of the commercial world. The man who engineered this gigantic deal is A. A. McLeod, president of the Reading system. He is much talked about and discussed through the press and otherwise. Mr. McLeod is a Canadian by birth, a native of the county of Glengarry. An article in the *Winnipeg Tribune* of March 13, stated that he was a native of the United States. This is wrong. There are residents of Winnipeg who know the gentleman. Arch. and D. J. McBean, our well known grain men, were well acquainted with Mr. McLeod, and played "hooky" together in their school days.

The March number of the *Manitoban* is filled with interesting articles. Among the contents which go to make up this number are "A Hudson's Bay Railway," by a well-known writer—"The Dawson Route Military Expedition," by a private of the force, containing many humorous sketches of individuals. "Things 'neath our feet," is a well written article on a subject dear to the agriculturist. "The Hudson's Bay Company and Julian Ralph," is ably handled by Archer Martin. In which the writer takes Julian Ralph, of *Harper's Monthly*, to task for incorrect statements contained in the article "Skin for Skia," in the January number of

that magazine. "The History of a well-known Family," is narrated by Rev. Dr. Bryce. Poetry, literary, review notes, comments, etc., on subjects of the day go to make up a capital number. Among the new features added this month is a checker department conducted by Ed. Kelly, the champion player of the Dominion. The magazine has been increased in size from 32 to 48 pages. Published by the *Manitoban* Pub. Co., Winnipeg; \$1 per year.

British Columbia Business Notes.

The manager of the Westminister Slate Co. has succeeded in procuring a sufficient number of carrier pigeons to perform an air line message service between the company's office and the quarry at Jarvis Inlet.

It is understood that the Westminister Woollen Mills will not be moved to Victoria as proposed some months ago. The promoters of the scheme will build a new mill in Victoria, and continue to operate the mill in Westminister as usual.

J. A. Coryell, civil engineer, has received instructions from the Land and Works department to complete the triangulation survey of the west shore of Okanagan lake, from the mouth of Bear creek to the head of the lake. The work will be commenced immediately.

Four hundred and fifty lots in subdivision 108, between Princess street and Faise Creek, Vancouver, have been sold to a syndicate of Eastern, Vancouver and Victoria capitalists by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, at a figure variously stated at from \$125,000 to \$150,000.

The latest advices from Spokane are to the effect that the Kootenay river from Brouner's ferry to Nelson and the Columbia river from the Little Dalles to Robson will be open to navigation about the 15th inst. There are at present 2,000 miners waiting at Spokane to go into the Kootenay country by those routes.

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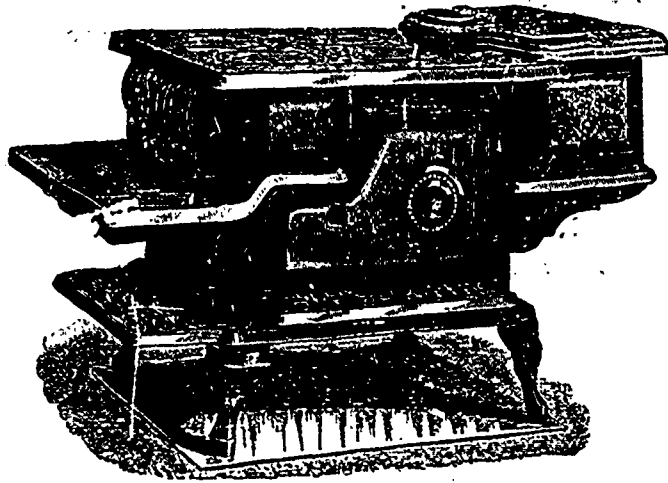
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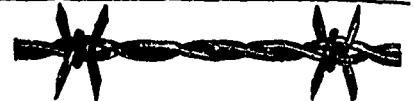
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BRITISH COLUMBIA.

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

British Columbia Business Review.

March 15, 1902.

THE COMMERCIAL two weeks ago when it congratulated the fisheries commission on its success was what is termed "too previous." Subsequent events have shown that its usefulness is gone, the members having been divided in sympathy, and rendering a unanimous report or one that will be accepted by the province generally as a satisfactory solution of the proper government of the salmon canning and fishing industry out of the question. In fact, it would have been very much better had the commission never been appointed at all. Little else perhaps could have been expected considering the composition of the board and the conditions surrounding its investigations, and although there were grave forebodings in many quarters that something like this would happen, at the outset there was an air of success about the proceedings which was encouraging. A spirit of antagonism, however, soon developed between the cannerymen and Mr. Wilmot, chairman of the commission. There had been for some time a shrewd suspicion among those interested in the fishing industry that the authorities at Ottawa did not fully comprehend and provide for requirements of the fisheries on the Pacific coast, and as Mr. Wilmot was superintendent of the department of fisheries, blame naturally was directed towards him, and when he made his recent report as the result of a flying trip through the province, dealing with one of the oldest and most important industries in the province, the aforesaid suspicion rested more strongly on him and was very decidedly confirmed. Cannerymen especially said hard things about him. When he was appointed to the present commission and came to British Columbia he was undoubtedly in no conciliatory mood so far as the cannerymen were concerned. On the other hand the latter were inspired by no more friendly feelings towards Mr. Wilmot. They each approached each other with "blood" in their eyes. Both have acted indiscreetly. Mr. Wilmot in exhibiting an evident bias and refusing evidence which there was no reasonable ground for exclusion; the cannerymen in showing their hand too plainly. Mr. Higgins, one of the commissioners, an old-timer and speaker of the legislature, naturally resented Mr. Wilmot's method of procedure, more especially from a parliamentary point of view, and so a split occurred. Some remarks have been made imputing ignorance and asininity to Mr. Wilmot. That is a mistaken impression. He is no fool and his knowledge of pisciculture generally and from an eastern point of view particularly, is undoubted. But Mr. Wilmot has a theory. He accepted the position of chairman of the fishery commission to prove it. His questioning of witnesses from start to finish, could only lead to one conclusion as to what his preconceived and fixed notions were. It was undoubtedly skillful, but it was not in any sense judicial or calculated to inspire confidence in the ultimate finding of the commission as being based solely on evidence. It is to be regretted that Mr. Wilmot was appointed, not because he is not qualified, but because he is dogmatic, prejudiced and practically had to sit in judgment on himself; and under such circumstances we could not but expect the verdict to be, as far as possible, in favor of the prisoner at the bar. It is to be regretted, too, that the scope of the commission was not more clearly defined and as wide as it could be made and that counsel had not been employed to examine witnesses. It will be generally admitted, in view of facts, that there were mistakes. The feeling now is that while a great deal of information has been

obtained, it has been robbed of its usefulness, so far as the immediate object its elicitation was intended to achieve, is concerned, viz., an impartial and definite scheme, for regulating the coast fisheries based on a complete knowledge of local conditions. There are two or three very important issues above all others at stake, the disposition of which, involving as it does sanitary considerations on one hand and its economic value on the other; the fixing of close seasons; and the establishment of an equitable system of granting licenses. If licenses are to be granted at all, and even that is worthy of consideration in itself, it is then pertinent to enquire why the government or a licensing board should have in its discretion to say what applicants and how many should be allowed to fish; because there lies a vital question of political economy and common rights not only of individuals but localities. The interests, too, of capitalists must not be overlooked and the apportionment of privileges so made as to protect both cannerymen and fishermen and to render it, as far as can be, impossible to place either one at the mercy of the other. Under the present system it is not difficult to account for injustices complained of and the vicious custom which has grown up of bartering and abusing privileges which could not have been intended to and should not be merchantable.

An important step has been reached in the development of the industries of the province. It is understood that the Victoria mills are making experimental shipments of flour and meal to the Orient with a view to an export trade similar to that carried on south of the line. The supply of grains for this purpose, if the trade is to assume any proportions, must come largely from the Northwest and Manitoba. At present prairie wheat with a mixture of Oregon wheat, which can be imported sufficiently cheap, is being ground. An experiment has been made in the direction of growing wheat in the Fraser valley for milling purposes, but, while successful some seasons cannot uniformly be depended upon. In the direction of cereals, the Delta country can most profitably direct attention to oats. The oats of the Fraser valley are the finest quality for milling, equal it is said to the best in the world. That with horticulture, hop growing and other phases of agriculture would fully conform to the adaptabilities of that and similar districts along the coast. Some of the interior districts such as Okanagan and Chilcotin have capabilities for supplying at least the home market in wheat and barley and are admirably adapted for their cultivation. The premier brand of the Enderby flour, is authentically stated to be as good as anything in the market anywhere. Though not made from as hard wheat as the Manitoba article it has compensating qualities. For milling no better is grown than the barley that can be produced in the valleys of the southern interior of British Columbia. But for export over the Pacific, which is an important feature of Portland's trade, the supply must always come from the prairies east of the Rockies. If, as has been referred to on frequent occasions, our flour can be introduced into the markets of China and Japan, and there can be no question about its excellence compared with the Oregon product, it means the erection of flour mills and elevators on a large scale on the coast and an important outlet for a portion of the prairie wheat crop.

Business everywhere has perceptibly improved, but money is still tight and collections slow. Building is active and in this way a considerable element of the laboring population is kept employed. The outlook generally is good and this will be a prosperous summer if conditions remain favorable. An encouraging feature is the reported improvement of matters on the Sound. One reason for the depression which has existed is the dull times in Washington and Oregon which poured their surplus unemployed population in on us and swamped the labor market.

The weather remains beautiful and if it were not for the fear of bad weather to come, farming and gardening could have proceeded to a great extent. Considerable seotia, has already been done. Only low water in the Columbia prevents navigation from opening and the rush into the Kootenay from commencing.

B. C. MARKET QUOTATIONS.

FLOUR AND FEED.—Flour and feed remains unaltered. Flour shows and upward tendency. Manitoba Hungarian flour is quoted at \$5.98; strong bakers, \$1.60; ladies' choice, \$5.9; prairie Lilly, \$5.85; Oregon, \$6.25; Spokane, \$5.85; Enderby mills: Premier, \$5.85; three star, \$5.70; two star \$1.35. Oatmeal, eastern, \$3.7; California, \$4. National mills, Victoria \$3.65; rolled oats, eastern, \$3.40; California, \$3.90; National mills, \$3.25; cornmeal, \$3.10; split peas, \$3.50; pearl barley, \$4.50. Rice—The Victoria rice mills quote wholesale: Japan rice per ton, \$77.50; China rice, do, \$70; rice flour, do, \$70; chit rice, do, \$25; rice meal, do, \$17.50; chopped feed, \$33 to 35 per ton; bran, \$24; shorts, \$25; oats, \$30 to 32; wheat \$35 to 40; oil cake, \$40. Wheat is quoted in car lots \$30 to \$32; oats \$25 to \$25.50; chop, barley, \$20.

Eggs—Oregon eggs now rule the market and are offering at 19c and 20c. Fresh ranch eggs are slow and eastern eggs out of stock.

DAIRY—Cheese is firm at 13c. Butter is weak. Creamery shows tendency to decline at 28c and 29c. Good dairy would be worth 22c. California butter having taken a decided tumble in San Francisco is now quoted at 27c here. It is likely to be rushed in at low prices to the exclusion of eastern stock for some time.

FRUITS—Apples remain scarce and high, eastern \$5.50 to \$6.50 per barrel, and Oregon \$1.50 to \$2 per box. California oranges are: Riverside \$2 to \$2.50; navel \$1.25 to \$4.50; lemons, California, \$4.75; Sicilies \$3; coconuts \$1 per dozen; bananas \$4 bunch.

VEGETABLES, ETC.—The potato market is demoralized, having reached the lowest point ever sold at in this market. Fraser river potatoes are selling at \$15 a ton and almost absolutely without demand and Ashcroft at \$25. Sound potatoes are offering in large lots at prices that mean a buying price of from \$6 to \$7 per ton. Other vegetables remain without change.

MEATS—Old quotations stand and no improvement in the situation is to be noted, notwithstanding advances in the east. Regular quotations are:—Hams, 13 to 13c; breakfast bacon, 12½ to 13c; long clear roll, 10½ to 11c; smoked, 12c; backs, salt dry, 11c; smoked, 12½ to 13c; pure kettle rendered lard, 12½ to 13c; steam rendered lard, 11 to 12c; compound, 11 to 11c.

DRESSED MEATS AND LIVE STOCK—No change. The winter up country though not severe has been long and trying one for stock. The facts of the depletion of the ranges several times commented on in THE COMMERCIAL, with the prospects of ultimate destruction of the stock industry up country, has been brought before the attention of the legislature and legislation introduced to provide, if possible, against such contingency. Dressed beef 9c; hogs, 12c; mutton, 13 to 13c. Live weight, steers, 5c; cows, 4c; hogs, 7c; sheep, 7c.

FISH—The markets for the present is bare, but quotations are reasonable: Salmon, 8 to 10c; halibut, 5 to 7c; cod, 4 to 5c; smelts, 7 to 8c.

LUMBER, SHINGLES, ETC.—There has been a large stock of shingles and manufactured wood made for the Northwest market. The market for shingles has been strengthened. Prices are more uniform. Prices quoted here for fifty cent points delivered is \$2.85, with varying prices according to freight rates for different points. Rough merchantable, ordinary sizes, in lengths to 40 feet, inclusive, \$9 per M feet; rough deck plank, average length 35 feet, \$19; dressed flooring, \$17; pickets, \$9; laths, 4 feet, \$2. The above is for cargo lots for foreign

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Wholesale Paper, Stationery and General Jobbers
AND STEAM PRINTERS.
134 and 136 Second Avenue North, WINNIPEG, MAN.

shipment. Local quotations are: Rough lumber, per M, \$10; best quality dressed lumber, per M, \$18; second best do., \$14 lath, per M, \$2 25.

SUGAR, ETC.—No change is noted in local quotations. Maple syrup is quoted at \$1.10.

Shipping in British Columbia ports is as follows:

Port.	No.	Tonnage.
Victoria	1	1,256
Vancouver	9	13,319
Nanaimo	6	6,932
Chemalms	1	1,036
Total	16	22,543

HIDES AND SKINS.—San Francisco quotations, which rule ours, latter being uniformly one cent higher, is as follows: Dry hides, sound 10c per lb; culls, 7c; brands, 7c; kip, 9c; culls and brands, 6c; heavy salted steer, sound, 7 to 7½c; brands and culls, 6 to 6½c; do., medium, 6c; brands and culls, 5c; do, light, 4 to 4½c; do brands and culls, 3½ to 3¾; Salted cows, 4 to 4½c; do, brands and culls, 3½ to 3¾c. Salted kip, 3½ to 4c; do, brands and culls, 3c. Salted veal, 5c; do brands and culls, 4c. Salted calf, 6c; do brands and culls, 5c. Long wool pelts, 90c to \$1 40 each; medium, do, 70 to 90c; short do, 49 to 70c shearling, 10 to 25c. Deer-skins, summer, 37½c per lb; do medium, 30 to 32½c; do winter and long-haired skins, 20 to 25c. Elk hides, 10 to 13c. Goatskins, prime and perfect, 30 to 50c each; damaged, 10 to 25c; kids, 5 to 10c.

ANNUAL MEETING VANCOUVER BOARD TRADE.

Annual meeting was held Wednesday evening of last week and was well attended. The secretary's report was laid on the table. The new steamers put on during last year show a total tonnage of 365, and to this there will soon be added the Coquitlam. The table showing the times of arrival of C. P. R. expresses for every day of the year would indicate that for regularity the other transcontinental lines are not in it with Canada's band of steel. The shipping table show a good year's business. The steam tonnage arriving was 1,542,340, departing 1,554,332; the sailing tonnage arriving was 22,735, departing 21,733. The exports of lumber from Hastings for the year were 12,813,090 feet rough lumber, 1,084,022 feet dressed, 99,865 feet pickets, 1,933,700 laths, requiring 18,575 tons of shipping, and valued at \$148,376 27. Moodyville saw mill shipped to foreign markets 15,275,059 feet rough lumber, 483,912 feet dressed, 192,494,046 laths, 483,912 feet pickets, and 73 spars. These were followed by a mass of statistics as to population, trades, hands employed, etc., similar to what were given in the Mayor's annual report.

A number of communications were read and the following officers elected: President, G. E. Berteaux; vice-president, W. F. Salisbury; secretary, A. H. B. Macgowan.

BRIEF BUSINESS NOTES.

Conlin & Rendall, Victoria, have dissolved. Rendall continues.

The World Printing Co. is calling tenders for erection of a block.

R. A. Kington, Donald, is moving his business to Wudensmere.

A. E. Cooke has bought the business of R. C. Mitchell, Vernon.

The first product of the Saanich dairy has been sold in Victoria.

Capt. Shorts is erecting a concentrator at his mine on Oranagan Lake.

Captain Banfield has taken charge of the Lanark mines, Illecillowaet.

Vernon possesses the first lager beer brewery in active operation in the province.

A. C. P. R. surveying party is laying out a line from Kevelstoke to Arrow Lake.

The Westminster board of fire under-writers have appointed C. R. Townley, inspector.

Hull Bros. & Co., butchers, Nanaimo, are opening a branch at Wellington Townsite.

The Empress of China took out 225 Chinese and 2,150 tons general cargo for the Orient.

The Williams Directory will hereafter be issued by a company, with a capital of \$25,000.

There are already some five proposed sites for cities in Alberni Valley and two on Barclay Sound.

The cigar business of H. Dashwood-Jones, New Westminster, is being offered for sale by tender.

A. E. House, of Nicola, says that the coal seams in that valley will be developed some time this year.

Henry Croft has acquired the stock of the Vancouver Island Land & Investment company, Victoria.

J. M. Drummond, J.P., manager of the Hudson's Bay Company's store at Langley, is about to resign.

The manager of the Columbia flouring mill, Enderby, has taken in a carload of Manitoba red rye for seed.

John W. McKay, of the Glen Iron Co., has made arrangements for smelting iron with the Tacoma Smelting Co.

Lockhart & Center, of Victoria, funeral directors, have opened up a branch for their establishment in Vancouver.

John Wilson, manager of the Burtette Saw Mills, New Westminster, has returned from a business trip to Australia.

C. P. Townley, of New Westminster, has been appointed express agent for the Great Northwestern railway there.

A. A. Richardson, Nanaimo, will open up in dry goods and millinery business in Cope & Young's old stand, Victoria.

The C. P. R. ss. Empress of India, next due, has 200 Chinamen. Her cargo consists of 2,500 tons of general merchandise.

Webster & Edmunds have taken over the premises of the Vancouver Manufacturing and Trading Company, Vancouver.

LIVE GROCERS SELL

BOURBON COFFEE

The New Mocha and Java Blend of French Cream Coffee. In one and two pound cans.

IT SURPASSES ALL OTHERS.

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Watts & Trott, boat builders, Vancouver, have shipped fifty pairs of oars ordered by a firm in Auckland, New Zealand.

Tebb & Yelland, canoe, skiff and steam launch builders, from the Ontario Canoe Works, Peterboro, are opening in Victoria.

J. E. Wright, manager of the Giant Powder works at Calboro bay, has returned from the south, and the works are in "full blast" again.

A discovery of sandstone has been made on an island in Johnson Strait, up the coast, and has been bonded to a Victoria firm for \$30,000.

J. C. Scott, foreman, will shortly take over the bookbinding business of R. T. Williams, who will continue the rubber stamp and directory business.

It is understood that the fruit canning and preserving business of O'Kell & Morris, Victoria, will be transferred into a joint stock company and enlarged.

The Columbia Townsite Land and Improvement Co., who recently purchased 310 acres of land at Spratt's Landing, Kootenay, have sold a townsite of the property.

The C. P. R. will open the route to Nelson via Revelstoke by about the 1st of April, and the agents have been notified to accept freight and passengers for Nelson by that time.

Edward G. Tilton has purchased the interest of the late Edgar Marvin in the old established business of Marvin & Tilton, hardware and iron merchants, Victoria. Marvin is opening a new stock.

The fishing business, plant and good will of the two firms of W. H. Vianen, and E. H. Port, & Co., of New Westminster, have been bonded by a syndicate of English and Eastern capitalists.

Hamber, Thyne & Turner, Vancouver, the agents for Otis Bros. & Co., New York, have been awarded the contract for the passenger elevator in the Douglas-Elliott block, Columbia street, New Westminster.

A meeting of the land owners in Upper Sumas, was held the other day. J. Fadden presented a motion in favor of the repeal of the Fraser River Dyking Act of 1891. The motion was carried unanimously. In connection with the Sumas dyking scheme, Mr. Lumsden last week cabled for P. J. Van Lobon Sels, now living at Clarens, Switzerland, to come out and report on the project.

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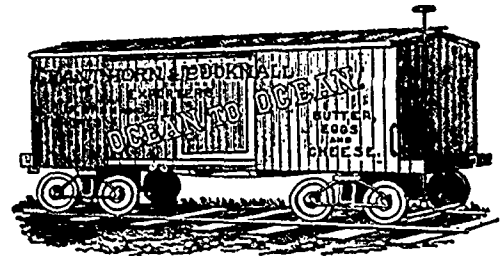
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CREAMERY BUTTER !
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 ARE
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EVERY ARTICLE GUARANTEED.

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ASK YOUR WHOLESALE GROCER FOR THEM.
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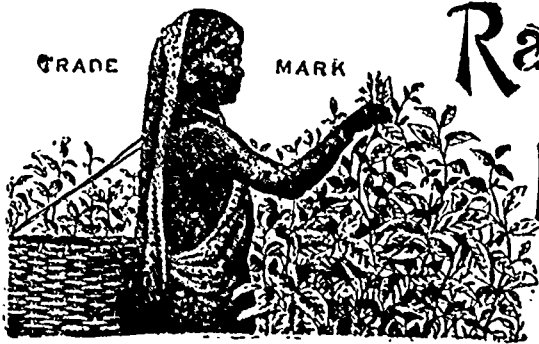
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ELECTRIC BELLS KEPT IN STOCK

ANDREW SCHMIDT, Winnipeg

Toronto Markets.

Wheat—Dull and unsettled, but with quotations unchanged. Winter wheat offered at 87c north and west, and Midland spring at 87c. Millers would probably pay 86c for standard, but no sales were reported. Goosoo steady at 80c. On call 00c was bid for No 1 fall here. Dealers in Manitoba reported a fair demand for hard wheats. No. 1 sold at \$1.05 North Bay. On call 5 cars No. 2 hard sold to arrive North Bay March at 99c, and the seller immediately afterwards said the wheat was now at North Bay; off the board spot wheat at \$1; grinding in transit offered at \$1.03, 99c bid No. 3 hard offered to arrive Sarnia at 92c grinding privileges, 91c bid; a sale was reported at 92c North Bay. No. 1 regular sold at 80c North Bay No. 2 regular slow; it offered on call at 72c to arrive Point Edward, grinding in transit privileges, with 66c bid.

Barley—Dull and hard to sell. No 1 is nominal at 33c outside. No. 2 offered at 48c, but would not bring over 45c, or at the outside 46c. No. 3 extra offers outside at 43c without buyers.

Oats—Steady, with a fair demand. Sales were made on spot at 35c. Choice heavy samples might bring 40 more. Outside there were purchases of white at 29 and 30c, and mixed at 29c.

Grain and flour—Car prices are:—Flour (Toronto freights)—Manitoba patents, \$5.10 to \$5.50; Manitoba strong bakers, \$4.70 to \$4.90; Ontario patents, \$4.50 to \$4.90; straight roller, \$4.10 to \$4.20; extra, \$3.95 to \$4.00, low grades, per bag, \$1.25 to \$1.75. Bran—\$14 to \$15. Shorts—\$15 to \$16. Wheat—white, 91 to 92c; spring, 88 to 89c; red winter, 91 to 92c; goosoo, 81 to 82c; No. 1 hard, \$1.04 to \$1.05; No. 2 hard, 99c to \$1.00; No. 3 hard, 91 to 92c; No. 1 regular, 80 to 84c; No. 2 regular, 69 to 70c. Peas—No. 2, 62 to 63c. Barley—No. 1, 56 to 57c; No. 2, 51 to 52c; No. 3 extra, 48 to 49c; No. 3, 45 to 47c; two-rowed, 54 lbs, averaging about No. 3 extra in color (outside), 53 to 57c. Corn—43 to 48c. Buckwheat—50c. Rye—87 to 88c. Oats—33 to 33c.

Produce—Quotations were: Beans, per bushel, car lots, \$1 to \$1.15; out of store, \$1.25 to \$1.32. Dressed meat, per lb—Beef, fores, 4 1/2 to 5 1/2; hinds, 7 1/2 to 8c; veal, 8 1/2 to 9 1/2; mutton, 6 to 7c; lamb, 8 1/2 to 9c. Dried apples—Outside, 4 to 4 1/2c; on spot, 4 1/2 to 5c; evaporated, outside, 7 1/2 to 8c; on spot, 8 to 8 1/2c. Eggs—Fresh, 13 to 13 1/2c; pickled 10 to 11c. Hay—Timothy, on track, \$11.50 to \$12; No. 2, \$10.25 to \$10.50, Straw—\$6 to \$6.50 in car lots. Hides, cured, 6c; green, No. 1 cows, 4 1/2c; No. 1 steers, 5 1/2c. Skins—Sheep and lambs, \$1.15 to \$1.25; calf, 5 to 7c. Hops—Canadian, 1891 crop, 18 to 24c. Honey—Extracted, 9 to 10c; combs, 14 to 16c. Onions—Native, per bbl, \$2.50 to \$3 out of store. Potatoes—Per bag, on track, 33 to 35c; out of store, 45 to 50c; turnips, on track, 10 to 12c per bushel. Poultry—Chickens, per pair, 50 to 75c; ducks, 50 to 85c; geese, per lb, 9 to 10c; turkeys, 13 to 14c. Seeds—Alsike, prime to choice, \$8.50 to \$8.50; red clover, \$7.50 to \$8.00 per bushel; timothy, \$1.50 to \$2 per bushel; sugar (maple), 10 1/2 to 11c.

Meats.—Quotations are: Mess pork, United States, \$13 to \$14; do., Canadian (new), \$15.00; short cut, \$16.00 to \$16.50; bacon, long clear, per pound, 7 1/2 to 8c; salt, Canada, tubs and pairs, 9 1/2 to 10 1/2c, corn pound, do, 8 to 8 1/2c; smoked meats—hams, per pound (new), 10 1/2 to 11c; bellies, per pound 9 1/2 to 10c; rolls, per pound, 8 1/2 to 8 3/4c; backs, per pound, 10 1/2c; dressed hogs, good, \$5.75 to \$6 per cwt.

Butter—There is an easier feeling in the butter market on account of the heavier offerings this week. There is, however, no material change in prices, and the steady demand permits little or no accumulation. Very choice dairy tubs sell at 20c, but most of this class of butter is held at 16 to 19c. Large rolls con-

tinued to come in freely. Common butter is scarce and in demand at 13 to 15c.

Cheese—There is no extensive buying being done and business is generally quiet. Dealers are selling single boxes at 12 1/2c, and 5 and 10 box lots at 12c. It sells on track at 11 1/2 to 11c.

Apples—Apples are getting scarce and firmer. One carload of good mixed stock was bought at an outside point to day at \$1.50 per bbl. Fancy stock is held here at \$2.50 per bbl, and common to good at \$2 per bbl.—*Enquire*, March 12.

Montreal Markets.

Flour—During the advance in England last week several large sales were said to have been put through in the west for May shipment. In this market there is very little change, city strong bakers being quoted at \$4.85 to \$5.00, and Manitoba strong bakers at \$4.75 to \$4.85. No 2 Manitoba bakers, however, can be bought at \$4.40 to \$4.55.

Oatmeal—Receipts during the past week were 312 barrels against 976 barrels for the week previous. The market remains about as last quoted, rolled oats and granulated being quoted at \$1.00 per barrel, and standard at \$3.90. In bags, granulated is quoted at \$1.95 to \$2.00 and standard at \$1.85 to \$1.90. To the above prices 5 to 10c may be added for small lots.

Mill Feed—The market is quiet, with last sales of bran reported at \$15.00 in car lots, and shorts at \$16.

Wheat—In Ontario wheat No. 2 red winter has been offered at 93c f.o.b. west of Toronto, equal to \$1.05 here; and No 2 spring at 91 to 91 1/2c, equal to \$1.03 here.

Oats.—Sales have been more active in the interior, and contracts have been made at 34c afloat here in May. Sales are reported of car lots at 33c to 34c for No. 2 white, and at 32c for mixed.

Barley.—A few car lots of malting barley have changed hands on pt., but said to be in the vicinity at 62c for choice. We quote malting barley at 58c to 65c as to quality. Feed barley has been sold at 42c to 45c.

Eggs—The market is lower, held stock and limed having sold at 12c to 13c. Fresh eggs have taken a drop, sales being reported at 16c to 17c.

Butter.—The supplies of fine dairy butter are scarce and wanted, but there is said to be several round lots of poor stuff that are very difficult to sell. Creamery is in good supply, and it is thought prices will have to come down closer to those of Eastern Townships dairy before it is worked off. It is now quoted at 20c to 22c for round lots. Eastern Townships dairy has sold at 19c to 20c, and Western have been sold during the past few days at 18c to a lower price shipper. A few lots of new milk Eastern Townships dairy have been received, but the flavor is a little stable. A fairly good enquiry for fresh rolls have been noted, with sales of Western in bbls, and cases at 17c to 18c.

Cheese.—We learn of a sale in the west at 12c for finest white. The English market is still firm, and is likely to remain so, finest Canadian white having sold at 60s in Liverpool and at 61s to 62s in London.

Fruits.—Apples selling at \$2.40 to \$2.50 per barrel in large lots. evaporated apples are quoted at 8c to 8 1/2c per lb. Dried apples, 4 1/2c to 5c. Evaporated peaches are quoted at 12c to 12 1/2c per lb. in 25 lb. boxes.

Hides.—No. 1, 5c; No. 2, 4c; No. 3, 3c; tanners are paying 3c more, lambskins, 80 to \$1.00; calf-skins, 5c.—*Trade Bulletin*, March 13th.

The Dominion Illustrated Monthly for March, 1892.

The second number of the new national magazine, the *Dominion Illustrated Monthly*, has reached us, and we are glad to note that its contents are fully up to the mark of the February number, and in some respects show a decided improvement. Professor Chas. G. D. Roberts

continues his fascinating story of Acadia, "The Rail from Beausjour," a tale which grows steadily in interest. "From Canada to St. Helena," is a very amusing paper, describing the travels of Mr. McCock, a Montreal journalist, in search of health, first to England, then to Wales, finally bring up at the historic island of St. Helena; views are given of the most interesting and striking buildings on the island. A poem by George Martin—a talented author of "Marguerite"—follows, entitled, "To my Canary Bird," and is one of the most beautiful "waifs and strays" we have seen for some time. "Deacon Jaidor and the Cirou" is a humorous story by one of our most powerful writers, William Wilfred Campbell, of Ottawa, and shows that in prose Mr. Campbell is no less proficient than in verse. Another story brilliantly told, is "When Bill Came Down," a dramatic sketch of British Columbia life. Dr. Wolfred Nelson, who accompanied the Hon. Adam Brown, Canadian Commissioner to Jamaica, gives an interesting account of his trip in "Jamaica Vista," illustrated from photos taken by Dr. Nelson en passant. To historical subjects attention is given in Mr. J. M. LeMoine's "The St. Lawrence," in which many very interesting incidents are told of early life on the shores of our great river. A new feature appears this month in "Scraps and Snaps," by K. Blake Crofton, of Halifax, comprising a clever series of short, humorous items. Portraits of the new Quebec Cabinet are given with a brief but comprehensive sketch of the life of each of the ministers; the article will be of much general interest in view of the coming elections. Sportsmen will greatly enjoy Mr. Hedley's paper on "Curling in Canada," the first installment of which appears in this issue; it is told in an unusually bright and interesting manner, and will do much to assist in rendering more popular one of the best of our winter games. The number closes with a pleasant story for young people by Samuel M. Baylis, called "How Jack won his Snowshoes,"—a little sketch that will come home to many a Canadian school-boy. The publishers this month have been unusually generous with supplements, two good sized-pictures having been given; one is a handsome colored print, "Indulgence," from Eaton Commere's painting, the other a reproduction of Sir George Harvey's great curling picture—probably the best of all engravings of the subject. The magazine deserves the support of all Canadians, and is the best literary value for \$1.50 a year we have ever seen. It is published by the Sabiston Lithographic and Publishing Company, Montreal and Toronto.

When *Canada* was started over a year ago, it consisted of 12 quarto pages, without cover, at 50 cents a year. The current number for March contains 32 quarto pages and cover, at the merely nominal price of \$1 a year. This number is the best yet issued. Its poems, stories, and miscellaneous articles are by leading Canadian writers, are patriotic in tone and deeply interesting. This magazine should find a hearty reception in every Canadian home. Sent six months for 50 cents in stamps. Published by Matthew R. Knight, Benton, New Brunswick.

United States Wheat Surplus.

According to the Washington estimate that about 28 per cent of the wheat production of the United States is yet in the invisible supply, (in farmers' hands) if 6.6 per cent be added for the visible, there remains 34.5 per cent of the production. The calculation takes no account of the reserves carried to this crop from the preceding crop. If the 12,000,000 bushels or minimum visible supply in last July be deducted, to carry over this season, there would remain according to official calculation, 200,000,000 bushels to be disposed of. If 100,000,000 bushels be deducted for bread and 20,000,000 bushels for seed, for the spring wheat sowings, they would remain 80,000,000 bushels of this crop to export in wheat and flour, or about 4,500,000 bushels weekly.—*Minneapolis Market Record*.

London Fur Sales.

Phillips, Politzer & Co.'s report on C. M. Lampson & Co.'s January fur sale is as follows:

The catalogue of C. M. Lampson & Co. consisted mostly of articles which have been nearly cleared off the various markets the past year, and no stocks of any consequence were held of them by the trade. The result has been that the sale held during the present week was much more spirited, and took a far more favorable course than the general tone of the previous sales would have led anyone to expect.

The catalogue contained the following articles:

Beaver, 9,831 skins (last year 6,700). The good colored skins of best quality have done remarkably well in this sale, realizing within 10 per cent. of the high prices of last January, but the other sorts have declined 25 per cent.

Squirrel: 67,333 skins (last year 43,000 show a decline of 10 per cent.

Marten: 21,496 skins (last year 3,000). The prospect for these goods is better, and for all kinds excepting the low and pale skins an advance of 25 per cent was realized, the darker sorts fetching 50 to 60 per cent. higher prices than last year.

Russian sable: 1,373 skins (last October 2,012). A small and indifferent collection sold at an advance of 15 per cent. on the price of the parcel offered in October.

Lynx: 1,490 skins (last year 2,000). In anticipation of the small collection to come up for the forthcoming March sale, the price advanced 10 per cent.

Fox, white: 3,211 skins (last year 4,139). These are much neglected, the prices realized showing a decline of 35 per cent.

Wolverine: 521 skins (last year 177). These have also declined 35 per cent.

Wolf: 4,301 skins (last year 2,600) have sold better at an advance of 10 per cent.

Nutria: 55,000 skins (last year 1,000) have advanced 15 per cent.

Japanese fox: 16,223 skins (last year 15,600). This article is gaining favor and coming into more general use, being dyed in a number of fancy shades. The price advanced 10 per cent.

Australian opossums: 222,321 skins (last year 230,000) have sold steadily at fully previous prices.

Wallaby: 41,168 skins (last year 11,700) realized the prices obtained in the last sale.

Wombat: 5,079 skins (last year 4,000). The supply of these has been small and much under the demand, the consequence being a further advance of 50 per cent. on the high prices of last October, best skins now fetching 1s. 10d.

Bear, black: 4,445 skins (last year 1,570). These were again well supported and sold readily at the prices obtained in the last public sale.

Bear, brown: 1,040 skins (last year 236). These were again well supported and sold readily at the prices obtained in the last public sale.

Bear, grizzly: 1,804 skins (last year 1,330) are in great demand, and 15 per cent. higher than last October.

Musquash: 930,030 skins (last year 700,000). Compared with last May, the decline at this sale is only 15 per cent. but on comparison with the larger scale in the previous January, the prices are lower by 35 to 40 per cent.

Musquash, black: 20,000 skins (last year 19,000 skins) are in great demand and sold at last year's prices.

Mink: 57,703 skins (last year 47,000). The stocks in Europe are very light, and consequently these skins sold readily at last sale prices, and compared with the corresponding period of last year show a rise of 20 per cent.

Gray fox: 12,715 skins (last year 6,700). These are in good request and have advanced 15 per cent.

Skunk: 200,000 skins (last year 105,000). Notwithstanding the large quantities brought forward, these goods have sold well at the same prices current last year.

Raccoons: 131,000 skins (last year 175,000) The lower grades continue neglected and have again given way about 10 per cent., but the rough Northern goods have sold at last year's prices.

American opossums: 133,821 skins (last year 85,000). This article has been very successfully adapted to various now fancy shades which sold largely last year, and has experienced a further rise of 20 per cent.

Hair seals: Dry. 6,889 skins (last year 4,000). Realized the same prices as last October.

The demand for seals since our last report shows no improvement, for while the article in England and France sold steadily all through the past year, the same good result cannot be said in respect to America, where the unfavorable weather, together with the high prices of the skins, greatly interfered with the sale, leaving dealers as well as manufacturers rather heavily stocked. These circumstances gave no encouragement for supporting the market to any extent, and the consequence was a fall of about 20 per cent. all round on the entire collection brought forward.

An announcement of some importance was made by C. M. Lampson & Co. to the effect that the Russian government had fixed the quantity of the Copper Island skins to be taken during the present year at 30,000, thus reducing the quantity of what we had been receiving in former years by about one-third, and there is no doubt that with the least revival of the demand these diminished quantities, and the regulation of the Northwest seal fishing—which, if it does nothing else, will do away with the present uncertainty—must tend to harden prices sooner than the existing state of the market would lead the trade to anticipate.

Copper Island: 30,630 skins (October 1890, 42,712)—A fair average parcel, and in sound condition, sold very evenly at about the proportionate values for the various sizes; and about equally shared between French, English and American buyers. The decline averaging about 20 per cent.

Northwest coast: About 30,000 skins in the catalogues of C. M. Lampson & Co. and Culverwell, Brooks & Co. combined; the bulk of these skins sold 20 per cent. under last October prices, although one or two fine strings in Lampson's catalogue do not show any material diminution in value.

Lobos: 4,807 skins (last year 7,807). Have declined 30 per cent.

Cape Horn and Cape Hope: 1,401 skins (last year 1,554). Twenty per cent. lower.—*Fur Trade Review.*

Drug Prices at Toronto.

Acid, citric, 70 to 75c per lb; acid, carbolic, white, 20 to 35c per lb; acid, salicylic, \$2.50 per lb; acid, tartaric, 45 to 50c per lb; ammonia, carbonate, 12 to 15c per lb; ammonia, liq. fort. 8 to 13c per lb; antimony, black, 10 to 20c per lb; ether, citrous, 37 to 46c per lb; ether, sulphuric, 40 to 50c per lb; alum, \$1.75 to 3 per 100 lbs; borax, 9 to 11c per lb; camphor English, 70 to 75c per lb; camphor, American, 65 to 70c per lb; cantharides, \$1.75 to \$2 per lb; chloroform, 60 to 65c per lb; chloral hydrate, \$1 to \$1.10 per lb; cinchoindia, sulph. of, 6 to 10c per oz; arnica flowers, 25 to 30c per lb; chamomile flowers, 30 to 35c per lb; insect flowers, 25 to 40c per lb; glycerine, 10 to 20c per lb; gum alos, Barb., 25 to 30c per lb; gum aloe, Cape, 15 to 16c per lb; gum arabic, picked, 60c to \$1 per lb; gum arabic, E. I., 25 to 35c per lb; gum, shellac, orange, 25 to 32c per lb; leaves, senna, 12 to 25c per lb; lime, chloride, 3 to 4c per lb; liquorice, sticks, 30 to 45c per lb; lye, con; concentrated, \$9 gross; mercury, 70 to 80c per lb-morphia, \$1.75 to \$2 per oz; oil, bergamot, \$4.80 to \$5 per lb; oil, cassia, \$1.50 to \$1.75

per lb; oil, castor, Italian, 15 to 16c per lb; oil, castor, E. I., 10½ to 12c per lb; oil, cod liver, Norway, \$1.25 to \$1.50 per lb; oil, lemon, \$2.25 to \$2.50 per lb; oil, peppermint, \$3.75 to \$4 per lb; oil, sassafras, 60 to 75c per lb; opium, \$3.75 to \$4; opium, powd., \$5.25 to \$5.50 per lb; potass, bromide, 40 to 45c per lb; cream of tartar, 27 to 29c per lb; potass. iodide, \$3.75 to \$4; quinine, Howard's, 35 to 40c per oz; quinine, German, 2½ to 30c per oz; root, gentian, 10 to 12c per lb; root, hellebore, white, 14 to 16c per lb; root, rhubarb, \$1 to \$2 per lb; seed, anise, 10 to 12c per lb; do., canary, 4 to 5c per lb; do., caraway, 10 to 12c per lb; do., fenugreek, 5 to 6c per lb; do., flax, ground, 3½ to 4c per lb; do., hemp, 4 to 5c per lb; do., rane, 8 to 10c per lb; soda, bicarb., \$2.90 to \$3.10 per cwt; do., caustic, 3 to 4c per lb; do., do., crystals, 1½ to 2c per lb; salt, Epsom, 1½ to 3c per lb; saltpetre, 8 to 10c per lb; santal, \$3 to \$3.50 per lb; strychnine, crystals, \$1.25 to \$1.50 per oz; sulphur, roll, 3½ to 3¾ per lb; do., sublimed, 3½ to 4c per lb; whiting, 60 to 75c per 100 lbs; putty, 2½ to 2¾c per lb; linseed oil, raw, 63 to 65c per gal; do., boiled 65 to 67c per gal; spirits, turpentine, 58 to 60c per Dyestuff—Cochineal, 45 to 50c per lb; cop peras, 1 to 2c per lb; fustic, 2½ to 3c per lb; blue vitrol, 6½ to 8c per lb; indigo, 70 to 85 per lb; logwood, chip, 2 to 2½c per lb; logwood, extract, 12 to 16c per lb.

Profits Coming out Small.

It is not surprising that English investments in American breweries, which were extensively made in the year 1889, have not proved to be as remunerative as was sanguinely expected. There has been an increase in production and sales, but a decrease in profits. In the first place the purchase price was two or three times their actual cost or value, then competition has been stimulated by anti-trust laws, the cost of materials has been higher, while the revenue was smaller. Companies which were capitalized at \$29,208,050, and in 1889 and yielded net profits of \$3,145,005, suffered a decline in 1891 to \$2,220,205, a decrease of over 29 per cent. Other companies under English control show similar results, profits in some cases showing a decrease of 50 per cent.

With such a record it is not probable that British capital will seek investment in industrial enterprises in this country in the future to any great extent. The main trouble is that they paid too much in the first place for what they bought. The properties in question have earned a good income on their original cost, and while some years must be worse than others, it is not improbable that these investments may in the end be satisfactory, for there is a constant increase in their production.—*Cincinnati Press Current.*

Leather Prices at Toronto.

Prices are: Sole, slaughter, medium heavy, per lb. 23 to 25c; Spanish, No. 1, per lb. 23 to 25c; Spanish, No. 2, per lb. 21 to 22c; Spanish, No. 3, per lb. 18 to 20c; calfskin, Canadian, light, 65 to 70c; calfskin, Canadian, medium, 70 to 75c; calfskin, heavy, 65 to 70c; calfskin, French, \$1.05 to \$1.30; upper, light, medium, 30 to 33c; splits, 15 to 25c; harness, prime, 15 to 18 lb., 24 to 26c; harness, light, per lb. 22 to 24c; buff, 14 to 16c; pebble, 14 to 15c; oak harness, American, 45 to 50c; oak harness, English backs, 65 to 70c; oak bridle and skirting, English, 75 to 80c; Cordovan vamps, No. 1, \$3.50 to \$6; Cordovan vamps, No. 2, \$5 to \$5.50; Cordovan goloshes, \$11 to \$12; Cordovan sides, No. 1, 16c; Cordovan sides, No. 2, 13c; Cordovan sides, No. 3, 11 to 12c; oak cup soles, \$1.50 to \$3; hemlock taps, \$3 to 3.75; cod oil, per gal. 45 to 56c; Degras, per lb. 4½ to 5c; japonica, per lb. 6 to 6½c; oak, extract, 4c; hemlock extract, 3c; lamblack, 20 to 30c; sumac, per ton, \$65 to \$70; roundings, white oak, 20 to 25c; roundings, black, 15 to 20c; roundings, hemlock, 15c.

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Remember that we claim RIGBY proofed materials to be waterproof, which can be satisfactorily tested by any one before purchasing.

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AS PATRONIZED BY ROYALTY AND THE LEADING
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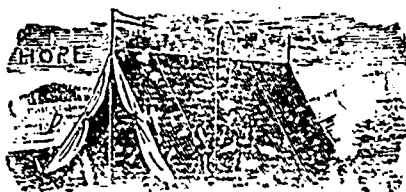
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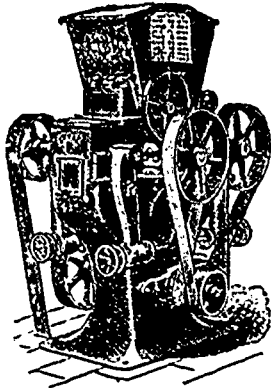
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TIME CARD.

Taking effect Wednesday Jan. 20th, 1892. Central or 90th Meridian Time.)

North Bound			STATIONS.	South Bound		
Brandon Ex. Tues. Th. & Sat.	St. Paul Express Daily.	Miles from Winnipeg.		St. Paul Express Daily.	Brandon Ex. Mon. Wed. & Fri.	
4 05p	1 20p	0	Winnipeg	2.00p	10.00a	
3 55p	1 11p	3.0	Portage Junction	2.09p	10.09a	
3 43p	12 55p	9.3	St. Norbert	2.24p	10.21a	
3 33p	12 42p	15.3	Cartier	2.36p	10.35a	
3 12p	12 22p	23.5	St. Agathe	2.55p	10.52a	
3 03p	12 13p	27.4	Union Point	3.03p	11 01a	
2 44p	12 00a	32.5	Silver Plains	3.16p	11.14a	
2 25p	11.40a	40.4	Morris	3.35p	11.35a	
	11.26a	46.8	St. Jean	3.51p		
	11 02a	56.0	Letellier	4 16p		
	10 40a	65.0	Emerson	4 40p		
	10 25a	68.1	Pembina	4.50p		
	6.40a	103	Grand Forks	9.00p		
	1.50a	223	Winnipeg Junction	1.15a		
	4 55a	470	Minneapolis	12.15p		
	4 5a	481	St. Paul	12.45p		
	10.45a	833	Chicago	7.15a		

MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

East Bound.		STATIONS.	West Bound.	
Freight Mon. Wed. & Fri. Passenger Tues. Thur. & Sat.	Miles from Morris.		Passenger Mon. Wed. & Fri. Freight Tues. & Sat.	
11.40a	4.05p	Winnipeg	10.00a	3.07a
7.00p	2.25p	Morris	11.50a	3 45a
6.10p	1.54p	Low Farm	12.14a	3 55a
5 14p	1.24	Myrtle	12 44p	10 34a
4.50p	1.10p	Roland	12.56p	10.57a
4.11p	12.50p	Rosebank	1 15p	11 37a
3.40p	12 3 p	Miami	1 46p	12.10p
2 3p	11 49a	Deerwood	2.11p	1.02p
2 20p	11 37a	Altamont	2.25p	1.25p
1 40p	11 16a	Somerset	2.4 p	2 0p
1 13p	11 00a	Swan Lake	3 00p	2.35p
12 43p	10 44a	Indian Springs	3 14p	3.04p
12 29p	10 32a	Marieville	3 26p	3.26p
11.45a	10 16a	Greenway	3.42p	3 58p
11.15a	10 00a	Balder	3 57p	4 23p
10.25a	9 30a	Belmont	4.20p	5.15p
9 52a	9 16a	Hilton	4.38p	5 53p
9 02a	8 50a	Wawanesa	5.03p	6.43p
8 15a	8 25a	Rounthwaite	5 27p	7 20p
7 38a	8 05a	Martinville	5.45p	8.03p
7.00a	7.45a	Brandon	6.5p	8.45p

Passenger Trains stop at Miami & meals.

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Mixed daily except Sunday.	Miles from Winnipeg.		Mixed daily except Sunday.	
12 45p	0	Winnipeg	1.45p	
12 29p	3 0	Portage Junction	1.58p	
12 03p	11.5	St. Charles	2.27p	
11 52p	14 7	Headingley	2.35p	
11.34p	21.0	White Plains	3.1p	
10.52p	35.2	Eustace	3.50p	
10.31p	42.1	Oakville	4.15p	
9.50p	55 2	Portage la Prairie	5 00p	

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