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

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IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital authorized..... 2,000,000.00
Capital Paid up..... 1,950,790.00
Reserve..... 1,100,855.00

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William Ramsay, Robert Jaffray, T. R. Wadsworth,
Hugh Ryan, T. Sutherland Stayer

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

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Fergus..... S. D. Raymond....."
Galt..... John Cavers....."
Ingersoll..... J. A. Richardson....."
Niagara Falls..... J. A. Langmuir....."
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St. Catharines..... C. M. Arnold....."
St. Thomas..... M. A. Gilbert....."
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Yonge & Queen Sts..... O. F. Rice....."
Yonge & Bloor Sts..... C. H. S. Clarke....."
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Brandon, Man..... A. Jukes, "
Calgary, Alta..... S. Barber, "
Portage la Prairie, Man..... N. G. Leslie, "
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GREAT BRITAIN—Lloyd's Bank (Limited), Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Co. (Limited.)
UNITED STATES—New York, Bank of Montreal; Buffalo, Bank of Buffalo, Boston, National Bank of the Commonwealth; Chicago, First National Bank; Detroit, Detroit National Bank, Duluth First National Bank; Philadelphia, Farmers and Mechanics' National Bank; St. Paul, Second National Bank.
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Executive Office: 94 St. Francois Xavier St.

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Special attention to Confidential Business Enquiries.
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Reserve Fund.....£275,000 "

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Fredericton. London. Quebec. Victoria.
Halifax. Montreal. St. John.

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HEAD OFFICE, OTTAWA.

Capital Authorized & Subscribed, \$1,500,000.00

Capital Paid up..... 1,478,910.00

Resr..... 843,536.75

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Hon. Geo. Bryson, sr., Alex. Fraser, Geo. Hay, John Mather, David MacLaren.

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Hawkesbury, Keewatin, Winnipeg.
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Geo. BURN, General Manager.

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RESERVE FUND, \$350,000.00.

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J. E. Dingman, Agent, Winnipeg.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce.

HEAD OFFICE - - TORONTO.

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Rest..... 1,100,000

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Jas. Crathern, Esq. Matthew Leggat, Esq.
John Hoskin, Esq., Q.C., L.L.D. Robt. Kilcour, Esq.

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J. H. PLUMMER, Asst. Genl. Manager.
A. H. Ireland, Inspector. G. de C. O'Grady, Asst. Inspector
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Bellefleur, Ontario.	Montreal, Quebec.	SAULT STE.	79 Yonge St
Berlin, Ontario.	OTTAWA.	MAIN OFFICE	207 Collego
Blenheim, Ontario.	167 St. James	Scarforth, Ontario	646 Queen W
Brantford, Ontario.	City Bchs	Simcoe, Ontario	446 Parli m
Cayuga, Ontario.	2034 Notre	Stratford, Ontario	128 King E
Chatham, Ontario.	Dame.	Strathroy, Ontario	Toronto Jrt
Collingwood, Ontario.	270 St.	Thorold, Ontario	Wakerton, Ont
Dundas, Ontario.	Lawrence.	Toronto, Ontario	Walkerville, Ont
Dunnville, Ontario.	Orangeville, Ontario	BRAD OFFICE	Waterloo, Ont
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PARIS, FRANCE—Lazard, Freres & Co. (Paris & China
AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND—Union Bank of Australia.
BRUSSELS, BELGIUM—J. Mathieu & Fils.
NEW YORK—The Amer Exchange Nat'l, Bank of N. Y.
SAN FRANCISCO—The Bank of British Columbia.
CHICAGO—The Amer Exchange Nat'l Bk. of Chicago.
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Travellers circular Letters of Credit issued for use in all parts of the world.

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A General Banking Business Transacted.
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HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC.

Capital Paid up..... \$1,200,000

Reserve Fund..... 250,000

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Carberry, Man. Mocsomin, N.W.T. Toronto, Ont.
Chesterville, Ont. Neepawa, Man. Wlarton, Ont.
Iroquois, Ont. Ottawa, Ont. Winchester, Ont.
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Foreign Agents: London, Parr's Banking Co. and The Alliance Bank, Ltd. Liverpool, do. New York, National Park Bank. Boston, Lincoln National Bank. Minneapolis, First National Bank. St. Paul, St. Paul National Bank. Great Falls Mont., First National Bank. Chicago, Ill., Globe National Bank. Buffalo, Queen City Bank. Cleveland National Bank. Detroit, First National Bank.

Winnipeg Branch, Main Street;

F. L. Patton, Manager.
Interest allowed at current rates on Savings' Bank Department and Special Deposits.

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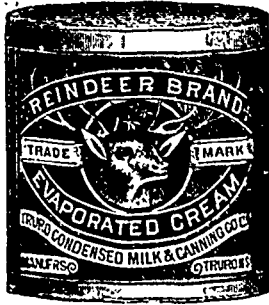
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Preparations always on hand.
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First direct shipment of New Season
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Over 1,000 packages, New seasons
First crop, Congous, all
Grades.

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BEAUTIFUL SHADES.

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WAREHOUSES.

WINNIPEG, Man. VANCOUVER, B.C.
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The Commercial

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

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

WINNIPEG, MARCH 5, 1894.

Manitoba.

J. V. Rae, general store, Arrow River, assigned.

Campbell & Robinson, dry goods, Morden, assigning.

Holden & Wright, furniture and undertakers, Melita, assigned.

About \$200,000 in new buildings is in sight by Winnipeg architects.

G. G. Graham, blacksmith and implement dealer, Stonewall, is dead.

J. Max Peplo has succeeded Dr. Ferguson in the drug business at Selkirk.

C. L. Farnworth, general store, Portage la Prairie, sheriff in possession.

The Manitou Printing & Publishing Co., Manitou, seeking incorporation.

K. McLean & Bro., dry goods, Winnipeg, advertise their stock for sale en bloc.

The proposal has been made to turn the cheese factory at Manitou into a creamery.

The business of McInnes & Irwin, general store, Strathclair, is now conducted by Mr. McInnes.

A branch of the Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers has been organized in Winnipeg.

C. L. Farnworth, who purchased the dry goods business of G. W. Robinson of Portage la Prairie last fall, is closing up business.

The Winnipeg Poultry and Pet Stock association held their first annual exhibition last week, opening on Tuesday evening. The exhibition was considered a good one.

The Pharmaceutical Association for Manitoba announces their next regular examinations to be held on the 4th, 5th and 6th of April. Candidates are required to give fourteen day's notice to the registrar.

The stock of boots and shoes of the Brandon Boot Co. will be sold at a rate on the dollar on Wednesday, 14th March, 1894, at Winnipeg. The stock consists of boots and shoes, \$8,635.67; fixtures, \$245.85; book accounts, \$1,680.09.

Mr. Burton has arrived from Carberry with his stock, says the Portage la Prairie Liberal, and is now busily engaged in unpacking his goods in his premises next to Ashdown's hardware store, where he will open with a full line of dry goods, boots and shoes and groceries.

H. F. Forrest, receiver for the G.N.W.C. Ry denies the report that interested people are spreading that the road is not being operated. Trains are not being run on a regular schedule time card, but are sent over the road two or three times a week as business and freight warrants.

The Canadian Pacific railway company has agreed to give the same rates to the Winnipeg Industrial exhibition as last year. Exhibits will be carried both ways free of charge, and very low passenger rates will be given. This ensures the success of the exhibition.

The stock of Bower & Co., general merchants, Brandon, will be sold at a rate on the dollar on Friday, 10th March, at Winnipeg, consisting of the following: Dry goods, \$4,751.50; groceries, \$1,659.65; clothing, \$1,709.04; boots and shoes, \$1,120.14; gent's furnishings, \$1,572.43; hats and caps, \$477.37; furs, \$1,107.12; hardware, crockery and glassware, \$529.29; shop fixtures, etc., \$589.15; book accounts, \$3,987.34—total, \$17,403.12.

Many will regret to hear that J. H. Housser, of the Massey-Harris Company, is leaving Winnipeg to take the management of the company's Brantford factories. Mr. Housser has been in Winnipeg for many years, in connection with the implement trade, and was manager here for A. Harris, Son & Co. when the two concerns were amalgamated, after which he remained as assistant manager of the new company. As a business man Mr. Housser is universally respected here, for his many sterling qualities.

J. Y. Griffin & Co., pork packers, Winnipeg, have issued a circular stating that they will close their winter-packing operations on March 15, and they want all dressed hogs intended for them in by that date. They expect to begin operations again on May 15, on live hogs. The interim will be taken advantage of to improve the factory; some portions of the new establishment not having been fully completed when packing operations were begun last fall.

Assiniboia.

The Qu'Appelle Printing and Publishing Co. has been incorporated.

Mr. Fraser is establishing a machine and woodworking shop at Grenfell.

R. W. Francis, grain dealer, a resident of Grenfell, died of rupture of the stomach at Indian Head.

Rudolph Booz, late of the Western Milling Co., Regina, will open out in business on his own account at Regina.

Alberta.

Miss Armstrong is opening in millinery at Edmonton.

The Innisfail Dairy and Stock Co. is applying for incorporation.

E. De Raibonville, hotel, Canmore, is succeeded by Wm. McCardell.

Word has been received that an irrigation convention will be held in Calgary March 8 and 9. The mayor and the agricultural society of the district have the matter in hand.

It is reported that the Hudson's Bay company intend to extend their present store at Calgary by the addition of a further two-storey stone block, immediately to the west of the present one.

P. Bowers, of Calgary, has returned from the east. He has been making arrangements for shipping cattle from his ranch in Alberta to the old country. He took down a car load of stock with him as an experiment and is well satisfied with the arrangements he has made. The Lethbridge News of March 1 says:—

"The difficulty between the Coal Co. and the miners is still unsettled but it is expected that a settlement will be arrived at some time before the end of the week, and that no trouble will ensue. On Monday a notice was posted by the company stating that they were prepared to engage so many men at a reduction of 17½ per cent all round. A meeting of the miners was held but they would not agree to this reduction, and a committee was appointed to wait on the manager and see whether he would meet the miners themselves or a committee from them and talk the matter over. They were informed that there were now over 400 miners in town and as, if the mines did reopen, the company could only employ 145 for the next couple of months, a list of the names of those having interests in town would be made out and a committee of those would be received by the manager and conferred with as to terms and other conditions. The list of names was posted up, and has been surrounded by a crowd of miners ever since. It is expected that a meeting of those mentioned will be held and an amicable settlement arrived at so that the miners may commence operations again shortly. Notices have also been posted offering free passes over the A. R. & C. Co's line to Great Falls, Montana, and cheap rates over the Canadian Pacific railway to all those wishing to take advantage of them."

Freight Rates and Traffic Matters.

The Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin of March 3 in its last week's review says:—"The east-bound roads increased their business by putting into effect on February 27 of a 20c per 100 lbs on flour and grain and 30c on provisions to New York, but there were rumors that tariffs were not maintained. Through rates to Liverpool were easier at 28 to 30c per 100 lbs on flour, 13c per bushel on wheat, 13c per bushel on corn, and 44 to 49 69c per 100 lbs on provisions. The inquiry for vessel room to load and store grain was only fair, and rates steady on the basis of 2c for corn and 3c for wheat to Buffalo, and 4c for wheat or corn to Kingston."

The Montreal Trade Bulletin, of March 2, has the following to say regarding the flurry in oats, as reported in The Commercial of last week:—"Last week the Canadian Pacific railway authorities, hearing that the Grand Trunk had lowered its local rate of freight on oats from western points to Montreal, at once reduced its local rate from 21 to 16c per 100 lbs, which is the export rate. This at once induced large purchases in Ontario, estimated at over 100,000 bushels at 34 to 35c per bushel, being an advance of 2 to 3c upon former rates. Then the Canadian Pacific notified buyers that the rate had been restored to 21c, when of course the price of oats immediately fell to the old price. The result of this sudden reversal of orders was due to the Canadian Pacific discovering that the reported reduction by the Grand Trunk was without foundation. To make matters all the more mixed, as soon as the Grand Trunk found out that the Canadian Pacific had made the reduction, the former at once followed suit, which it also has since reversed."

New Kind of Grain.

A grain is grown in the Himalayan Mountain country that should be investigated by our general government, or by some of the interested state governments. It is called Kownee, and the fact that it grows at such altitudes is what lends special interest to it. It looks something like wheat; but very much larger ears. The grains are quite small, of a brown color and quite like wheat. It is not impossible that it is wheat modified by culture and circumstances. It yields very largely, and would be suitable for our mountain and extreme northern territory and for British America. The plant from which the Indian tea, now so popular, was grown, was found growing wild in the same Himalayan district.—American Elevator and Grain Trade.

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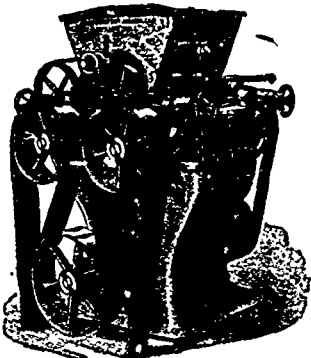
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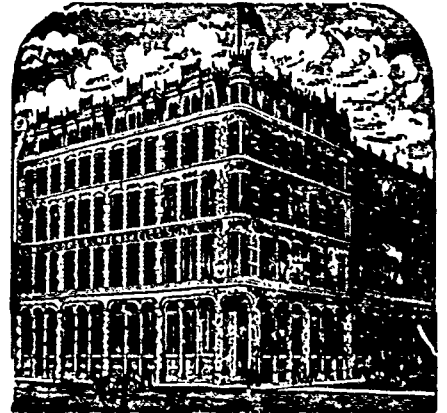


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The Commercial

WINNIPEG, MARCH 12, 1894.

CHATEL MORTGAGES.

There are many who would be in favor of the total abolition of the power of granting chattel mortgages. The chattel mortgage has proved a delusion and a snare to many. It is referred to by some as the "iniquitous chattel mortgage," and the result of many experiments with this mode of "raising the wind" has been such as to deserve the title. Of course, if it were not by chattel mortgages, there would probably be some other mode of giving security to raise funds. Be this as it may, the chattel mortgage has proved the ruin of hundreds and thousands. Many persons who would not give a mortgage upon their real property for the purpose of raising money for speculative or other unnecessary purposes, will give a chattel mortgage upon their effects. Things do not flourish as was expected; the enterprise for which the money was secured has proved a failure—the cash has disappeared but the mortgage remains, and the result is ruin.

Of course, if expectations had turned out all right, the mortgage would have been paid off; but herein lies the difficulty. In the majority of instances expectations are not realized, and if the unlucky person who has given the mortgage cannot meet it he is bound to suffer heavily. The mortgage usually covers property of from three to ten times the value of the loan secured by the mortgage, but the legal expenses of foreclosure, forced sale at a sacrifice, etc., usually eat up the entire property to satisfy the mortgage. Thus a man who gives a chattel mortgage upon effects to the value of \$500 or more to secure a loan of \$100, may lose all the articles or animals for the loan of \$100. Besides this, the goods may not realize \$100 and the balance will remain against him. Further than this, the \$100 which he has secured has been sunk, so that often it cannot be deducted from the \$500 loss.

Perhaps the best argument against the chattel mortgage is, that it facilitates the borrowing of money. It is absolutely necessary at times for persons to borrow money; but very often facility for borrowing money induces people to borrow, who could by economy get along without it. The money once borrowed, is spent freely, for the future always looks bright (optimism being the rule in this western country) and then comes the fruitless struggle to make amends when it is too late to meet the obligation. Probably in the great majority of instances where money is borrowed, it is not of necessity, but is done to enable the borrower to branch out on a larger scale—expand his operations or spread himself a bit. A temporary expansion follows, but often ends in a disastrous wind-up.

Closely connected with chattel mortgages is the iniquity of usurious rates of interest. In Manitoba as elsewhere there is a class of usurers who are willing to loan money, on ample chattel security, at the most extortionate rates of inter-

est. A good many of the chattel mortgages effected are given to Shylocks in return for loans of money at outrageous rates of interest. Some villainous interest charges have been reported as charged by unscrupulous money lenders in country places. Two per cent. per month has been reported, with sometimes a bonus added, besides the cost of the mortgage to come out of the borrower, altogether making a rate of over 30 per cent. This is scandalous usury.

The dangers of the chattel mortgage and of high rates of interest should be freely advertized. Let the people (the farmers are the chief sufferers) beware of giving chattel mortgages. Shun them by every means, and carry economy to the most extreme limit before seeking temporary relief in the chattel mortgage, with its iniquitous accompaniment of usurious interest charges for money loaned.

INSOLVENCY LAW FOR FARMERS.

Manitoba farmers have been discussing the question of insolvency legislation to apply to farmers, at the meetings of the farmers' institutes. The opinion seems to prevail among the farmers that an insolvency act to apply to farmers would be a good thing for them, and they have resolved to petition the Dominion government that the proposed insolvency act to be presented at the coming meeting of parliament be extended to farmers.

It is evident from the discussion upon this question at some of the meetings referred to that the speakers did not seem to fully understand the object of an insolvency law. From the remarks dropped it it would appear to be the belief among the farmers that an insolvency law is intended to provide a means of enabling a debtor to come to a settlement with his creditors, whereby he (the debtor) would be forgiven a portion of his debt and allowed to continue in business as before. In other words, under an insolvency law, the farmer who felt himself embarrassed would simply have to call a meeting of his creditors and arrange a compromise with them at so much on the dollar for whatever sum he thought he could pay, being granted, of course, an extension of time wherein to pay the amount fixed in the compromise settlement.

This is, of course, a very erroneous view of the objects of an insolvency law. An insolvency law is not framed for the purpose of aiding in compromise settlements. The object of such a measure is to secure the winding up and equitable distribution of an insolvent estate. When a merchant assigns, he abandons his estate entirely to his creditors, and it is taken over by the latter and sold out by them to the best advantage, the proceeds being distributed pro rata among the creditors.

Compromising is no part of an insolvency law. A compromise is arranged by mutual agreement among the creditors of an estate. No insolvency law or any other law is necessary for this purpose. If the creditors can mutually agree among themselves to take 25, 50 or 75 cents on the dollar for their claims and allow a business to continue along, that is all that is necessary, and instead of being a feature of an insolvency law, it is the means of avoiding the use of such a law. The principle of compromising, however, is bad, and it should be avoid-

ed as much as possible. The Commercial has heretofore pointed out the evils of commercial compromises.

Compromises are sometimes made with business men, but not generally on the basis supposed by the farmers. A man in business may be unable to pay his debts, but he may be able to offer securities for the payment of all or a large portion of his indebtedness. If his stock shows a good surplus, and he is considered a good man and one likely to ultimately succeed, he is sometimes simply given an extension of time. If the surplus is not very large, and the debtor is a man of good promise, and one whom it is desirable to continue in business, the creditors may even consent to a reduction of their claims, to such an extent as they believe will enable him successfully to continue the business. Usually, however, where a compromise is arranged, it is done through the ability of the debtor to offer ample security or pay cash. A man in business may become embarrassed, but he may have a friend who is willing to help him. He will say to his creditors: I cannot pay in full, but if you will take 50 cents or 75 cents on the dollar, as the case may be, I can secure the amount, or give security for it. Of course, a man who makes an honest failure, cannot give such security without some outside assistance, and he can only secure such assistance through a reduction of his liabilities to an amount which would place his affairs on a fairly sound basis. In this way he might be able to get assistance from a friend, and if the creditors agreed to accept the offer, through the belief that they would make as much or perhaps more by it than by closing out the stock, it would be a settlement outside of the insolvency law.

Farmers who wish the insolvency law to apply to them, should understand that an assignment means a complete abandonment of their estate to their creditors. They simply hand over their effects to their creditors, and the latter can deal as they see fit with the estate. How many farmers in Manitoba would care to do this? Perhaps in some cases their aggregate indebtedness is greater than the value of their effects. But if they abandoned their effects—implements, stock, etc.—they would be in a worse fix than ever. They would be entirely without the necessary articles to carry on their farms, and their credit would be gone. On the other hand, by holding to their effects they would be able to continue to work their farms and have a chance of pulling out of their troubles. The idea of obtaining a reduction of their liabilities by compromising, we have shown, is quite outside an insolvency law, and is usually only obtained through the ability to give ample security. To bring them under the insolvency law would simply be a means of winding them up and placing them in a position that they would be unable to work their farms.

There is just another point which may be mentioned. In Manitoba the farmers are protected by a very full exemption law. The amount of chattel property exempt is greater than is possessed by a great many farmers. Of course an insolvency law could not reasonably be made to apply where such exemption exists.

Think of exempting a large portion of the stock carried by merchants, which could be held back from their creditors in case of an assignment! This would be very ridiculous indeed, but it would represent the situation just as it would be with the farmers with their present exemption, under an insolvency law.

TRADE ANNOYANCES.

There are a good many annoyances which men in mercantile business have to put up with, but there is perhaps no cause for annoyance which occurs more frequently than claims that goods sold are not up to representations, or at least up to expectations of the purchaser. Wholesale houses are almost daily in receipt of letters from their customers, making complaints of this nature. Frequently a rebate is demanded by the customer, on the ground that the goods are damaged, or are inferior in quality to sample from which purchase was made. Not infrequently a rebate is allowed which will sweep away all profits and make a loss to the wholesale dealer. This is done rather than quarrel with a customer, though at the same time it may be felt that no rebate should be allowed, the goods being up to the standard for which they were sold. In a few cases there is reason to believe that retail dealers have made a practice of claiming rebates, simply with the object of getting a reduction in the price, though of course only unscrupulous persons would do this. When it has become the general rule to receive a demand for a rebate on goods shipped to a certain dealer, as some Winnipeg houses have learned by experience, it may be taken for granted that there is something rotten in Denmark. A few retail dealers throughout the country have become marked by the local wholesale trade on account of the invariable demand for a rebate which follows the receipt of goods, on the claim of damage or inferior quality. In some cases wholesalers have refused to do business longer with a customer, owing to the frequency of claims for rebate. Happily there are a very few cases so bad as this.

No doubt carelessness on the part of the shipper will frequently account for complaints as to quality of goods, etc., but a great many such complaints are simply a result of a misunderstanding somewhere, or an accident. An instance of this kind occurred recently which has been related to *The Commercial*. A Winnipeg jobbing house recently received a complaint from a customer as to the quality of a couple of cases of goods which had been ordered. The house here was quite confident that the goods were of first quality, while the customer was equally convinced that they were inferior. After some correspondence the cases were returned to the jobber, when it was discovered that the goods were of an entirely different brand from those sent. There could be no mistake about it, as the house here had not handled a single case of this brand of goods. The jobber here has not yet learned how such a mistake was made, though it will no doubt be cleared up in time. The incident, however, will serve to show what peculiar accidents will occur, and how unreasonable

many complaints of damage or inferior quality may be.

The retail dealers also have to put up with many annoyances from complaints of inferior goods, or the return of articles which have been purchased. Goods are frequently returned simply through some whim of the purchaser, and very often not in as presentable a condition as when they were purchased. But the retailer has to put up with this, or offend his customers. A few days ago the writer was doing some business in a retail store in Winnipeg when a lady came in to look at an article of furniture. After a long examination of stock she selected a piece of furniture, and asked to have it sent to her residence in exchange for a similar article she had previously purchased. She explained that there was nothing wrong with the article she had first purchased, but that she had made up her mind "it did not just suit her." After the lady had gone the merchant looked up his books and found that the article which was to be returned had been purchased six weeks previously, and this was the first intimation he had received that it did not suit. This shows how unreasonable a great many people are about returning goods, and will give an idea of some of the annoyances which retailers are subjected to.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

WHEN the Dominion Government decided upon the establishment of its system of experimental farms, a grand move was made in the interest of agriculture in this country. Splendid results have been attained from these farms almost from the outset, and year by year valuable information is being circulated throughout the country. One effect of the work carried on at the farms is to draw attention to agriculture and kindred subjects in a way that has never been done before; and many people who carried on their operations in a haphazard way, have been led to study systematically to attain the best results. The work carried on at these farms is influencing individual farmers to adopt improved methods and to seek intelligently to excel in their work. Mr. Saunders, director of the farms, is deserving of much credit for the practical direction given to the work. These farms are not ornamental institutions for the amusement of the management. On the contrary, every effort has apparently been made to obtain practical results, and to spread useful information among the farmers. The branch farm in Manitoba, under the direction of Mr. Bedford, has certainly done great service in the interest of agriculture in this province, where, as in other new countries, agricultural experiment was so much needed. There is one thing in connection with these farms which *The Commercial* has urged before, and we now urge it again. This is the distribution of the annual reports. The work accomplished is of such value that the annual report of each farm should be placed in the hands of every farmer in the district served by each farm. Where so much labor is expended to attain a desired result, the information secured should be as widely circulated as possible. The publication of separate reports for each farm, for wide circulation within the district, would therefore be desirable. One feature of the

work carried on by the farms, is the distribution of seed grains. From the report of the director, just to hand, we see that 21,377 samples were distributed last year. About 1,950 samples of seed grain were tested for vitality. Farmers who have seed grain regarding which there may be any doubt as to vitality can have it tested, free of charge, by sending a sample to the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa. Samples so addressed will be carried free by mail.

Numerous changes, it is said, will be made in the Wilson tariff bill, before it is adopted by the United States Senate. The bill, as passed by the House, is now in the hands of the Senate. This senate committee, it is understood, has already agreed on a number of changes, covering nearly every class of goods in the list. Some of the changes reported, which may be of interest to Canada, are as follows: Flax seed oil, 15 cents per gallon, to be made free. Lead ore, pig lead, etc., taxed in the Wilson bill from 15 per cent. to 1 cent per pound, to be free; barley to be raised 5 per cent. to 30 per cent. and malt raised 5 per cent. to 40 per cent.; hay taxed \$2 per ton, to be made 20 per cent.; potatoes changed from 10 cents per bushel to 30 per cent.; fish, smoked or dressed, changed from 3 cent per pound to 15 per cent.; apples to be made 20 per cent.; iron ore and bituminous coal, changed from the free list to 35 and 40c per ton. A later report said the Wilson bill rates on lead ore and lead products would be restored. It is impossible to say how the bill will stand by the time the senate is through with it.

UNITED STATES implement manufacturers are greatly influenced over the prospect of free trade in implements. It is Canadian competition that the United States manufacturers are afraid of. They profess contempt for the manufacturers of other countries, and openly state that they fear no country but Canada in implement competition. At a meeting of the manufacturers held at Chicago recently it was virtually admitted that Canadian implements were of such good quality and pattern as to compete on equal terms with their own makes. It was resolved to petition Congress to amend the clause of the Wilson bill placing implements on the free list, so that the duty would remain against Canadian implements, until at least United States implements coming into Canada should be placed on the free list.

We are informed that the Southdown Sheep Breeder's Association of England has through its secretary, W. W. Chapman, live stock export agent, Fitzallen House, Arundel street, Strand, London, England, offered to its sister Society in the United States and Canada, 20 sets of the Southdown Flock Book of England to be awarded as additional premiums at 10 State or Provincial Fairs in the States and Canada during the autumn of 1894, the selection of the fairs being left to the President and Secretary of the American Southdown Society, Messrs. Potts and J. E. Springer. Breeders of Southdowns will thus be able to obtain free a set of 3 volumes costing \$8.00, the total value of the gift being \$160.00.

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A combination of the perfect equivalent of Mother's Milk and the finest barley, specially
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PURE VINEGAR

Manufactured Solely under the Supervision of the
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Mixed Pickles, Jams, Jellies and Preserves

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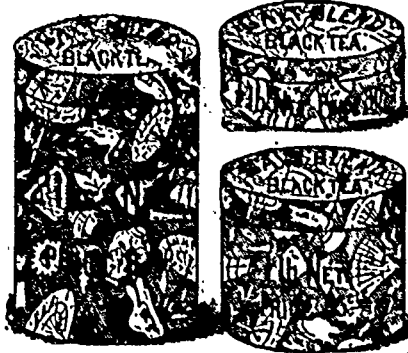
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THE TRADE ONLY SUPPLIED.

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HO! IMPROVED
Compressed Mince Meat.

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

J. S. Carveth & Co., Winnipeg,
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Hungarian and Strong Bakers Flour

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Fresh Eggs, highest market
Price.

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Lard of Superior quality, write us.

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PORK PACKERS, WINNIPEG.

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PORK SAUSAGES

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We are always open for

BUTTER

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AT HIGHEST MARKET VALUE.

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CIGARS!

For a Pleasant Smoke try **REPUBLICS.**

For Perfect Satisfaction try **LA HISPANIA**

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WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.

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Finest Quality Electro-Plated Ware

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DAIRY UTENSILS.

We manufacture the most
improved styles in

Milk Can Trimmings,

and other

Pans, Pails,

Dairy Utensils

Thos. Davidson & Co.,

MONTREAL.

The New York chamber of commerce has adopted a memorial to congress asking that the Wilson bill be suspended, so far as Canada is concerned, if that measure is finally adopted. This is in line with the memorial recently adopted by the United States national board of trade. Evidently the opinion still prevails to a considerable extent in the republic that Canada can be coerced into a tariff compact of some kind with that country. The game will not work, however. Commercial union is dead in this country. Goldwin Smith has disappeared from the arena, Erastus Wyman is under a cloud, and the few Canadian political leaders who for a time endeavored to make political capital out of the fad, are very sorry they ever had anything to do with it. It proved a dangerous weapon for them—a veritable boomerang.

During the month of February at Chicago, cas No. 2 spring wheat ranged in price from 64 cents on March 16 to 61 cents on March 3. The general course of prices during the month was downward, opening at about 60 cents and declining to 54 cents as stated about the middle of the month. From the lowest point there was some recovery, and the month closed with the price between 57 and 58 cents. During February of 1893 the price of the same grade of wheat at Chicago ranged from 72 to 76 cents. In the same month of 1892, the price varied from 84½ to 91½ cents. In February, 1891, the price ranged from 93 to 97½ cents. In 1890 the range during February was from 74½ to 77 cents, and in February of 1889 the price varied from 93 cents to \$1.03½.

Legal Matters.

The case of Thompson v. Didion came up at Winnipeg on Wednesday. The plaintiffs, Thompson, Coldville & Co., filed this bill to set aside a judgment obtained by Catherine Didion against her husband, Edmund Didion, on the ground that the same was fraudulent and void. Edmund Didion was a general trader at Turtle river, and became indebted to the plaintiffs and other wholesale firms in an amount over \$300. The business was carried on in Edmund Didion's name. He recanted from time to time statements of his affairs, showing all his liabilities, but never showed in them any indebtedness to his wife; however, on the 14th of February, she sued out a writ against her husband for \$4,500 and issued execution against him. Plaintiffs claim that these proceedings were taken in pursuance of a fraudulent scheme agreed upon by the defendants to defeat the creditors of the husband, and ask for an injunction to restrain the wife from proceeding under her judgment. His lordship made an order continuing the injunction until the hearing.

Winnipeg Clearing House.

Clearings for week ending March 8 were \$905,898; balances, \$169,007. For the previous week clearings were \$854,673.

Following are the returns of other Canadian clearing houses:

	Clearings.	
	March 1st.	Feb. 15th.
Montreal	\$9,094,615	\$8,487,636
Toronto	4,659,007	4,750,749
Halifax	919,554	1,023,629
Hamilton	590,716	596,243
Total	\$15,907,465	\$16,590,338

THE SITUATION.

WINNIPEG, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, March 10.

The weather the fore part of this week was colder and more seasonable, with a heavy snow in the west, but only a sprinkling in the eastern district of Manitoba. The last three days were very mild and spring like again, and the effect was depressing upon holders of frozen produce. An early opening of navigation is looked for this year, as a consequence of the mild weather. Wholesale trade is slow, and such lines as palate, hardware, etc., are very backward. Usually by this date some movement is expected. Flour, wheat, barley and millstuffs are higher locally. Quite a number of building prospects are reported in Winnipeg, but actual work has not commenced yet. Labor is therefore not as largely employed as is desirable. Hours have been reduced in the Canadian Pacific Railway shops here, traffic being light. A considerable party of new settlers arrived yesterday, mostly from the Eastern provinces. British immigration returns show a heavy decline for the month of February, departures for Canada being only 209, as compared with 2,257 for the same month last year. A warning has been published against a rash of men to the new mining camps in the Rainy river country, as there is nothing for men without money to find employment at. There is certain to be a great increase of attention given to the Lake of the Woods and Rainy river mining territory this year, owing to recent "finds" and the excitement it has already produced.

GREEN FRUITS.—Good apples are very scarce. There are some which are called good, but really sound apples, fit for shipping any distance, are hardly to be had at any price. Fair quality are bringing firm prices. Prices east continue so high that dealers are almost afraid to bring in any considerable stock. A local dealer wired \$5.00 for a car east, but could not get it, having sold at \$5.50. Oranges remain about the same as last reported, and ditto lemons. Good cranberries are scarce, and any held winter stock is now out of condition. Bananas are coming forward more freely. Prices are: Oranges, Florida, \$1.50 to \$5.00 per box, as to sizes, etc. California oranges, \$3.50 to \$4. Apples, \$4.00 to \$7.00 per barrel as to quality. Lemons, new Mexican, \$5.50 to \$6. Cranberries are quoted at \$7.50 to \$8.00 per barrel. Malaga grapes at \$8.00 to \$8.50 per keg. Sweet potatoes, \$5.50 \$6.00 per barrel. Honey, strained, 12c per lb. Bananas, \$4 to \$4.50 per bunch. California comb honey, \$3.50 per case of 48 sections.

FISH.—The soft weather of the past two weeks has been bad for the Manitoba Lake fisheries. Whitefish have sold in large lots in Winnipeg at 3c per lb, which is a very low price, and pickerel and other varieties were sold as low as 1c per lb, which would hardly pay for the long haul with teams from the lake. It is said there are quantities of pickerel and pike which will not be hauled off the ice this spring, on account of the low prices and slack demand. Altogether the season has been a bad one, owing to the poor demand for shipment to the States, and loss will be general result to the fishermen. In Winnipeg jobbing prices are about as follows:—Pike, perch, mullet, pickerel, etc., 1 to 2c per lb; sturgeon, 4 to 5c lb; whitefish, 3 to 4c; Lake Superior trout, 9c per lb, and lake herrings 15c per doz.; B.C. salmon 15c; B.C. herring 12½c; halibut, 14 to 15c; smelts, 10c; haddock, 8c; cod, 7 to 8c; tommy cod 5. Smoked finnan haddies are quoted at 8c and smoked salmon at 12½c per lb; smoked white fish, 8c. Pickled salmon, 9 to 10c lb; salt herrings, \$4.50 per ½ barrel. Oysters, \$1.00 for standards up to \$2.25 for ordinary selects. Shell oysters, \$7 per barrel.

GROceries.—There is some interest in canned goods, through the agreement come to by eastern canners to sell goods through a committee. Reports from the East say the details of the

agreement have been completed, and the plan is now in operation. A car of corn sold at Montreal at 85c, which is said to be the first sale under the new plan. This a practical union of all the canners so far as sales is concerned, and the effect has been to stiffen prices. It is claimed that the trade in canned goods has been carried on for years in such a way that everyone engaged in it has lost money, and selling under cost of production, it is said, was the rule. Both jobbers and retailers who made purchases in the early part of the season were forced into losses by cutting later on, and prices have been so uncertain that many retailers now buy only from hand to mouth. It is felt that the present arrangement will give greater steadiness to prices. The packers expect to reduce the cost of production during the ensuing year by savings in various ways, and if such can be done prices will be placed at a figure such as to make canned goods a popular commodity. The brokers appointed to represent the association at the places herewith named are: Toronto, R. B. Ellis; Hamilton, John W. Bickly; Ottawa, J. W. Wurtele & Co.; Kingston, J. Stuart Robinson; Montreal, C. H. Dougal; Quebec, Joseph Winfield; Halifax, Ephraim Erb; Winnipeg, John M. Dingman; Vancouver, G. W. Wouder; Victoria, John Earaman. Large stocks of some lines of canned goods, particularly tomatoes, corn, strawberries, raspberries and peaches, are said to be held east, including large stocks of 1892 pack. Sugars have been unsettled in the United States on account of the tariff changes. The position of sugar under the proposed Wilson bill has been changed several times. The last change as reported from Washington is that all sugars not above 90 degrees polariscope test shall pay a duty of one cent per pound, and for every additional degree or fraction of a degree above 80 degrees and not above 90 shall pay 1-100 of one cent. per pound additional; and above 90 and not above 98 degrees, for every additional degree or fraction of a degree, shall pay a duty of 2-100th of a cent per pound additional, and above 98 degrees shall pay 4-100th of a cent per pound. Eastern advices state that prunes are moving actively, due to the scarcity of dried apples. The trade generally report very small receipts of dried apples from country customers, and prices are higher than in previous years. One lot of 15 barrels sold at Toronto at 6c per pound, but this was exceptional, the purchase being made to complete a shipment.

DRY GOODS.—The millinery openings in the east have attracted the usual number of western buyers. The situation in the local trade remains as last reported. There is a marked disposition all round, with wholesalers and retailers, to curtail business to actual requirements. The spring trade will therefore be light, and orders will be for smaller amounts. All over the country there is a disposition to economize, and it is only by persistently following up on these lines that present difficulties, caused by low prices of produce, will be overcome. Payments on the 4th were poor, and not as good as on the 4th of February, but perhaps not any worse than was expected. The long credit business, which is the bete noir of the dry goods trade, is still a theme of discussion in the east. An Eastern paper reports that goods sold in January have been dated six months from April 1, which does not look like any advance in the direction of shortening credits.

DRUGS.—The important feature of the drug trade is the enormous demand for strychnine. One Winnipeg wholesale house alone—Dayson, Bole & Co.—have orders for 100 pounds of this deadly substance. There is always a large demand in the spring for strychnine, which is used for poisoning those little pests of the prairie known as gophers, or ground squirrels. These animals are very destructive to the crops, sometimes entirely destroying large fields of grain. The poison can be used to the best advantage in the early spring, before the young



A Common Error.

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

THIS IS WRONG - -

Take the Yolk from an Egg,
Take the Oil from the Olive,
WHAT IS LEFT?

A RESIDUE. So with COCOA.

—IN COMPARISON—

COCOA is skimmed milk.
CHOCOLATE pure cream.

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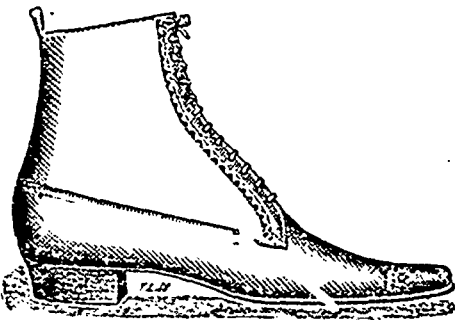
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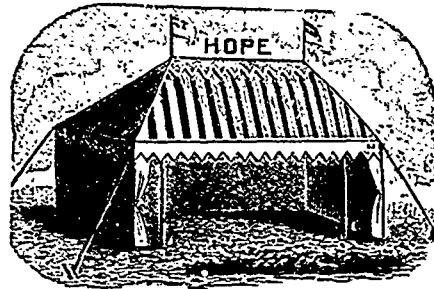
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.....

broods are brought forth. The gopher is said to be a very prolific animal, raising several broods during the season. The best way to use the poison is to soak grain in a solution and leave it where it will be eaten by the gophers. The quantity of strychnine used for this purpose is, as stated, very large. Retail druggists at country points are ordering in five and ten pound lots, and in a few cases over 20 pounds have been ordered by a single retail dealer. In some districts the municipal authorities purchase the poison and distribute it to the farmers. Following prices are for small parcels, and will be shaded considerably for full package orders:—Alum, per pound, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4c—etc.; alcohol, \$4.75; bleaching powder, per pound, 6 to 8c; blue vitrol, 5 to 8c; borax, 11 to 13c; bromide potash, 55 to 75c; camphor, 75 to 85c; camphor ounces, 80 to 90c; carbolic acid, 40 to 65c; castor oil, 11 to 15c; chlorate potash, 28 to 35c; citric acid, 60 to 75c; copperas, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4c; cocaine, per oz. \$8.50 to \$9.00; cream tartar, per pound, 28 to 35c; cloves, 20 to 25c; epsom salts, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4c; extract logwood, bulk, 14 to 18c; do., boxes, 18 to 20c; German quinine, 30 to 40c; glycerine, per pound, 20 to 25c; ginger, Jamaica, 25 to 40c; do., African, 20 to 25c; Howard's quinine, per ounce, 50 to 60c; iodine, \$5.50 to 3.00; insect powder, 35 to 40c; morphia sul., \$1.90 to 2.25. Opium, \$4.50 to 5.00; oil, olive, \$1.25 to 1.40; oil, U. S. salad, \$1.25 to 1.40; oil, lemon, super, \$2.75 to 3.50; oil, peppermint, \$4.00 to 4.50; oxalic acid, 13 to 16c; potash iodide, \$4.25 to 4.50; saltpetro, 10 to 12c; sal rochelle, 30 to 35c; shellac, 45 to 50c; sulphur flowers, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5c; sulphur roll, per keg, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5c; soda bicarb, per keg of 112 lbs, \$3.75 to 4.25; sal soda, \$2.00 to 3.00; tartaric acid, per lb, 45 to 55c.

FURS—This is perhaps the most important week of the year in the fur trade owing to the great London sales, held by the Hudson's Bay Co., and C. M. Lampson & Co. The sales have turned out as expected, resulting in lower quotations all around, mink making the heavy decline of 50 per cent. Following shows the full result of the Hudson's Bay Co.'s sales, as compared with the last sales of the same class of furs:—

	12	per cent. lower.
Bear.....	24	" " "
Fisher.....	5	" " "
Fox, red.....	5	" " "
Fox, cross.....	5	" " "
Fox, silver.....	5	" " "
Lynx.....	30	" " "
Marten.....	35	" " "
Mink.....	50	" " "
Musk Ox.....	45	" " "
Other.....	5	" " "
Skunk.....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	" " "
Wolf.....	20	" " "
Wolverine.....	50	" " "

Locally there is not much doing. A fine lot of furs from the eastern district was handled here recently, but receipts to date have been less than usual. There has been some tendency on the part of country collectors, to ship their furs away to the States, to parties who have sent out very alluring price lists, quoting extraordinary high prices. When the return is made, however, it is usually found that the price received is less than could have been obtained in Winnipeg. One lot of furs, for which \$100 was offered here, was shipped to New York and brought \$35, while in many cases the difference is much greater. These fancy price lists quote high prices for No. 1 skins, but they take good care to see that few if any of the skins are graded No. 1. Of course a great many country storekeepers who take in a few furs, have very little idea of quality, and a fur which they might think would be a primo skin, might really be very poor quality. This is shown by the fact that lots of skins are received which are really worthless, and which only increase the cost of freight. In a lot of over 100 bear skins, which were handled here, 14 were thrown out as worthless by the purchaser of the lot, and were destroyed. They were not worth the freight. To

show that these skins were really worthless, it may be stated that the buyer bought the lot for a lump sum, and he would not have any more to pay if he had taken the worthless skins, but he plucked out the skins which were of some value and left the balance as not worth the cost of freight. Badger and bear are lines in which worthless skins are most frequently found. Lots of skins are burned here every year. There is good competition here for all the furs that are being offered.

WOOD FUEL—Cordwood continues at about last prices, which are lower than usual, and shippers are complaining that prices are not sufficiently remunerative. Business has been fairly brisk, as many parties in the city have been laying in supplies in anticipation of an early break-up of winter, which would make the roads bad for hauling. As offerings are abundant, there has been no improvement in prices. Good oak has sold as low as \$4 to \$4.10 per cord delivered in the yards of private parties in the city, which is equal to about \$3.60 to 3.75 on track here. Good tamarac is held at \$4 to 4.15 per cord on track here in c: lots as to quality. Oak can be bought at about \$3.75, Mixed plus, spruce, etc., can be had at \$3.50 Poplar has sold at from \$2.50 to \$3.00 on track as to quality, green cut poplar bringing the top price.

HARDWARE.—Business locally is very quiet, and the disposition is to hold off to see what the expected tariff revision many do to affect prices in this branch. There is really no business doing to speak of, and prices stand nominally as last quoted in The Commercial.

PAINTS, OILS, ETC.—There is absolutely no business doing yet, though the season is now sufficiently advanced to look for a livening up of business. Prices are therefore purely nominal, and locally there is no change from quotations last published.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

WHEAT—United States markets were inclined to be easier on Monday, though some markets closed a shade higher than Saturday. Favorable weather for crops was one feature of weakness. Wheat seeding was reported to have commenced in South Dakota and southern Minnesota. An early spring indicates a large area it is thought. Liverpool was $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ lower. The quantity of wheat and flour on ocean passage increased 712,000 bushels. The English visible supply decreased 1,400,000 bushels—that is the farmers' deliveries and imports fell short of the estimated consumption to the extent mentioned. The visible supply at principal points of accumulation in the United States and Canada, east of the mountains, for the week ended March 3, decreased 1,038,000 bushels, and the same week a year ago decreased 475,000 bushels. The aggregate stock was reported at 75,569,000 bushels and a year ago was 79,038,000 bushels. On Tuesday wheat was steady and fractionally higher in U. S. markets. Liverpool was slightly better in tone. The reported prospect of a cold wave in the winter wheat section was a bull factor. The Eastern, European, South American, Indian and American loadings last week aggregated 5,484,000, against the estimated requirements of importing countries of 7,200,000 or 1,719,000 less than needed by importing countries. Bradstreet's report of stocks, showed a decrease in America of 2,810,000 and a decrease in the supplies afloat for and in Europe of 1,473,000, together with a decrease of 500,000 in Australian supplies, helped the market some. The figures showed an aggregate decrease of 4,783,000. On Wednesday U. S. markets continued to improve some. Cables were not as favorable for higher prices. Cash wheat was in good demand at relatively higher prices than futures. On Thursday there was a change to a lower tendency and United States markets closed slightly lower. Crop reports were favorable. On Friday, United States markets were about $\frac{1}{2}$ lower and an uncertain feeling prevailed, though large exports of 600,000 bushels was a favorable

feature. Exports of wheat (flour included), from both coasts of the United States and Canada, amount to 2,351,000 bushels this week, 2,894,000 bushels in the corresponding week a year ago, and 3,754,000 bushels in the like week two years ago. There are 14,000 barrels of flour included in export this week, shipped from San Francisco to Vladivostock.

An increase in farmers' deliveries is reported in Manitoba country markets. Some buyers at country points report their receipts last week were the largest for many weeks, and this week is expected to show a further slight increase. Farmers have been bringing in what wheat they intend to part with before the spring break up of the roads, which from present appearances is likely to come early. Prices have advanced again in country markets, and the range at different points is wider, all the way from 42 to 47c being paid for No. 1 hard, to farmers, according to the market. The thaw of last week just about cleared off the snow in the west, but there was a heavy fall of snow again on Sunday last, which made sleighing, but is pretty well cut down again with the thaw this week. Millers have been getting most of the wheat marketed, prices at several points being too high for shippers. There has been very little business doing locally in round lots, and less disposition to trade in cash than in May. Holders, however, are not inclined to part with the grain, and evidently intend to see the season through. Cash wheat was nominal at about 58c on a basis of freight paid to Fort William. May wheat was stronger, and with the bulge on Wednesday, sales could have been made here at 65c per bushel Fort William delivery. There was little obtainable, but only a limited quantity could have been sold at this figure. There is so little doing that an exact price can hardly be determined. May can be quoted at 63 to 65c, as the range of views between buyers and holders. Stocks in store at Fort William on March 7 were 2,073,773, being an increase of only 1940 bushels. The reason for this small increase is that cars have been accumulating on track, and have not been going into the elevators. No shipments. A year ago stocks were 3,100,900, being an increase for that week of 16,500 bushels.

FLOUR—After a long spell of depressed prices a disposition to advance values has been manifested. Local mills advanced prices 5c per 100 pounds early this week, and toward the close there was talk of another advance of 5c. The reason is owing to the higher tendency in Manitoba country markets for wheat. Quotations in small lots to the local trade, delivered in the city are as follows: Patents \$1.60 to 1.65; strong bakers \$1.50 to 1.55; XXXX which varies widely in the quality of different mills, is quoted at 80 to \$1.00 as to quality. Lower grades, 60 to 75c. Prices per sack of 93 pounds.

MILLSTUFFS—The tendency to higher prices in bran and shorts, noted last week, has been more pronounced, and the advance of \$1 per ton has become general and firmly established. At these figures there is a fine profit for millers, which will make up to some extent for the smaller margin which millers have been able to get of late on flour. We quote bran \$12 to \$13, and shorts at \$14 to \$15 per ton, as to quantity.

OATMEAL, ETC.—While advices from the east report an advance in oatmeal, local prices are lower, a decline of 15c per 100 lbs. being noted in the product of the local mills. Rolled oatmeal is quoted at \$2.25 in small lots for 80 lb. sacks; standard, in 95 pound sacks, \$2.40 and granulated, \$2.40. Cornmeal, \$1.75; buckwheat flour, \$4; and rye, \$3. Beans are quoted at \$1.80 to \$1.90 per bushel; split peas, \$2.40 to 2.50; pot barley, \$2.40 to 2.50; and pearl barley \$4 per sack, rolled wheat, \$5.50 per barrel.

GROUND FEED—Prices range from \$17 to \$19 per ton as to quality for oat and barley feed.

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The Quality of the
Goods we handle, we
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Manufacturers Life Insurance Co'y.

RESULTS FOR 1893.

New Business Issued	\$2,490,210,	(Increase over 1892)	\$407,960
Gross Cash Income	287,340,	(Increase over 1892)	45,525
Assets 31st December, 1893	673,738,	(Increase over 1892)	137,671
Surplus on Policyholders' account	164,598,	(Increase over 1892)	30,922

INSURANCE IN FORCE 31st, DEC., 1893, \$8,937,834.

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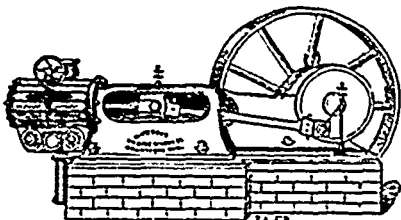
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(Successors to Wright & Jukes.)

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

WINNIPEG, Oct. 5th, 1893.

Messrs. Ogilvie Milling Co.,

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

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THE BEST

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OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN,

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

OATS—Have held steady. On the Winnipeg street market 30c per bushel of 34 pounds has been the general price to farmers, with quite a quantity offering, and 31 and 32c for good milling samples. Cars on track Manitoba country points are about the same, at 24 to 25c per bush. for feed grain, with only a light business. At some country markets, however, up to 25c and more is being paid for local wants, but they cannot be bought to ship at such prices.

BARLEY—Firmer. There is some demand for good samples for seed. Offerings light and no car lot business reported, but we quote 28 to 30c per bushel of 48 pounds on track, country points. Loads on the street, Winnipeg would bring from 35 to 40 per bushel as to quality.

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

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

BUTTER—The price hold steady. Considerable new rolls and prints are coming in, and these sell in a small way at 18 to 20c per lb. to the city trade, as to quality. Dairy tubs hold at about on a par with rolls, and we quote 18 to 20c for good to choice dairy in small quantities.

CHEESE—Held at 12 to 13c for good to choice quality.

EGGS—The market continues weak and declining. We quote limed at 10c per dozen in small lots. Fresh vary widely in price and quality, but may be quoted at 15 to 18c. Last week we quoted the sale at the beginning of the week at 13c for a round lot of Eastern limed, the price soon after dropping to 12c for single case lots. The purchaser, to get out of the deal, is reported to have despatched a large number of peddlers around the city, peddling the eggs to private consumers, as fresh from the country, at 25c per dozen. The moral for the consumer is to buy from the regular dealers, and avoid peddlers.

CURED MEATS—Prices hold at the decline noted last week. Prices are: hams, 11 to 12c; breakfast bacon, 12c for backs and 12½ for bellies; dry salt long clear bacon, 8½c; smoked long clear 9½c; spiced rolls, 9½c; boneless hams, 12c; meat pork, \$16.00 per barrel. Sausage is quoted: fresh pork sausage, 8c; bologna sausage 8½ per lb; German, 8½c; ham, chicken and tongue sausage, 10c per half lb. packet. Pickled hogs tongues, 5c lb. Pickled pigs feet, \$1.40 per pail; pickled hocks, 3c lb.

LARD—Pure lard held at 55c in 5 lb. pails; \$1.10 in 10-lb pails; \$2.10 in 20-pound pails, and \$5.05 in 50 lb. pails; compound at \$1.85 per 20 lb pail; compound in 3, and 5 pound tins, \$6.90 per case of 60 pounds. Pure leaf lard in 3, 5 and 10 pound tins, quoted at \$7.25 per case of 60 pounds.

DRESSED MEATS—The soft weather this week

has been bad for holders of frozen meats, and prices for such have been very weak, with poor sale. It is said there is a lot of frozen stock held yet. Stuff kept in cool storage is all right, but anything exposed to the weather would soon soften up. Frozen beef was very flat, with considerable offered, and we quote it at about 3c for sides. It is said that a lot of hinds sold at this price. With cooler weather good beef might sell in a limited way at some improvement. Fresh killed beef is held at 5½ to 6c. Mutton is also lower for frozen stock, and we quote it at 6c, with indifferent quality offered at 5c. There is considerable frozen mutton held yet, though some has been shipped to British Columbia. Dressed hogs unchanged at 5½c per pound for good average stock. Packers are still buying, but will be out of the market soon. Veal, 7 to 8c.

POULTRY—Following prices are quoted:—11 to 12½c for turkeys, 9 to 10c for geese and ducks and 8 to 9c for chickens. Demand now very dull. All frozen stock held.

HIDES—The situation in hides is further demoralized, by a decline of ½c at Toronto and ¾c at Montreal. No. 1 cows are quoted at 3 now at Toronto, which is equal to about 2c here for the same grade, on the basis of winter freight rates, or \$2.18 per 100 pounds on the basis of summer rates. There has been scarcely anything coming in this week and prices here are nominally quoted unchanged at 2½c for No. 1 cows, but prices will certainly be reduced at least ½c to 2½c. The only thing that prevents an immediate reduction is the fact that nothing has been offered. We quote Winnipeg inspected hides as follows: No. 1 cows, 2½c; No. 2, 1½c; No. 3, 1c; No. 1, heavy steers, 3c; No. 2 heavy steers 2c; No 3 steers 1c. Frozen hides, mixed grades uninspected, 1½c per lb. Calf, 8 to 13-lb skins, 4 to 5c per pound. Kips about the same as hides. We quote 40 to 50c for sheep and lamb skins, average lots, as to size, etc. Tallow, 4½c rendered; 2 to 3c rough.

WOOL—The latest phase in the new United States tariff bill is the prospect of a small duty on wool, instead of its being placed on the free list as was at first announced. The duty, if any, however, will be trifling in comparison with the old rate of duty under the McKinley bill. Ordinary long wools nominal at 7 to 8c per pound; mixed quality, containing some finer grades 8 to 9c per pound; downs 9 to 10c as to quality; fine wools, such as good merino grades, 10 to 11c.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes were offering more freely with mild weather, loads were bought on the market at 35 to 40c per bushel. Other vegetables are quoted: Turnips, 20 to 25c; carrots, 50 to 60c; beets, 40 to 50c; parsnips, 2c per lb.; onions, \$1.50 per bushel, or 2½c per lb. Cabbage, 2c per lb.

HAY—Hay is dull and low. Baled hay quoted at \$4 to \$5 50 per ton here. Loose hay, \$3 to \$4 per ton.

LIVE STOCK—There is very little buying of cattle. The range of prices appears to be from 2½ to 3½c for ordinary to good grain fed butchers' stock, only the very best will bring 3½c, fair butcher's stock being wanted only at about 3c. The Liverpool cable this week reported cattle down 1c, which is a bad outlook for the season. Live hogs are quoted at 4½c off cars, by packers.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

Trading in wheat on Monday was moderate, at lower prices, opening ½c lower, and declined a fraction more, then advanced ½ to ¾c, declined ½c, and closed ½ to ¾c higher than Saturday. Corn was ½c higher, and oats ½ to ¾c higher. Pork 10 to 12½c lower. Closing prices were:—

	Mar.	May.	July.
Wheat	57½	59½	61½
Corn	34½	37	38
Oats	29	30	28½
Pork	—	11 05	11 7½
Lard	6 9½	6 9½	6 87½
Short Ribs.....	—	6 0½	6 00

Wheat was stronger on Tuesday, opening slightly higher and advanced ½c, closing ½ to ¾c higher. Closing prices were:—

	Mar.	May.	July.
Wheat	57½	60½	62
Corn	35	37½	38½
Oats	29½	30½	28½
Pork	—	11 45	11 50
Lard	6 85	6 85	6 80
Ribs	—	5 95	5 95

Following were prices on Wednesday:—

Winter Wheat—Was quiet, with prices a shade better. No. 2 red ranged at 57½ to 58½c and closed at about 58½. No. 3 red sold at 53c. No 3 hard sold at 54c. Winter wheat by sample was quiet. No 4 sold at 47 to 50½c. No 4 red sold at 54 to 55c. No. 2 red sold at 59c. No 3 hard sold at 53½ to 55c.

Spring Wheat—Quiet. The only sale in store or to go to store was a car of No. 2 at 58½c, nominal range was 57½ to 58½c, and closed at about 58½c. No 1 choice wheat sold at 55c. No 3 fancy Northern sold at 63½c—hard variety quotable at 55 to 60c. No 2 sold at 59½ to 61c.

Cured Meats.—Dry salted, boxed—shoulders, \$6.00 to 6.25; long clear sides, \$6.75 to 7.00; short clear sides \$6.75 to 7.12½ cash and \$6.50 to 6.75 March; backs, \$7 to 7.25; bellies, \$7.75 to \$8; Cumberland sides \$7.25 to 7.50; long cut hams, \$9.75 to 9.25. Loose lots about 20c less than above figures. Smoked—hams, \$9.25 to 9.75; shoulders, \$7.00 to 7.50; short rib sides, \$6.75 to 7.25; short clear sides, \$7.00 to 7.50; breakfast bacon, \$9.00 to 9.50 all packed.

In the speculative market wheat was quiet but stronger, opening ½c lower, but advanced

3 to 5c, declined 1/2c and closed 1/2 to 3/8 higher than Tuesday. Corn gained 1/2c and oats advanced 1/2 to 1c. Closing prices were:—

	Mar.	May.	July.
Wheat	68 1/2	60 1/2	62 1/2
Corn	35 1/2	37 1/2	38 1/2
Oats	30 1/2	31 1/2	29 1/2
Pork	—	11 02 1/2	11 70
Lard	0 95	0 90	0 85
Ribs	—	0 07 1/2	0 05

On Thursday wheat opened steady, but sold down under heavy selling orders, recovered but again declined and closed 1/2 to 3/8 lower. Closing prices were:—

	Mar.	May.	July.
Wheat.....	68	60 1/2	62
Corn	35 1/2	37 1/2	38 1/2
Oats	29 1/2	31	29 1/2
Pork	—	11 02 1/2	11 05
Lard	—	0 02 1/2	0 87 1/2
Ribs	—	0 05	0 02 1/2

Wheat was irregular on Friday and lower at the opening, but advanced 1/2c, then again declined and closed about 3/8 lower than Thursday. Closing prices were:—

	Mar.	May	July
Wheat.....	68 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2
Corn	34 1/2	37 1/2	38 1/2
Oats	29 1/2	30 1/2	28 1/2
Pork	—	11 40	11 40
Lard	—	0 82 1/2	0 72 1/2
Ribs	—	0 92 1/2	0 92 1/2

On Saturday, March 10, wheat opened at 59 1/2c for May delivery held steady and closed at 59 1/2c to 59 3/4c per bushel. A week ago May wheat closed at 59 1/2c.

New York Wheat.

On Saturday, March 10, wheat closed at 63 3/4c per bushel for May delivery. A week ago May wheat closed at exactly the same price.

Minneapolis Wheat.

No. 1 Northern wheat closed on Saturday at 60 1/2c for cash. May closed and at 57 1/2c. A week ago cash closed at 60c and May at 58c.

Duluth Wheat Market.

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

- Monday—May, 60 1/2c.
- Tuesday—May, 61 c.
- Wednesday—May 62 1/2c.
- Thursday—May, 63 c.
- Friday—May 64 c.
- Saturday—May, 61 1/2c.

A week ago prices closed at 60 1/2 for May delivery per bushel. A year ago cash wheat closed at 63c, and May at 67c per bushel.

Winnipeg Wheat Inspection.

The following shows the number of cars of wheat inspected at *Winnipeg for the weeks ending on the dates given, compared with the number of cars inspected for the corresponding week a year ago, as reported by Inspector Horne to the Board of Trade:—

Grade.	Feb. 5.	Feb. 10.	Feb. 17.	Feb. 24.	Mar. 3.
Extra Manitoba hard	0	0	0	0	0
No. 1 hard	24	32	15	20	33
No. 2 hard	15	12	18	10	8
No. 3 hard	0	4	0	1	1
No. 4 hard	0	0	0	0	0
No. 1 Northern ..	0	4	3	4	5
No. 2 Northern ..	0	0	0	0	2
No. 1 White tyfo.	4	0	1	0	1
No. 2 White tyfo	1	0	0	0	0
No. 1 Spring	2	0	0	0	0
Rejected	3	5	8	7	5
No Grade	0	1	0	0	0
Total	49	53	35	42	59
Same week last year	96	43	131	131	157

*Wheat inspected at Emerson, going out via the Northern Pacific, is included in Winnipeg returns. A considerable portion of the wheat moving is inspected at Fort William, and does not show in these figures.

The Vancouver Reg Co's. building has been burned.

Cheap Binder Twine.

Farmers in the United States will get cheap twine this year. Farm Implementors, a Minneapolis trade paper, says:—"Since our last issue, prices of binder twine have decreased still further, and while nominal quotations remain at the figures here given, actual quotations to dealers have been fully a cent lower, with further inducements offered in the way of cash discounts. The nominal quotations f.o.b. New York a month ago and now are:—

Cents per pound.

	Jan. 20	Feb 20.
White sisal, 500 feet.....	6 1/2 to 7 0	to 6 1/2
Standard, 500 feet.....	7 to 7 1/2	to 6 1/2
Standard mixed, 525 to 550 ft.	7 1/2 to 8 0	to 7
Manila, 600 feet	8 to 8 1/2	7
Pure manila, 650 feet	8 1/2 to 8 3/4	to 8 1/2

"These quotations are the lowest in the history of binder twine manufacture, and yet the market is dull and weak, with few inquiries. The amount of twine carried over in dealers' hands has much to do with the lack of interest in the market, but the steady decline in price can be attributed more to the fact that the policy of the United States Cordage Company is to dispose of the twine inherited by it from its unfortunate predecessor. At present prices there is a very narrow margin between raw material and manufactured goods; so narrow that money would be lost on every ball of twine made. So long as the market remains in this state, so long will twine mills remain idle and the chances of disposing of the stock on hand increase. Dealers will never have a more favorable opportunity for buying twine at rock bottom prices, for it is reasonably certain to advance with the disappearance of old stock and the manufacture of new. The United States Cordage Company paid \$5,000,000 for the assets of the National, and the 22,500 tons of twine included therein, at an average price of six cents per pound net, would return to it over half of the purchase. They can afford to sell twine cheap under these circumstances, but once manufacturing new twine, and prices will again approach the figures of former years."

Lumber Trade Notes.

A new steamboat to ply on Lake Manitoba will be built this spring by parties interested in lumbering in that region.

Mr. Mitchell, of Millwood, Man., it is said has decided to build a saw mill at Selkirk to engage in the Lake Winnipeg lumber trade.

A new mill building has been built at Lake Max, south of D. Loraine, Man., by W. H. Atkinson & Co., who lately purchased the mill on the lake belonging to the Morton estate. The machinery has been moved from the old mill to the new building. A quantity of logs has been taken out and are now on the ice.

D. E. Sprague, of the Winnipeg saw mills, states that his season's cut of logs has amounted to 3,500,000 feet. His camp is on the Rosseau river, near the Lake of the Woods, and in his employ there have been all winter nearly 100 men. The logs will be floated down to his mill here.

British Grain Markets.

The Mark Lane Express, of March 5, in its weekly review of the British grain trade says: "English wheats are dull at the prices that are discouraging to spring sowing. Foreign wheat is in very poor request. Flour is dull and steady. To-day English wheats have been the lowest on record. Foreign wheats have fallen six pence. Flour about maintained its own. Oats were unaltered. Linseed declined six pence."

Late Western Business Items.

Reynolds Bros, hotel, Nesbitt, Manitoba, write denying the report current in mercantile circles that they had assigned.

Horace Lapierro, grocer, Victoria, was found dead in bed. The cause of death was heart disease.

Schultz & Hansen intend moving their store from Plum Coulee, Man., to Winkler. The Winkler branch will be under the management of Mr. Hansen.

The stock of Paisley & Morton, of Brandon, consisting of the following, staple and general dry goods, \$13,519, fur goods, \$1,075, hats and caps, \$1,050, gent's furnishings, \$1,200, ready-made clothing, \$3,300, shop fixtures, safe, etc., \$421, horse and barn, \$175, will be offered for sale at a rate on the dollar, at Winnipeg, on March 19.

The following business items are reported from Innisfail, Alberta:—Taylor & Thompson, flour and feed, have sold out to F. Archer. A E Keast, fruit and confectionery, has sold out to Nichol & Ormsby. Tranter is opening in men's furnishings. The Alberta Lumber Co. have leased their mill to John A. Simpson and Curry Bros.

Spittal, Burns & Gentleman, dry goods merchants, London, Ont., have assigned. Their liabilities are heavy.

Persons are warned against going to the Rainy River country in search of work, a rush in that direction having taken place on account of reported gold discoveries.

The Carrier hotel, Vancouver, has been destroyed by fire.

The differences between the Great Northern railway company and its engineers and firemen have been adjusted. The men accept the reduction of 10 per cent, but were granted minor concessions in regard to hours of labor.

At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of British North America at London on March 7 a dividend of 7 1/2 per cent was declared. The report was adopted unanimously.

W. A. C. Baldwin, a well known broker and commission merchant of Quebec, has failed. Liabilities, \$100,000, of which \$40,000 is secured, and \$60,000 is doubtful. Baldwin lost heavily in molasses.

The British board of trade returns for February show that the imports were nearly £34,000,000, an increase of £4,000,000 over the same month of last year. The exports were £17,000,000, or an increase of £500,000 over the same period last year.

Robt. Miller, Son & Co, wholesale stationers and school book publishers of Montreal, have issued circulars to their creditors announcing their intention to wind up the business. The step is rendered necessary in order to divide the estate of the late Robert Miller among his heirs.

W. M. Mulligan, grocery company, Toronto, has assigned. The liabilities are estimated at \$40,000; assets not stated.

The money market at Montreal, says the Trade Bulletin, continues easy, call loans being obtainable at 4 1/2 to 5 cent, although it is said that a good large block was placed at the beginning of the week at 4 per cent. Discount rates on commercial documents are unchanged at 6 to 7 per cent.

The death is announced from Washington state of Capt. W. C. B. Graham, who was formerly immigration agent at Winnipeg, and later in the lumber trade here.

At a recent convention of the Canadian Fruit Packers' association the effect of the Wilson bill on the canned goods trade was discussed and the opinion freely expressed that a reduction of the duty from 45 to 20 per cent on goods going into the States would not greatly improve the trade in that direction owing to the proximity of the New Jersey fruit growing section to the New York market. The convention met in secret session, at which it is understood it was decided to curtail the output of factories the coming season.

Local Government Taxes.

There is, at present, a desire amongst many that there should be a reduction or removal of duties on imported goods. The Government of Manitoba and the supporters of the Administration are particularly hostile to the tariff imposed by the Dominion, quite oblivious to the fact that the inhabitants of this province are required by the local government, to pay duties that, in their character, are even more objectionable than the charges made by the customs departments.

A considerable revenue is derived from the sale of law stamps. Legal documents are required to be stamped in quite a costly manner, so the unfortunate debtor who may have proceedings taken against him has to pay a heavy duty on his own misfortunes.

The government collects, annually, about thirty thousand dollars on liquor licences, consequently every one who patronizes an hotel, either as a boarder, a lodger or a drinker, pays a considerable duty on his entertainment, for the cost of the license must be charged against the customers.

The representatives of the people are well paid for attending to such business as may be brought before the House, and yet every private bill pays a duty of about a hundred dollars before it can be introduced.

A large sum is received every year by the Provincial Government for marriage licences, and no man can place his neck in the matrimonial noose without paying a duty for the privilege, if taking the risk can be called by such a name.

The registration of land titles is a simple and inexpensive transaction to the man who does the work, and at an average the actual cost does not exceed twenty-five cents, yet every one who is obliged to have a title recorded has to pay a duty of from two to ten dollars for the good of the government.

Now and then in every district men break the peace or commit some unlawful act and are brought before magistrates and fined. The fines are received by the government as a duty on angry passions and evil deeds, but the fines are a duty all the same.

Hundreds, perhaps thousands of persons are every year sued in Manitoba. The county court fees are extravagantly high and out of all proportion to the work done or the cost incurred. These fees form part of the revenue received by the government, so that the farmer who has his \$400 team sold by the sheriff has to suffer the loss and dishonor of being sued and also pay a heavy duty in addition to his other wrongs and distresses.

Farmers and others who are not able to pay their taxes within a specified time are charged a duty of ten per cent as a penalty on their poverty, and this is one of the most unjust and offensive of all the various swindles practiced on the ratepayers.

The duties collected by the Provincial Government are extorted from the poor, the unfortunate, the oppressed and the simple, such as men who are getting married or who cannot pay their taxes in time or who have lost their crops and are sued in consequence, or who have been insulted and have given the offender a black eye.—Pilot Mound Sentinel.

Insurance Items.

H. J. Woodside, of Portage la Prairie, has been appointed agent for the Royal Insurance Company, and the insurance company of North America.

The annual meeting of the British North American Fire Insurance Co. was held last Tuesday in the office of Robt. Strang, Winnipeg. The directors reported a satisfactory condition of the business of the company, and declared a dividend of 5 per cent. The election of directors took place and they were all re-elected, they are as follows: W. F. Alloway, W. Hespeler, W. H. Thompson, A. M. Nanton, E. L. Drewry, D. E. Sprague and Robert Strang.

Live Stock Markets.

At Liverpool on March 5, the cattle market developed the weak feeling expected with the milder weather. In addition to a fair general supply, there were good receipts of States cattle. These met a very weak demand and prices fell off a cent all round. There were some light receipts of States sheep, which sold at inside figures. Finest steers, 11c; good to choice, 10½c; poor to medium, 9½c; inferior and bulls, 7 to 8½c; best sheep, 12c; secondary, 10 to 11; merinoes, 9½ to 10½c; inferior and rams, 7 to 8½c.

At the East End abattoir Montreal, on March 5, the demand was slow, and owing to the fact that buyers generally had ample supplies on hand and in view of the near approach of Easter they held off to some extent, consequently drovers in most cases found it difficult to make a clearance. Some very choice heaves sold as high as 4½c, but the general run of good cattle did not fetch more than 3½ to 4c, while common stock sold down as low as 2½ to 2½c per pound, live weight. The demand for sheep was good and sales were made freely at 3½ to 4½c per pound, live weight. Spring lambs sold well at prices ranging from \$4 to \$6 each, as to size. Calves met with a good demand at \$2 to \$6 each, as to quality. There was a good supply of live hogs, which met with a ready sale at 5 to 5½c per pound.

At the Montreal Stock Yards Co. the receipts of live stock for week ending March 3, were: 485 cattle, 208 sheep, 448 hogs, 61 calves. The receipts of cattle for week although large, met with a fairly good demand and trade generally brisk, everything cleared out. Medium receipts live hogs, prices 10c stronger. The offerings of sheep, lambs and calves were readily taken at good prices. We quote the following as being fair values: Butchers', good, 3½ to 4c; do medium, 3 to 3½c; do culls, 2½ to 3c; lambs, 4 to 4½c; hogs, \$5 to \$5.10; calves, \$2 to \$3.

The retirement of J. Y. Ried, of the wholesale stationery firm of Buntin, Ried & Co., Toronto, is announced owing to ill health. The business will be continued by Alexander Buntin.

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The emigration season is opening up badly in general. British emigration declined 10,000 last month, as compared with February, 1893. The emigration to Canada declined from 2,237 to 299. The decline in emigration to the United States was from 73,678 to 54,714.

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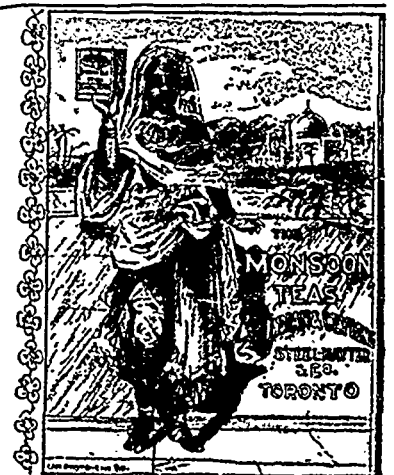
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Fur Trade News.

"The raw fur season," says the New York Fur Trade Review, "has been active thus far; local manufacturers have been ready buyers of skunk, opossum and good raccoon; mink, at the reduced prices, has found favor, and muskrat is again being plucked and dyed, owing to moderate cost; for the manufacturers of caps."

The London correspondent of the Fur Trade Review writes as follows on February 12:—"It would certainly be a very desirable change to be able to record an improvement in business, but this we cannot do at present, for trade continues very bad indeed, and were it not for the activity that always attends the auctions we should have been absolutely at a standstill, and looking at the unsatisfactory state of trade both here and upon your side the wonder is that prices did not drop much lower than was the case in January, and seeing that we are so near to the March sales we do not expect much revival until they are over. Black bear is the best article to day, and although good prices were paid for the skins in January we should not be at all surprised to see them even firmer in March, for nearly the whole of those offered in January were bought by the small manufacturers, very few being taken by the principal furriers and fewer still by the merchants, and as both classes of these buyers will want skins in March there is a good prospect for firm prices. Grizzly bears are not quite so popular, and it is only the very finest skins that are being sought after. Thibet skins dyed black will be a very good article for the coming season, good curly skins being in strong demand; but we quite expect that when these goods become popular they will be like goods from China or Russia, simply an inexhaustible supply, and we should not be at all surprised to see the market fairly glutted with these goods. Marten—There seems to be a fairly good opinion in favor of this article for necklets, either in one skin with a stuffed head or a rather longer article made of two skins. There were offered for sale here on 8th inst by various brokers: 9,480 black goat rugs, 32,863 white goat rugs, 35,441 gray goat rugs, 35 Thibet lambskin coats, 451 Thibet lambskin crosses, 924 Thibet lambskins. The auction was by no means brisk, very few rugs being sold, with the exception of several parcels which were sold on account of the underwriters, being more or less Gambier and sea damaged. Prices for black, 3s 6d to 4s 6d; gray, 3s 9d to 5s; white, 3s 3d to 4 6d. Thibet coats and skins unsold. Thibet crosses, 42s 6d. An offer of 7s 9d for Thibet skins was refused."

C. M. Lampton & Co. will offer the following at their London sales, beginning the 5th of March:—Northwest coast seals, salted, 2,500; musquash, 750,000; skunk, 300,000; raccoon, 250,000; opossum, 175,000; mink, 150,000; marten, 30,000; Russian sable, 8,000; red fox, 60,000; grey fox, 6,000; silver fox, 1,100; cross fox, 3,700; blue fox, 2,000; white fox, 3,000; Japanese fox, 5,000; bear, 7,000; lynx, 3,000; sea otter, 1,400; wolverin, 500; wild cat, 8,000; fur seals, dry, 1,000; squirrel, 61,000; nutria, 45,000; muskox, 400; Australian opossum, 270,000; wombat, 25,000; wallaby, 13,000; kangaroo, 6,500; real chinchilla, 2,500; bastard chinchilla, 12,000; Thibet lamb, 5,000; Thibet lamb coats, 1,000; beaver, 4,500; fisher, 2,700; otter, 7,500; wolf, 10,000; China goat rugs, grey, 6,000. Also fitch, baum marten, stone marten, ermine, Kolineky, and kolinsky sable and mink tails.

At Hudson's Bay Co.'s sale beging the 5th of March the following furs will be offered. Badger, 3,234 skins; last year, 2,574; bear, black, 7,474 skins; last year, 9,492; bear, brown, 1,021 skins; last year, 1,270 skins; bear, gray, 202 skins; last year, 203; bear, white, 102 skins; last year, 62; fisher, 3,983 skins; last year, 4,765; fox, cross, 2,622; last year, 2,15; fox, kitt, 203 skins; last year, 305 skins; fox, red, 16,031 skins; last year, 12,103; fox, silver, 611 skins; last year, 611; fox, white, 3,217 skins; last

year, 4,711; lynx, 12,775 skins; last year, 8,259; marten, 108,015 skins; last year, 97,692; mink, 49,881 skins; last year, 57,511; musk ox, 1,164 skins; last year, 81; otter, 7,335 skins; last year, 8,441; raccoon, 130 skins; last year, 193; seal; fur, salted, 88 skins; last year, 403; seal, hair, dry, 1,905 skins; last year, 1,369; skunk, 6,834 skins; last year, 9,106; Wolf, 2,080 skins, last year, 1,519; wolverine, 874 skins; last year, 949.

Following is the report forwarded by Phillips Politzer & Co. of London, regarding the London January fur sales:—In addition to the slow trade of the past year and the present mild winter, the buyers at these sales had to encounter a very heavy supply of goods, and the result is a general downward movement of prices. The changes we have to record are as follows, at C. M. Lampton & Co.'s sale: Bears—4,800 black, 250 brown, 1,000 grizzly, 500 Russian, 20 white (last year 1,450 black, 250 brown, 250 grizzly, 1,230 Russian grizzly, 20 white). Still maintain a favorable position, and sold readily somewhat under last sale prices, but the decline is of no great importance. Fox, red—12,500 skins (last year 4,200). In moderate demand, advanced 10 per cent. Russian sable—2,647 skins (last year 2,371). A poor collection, principally of dyed skins, sold at about late rates. Beavers—14,600 skins (last year 11,911). Are less popular, and declined fifteen per cent. Fox—white, 7,100 skins (last year 4,936). Met with better inquiry and are ten per cent higher. Lynx, 4,300 skins (last year, —). Are quite neglected, and realized twenty per cent. less than last October; compared with March the decline is forty per cent. Fox, Japanese, 16,500 skins (last year 10,759). Are selling very slowly, and under went a further reduction of about ten per cent. Opossum, Australian, 550,000 skins (last year 295,466). Are in fair request, but the large quantity weakened prices, and while first large blue and also the small blue skins maintained previous values, the red heads declined about ten per cent. Wombat, 24,000 skins (last year 33,594). Are neglected, and sold at the low rates of last October. Wallaby, 71,862 skins (last year 28,171). Are firm at last sale prices. Nutria, 38,000 skins (last year 11,885). Ditto, ditto. Thibet, 4,463 skins, 122 crosses, 32 coats (last year 1,598, skins, 92 coats). Show a tendency to harden, and sold briskly at about ten per cent. advance. Opossum American, 120,000 skins (last year 60,000). In moderate demand, realized June prices. Wolf, 3,100 skins (last year —). Advanced ten per cent. Hair seals, 3,100 skins (last year —). Declined ten per cent. Marten—36,000 skins (last year 2,800). Although largely used during the past season, proved unprofitable at the higher range of prices, and the latter are now more moderate. The better qualities and good colored skins received about 20 per cent., but the lower grades hardly show any notable change. Skunk—209,000 skins (last year 135,000). Are in good demand, and sold readily at about last year's figures; in some instances the black skins sold a little below on account of poor quality, but on the whole there is no essential change. The long striped skins are still much sought after, and are high in price. Raccoon—224,000 skins (last year 125,000). Were about ten per cent. cheaper, the decline being principally on No. 1 skins; thirds and fourths are as high as previously. Musquash—1,528,000 skins (last year 880,000). Were slow of sale, and the huge quantity had also a weakening influence. Compared with the October sales the decline is fifteen per cent., especially on the common sorts; the better grades were not very plentiful and found more support. Musquash, black—2,000 skins (last year 13,000). The quantity is too small for quoting. Mink—150,000 skins (last year 48,000). Proved very disappointing at the high level of last year's prices, and the reaction was already felt at the last summer sales and again later on in the autumn. Prices now are fifteen per cent. lower than in October, but compared with the early sales of last year the decline is thirty-five to forty per cent.

Toward the end of yesterday's sale prices seemed to harden, and this article at its present value may prove desirable. Fox, grey—5,300 skins (last year 5,000) Are unaltered.

The Canadian Minister of the Interior proposes introducing a bill at the coming session of parliament to protect the fur bearing and game animals in the unorganized districts of the Northwest. It is asserted that the wood buffalo and musk ox are slaughtered promiscuously by non-treaty Indians.

McMillan & Co., of Minneapolis, in their last circular, says:—"Any kinds of shipping furs that could not be shipped to go into the London March sale will rule at low prices, because no exporter will carry them over a year unless he has more margin on them. In this country the trade has been very much depressed, owing to the hard times, increasing the shipments to Europe. About the only article which has not gradually declined is skunk, and the demand up to date has absorbed all receipts, and though we still have orders ahead, think that the market will be lower from this time on, although the decline may be gradual. The other articles besides skunk which are in fair demand since the reduced prices are bear, fisher, red fox, marten, mink, otter and wolf. The few articles for which there is no demand are beaver, badger, wild cat, lynx, grey fox and raccoon, but would say that we buy the latter undesirable articles from customers when shipped with the more desirable ones. This month mink commence to grow rapidly pale or red in color. We hear loud complaints from all quarters about the outrageously small returns parties in Chicago and Indians are making. They induce shipments by quoting all the way from two to three times what some articles are worth."

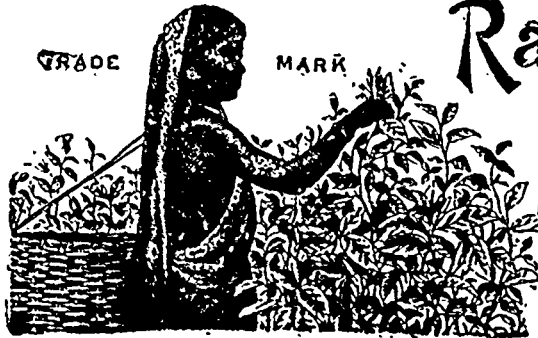
Sheep and Wool in the United States.

The United States department of agriculture estimates the pulled wool for 1893 at 47,000,000 pounds, which points to a total product of 348,533,138 pounds of wool, including the annual clip, an increase of 15,519,733 pounds over the clip of 1892, or 4.66 per cent. This total represents the largest production of wool in the history of the country, exceeding that of the year 1883, hitherto the year of largest growth, by about 10,000,000 pounds.

The department of agriculture placed the number of sheep in the United States in 1893 at 47,273,553, the largest total since 1886, when the total was 48,322,331. The highest figure ever given by that authority was for the year 1884 when it reached 50,626,636. The estimate of the department of the number of sheep in the country on January 1, 1894, just published, puts the total at 45,048,017, a loss of 2,225,536 within a year. The average value per head is now placed at \$1.93 in contrast with \$2.66 a year ago, a decline of 26 per cent., representing a loss of \$12,000,000 in this class of property.

Loss from the decline in the value of wool is even greater. Ohio XX wool, which sold readily in the Boston market one year ago at 32c a pound, now goes begging at 22c. Ohio delaine wools, have suffered a decline almost as great. Other varieties, notably medium combing wools, have suffered even more. Three eighths blood unwashed Indiana and Missouri, which sold at 23 to 29c in February, 1893, is quoted at 17 to 19c. A fine scoured Montana or Wyoming wool quoted at 58 to 60c in February, 1893, is now worth but 36 to 37c, a loss of nearly 40 per cent. The prices, we are informed, represent in some instances "a free wool basis," and "have no precedent in the history of our wool market."

Present low prices are largely due, of course, to the abnormal depression in the wool manufacture which has continued for seven months. If "free wool" becomes a fact American growers must accept the price range of foreign markets.



Ram Lal's PURE INDIAN TEA

GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY PURE
AS MANUFACTURED ON THE
GARDENS IN INDIA

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

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

Representative for Manitoba, N.W.T. and
British Columbia,

L GODBOLT WINNIPEG McIntyre Block

Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd.

Mills at KEEWATIN and PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MANITOBA.

We have the **BEST** Mills
Buy the Wheat and
Manufacture the **FLOUR** in the Dominion.

Buy this and you will buy the Best. Ask your grocer and dealer for it. A trial will convince you very easily how

WE DEFY COMPETITION.

Offices at: Montreal, Keewatin, Winnipeg & Portage la Prairie.

E. A. Small & Co.,

— MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALEERS OF —

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

Albert Buildings, Victoria Square, MONTREAL.

Represented by Mr. W. H. Leishman, Sample Room 32 McIntyre Block
Main Street, Winnipeg.

S. C. MATTHEWS.

W. C. TOWERS.

SPRING TRADE, 1894.

NEW GOODS AGAIN!

Assortment Complete. Special Inducement in Braces.
Underwear. Half-hose. Shirts. Rubber Coats, etc., etc.
(Our own patent.)

Magnificent Range of Ties.

Kindly await our Mr. Matthews usual call. Letter Orders receive prompt attention.

MATTHEWS, TOWERS & CO.

WHOLESALE MEN'S FURNISHINGS,

7 Victoria Square, — MONTREAL.

JOHN L. CASSIDY & COMPANY,

— IMPORTERS OF —

China, Crockery and Glassware,

Offices and Sample Rooms:

339 and 341 St. Paul Street, MONTREAL

Branches { 62 Princess St., Winnipeg, Man.
Government St., Victoria, B.

DICK, BANNING & CO

MANUFACTURERS OF

Lumber, Shingles and Lath,

DOORS AND SASH.

MILLS AT KEEWATIN. OFFICE: OPPOSITE C.P.B.
PASSENGER DEPOT, WINNIPEG

KIRKPATRICK & COOKSON

Established 1860,

MONTREAL,

Commission Merchants,

Flour, Grain, Butter, &c.

Advances made on Consignments to British or
Continental markets

RUBLEE, RIDDELL & CO.

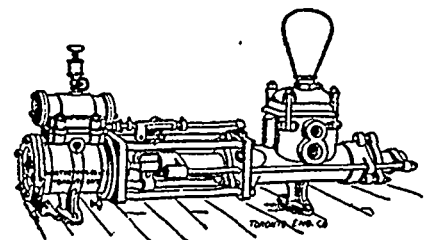
Commission Merchants

AND IMPORTERS OF

Green and Dried Fruits.

15 OWEN STREET,

WINNIPEG



Outside Plunger Boiler Feed Pump.

STEAM PUMPS

— FOR —

ALL PURPOSES.

Northey Mfg. Co., Ltd.

TORONTO, ONTARIO.

Sole agents for Manitoba and Northwest Territories, The
Waterous Engine Works Co., Ltd., Winnipeg.

WILLIAM L. KEENE & CO

(Successors to Chipman, Moran & Co.)

SHIPBROKERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

632 Cordova St., Vancouver, B. C.

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

For Sale.**A BARGAIN.**

Steam Engine in first-class order, and only used a short time. Size, 24 inch bore and 30 inch stroke. Heavy pattern suitable for saw mill work. Made by William Hamilton, Peterborough, Ont., also a very fine Feed Water Heater for same.

STUART & HARPER,
Machinery Dealers, Winnipeg, Man.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Victoria Review.

March 5 1894.

Business circles were disturbed this week by the news of the suspension of the private banking firm of Green, Worlock & Co., one of the largest of the kind in the Dominion. Although there were whispers of trouble during the past year, the business community as a whole was quite unprepared for the announcement, which, needless to say, means loss to a number. Under the name of Garesche, Green & Co., this bank had done business in Victoria since the earliest days, and was well known all up and down the coast end throughout the interior. It was at one time the principal purchaser of the gold dust of the province, and always shared largely in transactions of this character. In fact, it was a generally well known, well established and thoroughly reputable and responsible concern. There was, consequently, a genuine sensation created when it was learned that suspension of payment and assignment had been decided upon. Passers-by on Friday morning saw the following displayed on the closed doors:—

Owing to the reflecting action of the late financial depression in the United States, followed by a steady reduction of deposits, together with the refusal of the local chartered banks to render us any assistance, regardless of the securities offered, we find ourselves unable to realize upon our securities and investments quickly enough to meet the call upon us by our depositors. We have, therefore, been compelled to suspend payment, with a view of placing our assets in the hands of assignees, who will care for our creditors' interests. Our assets amount to about \$610,510, and our liabilities amount to about \$44,910. We believe that our assets, if got in with care, and without undue pressure, will cover all our indebtedness and leave a surplus. We request our creditors and friends not to embarrass the settlement of our affairs by taking legal proceedings. Wells, Fargo & Company's express agency will be continued as usual at the entrance on Troncoe avenue.

Green, Worlock & Co.

Very little more has been ascertained than is given above as to the causes of failure, but those somewhat familiar with the affairs of the concern, assert that the principal cause of weakness, was the withdrawal of Garesche, the senior member of the firm, with his capital, and the change of style to Green, Worlock & Co. Green, the junior member of the old firm, being dead, Worlock became manager. The latter was very popular and highly respected,

Every Mackintosh

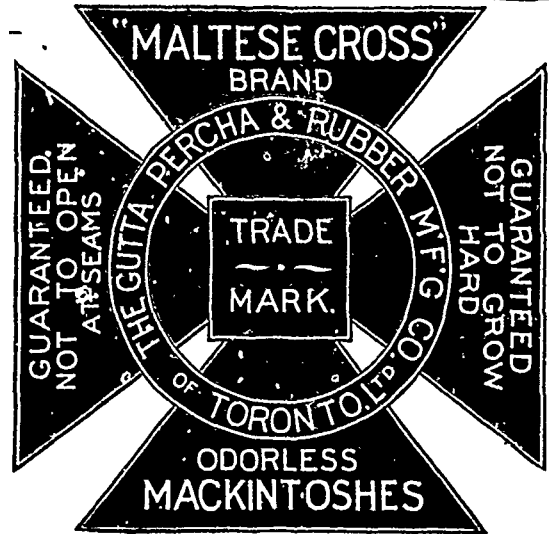
Bearing this Trade Mark is

Thoroughly Guaranteed.

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

For Sale by all the Leading
Wholesale Houses.

Try them and you will Buy Again.



but with great depression and perhaps too liberal advances was unable to stand up against a steady withdrawal of deposits and depreciating securities. It is thought that Mr. Worlock has made a very candid and reliable statement of the circumstances connected with the failure and the utmost confidence is placed in his representations. The standing of several well known firms has been affected by the failure, but it is not thought that the general effect will be serious on the business community. As stated in the notice above, the business of the Wells, Fargo Express Co. will be continued as usual.

Shipping is quiet. The American schooner Pioneer has sailed for Santa Rosalia with a cargo of lumber, consisting of 68,043 feet of piles and 57,714 feet rough lumber. The British ship Ainsdale, 1,725 tons, has arrived with a general cargo of goods from England, consigned to Victoria and Vancouver. From San Francisco rates for grain are steady. To Cork for orders 26s 3d, and 1s 3d less to a direct port, are the current rates. There is some inquiry for tonnage from Tacoma at about 32s 6d for grain homeward. Lumber freights from British Columbia or Puget Sound are quoted as follows:—Valparaiso for orders, 37s 6d; Sydney, 27s 6d; Melbourne, Adelaide or Port Pirie, 37s 6d; United Kingdom, calling at Cork for orders, 60s; Shanghai, 40s; Tientsin, 55s, nominal; South Africa, 60s.

Market quotations have not in many lines been as low for months as at present. The strong competition in the meat business especially has been the means of reducing prices and causing great activity in the trade. Mutton especially is cheap and plentiful. Farmers are making arrangements for a market day, and one of the contributing causes to a greater patronage of the market is the large supply of the imported article, making local demand limited. Potato pits are being opened, and the prices in this line are likely to be materially reduced.

The weather has continued fine for some time, and the promise for an early spring is favorable.

Vancouver Business Review.

March 5, 1894.

There has been considerable activity in the markets the past week, as will be noted by numerous fluctuations. Potatoes were plentiful, but the price is steady at \$22. Nearly all the better quality of butter comes from California; it is plentiful and the price is easing off. Dominion Experimental Farm butter is selling readily at 30 cents. Pickled Eastern eggs were a glut on the market and have brought down the quotations for the less "ancient" article. Ranch eggs are freely offered at 20 cents. The market for dressed meat and live stock is stiffening up, and will

be fractionally higher next week. There has been a considerable decline in the flour and feed quotations, but it is not anticipated that the prices will fall much lower for the present. Jobbing houses still quote \$34 as their selling price for Manitoba oats, and \$30 for Sound oats; in this commodity the demand is almost entirely supplied from the Sound. Fish are scarce with the exception of halibut, and should they continue so, prices will rapidly advance. Collections are slow—a sentence that may as well be stereotyped, as there are no near prospects of money easing up. The wholesale produce business is slightly improved. The lumber trade is still in a comatose condition, with discouraging prospects of an awakening, as mill owners are determined to wait for better prices before renewing quotations.

B. C. Market Quotations.

SUGARS—Powdered and icing, 6½c; Paris lump, 5½c; granulated 4½c; extra C, 4½c; fancy yellow, 4½c; yellow, 4½c; golden C, 4c. Discount 2 per cent cash.

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, ETC.—The Ogilvie Milling Co. and Keswatin Milling Co. quote standard brands of Manitoba flour, in car lots only, at Victoria, Vancouver and Westminster as follows: Patent, per bbl., \$4.10; strong bakers, \$4.10. The Columbia Flouring Mills quote Eaderby flour in carload lots at Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster: Premier, \$4.10; XXX, \$3.75; strong bakers, or XX, \$3.50; superior, \$3.20. Quotations split peas \$3.50; pearl barley \$5.00. Rice—The Victoria rice mills quote wholesale Japan rice small lots are: Flour, Manitoba patents, \$4.25; Oregon wheat, \$28.00; strong bakers, \$4.00; ladies choice, \$4.25; prairie lily, \$4.25; Oregon, \$4.25. Eaderby mills—three star, \$4.30; two star, \$3.75; one star, \$3.50; oatmeal eastern \$3.00; California granulated in gunnies, \$4.25; National mills, Victoria, \$3.00; rolled oats eastern \$3.00 to \$3.25; California, \$4.00; National mills \$3.00 per sack; Westminster Mills, 4c per lb., cornmeal \$2.75; per ton, \$77.50; best China rice, do., \$100; China rice, do., \$70; rice flour, do, \$70; chit rice, do, \$25; rice meal do, \$17.50; chopped feed \$28 per ton; bran, \$21; shorts \$23; Manitoba oats, \$31.00; wheat \$28; oil cake, \$40; hay, \$14. Feed wheat, \$26 to 28 per ton; Oregon oats \$30; chop barley, \$30. California malting barley, \$26 to \$27 i.o.b. in San Francisco. Oak Lake patent Hungarian \$4.25; Oak Lake strong bakers, \$3.95. Shorts, \$23; bran, \$21; barley, Washington, \$25.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes, \$22 per ton; onions, silver skins, 3½c; cabbage, 2 to 2½c; carrots, turnips and beets, 2c.

DAIRY—Eastern creamery, Dominion Government, 30c; eastern dairy, 23 to 25c; California dairy, 26 to 28c; Australian, 29 to 30c.

(Continued on page 622.)

REMOVAL NOTICE.

O'LOUGHLIN BROS. & CO.,

Have removed to their

New Premises, No. 41 Princess Street

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

Wholesale Paper, Stationery and General Jobbers,
AND PRINTERS.

41 Princess Street,

WINNIPEG.

Montreal Markets.

Flour—On local account there is a fair movement. In straight rollers it is said that Ohio brands are offered for spring delivery at equal to \$2.80 laid down here. A lot of 500 barrels of Ontario rollers was sold recently at \$2.90 laid down here, but the brand, it is said, was not the best. Good roller flour is quoted at \$3 here on track, at which figure business has been done. In strong bakers a round lot of choice city brand was sold at \$3.50. We quote:—Patent, spring, \$3.60 to \$3.65; Ontario patent, \$3.30 to 3.50; Straight roller, \$3 to 3.20; extra, \$2.70 to 2.90; superfine, \$2.45 to 2.65; fine, \$2.15 to 2.30; city strong bakers, \$3.40 to 3.55; Manitoba bakers, \$3.25 to 3.55; Ontario bags—extra, \$1.35 to 1.40; straight rollers, \$1.50 to 1.55; superfine, \$1.15 to 1.30; fine, \$1 to 1.10.

Oatmeal—Western millers are offering car lots of rolled at \$4.10 on track. In jobbing lots prices are quoted as follows:—Rolled and granulated, \$4.20 to \$4.35; standard, \$3.95 to \$4.15. In bags, granulated and rolled are quoted at \$2.10 to 2.15, and standard at \$1.95 to \$2.

Bran, etc.—The scarcity of bran continues, with sales of two car loads reported at \$18 to arrive. Shorts are in fair demand, with sales of car loads at \$19.

Wheat—Prices keep nominal in the absence of actual business, and we quote No. 1 Manitoba hard wheat at 76 to 77c and No. 2 at 74 to 75c. Quotations are also nominal at 64 to 65c. for No. 2 red winter. The sale is reported of two cargoes white winter wheat at 62c afloat New York.

Oats—Here car lots have been sold at 41c per 34 lbs for No 2 Ontario, and we quote 40½ to 41c for the local trade.

Barley—Prices steady, with sales of feed barley at 43c.

Cured Meats—In lard there have been sales of 500 pail lots of compound at \$1.45, and we quote \$1.45 to 1.50. A better demand has sprung up for smoked meats at easier prices, sugar-cured hams having sold at 10½ to 11½c, while breakfast bacon has sold at even higher prices than hams, sales transpiring at 11 to 12c.

Dressed Hogs—The season is nearly over, with packers short of their usual supply. Two or three car loads of heavy hogs were delivered here this week at \$5.90 to \$6 per 100 lbs.

Apples—Prices are ranging at \$4.50 to \$6 per barrel. Stocks are very light.

Eggs—The wind up of the egg season is very disappointing to dealers and packers, an unexpected range of low values having set in, which are anything but profitable to holders. The depressed state of the market is owing to the large quantities of western limed and held stock that have been flung on this market for

realization, and hence the unprecedented low prices that have ruled for weeks past. Western limed range all the way from 7 to 9c, as to quantity and quality. Montreal limed are quoted at 9 to 11c, and held fresh at 8 to 10c. Fresh boiling stock is quoted at 18 to 19c.

Butter—There is a marked scarcity in finest goods, and there is no difficulty in getting top figures for such qualities. There are sufficient secondary grades. Finest creamery has sold in jobbing lots at 25c, with single tubs of selected bringing 26 to 27c. Finest Eastern townships dairy has sold at 23c, and finest western at 20c. Single packages new butter have brought 24 to 25c.

Cheese—There has been considerably more activity in cheese during the past week, and sales amounting to about 8,000 or 9,000 boxes have been made at prices ranging from 10½ to 11½c, one or two lots of under grades going at less money. The wind up of the season has been a disappointment to holders on this side, as 12 was confidently looked upon as being the ruling figure long before this for finest goods.

Onions—Are booming, and very good sales are reported for Canadian red and yellow onions at \$2.25 to 2.50 per barrel. Stocks are very light.

Potatoes—Potatoes are having very slow sales at 55 to 60c on track and 10c a bag extra for small jobbing lots. The supply is more than equal to the demand, and lower prices are looked forward to.

Hides—The price of light hides has been reduced ¼c per pound to 3c for No. 1 to dealers and 3½c to tanners. But Holders are not willing to sell to tanners at the reduced rates. Calfskins are selling at 5c to dealers, but not many coming in. Sheepskins are unchanged 75 to 80c. We quote prices as follows.—Nos 1, 2 and 3 light hides, to tanners, 3½, 2½ and 1½c, and to dealers, 3, 2c and 1c. Heavy steers, 3 to 4c. Calfskins, 5c; lambskins, 75 to 80c.—Trade Bulletin, March 2.

Morden Board on Freights.

The board of trade of Morden, Man., has been in correspondence with Mr. VanHorne, of the Canadian Pacific, upon the question of lower grain freight rates. Following is an excerpt from a letter of the board to Mr. VanHorne:—

"When wheat fetched higher prices the farmers of this province recognized the right of the Canadian Pacific railway to charge the present rates on grain, and for years they have cheerfully acquiesced in your tariff rates, but the truth must be told, the time has arrived through the decline of wheat values in the markets of the world when it is found impossible to obtain a decent living in Manitoba and pay the present rates for freightage. Therefore we urgently ask you to make a substantial reduc-

tion in grain rates, as nothing short of a considerable reduction will satisfy the people of this country."

The following reply has been received from Mr. VanHorne:—

Dear Sir,—I have your letter of the 1st February. In a letter written some months ago to the Winnipeg Board of Trade, I went fully into the question of wheat rates, and gave what our directors deemed to be conclusive reasons against a further reduction under present conditions. This letter and the figures accompanying it, were published in the Northwestern papers at the time. I also wrote a letter to Charles Braithwaite on the same subject, a copy of which I enclose.

I do not see that I can add anything to what I have stated in these communications except that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company is suffering with everybody else, as is clearly indicated by the fact that its net earnings for December fell off about a quarter of a million dollars as compared with the same month the year before.

I am sure that any right thinking man will agree with me that anything tending to stop the dividends of the Canadian Pacific Railway and break down its credit, will be about the worst calamity that can befall the Dominion at large, and that it would make our situation in the Northwest immeasurably worse than it is now. Railways embracing nearly one-third of the mileage in the United States are to-day in the hands of receivers, although they have been receiving higher rates than are charged by the Canadian Pacific. You must pardon us if we are disinclined to follow them. Their bankruptcy has brought distress to the communities traversed by them, such as has never been known in the Canadian Northwest.

It is now seen that the railway have become the nervous system of the body politic. Other things may cause local aches and pains, but when the nervous system is affected the case becomes serious indeed, for all parts then suffer.

Your chief competitors in wheat producing are the United States, Russia, India, and perhaps the Argentine Republic, and it should not be forgotten that they have as high, and in most cases, higher rates to pay for the carriage of their wheat to the seaboard and to the world's markets, than you have to pay from Manitoba; and therefore you are as well able to withstand competition as any of them, particularly in view of the fact that your wheat is better than theirs.

Periods of depression in the price of wheat and periods of high prices have occurred in the past, and will occur in the future. The present depression in the price of wheat is greater than has been known within our experience, but it should not be forgotten that the cost of transportation has been enormously reduced in late years, and that the farmers are getting about as much money for their wheat to day as

they got in times past in other periods of depression. It is only eighteen years since it cost 24c a bushel for freight on wheat from the Minnesota valley to Chicago. This rate will now frequently take the wheat all the way to Liverpool.

About 1857 or '58 the price of corn in Illinois fell so low that it had to be used for fuel. It was practically unaleable for money, and it was then thought that profitable corn growing was hopeless; but since that time the production of corn in the United States has increased from 750,000,000 bushels to more than 2,200,000,000 bushels, and the farmers in Illinois have become rich in growing it. So will it be with wheat in Manitoba.

In wheat growing, as in any other business, if one is on an equal footing with his competitors and manages his business as well, and produces a better article, he is certain of success; and conditions which will bring distress to him are likely to bring ruin to his competitors; and one so situated is almost certain to make a mistake if he changes his business because it is for the moment unprofitable.

Yours truly,
W. C. VAN HORNE.

Canada's Trade for 1893.

The trade returns now issued show as follows:—

The value of the imports last year amounted to \$129,074,208, and of exports to \$118,564,352. The value of our aggregate trade reached a total of \$247,638,620, the largest in the history of the Dominion. It was \$6,269,177 in excess of the aggregate trade of the previous year, which was the highest on record. The values of the respective divisions of our foreign trade were in 1892 and 1893 as follows:—

	1892.	1893.
Exports of Canadian produce	\$ 99,339,913	\$105,793,257
Exports of foreign produce	14,624,402	12,766,095
	\$113,963,375	\$118,564,352
Imports	127,406,683	129,074,268

Aggregate trade..\$241,379,463 \$247,638,620
There was, therefore, in 1893, as compared with the previous year, an increase in exports of home produce of \$6,459,344; in imports of \$1,668,200, and a decrease in exports of foreign produce of \$1,858,367.

The imports for home consumption in 1893 amounted to \$121,705,630, as against \$116,978,943 in the preceding year, an increase of \$4,726,687. The total imports have been exceeded but once since confederation, viz, in 1833; these for home consumption have been exceeded three times, in 1843, 1874 and 1878.

With the exception of the year 1880 there has been a continuous excess of imports over exports, amounting on an average, for the 26 years since confederation, to \$20,062,649 per annum. The actual excess in 1893 was considerably below this average, being \$10,509,910. The duty collected from customs last year amounted to \$21,161,711, an increase of \$611,129 over the preceding year. The value per head of imports last year was \$26.01; of exports \$23.39. The duties collected averaged \$4.28 per head, an increase of 6 cents over the preceding year, but a decrease of 58 cents over 1891.

COUNTRIES TRADED WITH.

The increase in the imports of \$1,668,200 is made up by increased trade with 26 countries, counteracted by a diminution in trade with 22 countries. The largest falling off is with Germany, consequent upon the excessive importation of sugar from that country in 1892, \$2,128,128 worth of that article being imported, as against \$226,432 in 1893; otherwise the general trade with Germany is maintained. The other decreases of any magnitude were the imports from Japan, Newfoundland, and the

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British East Indies, from which latter country sugar was again the cause of the decline. The large increases were in imports from Great Britain and the United States, the increase in free goods from the latter country having been upwards of \$6,000,000. The total value of imports from the United States was \$65,081,968, an increase of \$1,002,031; from Great Britain, \$13,310,577, increase \$1,055,438; France, \$2,847,005, increase \$307,903; British West Indies \$1,166,008, increase \$124,921; Dutch East Indies \$444,474, increase \$598,770. Of the increase in the trade over \$100,000 are to be noticed the Spanish possessions, Holland, Venezuela and British Africa.

The increase in the exports of Canadian produce, amounting to \$6,459,332, occurred principally in shipments to Great Britain, United States, Newfoundland, Belgium and Argentina, the increased exports to the United States and the Argentine Republic consisting very largely of forest products, those to Belgium of breasted stuffs, while the unusually large quantities of supplies sent to Newfoundland in consequence of the disastrous fire at St. John's in 1892, contributed materially to the increase in exports to that island. The increase in our export trade with Great Britain amounted to \$1,367,314 in products of the forest, and of \$2,983,969 in animals and their products, while there were decreases of \$438,534 and \$639,734 in products of the mine and fisheries respectively. The net total increase amounted to \$3,460,551. In consequence of reduced shipments of fish and agricultural products, principally potatoes, the exports to the Spanish West Indies declined over \$300,000, while a diminished demand from Holland for breadstuffs account for the reduction in the exports to that country by upwards of \$240,000.

Comparing the total export of 1893 with previous years, it is noticeable that there was an increase of \$2,270,397 which was all in articles of Canadian production, the decrease in foreign goods having amounted to \$4,179,935.

Wheat Area in Northwest States.

Throughout the greater part of the wheat sections there is little to indicate a decrease in the production this year, excepting in the way of decrease of acreage. It is probable that a final showing will make the winter wheat area lower than usual. Great efforts are being made to induce farmers in the Northwest to diversify their crops. Whether such efforts will be effective is not very well known. It is probable, however, that the acreage of spring wheat from this cause and others will be smaller than last year. Among the other causes to reduce the size of the crop of spring wheat are low prices and possible difficulties in many instances to procure the necessary seed. With respect to the latter, there is no worse position than in many other late years, excepting that in many cases grain men have sold seed to farmers to encourage production and didn't get their pay. That has resulted in the determination on the part of many holders of wheat not to sell seed except it be for cash. Still, seed has always been procured in the Northwest in some way, and it is likely it will be this season, so that after all it is believed that seed necessary for this crop will be obtained, as it was in other seasons.

While the newspapers are all writing in favor of diversified crops and urging farmers to it, the writers show very little, usually, of the

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subject they discuss, in its details, or of the trials of the farmers in order to make the change. The reasons urged for making the change are the poverty enforced in following the practice of raising wheat almost exclusively.

They do not seem to take into account that without money, changes may not easily be made from wheat growing to stock raising, and to dairying and other productions. An amount of money invested in wheat in the spring, returns its full cash results in the autumn. The same amount of money, invested in live stock, will not begin to bring important returns for several years. In the meantime farmers can scarcely maintain themselves while waiting. That was the experience in the Middle States. It was the experience in Illinois, next in Iowa, later in the southern portion of Minnesota and in South Dakota. In all these places it took years of privation to reach the end. It was not done in a year nor in five years.

The change was of slow growth, and it will be now, so that whoever expects a great decrease in acreage of wheat to be supplanted by diversified farming this year, will likely be disappointed. More flax, more barley, more oats, or even more corn, and possibly more potatoes might be cultivated; but they would have to be cultivated for immediate sale, for the farmers lack the live stock to consume them. In that case, the change might not be a desirable one, for an acre of barley sold as grain, an acre of flax, or other of these staples, scarcely does better in a financial way than the sale of wheat. We may with reason, therefore, look for nearly the usual wheat acreage in the northwest.—Minneapolis Market Record,

B. C. Market Quotations.

(Continued from page 619.)

Eggs—Eastern packed eggs, 15 to 17c; Japanese, 20c; Ranch eggs, 20c.

CURED MEATS—Hams 14c; breakfast bacon, 14c; backs 13½c; long clear, 11c; short lard, 1.50; Lard in pail and tubs, 12½c. Lard in tins, 13c.

DRESSED MEAT, LIVE STOCK, ETC.—Live steers are 4c; cows 3½c; beef, 7½ to 8c; sheep, 4 to 4½c; mutton, 9½ to 10c; hogs, 6½ to 7½c; pork, 9 to 10c; veal, 10½c; calves, 7c.

FISH—Prices are—salmon 10c; flounders, 4c; smelt, 6c; seabass, 5c; cod, 6c; halibut, 8c; smoked salmon, 8c; smoked halibut, 10c; kippered herring, 12½c; blasters, 10c; kippered cod, 10c; white fish, Manitoba, 12½c.

FRUITS—Lemons, California \$3.50 to 4 00; Japanese oranges, 60c; navals, \$2.75 to \$3; seedlings, 2.00, to \$2.25.

Brief Business Notes.

F. Marwood, Enderby, blacksmith, is dead.

J. R. McLeod, livery, Wellington, assigned.

Charles M. Kay, carriage painter, Victoria, dead.

J. W. Lawson of South Vancouver has assigned.

Thos. R. Cusack, job printer, is opening in Victoria.

John Roed, druggist, Vancouver, out of business.

Fleming & Curtis, hotel, Vancouver, closed out by sheriff.

Walter Wilson, hotel, Nanaimo, succeeded by George R. Raymond.

Godfrey & Co., hardware, Vancouver; an extension of time granted.

English Trading Co., general store, has opened business at Revelstoke.

James W. Lawson, dairyman, Vancouver, assigned to Thomas Shirley.

Simon Leiser & Co., wholesale grocers, etc., Victoria; E. Bloomingdale dead.

The Trescott Packing Co. shipped ten tons of frozen sturgeon East this week.

Vanderwater & Spalding, Vancouver, late men's furnishings, reported away.

J. A. Shupe, fish, produce, etc., Vernon, has added clothing and boots and shoes.

Blaker, Rynes & Co., auctioneers, New Westminster; Blaker reported away.

W. H. S. Perkins, dry goods, etc., Nanaimo, stock being disposed of by mortgagees.

Nicol Allan has entered into partnership with Alex. McLean, of the Pacific Hotel.

A large shipment of cedar logs is being made to Japan by the steamer Empress of China.

The Wannick Packing Co., salmon canners, Westminster, have sold out to R. P. Rithet, Victoria.

It is reported that John Sampson, photographer, Nanaimo, contemplates opening in the hardware business.

C. H. King, wholesale commission, etc., Victoria, sold stock to George Everton; continues his agencies as usual.

Chas. Boyer & Co. have leased the Westminster woolen mills for four years. The mills will be opened shortly.

Isaac Harris, of Tacoma, is contemplating the erection of a machine in New Westminster for the manufacture of ice.

E. A. Crickmay, late with A. O. Leask, has started in business in Vancouver as a customs broker, on his own account.

It is reported that in Victoria, Prince Edward Island mutton has for a time ousted the other mutton from the market.

L. H. Jenne, insurance and real estate agent, has opened in Victoria, representing the following companies: City of London, Atlas and United Fire, and city agent for Equitable Life,

The Duncan fruit growers held a business meeting on Saturday. Several interesting papers were read. When the proceedings became a little dry, comic songs were sung. It is said the musical innovation was a success.

Nanaimo district coal shipments were last month 53,579 tons, the New Vancouver Coal Company exporting 19,704, the Wellington collieries, 18,030 and the Union mines 15,245 tons.

A resolution was unanimously carried that "Similar steps for advancing the dairy interests by means of travelling dairy instructors are advisable, and would supply a want in the agricultural districts."

Victoria's collections were last month \$54,881. During the corresponding month of 1893 the collections were \$61,120 77. February therefore showed a decrease upon these of \$6,245.77. The exports were valued at \$28,217, as against \$23,187, and the imports at \$173,670, as against \$235,003 for February, 1893.

At the adjourned annual meeting of the board of trade, Westminster, the election of officers for the year took place with the following result: President, John Wilson; vice-president, T. J. Trapp, secretary-treasurer, D. Robson; Council, D. S. Curtis, C. G. Major, H. Hoy, D. J. Munn, G. D. Brymner, W. A. Duncan, A. J. McColl and J. W. Creighton, board of arbitration, the members of the council and J. G. Scott, W. H. Kearney, C. E. Woods and Jas. Johnson.

The following losses have occurred at Kaslo by fire: J. Almoors, general store; G. O. Bachmann, saw mill, Goldstein & Co., hotel; Mrs. H. T. Gunn, hotel; Green Bros., general store; J. W. Livers, druggist; W. J. Painam, men's furnishings; J. B. Wilson, general store; Wilson & Perdu, butchers; A. W. Wright, produce; Byers Hardware Co., hardware, etc.; Fletcher & Fletcher, hotel; Galena Trading Co., general store; H. Glegorich, general store; Mahoney & Lundberg, saloon; J. F. Ward & Co., hotel. All were more or less insured.

Inland revenue returns at Vancouver for February were \$8,635.46, being an increase of \$951 over last year. The customs returns for the same period were:—

Duty collected	\$ 16,090.43
Other revenue	3,662.88
Total	\$ 19,693.31
Imports, free	\$ 43,640 00
“ dutiable	170,593 00
Total	\$220,233 00
Exports	\$ 25,920 00

During the corresponding month in 1893, the collections were \$17,304 10, the increase being thus \$2,389.21.

The following are the customs returns for the port of New Westminster for February:—Imports:—Dutiable goods, \$28,746; free, \$5,175; total, \$33,921; duty collected, \$9,333.02; exports, \$251,636.

Northwest Ontario.

The duty collected at the out port of Fort William, Ont., for the first eight months of the fiscal year ending 1893-94, was \$42,053 26.

E. Rochon has rented his hotel at Keewatin to John P. Lovett. Mr. Rochon intends going into mining this season.

Fort William has suffered severely from fire. On Sunday night John King's warehouse, Armstrong & Sproule's feed store and Austin's residence were burned, and on Tuesday morning a conflagration started in Mills' jewelry store in the Avenue hotel block, burned it, the barber's shop occupied by Thomas Dunbar, the Avenue hotel itself and the billiard room and a house in the rear owned by Hunt and occupied by night yardman Merritt. E. J. Rochon owned and operated the Avenue hotel. His

loss is \$16,000 on the building and contents; insurance \$6,000, and a small amount on the stock of liquors. Mills' stock was valued at about \$5,000; insurance not known. Edward Bowes, a watchman in Mills' employ, was burned to death. He was sleeping on the third story of the hotel.

Grain and Milling.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has issued a circular announcing that the company will carry grain in Manitoba and the territories, for seed purposes only, at one half the tariff rate. Seed must be equal to No. 1 and No. 2 hard wheat, of the red fife variety, and No. 1 and No. 2 white oats, etc.

A second application has been made before Chief Justice Taylor for an order to wind up the Rapid City Elevator Company, Rapid City, Manitoba.

Usually the price paid to farmers for grain is a few cents higher in Winnipeg than in country markets, Winnipeg being a consuming market, and farmers who market in the city have the benefit of no local freight rate to pay. Recently, however, the price of wheat to farmers has been higher at Portage la Prairie than at Winnipeg.

Within a few weeks, or as soon as it is possible to shut down the mill for a few days, a quantity of new machinery will be put in the Lake of the Woods Milling Co.'s mill at Portage la Prairie, Man., which will increase the capacity of the mill to 800 barrels per day, or two thirds of the company's big mill at Keowatin.

In the French senate recently, after a speech from the Ministry of Husbandry declaring an increase in the duty on wheat was necessary in order to protect French farmers, the senators adopted by a vote of 197 to 67 the duty of seven francs—about 36½c per bushel—as approved by the Chamber of Deputies.

Says a Chicago paper:—"When the Erie canal is improved as is proposed and grain is carried from Buffalo to New York for 2 cents a bushel we can ship grain from our fields in the Northwest at much less cost for transportation, and give other exporting countries a much harder fight for the trade of importing countries. Much Canadian grain also would be exported via the Erie.

The hog is in the wheat, observed a writer in the Milling World. In other words, the wheat of the United States is going into the hog of the United States at a rapid rate. If farmers can, as they claim, get a dollar or more out of wheat turned into hog, they are not to be blamed if they feed their wheat to hogs instead of selling it to the millers for 40 or 50c.

An enthusiastic meeting of the West Superior board of trade was held recently to consider the practicability of opening a sample grain market in Superior for the Northwest. The Superior mills have a capacity for nearly 15,000,000 bushels of wheat, and there is a demand from the Duluth mills for a sample board. The millers were decidedly in favor of the measure, and a guarantee fund was raised to carry the board for one year in order that the project could be thoroughly tried. Several firms of Minneapolis commission and elevator men have decided to open offices in the city to solicit the mill trade. The buying so far has been on the Duluth board of trade, but the Superior mills have decided to withdraw their trade from that body.

Plant in your Memory

That the North-Western Line offers the best train service from Minneapolis and St. Paul to Sioux City, Omaha, Kansas City, Duluth and Superior, and is the only line running Pullman Sleepers to all these cities, besides affording first-class day service. Try this line also to Ashland.

The New Canadian Winter Port.

The board of trade of the city of St. John, New Brunswick, is desirous of extending the commerce of the city, and with that view is anxious to make known to ship owners and shippers of the produce of the Dominion, and of general merchandise to Europe and other parts of the world, and vice versa, the position and capabilities which the city now possesses for doing a large export and import trade. The board requests The Commercial to publish the following information about the port:—

St. John is situated in the Province of New Brunswick, at the mouth of the River St. John, which is 500 miles in length, and its harbor is known as the only one on the Atlantic coast, north of Charleston, South Carolina which has such deep water and which does not freeze in winter, never having been known to have had ice in it to interfere with navigation. The board is in possession of numerous certificates from masters and pilots of steamers and sailing vessels as to the ease of access to, and safety of, the Bay of Fundy and harbor of St. John.

H. M. S. "Blake," Admiral Sir John Hopkins, 9,000 tons, displacement 20,000 horse power, drawing 26 feet of water, one of the largest vessels of her class in the British navy, visited St. John recently. The admiral and his officers gave it as their opinion that "it is an excellent harbor, easy of access and perfectly, absolutely safe, and has plenty of water for the largest ships of the British fleet." On the anchorage ground in the harbor the depth of water is from 70 to 123 feet at low water. The tide rises and falls from 24 to 28 feet, which is the means of keeping the harbor entirely free from ice in winter.

The only Atlantic deep water terminus of the Canadian Pacific railway owned by it, is now at St. John, 481 miles from Montreal, and running on its own rails 3,600 miles from Victoria, British Columbia. Freight can be discharged into vessels from cars on both sides of the harbor. The Intercolonial railway has two deep water termini here, receiving and delivering freight by cars and from and to vessels at the wharves along the harbor front, thus saving transfer and cartage charges.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Co., assisted by the city and the provincial government, has recently completed a first class grain elevator, fitted with all the latest improved machinery for hoisting, weighing and shipping, and is now ready to receive and ship grain, the size and capacity of which is a total storage room of 301,716 bushels, and can deliver 15,000 bushels per hour. The average receiving capacity of elevator is about 53,000 bushels per day. The first cargo has just been shipped from the elevator, consisting of 34,000 bushels of peas, 1,000 tons of hay and a quantity of deals. Vessels drawing 27 feet water when loaded can lay afloat at low water at the Canadian Pacific railway and corporation wharves; general merchandise can be landed from vessels or received from the cars into the warehouses on the wharves.

There is now a well managed and very successful line of passenger and freight steamers, whose capacity is from 10,000 to 13,000 barrels each, carrying goods and passengers from China, Japan and the western provinces of Canada, running from St. John to the West Indies, carrying the West India mails under contract with the Dominion government, calling at Bermuda, St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. Kitts, Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbadoes, Trinidad and Demerara, and leaving St. John every 28 days and returning to St. John via the same ports.

There is also a regular and very satisfactory line of steamers (the Furness line) running between St. John and London, G. B., also under contract with the Dominion government, which leaves each place simultaneously about

every 16 days. There are several lines of schooners running to all ports in the Bay of Fundy, which can deliver flour and other produce on through bills of lading at a lower rate via St. John than by way of Boston, New York or Portland.

Vessels of all sizes (steamers and sailing vessels) are open for charter at St. John at all seasons and at lowest rates. Atlantic insurance on vessels and all kinds of merchandise can be effected in St. John with reliable companies at the same (and occasionally at less) rates of premium as from New York, Boston, Portland or Halifax. Vessels can always depend upon being able to fill up with deals, timber and other freight to close out part grain cargoes at all seasons of the year. Steamers can be supplied promptly with first class steam coal at reasonable prices. Vessels of any size can be loaded and discharged very expeditiously at St. John.

There are no worms in the harbor of St. John, consequently vessels can lay in safety any length of time afloat, free from these pests; the large rise and fall of tide giving peculiar facility for the repair and reclassing of vessels. Vessels bound to St. John can always find first class pilots on the lookout 80 or 100 miles at sea.

The coasts of both sides of the Bay of Fundy from its mouth to St. John are plentifully supplied with lighthouses fog whistles and automatic buoys, by which the greatest safety is secured. The registered tonnage at St. John amounts now to 560 vessels 15,221 tons.

St. John is the distributing centre for a large number of trunk and branch lines of railway, and of steamboat lines, in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario and the northern part of the State of Maine. The board of trade can point with much satisfaction to the very exceptionally low averages of losses on vessels arriving at and departing from the port of St. John during a period of ten years as made up by the entry and clearing department of the custom house, viz:

- 1st. The percentage of loss of tonnage of steamers as compared with total tonnage of steam vessels, entered and cleared is08 of 1 p.c.
- 2nd. The percentage of loss of tonnage of sailing vessels as compared with the total amount of sailing vessels entered and cleared is41 of 1 p.c.
- 3rd. The percentage of loss of cargoes of steam vessels as compared with the total amount of imports and exports is002 of 1 p.c.
- 4th. The percentage of loss of cargoes of sailing vessels as compared with the total amount of imports and exports is05 of 1 p.c.
- 5th. The percentage of loss of tonnage of both steam and sailing vessels as compared with the total tonnage entered and cleared is26 of 1 p.c.

The arrivals at the port of St. John during the past seven years of sailing vessels and steamers amounted to 16,976 vessels of 4,417,009 tons, or a yearly average of 2,425 vessels of 639,858 tons. The clearances during the past seven years were 17,632 vessels of 4,627,988, or a yearly average of 2,519 vessels of 661,011.

"British Goods Best and Cheapest."

The London Ironmonger says: "Trade is dull all over the world, and in every quarter complaints are heard of the depression which pervades almost all departments of trade and commerce. No manufacturing country is doing as well as it did four or five years ago, yet it is the fact that now, as it was the fact then, British exports are by far the largest, and British manufactures are unanimously preferred everywhere. Twenty or thirty years ago nobody was surprised by this universal preference, because the allegation was that we had

no competitors worthy of being mentioned. The case as to competition is very different nowadays. There is rivalry enough and to spare in every market. German, American, Belgians, French and Austrians are eagerly fighting for their own hands. In some few instances they contrive to undersell us, but in the main our supremacy is untouched, and in all cases the consumer, no matter where he is located, prefers British goods if he can by any possibility obtain them. This universal predilection cannot be founded on mere fancy, and is not sustained by fortuitous accidents. The pocket has great power everywhere, and its claims are never stronger than when the times are bad. But even now the preference is as strong as ever, and from all kinds of sources of information there is the same abounding and abiding testimony to the quality and value of British manufactures. It is not denied, of course, that some rubbish is turned out of our multitudinous workshops, but, taking price and quality together, we give greater satisfaction to our customers than does any other nation. The point is one of no little importance to merchant shippers at home and importers abroad. It is to some extent the vogue to belittle our own wares and to praise those of some of our foreign rivals, but the attempt at depreciation is somewhat of the nature of a marital dispute, which has no serious foundation in fact, and promptly disappears in the event of criticism from the outside. Merchants are tempted, no doubt, to ship foreign made articles in order to gain a trifling advantage in their profits, but we are convinced that by more diligence on their own part in looking up British makers they need very rarely indeed place their favors abroad. This issue of the Ironmonger will be serviceable to them in ascertaining what is being produced by our most enterprising firms, and as British goods are 'best and cheapest,' as well as the most satisfactory to all who handle them, we trust merchant shippers at home, importers abroad, and retailers everywhere will see that they are fairly and properly placed before the trade and the public."

The Low Price of Quinine.

Some people talk of the low price of wheat as something phenomenal, as though there was nothing to equal it in other lines, whereas it cannot begin to compare with the decline in the price of one of the leading drugs—quinine. This article used to be sold at \$3 75 to 4 00 per ounce, and to day it can be bought at 23c per ounce, and for a round lot it is said that 20c might be accepted. The cause of this extraordinary shrinkage in value is owing to the extended cultivation of the bark in different parts of the world. Twenty seven years ago the world was dependent upon its supplies of cinchona bark exclusively from South America, which were obtained from trees in the wild state in Bolivia, Peru and Ecuador. Since then the cultivation of cinchona trees was commenced in Java, India, Ceylon and Jamaica. For a time the increasing demand for the valuable drug quinine outstripped the supply; but as soon as the bark in India, Ceylon and Java commenced to supplement the shipments from South America, the price of quinine gradually declined, until it has travelled all the way down from \$4. to 20c and 23c per ounce.—Montreal Trade Bulletin.

Tie to this Truth.

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O. St. P. M. & O. Ry., St. Paul.

Effect of Bankrupt Stocks on Trade.

A Minneapolis journal bearing the name of Furniture, has the following to say of bankrupt stocks, which is true of other branches of trade also:—After any great public calamity, like, for example the Russian famine, or the great Atlantic coast storms of 1893, there is sure to follow the supplemental calamity of death and depression, as a result of the first great disaster. Pestilence follows famine, flood, fire and war. So some disaster to the commercial world must be expected to follow in the wake of the great business panic of 1893. To the furniture trade this supplemental evil will be found in the bankrupt stocks of furniture that have passed from first and second hands into the hands of retailers. The effect of these stocks on the retail market is to cause a general depression of prices of all stocks offered to the consumer.

It is to be hoped that the end of these failures is near at hand. But their result must be hedged against by the concerns that still remain on top of earth. The bankrupt stocks that have been sold out in job lots or have been bought in at a small fraction of their cost, are yet a menace to legitimate trade. Goods made in the good old way by solvent factories must meet these bankrupt stocks in many a market. The retailer, hearing of marvelous bargains at assignees sales, will leave the legitimate manufacturer to run after the goods sold at a sacrifice. The season's prices have been made largely by the price of goods sold by the shersff.

But there are a few mitigating circumstances to be made not of. The Rockford stocks offered at a sacrifice have been picked up principally by large city buyers. The Grand Rapids bankrupt sales are chiefly of high grade goods competing with but few northwestern concerns. The city trade for the season is demoralized by these bankrupt prices and loaded up with bankrupt goods. But the country is yet in quite healthy tone, and to the country our factories will look largely for the early trade of 1894.

Ripe and Unripe Bananas.

Whether for shipment or for home consumption, says a writer in Science Monthly, the fruit is cut as soon as it is "full"—that is, when it has reached its adult form and size, but is still quite green. The plant is cut off by a single blow of a machete wielded by a powerful arm. As it falls the bunch is caught, lopped off, and laid aside, while the harvester goes on to the next bunch. It is a popular supposition that bananas "ripened on the tree" are incomparably superior to those cut green. But as a matter of fact one never eats them thus ripened in Jamaica. They are said to be not so good; at all events one finds no better fruit in texture or flavor than the best of our own markets. But every lover of this fruit knows that its quality varies extraordinarily as it is offered to us. This is due partly to different sources from which it comes. The best that is brought to us comes from Jamaica. It is also due still more to the condition of the fruit when cut. Bananas which are perfectly full will ripen mellow and delicious; but those cut when immature, as too many are, will turn yellow, yet never truly ripen, retaining always their hard texture and unripe taste. In Jamaica, as elsewhere, the competition of buyers, leads the unscrupulous ones to accept fruit of any sort, even when totally unfit; and this sort of competition makes all the more unavailing the efforts of honest buyers to raise the standard and to teach the people to withhold their fruit until it is properly developed. Americans can give moral support to these efforts by accepting only such fruit as is mature at any price. A little pains will soon enable one to distinguish good from poor fruit, though it is difficult to give a general statement of the distinctive differences. But, as a rule, it will be found that bananas which are largest, deepest yellow, and least angular, are the most mature and best.—Exchange.



The Popular Route

—to—
**Montreal,
Toronto,
New York**

And all Points in the East.

TO

**Vancouver,
Victoria, Tacoma,
Seattle,
Portland,
San Francisco**

And all Pacific Coast Points.

A U S T R A L I A

From Vancouver to Honolulu and Sydney.

S. S. Warrimoo March 16
S. S. Arawa April 16
and every month thereafter.

China and Japan

From Vancouver to Yokohama and Hong Kong.

Empress China March 5
Empress India April 2
Empress Japan April 23

And every month thereafter.

ROBERT KERR,

General Passenger Agent.
WINNIPEG.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME CARD.

Taking effect on Monday, November 20, 1893.

Read Up.			Read Down.		
North Bound			South Bound		
Freight No. 163 Daily.	St. Paul Ex. press No. 107 Daily.	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.	St. Paul Ex. press No. 108 Daily.	Freight No. 164 Daily.
1.20p	4.00p	0	Winnipeg	12.15p	5.30
1.05p	3.40p	0	Portage Junction	12.27p	5.47a
12.36p	3.30p	9	St. Norbert	12.41p	6.07a
12.10p	3.10p	16	Cartier	12.53p	6.25a
11.37a	3.00p	23	St. Agathe	1.12p	6.51a
11.22a	2.50p	27	Union Point	1.20p	7.02a
10.00a	2.35p	32	Silver Plains	1.32p	7.19a
10.27a	2.20p	40	Morris	1.50p	7.45a
10.01a	2.05p	46	St. Jean	2.05p	8.25a
9.23a	1.45p	56	Letellier	2.27p	9.13a
8.00a	1.20p	65	Emerson	2.50p	10.15a
7.00a	1.10p	63	Pembina	3.00p	11.15a
11.05p	9.15a	168	Grand Forks	6.40p	8.25p
1.30p	5.25a	223	Winnipeg Junction	10.50p	1.25p
	3.45p	453	Duluth	7.55a	
	8.30p	470	Minneapolis	7.05a	
	3.00p	481	St. Paul	7.35a	
	10.30p	833	Chicago	9.35p	

MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

East Bound.			West Bound.		
Fr. No. 120 Mon. & Fri.	Ex. No. 123 Tues. & Sat.	Miles from Morris.	STATIONS.	Fr. No. 127 Mon. & Fri.	Ex. No. 129 Tues. & Sat.
1.20p	4.00p	0	Winnipeg	12.15p	5.30p
7.00p	1.45p	0	Morris	2.25p	8.00a
6.53p	1.22p	10	Lowe Farm	2.49p	8.42a
6.49p	12.5 p	21	Myrtle	3.17p	9.27a
5.23p	2.40p	25	Roland	3.23p	9.45a
4.39p	12.0p	33	Rosebank	3.47p	10.15a
3.53p	11.55a	39	Miami	4.03p	10.40a
3.14p	11.33a	49	Deerwood	4.28p	11.28a
2.51p	11.20a	54	Attamont	4.37p	12.07p
2.15p	11.02a	62	Somersat	4.59p	12.45p
1.47p	10.47a	68	Swan Lake	5.17p	1.17p
1.19p	10.33a	74	Indian Springs	5.30p	1.50p
12.57p	10.22a	74	Marcapolis	5.47p	2.15p
12.27p	10.07a	81	Greenway	5.53p	2.50p
11.57a	9.52a	82	Baldur	6.15p	3.22p
11.12a	9.3 a	102	Belmont	7.00p	4.13p
10.37a	9.14a	103	Hilton	7.13p	4.45p
10.13a	8.57a	117	Ashdown	7.33p	5.23p
9.49a	8.50a	120	Wawancas	7.44p	5.47p
9.32a	8.41a	123	Elliotts	7.53p	6.04p
8.05a	8.28a	129	Rounthwalto	8.03p	6.37p
8.28a	8.0a	137	Martinville	8.27p	7.18p
7.50a	7.50a	135	Brandon	8.45p	8.00p

Number 127 stops at Baldur for meals.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

East Bound.		West Bound.	
Read up Mixed No. 144. M, W & F.	Miles from Winni. p.m.	STATIONS.	Read Down Mixed No. 143. M, W & F
5.30 p.m.	0	Winnipeg	9.03 a.m.
5.15 p.m.	3.0	Portage Junction	9.15 a.m.
4.43 p.m.	11.6	St. Charles	9.44 a.m.
4.20 p.m.	13.5	Headingley	9.54 a.m.
4.07 p.m.	21.0	White Plains	10.17 a.m.
3.15 p.m.	35.2	Bustaco	11.05 a.m.
2.43 p.m.	42.1	Onkville	11.36 a.m.
1.42 p.m.	55.5	Portage la Prairie	12.30 p.m.

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

Nun bers 107 and 108 has through Pullman Vestibuled Drawing Room Sleeping Cars between Winnipeg and St. Paul and Minneapolis. Also Pal-co Dining Cars. Close connection at Chicago with eastern lines, connection at Winnipeg Junction with trains to and from the Pacific coast.

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