

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/  
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/  
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/  
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/  
Pages endommagées

Covers restored and/or laminated/  
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Pages restored and/or laminated/  
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Cover title missing/  
Le titre de couverture manque

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/  
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Coloured maps/  
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/  
Pages détachées

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/  
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Showthrough/  
Transparence

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/  
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Quality of print varies/  
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/  
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/  
Pagination continue

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/  
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Includes index(es)/  
Comprend un (des) index

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/  
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Title on header taken from:/  
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Title page of issue/  
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/  
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/  
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments:/  
Commentaires supplémentaires:

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/  
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	14X	18X	22X	26X	30X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12X	16X	20X	24X	28X	32X

**THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA.**

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.  
 Capital Paid Up, \$6,000,000. Rest, \$3,000,000.  
 BOARD OF DIRECTORS—Andrew Allan, Esq., (of H. & A. Allan) President; Robert Anderson, Esq., Vice-President; Hector Mackenzie, Esq. (of J. G. Mackenzie & Co.); Jonathan Hodgson, Esq. (of Hodgson, Sumner & Co.); H. Montagu Allan, Esq. (of H. & A. Allan); John Cassels, Esq. (of Shaw Bros. & Cassels); J. P. Dawes, Esq. (of Dawes & Co., Leclaire); T. H. Dunn, Esq., Quebec; Sir Joseph Hickson.

Geo. HAGUE, Gen'l Mgr. JOHN GAULT, Asst. Gen'l Mgr  
 New York Agency—52 William Street.

**WINNIPEG BRANCH.**  
 The position of this Bank as to amount of paid-up capital and surplus is the second in the Dominion.  
 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.

ARTHUR WICKSON, MANAGER

**IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA**

Capital authorized..... 2,000,000.00  
 Capital Paid up..... 1,954,625.00  
 Reserve..... 1,152,252.00

DIRECTORS:  
 H. S. Howland, President. T. R. Merritt Vice-Pres.  
 William Ramsay, Robert Jaffray, Hugh Ryan,  
 T. Sutherland Stayer, Hon. John Ferguson.  
 HEAD OFFICE, Wellington St., TORONTO.  
 D. R. Wilkie, Cashier.  
 B. Jennings, Asst. Cashier. E. Hay, Inspector

BRANCHES IN ONTARIO.  
 Essex..... C. White..... Manager  
 Fergus..... C. Forrest..... "  
 Galt..... G. O. Easton..... "  
 Ingersoll..... J. A. Richardson..... "  
 Niagara Falls..... J. A. Langmuir..... "  
 Port Colborne..... E. C. F. Wood..... "  
 Port Portage..... W. A. Welr..... "  
 Sault Ste. Marie..... J. M. Wemyss..... "  
 St. Catharines..... C. M. Arnold..... "  
 St. Thomas..... M. A. Gilbert..... "

TORONTO  
 Yonge & Queen Sts. O. F. Rios..... "  
 Yonge & Bloor Sts. C. H. S. Clarke..... "  
 Welland..... S. D. Raymond..... "  
 Woodstock..... S. E. Foster..... "

BRANCHES IN THE NORTHWEST.  
 Winnipeg, Man..... O. S. Hoare, Manager.  
 Brandon, Man..... A. Jukes..... "  
 Calgary, Alta..... M. Morris..... "  
 Portage la Prairie, Man..... N. G. Leslie..... "  
 Prince Albert, Sask..... J. E. Young..... "  
 Edmonton, Alta..... G. R. F. Kirkpatrick..... "

AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS.  
 CANADA—Bank of Montreal and Branches.  
 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.  
 Agents in Canada for the CHURCH BANK, (Limited.)  
 Cheques issued to tourists and others, available in any part of the world.

—THE—  
**Western Loan and Trust Co., Ltd.**  
 Executive Office: 94 St. Francois Xavier St.  
 MONTREAL - QUE.  
 DIRECTORS.  
 PRESIDENT.—HON. A. W. OGILVIE,  
 Senator of Canada.  
 VICE-PRESIDENT.—J. S. BOUSQUET, Esq.,  
 Cashier, La Banque du Peuple.  
 R. PRÉFONTAINE, Esq., M.P., of Messrs. Préfontaine, St. Jean & Archer; J. N. GREENSHIELDS, Esq., Q. C., Messrs. Greenshields & Greenshields; W. BARCLAY STEPHENS, Esq.; JAS. E. STREY, Esq., Ex-President of the Winnipeg Board of Trade; R. W. KNIGHT, Esq., Broker, Woodstock, Ont.; J. HOODLESS, Esq., of Messrs. J. Hoodless & Son, Hamilton, Ont.; R. A. ANDERSON, Esq., Mayor of Vancouver, B. C.  
 MANAGER.—W. BARCLAY STEPHENS, Esq.  
 INSPECTOR.—W. L. HOGG, Esq.  
 BANKERS.—The Merchants Bank of Canada, La Banque du Peuple.  
 SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Greenshields & Greenshields.  
 Solicitors for Manitoba and Northwest Territories:  
 Messrs. Allen & Cameron, Winnipeg.

Way to get a practical education is by attending Winnipeg Business College and Shorthand Institute for a term. Circulars free. Address C. A. FLEMING & CO., Winnipeg, Man.

**BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.**

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Paid-up Capital.....£1,000,000 Stg.  
 Reserve Fund.....£275,000 "

HEAD OFFICE—3 Clements Lane, Lombard St. London.  
 COURT OF DIRECTORS—J. H. Brodie, John James Cater, Henry R. Farrer, Gaspard Farrar, Richard H. Glyn, E. A. Hoare, H. J. B. Kendall, J. J. Kingsford, Frederic Lubbock, Geo. D. Whatman.

HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA—St. James St., Montreal.  
 H. Sillkeman, General Manager.  
 E. Stanger, Inspector.

BRANCHES IN CANADA:

Brandon	Hamilton	Ottawa	Toronto
Brantford	Kingston	Paris	Vancouver
Fredericton	London	Quebec	Victoria
Halifax	Montreal	St. John	

Winnipeg, Main Street—D. Simpson Manager.  
 AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES:  
 New York, 62 Wall St., W. Watson and F. Brownfield.  
 San Francisco, 124 Sanson St., H. M. I. McMichael, and J. C. Welsh.

London Bankers—The Bank of England—Messrs. Olyn & Co.  
 Foreign Agents—Liverpool, Bank of Liverpool. Australia, Union Bank of Australia. New Zealand, Union Bank of Australia. India, China and Japan—Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, Agents Bank, (Limited). West Indies, Colonial Bank. Paris, Messrs. Marcuard, Krauss & Cie. Lyons, Credit Lyonnais.

**BANK OF OTTAWA**

HEAD OFFICE, OTTAWA.

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

DIRECTORS:  
 CHAS. MAGEE, President. GEO. HAY, Vice President  
 Hon. Geo. Bryson, sr., Alex. Fraser, John Mather,  
 David MacLaren, Denis Murphy.  
 GEO. BURN, General Manager.

BRANCHES.  
 Arnprior, Pembroke, Carleton Place,  
 Hawkesbury, Keewatin, Winnipeg.  
 Parry Sound, Rideau and Bank Sts., Ottawa.  
 Rat Portage, Kemptville.

AGENTS IN CANADA—Bank of Montreal and Bank of British North America.

" NEW YORK—Messrs. W. Watson and B. Hebdon.  
 " CHICAGO—Bank of Montreal;  
 " ST. PAUL—Merchants National Bank;  
 " LONDON, ENGL.—Alliance Bank.  
 " CHINA AND JAPAN—The Chartered Bank of India Australia and China.

**WINNIPEG BRANCH.**

ESTABLISHED 1852  
 Accounts of Merchants, Traders, Manufacturers, Corporations and Individuals received on favorable terms.  
 Interest allowed on deposits.

Drafts issued on all the principal points in Canada, also on New York, Chicago and St. Paul and London, Eng. This Branch has special facilities for making Collections in Manitoba and North West Territories. Lowest rates are charged, and remittances promptly made.

J. B. MONK, Manager.

**The Western Canada Loan & Savings Co.**

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

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

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

**BUNTIN, GILLIES & CO.**

WHOLESALE  
**STATIONERS,**  
**AND PAPER DEALERS**

—HEADQUARTERS FOR—  
**Office, School & Society Stationery**  
**PRINTERS' STOCK**  
 Bookbinders' and Box Makers' Materials  
 Wrapping Paper, Paper Bags and Twines.

HAMILTON, ONTARIO,

**The Canadian Bank of Commerce.**

HEAD OFFICE - - TORONTO.

Paid-up Capital.....\$6,000,000  
 Rest..... 1,200,000

DIRECTORS—Geo. A. Cox, Esq., President.  
 JOHN I. DAVIDSON, Esq., Vice-President.  
 George Taylor, Esq. W. B. Hamilton, Esq.  
 Jas. Crathern, Esq. Matthew Loggatt, Esq.  
 John Hoskin, Esq., Q.C., L.L.D. Robt. Kilgour, Esq.  
 B. E. WALKER, General Manager.  
 J. H. PLUMMER, Asst. Genl. Manager.

A. H. Ireland, Inspector G. de C. O'Grady, Asst. Inspece  
 New York—Alex. Laird & Wm. Gray, Agents

BRANCHES.

Allan Craig, Ayr, Barric, Belleville, Berlin, Blenheim, Brantford, Cayuga, Chatham, Collingwood, Dundas, Dunnville, Galt, Goderich, Guelpch,	Hamilton, Jarvis, London, Montreal, Sault Ste. Marie, 157 St. James City B'chs 19 Chabvillez Square, 276 St. Lawrence, Orangetville, Ottawa, Paris,	Parkhill, Peterboro, St. Catharines Sarnia, Stratford, Thorold, Toronto, Walkerville, Waterloo, Windsor, Woodstock.	City Ech's 712 Queen E 450 Yonge St 791 Yonge St 283 College 546 Queen W 415 Parl'm't. 128 King E Toronto Jrt. Walkerville, Waterloo, Windsor, Winnipeg, Woodstock.
--	---	---	--

BANKERS AND CORRESPONDENCE.

GREAT BRITAIN—The Bank of Scotland.  
 INDIA, CHINA AND JAPAN—The Char'td Bank of India, Australia & China  
 PARIS, FRANCE—Lazard, Freres & Cie. (tralia & China  
 AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND—Union Bank of Australia.  
 BRUSSELS, BELGIUM—J. Mathieu & Fils.  
 NEW YORK—The Amer Exchange Nat'l Bank of NY.  
 SAN FRANCISCO—The Bank of British Columbia.  
 CHICAGO—The Amer Exchange Nat'l Bk. of Chicago.  
 BRITISH COLUMBIA—The Bank of British Columbia.  
 HAMILTON, BERMUDA—The Bank of Bermuda.  
 KINGSTON, JAMAICA—Bank of Nova Scotia.

Commercial Credits issued for use in all parts of the world. Exceptional facilities for this class of business in Europe, the East and West Indies, China, Japan, South America, Australia and New Zealand.  
 Travellers circular Letters of Credit issued for use in all parts of the world.

**Winnipeg Branch.**

A General Banking Business Transacted.  
 F. H. MATHEWSON, Manager.

**UNION BANK OF CANADA.**

HEAD OFFICE, - - QUEBEC.

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

DIRECTORS:  
 ANDREW THOMSON, President. Hon. J. J. PRINCE, Vice-President.  
 John Breakey, D. O. Thomson, E. Giroux, E. J. Hale,  
 Jas. King, M.P.P.  
 E. E. WEBB, Gen. Mgr. J. G. BILLETT, Inspector

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Alexandria, Ont.	Montreal, Que.	Smith's Falls, Ont.
Boisveval, Man.	Morden, Man.	Souris, Man.
Carberry, Man.	Moosemin, N.W.T.	Toronto, Ont.
Chesterville, Ont.	Neepawa, Man.	Winton, Ont.
Iroquois, Ont.	Ottawa, Ont.	Winnchester, Ont.
Lethbridge, N.W.T.	Quebec, Que.	Winnipeg, Man.
Merrickville, Ont.	" (St. Louis St.)	

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 in Savings Bank Department and on Special Deposits.

**LYMAN BROS. & CO.,**

WHOLESALE  
**DRUGS AND MEDICINES**

Every requisite for the Drug Trade promptly supplied.  
**TORONTO, ONT.**

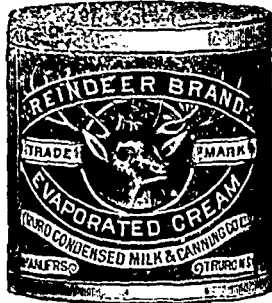
**Wm. Ferguson,**

—WHOLESALE—  
**Wines, Liquors and Cigars**

8th Street, Brandon.

**FRESH**  
MILK AND CREAM  
For your Customers at All Times.

PURCHASE THE  
**Reindeer Brand**



CREAM

CREAM

CONDENSED

MILK  
COFFEE & MILK  
COCOA & MILK  
TEA & MILK

Profitable to you. Sure to Please  
Your Trade.

W. F. HENDERSON & CO., WINNIPEG,  
Wholesale Agents.

Thompson,  
Codville & Co.,  
WHOLESALE GROCERS,  
62 McDermott Street,  
WINNIPEG.

S. R. PARSONS. HENRY BELL. W. E. HARLEY

**PARSONS, BELL & CO**  
**Stationery**  
SCHOOL BOOKS, & CO.  
PAPERS FOR PRINTERS,  
WRAPPING PAPERS, PAPER BAGS,  
TWINES, ETC., ETC.  
Agents for Canada Paper Co., Montreal,  
M. Staunton & CO., wall papers, Toronto.  
PRINCESS STREET, WINNIPEG.

—FULL SUPPLY OF—

**Hemphrey's Homeopathic  
Specifics:**

Complete Outfits or assortments supplied  
to the trade.

We also have in stock full Supply

**DENTAL GOODS,**  
Plain, Gum and Crown Teeth, Gold,  
Amalgum, etc., etc.

**BOLE, WYNNE & CO.,**  
WINNIPEG.

**J. H. ASHDOWN,**

HARDWARE IMPORTER,  
AND MANUFACTURER.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

—DEALER IN—

Iron, Steel, Hardware, Paints,  
Oils, Glass, Varnishes, Fire  
Brick, Fire Clay, Portland Cement,  
Sewer Pipes, Etc.

**MACKENZIE & MILLS,**

—WHOLESALE—

**FANCY GROCERIES.**

Special attention given to

Teas, Coffees, Dried Fruits,  
Canned Goods, Butter, &c.

244 PRINCESS ST.,  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

**Redwood Brewery**

Fine Ales, Extra Porter  
and Premium Lager.

Most Extensive Establishment of  
the kind in Western Canada.

AGENT FOR ARMOUR'S FLUID EXTRACT OF BEEF.  
**ED. L. DREWRY,**  
PROPRIETOR.  
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Highest cash price paid for good  
malting Barley.

**E. F. HUTCHINGS'**  
GREAT NORTHWEST  
**Saddlery House**

opposite the City Hall, Corner  
Main and Market Sts.,

519 Main St. & 191 to 195 & 126 Market St.

The Largest Stock and Best Equipped Establishment  
Canada. Lowest prices and Best Goods is our Motto.

TRUNKS, VALISES, LEATHER AND SHOE FIND-  
INGS, SADDLERY HARDWARE, WHIPS, &c.

Don't forget the new premises.

E. F. HUTCHINGS, Proprietor, WINNIPEG.  
Send for our new Illustrated Catalogue.

**Mackenzie, Powis & Co.,**  
WHOLESALE GROCERS.

JUST ARRIVED.

First direct shipment of New Season  
Prime Selected Valencia Raisins and  
Imperial Selected Layers from Denia.  
Also two cars choicest Evaporated  
Apricots, Peaches and Prunes.

Over 1,000 packages, New seasons  
First crop, Congous, all  
Grades.

Cor. McDermott & Princess Sts., WINNIPEG.

**Plate Glass!**

For Shop Windows and Private Dwellings.  
A large stock now on hand ranging up to 96  
inches wide, by 160 in length. Orders filled  
promptly.

**Window Glass.**

Single and Double Strength.

Enamelled, Muffled, Tuscan, Cathedral and  
other patterns of ornamental glass in large  
variety of Tints and Colors.

Leaded, Transom and  
Door Lights.

**G. F. Stephens & Co.**  
WINNIPEG.

**J. W. PECK & CO.**

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

**CLOTHING,**  
SHIRTS

—AND—

**FUR GOODS**

And Wholesale Dealers in Men's Furnishings  
WAREHOUSES.

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

# The Commercial

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

THIRTEENTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

ISSUED EVERY MONDAY.

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

ADVERTISING RATES MADE KNOWN ON APPLICATION.

Fine Book and Job Printing Departments.

Office, 186 James St. East.

JAMES E. STEEN,  
Publisher.

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

WINNIPEG, JANUARY 21, 1895.

## Manitoba.

H. A. McKinnon, general store, Napinka, has assigned.

Hamilton & Cochrane, hardware, Deloraine, have dissolved.

Frank Huckerby is starting business at Morris as butcher.

The new fire engine purchased for Winnipeg is expected daily.

Mitchell & Co., butchers, Souris, have sold out to Miller & Moore.

J. K. McLennan, general store, Holland, has sold out to J. M. McLachlan.

W. A. Prest, stationery, Portage la Prairie, is adding printing to his business.

Toombs & Co., clothing, etc., Stonewall, are succeeded by Perry, Alpine & Co.

The Northwest Aerated Water Co., Winnipeg has sold out to E. L. Drewry.

H. W. Davies, auctioneer, furniture, etc., Winnipeg, is succeeded by W. J. Craig & Co.

The Manitoba Dairy association met on Wednesday for the purpose of formally adjourning the meeting until February 20. No business was transacted.

Robert Miller and J. A. Moore, (agent for Frost & Wood, at Souris) have purchased the butchering business of C. J. Mitchell & Co. of that place.

Geo. H. Rodgers & Co. have closed their branch store at Brandon. The stock has been nearly all sold off, and the remnant has been packed up to be moved elsewhere.

For a second time last week fire paid a visit to Elkhorn. This time the building burned is the old Dixon livery stables, occupied till the time of the fire by J. Cavanagh. The contents were removed.

R. B. Rodgers, who has had charge of the branch store at Brandon for Geo. H. Rodgers & Co., has decided to open a clothing and furnishing store in Winnipeg on his own account. The location will be on Main street, probably not far from McWilliam street.

The Winnipeg city travellers have been making arrangements for a reunion. Committees have been at work for a few days and will report to the general meeting on Saturday. The entertainment will take the form of a conversazione, a concert for an hour, after which supper will be served and the evening conclude with dancing.

Notice is given in the Manitoba Gazette that application will be made to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council for letters patent, granting a charter to Henry Grundy, traveller; James Boothe, merchant; R. M. Smith, barrister, Colin H. Campbell, solicitor; and H. E. Crawford, solicitor, all of Winnipeg, constituting such persons and other persons becoming shareholders a body corporate and politic, under the name of "The Central Dry Goods company (Limited)." The object for which incorporation is sought is to buy, sell and deal in dry goods, millinery, men's furnishings, and all other kinds of goods, wares and merchandise. Winnipeg is to be the chief place of business, and the amount of the capital stock is fixed at \$25,000, divided into 250 shares of \$100 each. The applicants are to be the first directors of the company.

Application is to be made to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council for letters patent incorporating "The Union Shoe and Leather company, Limited." The applicants are: Henry Smith, of Hamilton; traveller; David Mowat, of Winnipeg, shoe cutter; Uriah Boyd, of Winnipeg, tanner; Andrew S. Christie, tanner; and Adamina Christie of Winnipeg. The object for which incorporation is sought is to buy, sell and deal in hides, skins and furs: to tan, cure and manufacture into leather, hides skins and furs; to buy sell and deal in and manufacture all kinds of goods, articles and merchandise in which leather is required or partly required. Winnipeg is to be the chief place of business, and the capital stock will be \$45,000, divided into 450 shares at \$100 each.

## Alberta.

M. Airey, baker, etc., Moosomin, is burnt out,

Dickson & Taylor contemplate starting a grocery store at Innisfail.

Chas. Housen, hotel, Regina, business leased to T. K. Grigg & Co.

## Northwest Ontario.

The Lake of the Woods Fish Co., Ltd., Rat Portage, has been incorporated.

B. Guerard, hotel, Port Arthur, is offering to compromise at 50c on the dollar.

## Grain and Milling Items

The construction work on the new flour mill at Brandon is about all done, the belting as yet is not on and other odd jobs are to be done this week. Alexander Kelly & Co. expect to start grinding at once and expect to be in a position to turn out if necessary 300 barrels of flour per day.

## Insurance Items.

Our insurance contemporary, The Bulletin, of Toronto, will hereafter appear as a weekly instead of a monthly. The Bulletin shows commendable energy in thus branching out.

The United Fire Insurance company, of Manchester, England, has decided to discontinue business in Canada, and has just closed a contract with the Western Assurance company of Toronto to cover all its risks in the Dominion.

E. J. Heaton, manager of the Guardian Fire Insurance company, of Montreal; G. Hinshaw, manager of the Atlas, and G. Simpson, assistant manager of the Royal, arrived in Winnipeg last week from Montreal. Mr. Heaton informed a reporter that their visit was of no unusual significance, but was in effect the periodical semi-annual visit to Winnipeg which the heads of the companies generally make.

The philosopher of the Confederation Life Association puts forth the following, which

will bear thinking over: "Life assurance compels a man to save, and may be described as a compulsory savings bank, because it forces men to continue saving. It gathers scattered fragments, and makes them a perfect whole; it enables a man, from sums which he often would expend without an equivalent, to provide a capital which may be the solace of his old age, or the support of his children."

## Lumber Trade News.

A Ferguson, lumberman, from the United States who has been looking over the lumber business at Rat Portage and in the west, was seen at the Queen's hotel Winnipeg, and in reply to a Free Press reporter's interrogations, said: "Forest fires will necessitate the cutting of at least one hundred millions within the next fifteen months of timber in Northern Minnesota, that from its location must find an outlet in the Lake of the Woods. The present companies doing business at Rat Portage from having a large stock on hand as well as having extensive timber limits on the Canadian side do not see their way clear to make any new contracts for American timber so that holders of timber land in Northern Minnesota must look after their own interests and I am advised of a meeting to be held in St. Paul in a few days to devise means to facilitate the handling of it. Although a great deal of the timber has been bought up by wealthy pine dealers, yet a large amount of it is still in the hands of homesteaders and it is to be hoped that in any arrangement that will be made, their interests will be considered, as I have no doubt it will."

## Safe Business in Manitoba.

At the annual meeting of the North of Scotland Canadian Mortgage company held in Aberdeen, Scotland, the chairman of the board in introducing his annual report said: "I do not think there is any stronger evidence of the severity of the crisis than that the heaviest foreclosures should have been in the city of Toronto. We should have expected that the losses would have been in Manitoba where our loans are almost all agricultural. But that has not proved to be the case. The total amount of mortgage foreclosures in Manitoba is £1,473. They consist of forty-five properties, so that the average of each is somewhat under £100. From the accounts and report which we have submitted; the company has come through this severe trial without any appreciable suffering or appreciable loss. I have only to say, as regards the future, that so long as the business is managed with the same care and prudence and vigilance abroad, and also the same prudent management which I can claim for the directors at home during these past years, we have every reason to believe we should be able to submit as fair and satisfactory a report as we do to-day."

## Newfoundland Bank

A full statement of the condition of the suspended Union bank was presented at a meeting of the shareholders of the bank on January 16th. The statement shows the liabilities of the bank to be \$3,464,906, assets \$3,174,788 leaving a deficit of \$290,128. This will necessitate a call on two-thirds of the reserve liability fund of the shareholders, but as many of these will be unable to respond, the result of the call will probably be insufficient to meet the deficit, therefore the bank must necessarily become insolvent. When the liquidation is finally accomplished it is not expected that more than 90 per cent. on the dollar will be realized for all creditors.

SILVER PLATED SPOONS, FORKS etc. STAMPED  
**1847 ROGERS BROS. A.I.**  
 ARE GENUINE "ROGERS" GOODS.

—And Guaranteed by the—

**MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.**

If you want genuine Goods that will wear and stand the test of Time, insist upon having **"1847 ROGER BROS. A.I."** For Sale by all responsible dealers.

# Pure Highland Scotch Whiskies.

THE FAMOUS  
**LAGAVULIN DISTILLERY,**  
 ISLAND OF ISLAY,  
 SCOTLAND.

The Lagavulin Whisky is famous for its fine quality, being made from pure SCOTCH MALT ONLY, and has long been the favorite beverage of Sportsmen.

It contains no grain spirit, or other Whiskies one knows nothing of, and the most eminent Physicians of the day prescribe it where a stimulant is required.

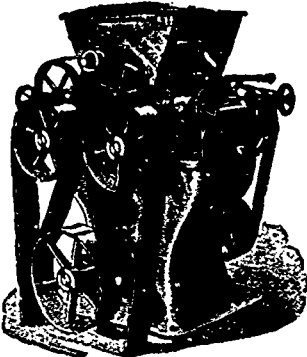
**ASK FOR THE LAGAVULIN.**

**MACKIE'S**  
**PURE OLD BLEND**  
**10 YEARS OLD.**

**GOLD LABEL**  
 AS PATRONIZED BY ROYALTY AND THE LEADING PHYSICIANS.

Sold only in the Northwest by:  
 A. M. AMBLARD. VELIE, CAREY & Co.  
 G. F. & J. GALT. HUDSON'S BAY Co  
 RICHARD & Co.

## Stuart & Harper.



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

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

We . . .  
 Carry the only stock of School Desks in Winnipeg ready for shipment.  
 'Tis the  
**Globe Desk,**  
 used in Winnipeg schools exclusively.

ARE YOU OPEN  
 FOR A DEAL IN

# Furniture

—EITHER—  
**WHOLESALE OR RETAIL**

## LESLIE BROS.

(Late of Scott & Leslie.)

The Low Priced Furniture House

298 Main St. and 263, 265 Fort St., **Winnipeg.**

Will lay down goods at your nearest station if requested.

Lowest Prices

Ever quoted on Furniture in this country.

## CROWN PERFUMERY

NEW STYLES—

**CRABAPPLE** and other extracts, both bulk and small bottles.  
**CRABAPPLE SOAPS, ETC.,**  
**CRABAPPLE TOILET WATER,**  
**CRABAPPLE TOILET POWDER, Etc. Etc.**

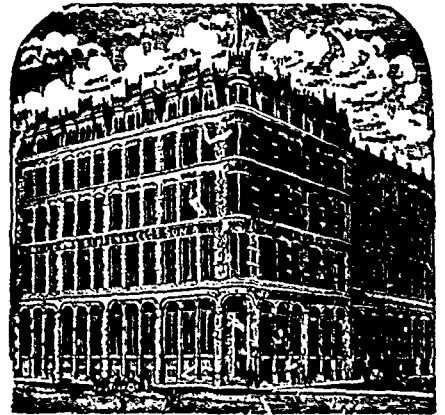
Finest Goods in the market. Try a small line.

## Lyman, Knox & Co

MONTREAL & TORONTO.

## S. Greenshields Son & Co.

MONTREAL AND VANCOUVER, B.C.



For Spring, 1895.

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

Canadian Goods . . .

See our samples of Grey and White Cottons before placing orders. Full range of Prints, Linens, etc. Full set of Samples with C. J. REDMOND, Room 18, McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.

## E. C. S. Wetmore,

—REPRESENTING—

**McMaster & Co. of Toronto.**

Address all mail matter for Manitoba & N. W. T. care Leland House, Winnipeg, Man. British Columbia, care Hotel Vancouver, Vancouver, B. C.

## JAS. McCREADY & CO.,

WHOLESALE

**Boot and Shoe Manufacturers,**  
**MONTREAL.**

W. WILLIAMS, AGENT.

SAMPLE ROOM—Room M, McIntyre Block, MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.

# The Commercial

WINNIPEG, JANUARY 21, 1895.

## ADVANTAGE OF EXCHANGES.

Notwithstanding that grain prices have ruled low in Manitoba of late, the crop was never before handled on as small a margin as it was the past season. We refer to the shipments up to the close of navigation. The movement of wheat was very heavy and the quality was remarkably uniform. These two features enabled exporters to handle the crop more cheaply than otherwise would have been possible. Another feature which entered into the trade was lack of speculation. Shippers bought and sold from day to day, taking no risks by holding. They bought on a small margin and sold at once, thereby doing a safe business.

The organization of the grain exchange in Winnipeg has been an important feature in the handling of the crop. We may say practically the entire crop is handled by members of the exchange. The co-operative principle which obtains to some extent, as a result of the establishment of the exchange, is a great help to the Manitoba grain trade, and has enabled shippers to handle the crop to the very best advantage, and on small margins. Thus the exchange is indirectly a decided benefit to the farmers and producers of Manitoba, who get the advantage of the more advantageous and more economical handling of the crop, which is made possible through the working of the exchange.

Some parties who are entirely ignorant of the commercial features of the grain trade, and who are evidently anxious to tickle the prejudices of the farmers, have of late engaged in the pastime of denouncing the Winnipeg exchange, trying to stir up a feeling of antagonism to the exchange throughout the country. On the same lines is the foolish talk sometimes heard in denunciation of the elevator system of Manitoba.

The grain trade of Manitoba is conducted on the most modern principles, and probably no country in the world has any better handling system than we have here. This enables the farmer to realize the very best price for his grain. Without our elevator system, and without the organization of the grain trade as represented in the Winnipeg grain exchange, we are quite confident that the farmers of Manitoba would not have obtained within five cents per bushel of the prices which have ruled this season. In Argentine they have no elevator system, and the result is that the farmers are obliged to ship all the wheat in bags, which is not only an expensive plan in handling, but also causes a heavy outlay for bags. The greatest drawback to wheat-growing in Argentine today is the lack of organization and modern system in handling the crop. This was recently stated in a government inquiry as to the prospects for wheat-growing in that country. The experts who have looked into the situation in Argentine, report that if modern methods of

handling the grain in bulk were introduced, the farmers would receive a much better profit from their grain. In Manitoba where we have organization and every facility for the rapid and economical handling of crops, we have a few parties who are demanding the suppression of these advantages. It would be about as rational to advocate the tearing up of railways, and substitute Red river carts as a means of conveyance of traffic.

## ADOPTING THE CASH SYSTEM.

The long credit system which has long prevailed in Manitoba has received a black eye, so to speak, of late. Few people are aware to what a large extent credit business has been curtailed in Manitoba of late. During the last two years many retail merchants throughout the country have adopted the cash system. Recently The Commercial received a little circular containing the following announcement:

"Believing that the present system of doing business in Glenboro, of giving credit from six to twelve months of the year, is injurious alike to the merchant and his customers, we announce that on and after January 1st our business will be conducted on a purely cash basis. Experience has taught us, that to meet the demand for cheaper goods, which has arisen during the present depression, we must sell for cash. Selling for cash means buying for cash and buying for cash means that we can sell at prices that will astonish you. The new era begins on January 1st, when our books will be closed.

J. F. Fumerton & Co."

THE Commercial has received many such announcements as this from country merchants during the past year or two. If the majority of those who have published their intention to do a cash business are carrying out their resolve, there must now be a large number of merchants throughout the country who are doing a close cash business. The changing from a long credit system to the more rational way of doing business for cash or short dates, will of course be felt considerably at the outset. It will cause a contraction of business at the start, and will inconvenience many consumers, but in the end it will be a great benefit to consumers and merchants alike, and not less to the consumer than to the merchant. In fact, while the long credit system is bad for the store-keeper, it is perhaps even worse for his customers, leading to extravagance and frequently causing the embarrassment of those who, through their hopefulness of the future, go into debt in expectation of better times ahead. The future always looks bright to a great many people, and where credit for long dates was so easily obtained as has been the custom in Manitoba, the temptation to discount the future has been very great.

The evils of the long credit system, however, are now very well understood here, and being understood there is hope for better things in the future. The change which has been going on during the last year or two has already greatly improved the commercial situation in Manitoba. In spite of the low

prices of produce and the talk of close times, the trade of the country is now on a better basis than it was three years ago.

The low prices which have ruled for grain and farm produce have necessitated economy, and there is no surer way to economise than to buy for cash. There is a saving in two ways in buying for cash. First, the cash buyer will buy only such things as he can afford, or at least such things as he can see his way clear to pay for. He does not buy with the expectation that he will be better off at some future date, and will be able to pay for things which, if he had to pay cash for, he would not be able to procure. There is in the second place the lower prices always obtained by the cash buyer.

This country has received a lesson in economy which should do us good. If the result is the abandonment of the long credit system which has prevailed here, the lesson will not have been in vain.

## READ YOUR POLICIES.

The Commercial has more than once advised commercial men to read their insurance policies. All policies should be read over carefully and if there is any clause which is not understood, have it fully explained before the matter is allowed to rest. The advisability of following this advice was recently illustrated by a loss which fell upon a trader in a Manitoba town. A short time ago a stock of goods at Portage la Prairie was damaged by fire to the extent of about \$700. The stock was insured and the merchant expected to recover the full amount of his loss. He was very much surprised to find, however, that the company in which he was insured was only liable for a portion of the loss. A clause in the policy read as follows:

"It is a part of the consideration of this policy and basis upon which the rate of premium is fixed, that the insured shall maintain insurance concurrent in form with this policy on each and every item on contents hereby insured to the extent of at least 75 per cent of the actual cash value thereof, and that failing so to do the insured shall be co-insurer to the extent of an amount sufficient to make the aggregate insurance on contents equal to 75 per cent of the actual cash value of each and every item of the contents hereby insured, and in that capacity shall bear his proportion of any loss that may occur."

This feature of the policy had escaped the attention of the merchant, notwithstanding that he is considered a shrewd business man. The effect of this clause was such that the merchant was actually carrying a considerable portion of the risk himself, as the insurance he carried did not amount to 75 per cent. of the value of the stock. Many would read the clause without understanding fully the meaning, and it may be illustrated as follows: A merchant carrying say \$6,000 worth of stock, would be obliged to insure for an amount not less than \$4,500, or 75 per cent. of the value of the stock, in order to obtain the full insurance in case of the loss of the stock. If he had only \$3,000 insurance on the same amount of stock, the insurance company would be liable for their share of the loss only as based pro rata on \$3,000,

while the merchant would have to bear a pro rata share of the loss on \$1,500, the difference between the amount of insurance carried and the 75 per cent. of the stock. In other words the merchant carried the risk on the amount sufficient to bring the insurance up to 75 per cent of the stock. This merchant has learned by experience that it is wise to read over all policies. There are many who do not read their policies, and who should profit from the experience of another.

### RE IMPORTING WHEAT.

An interesting customs point has been raised over the question of bringing back a commodity that has been exported. Last week The Commercial announced the purchase of 50,000 bushels of Manitoba wheat, which was in store at Buffalo, New York state, for shipment back to Canada for milling purposes. The question now arises whether or not this wheat should be subject to pay duty on re-entering Canada. The grain having been exported, there seems to be some doubt as to the right to ship it back to Canada free of duty. If it is decided to charge duty on the grain it practically amounts to the prohibition of the re-admission of the wheat, as it could never be brought back profitably, subject to duty.

The question of evading the navigation laws also comes in. United States vessels cannot carry grain from one Canadian port to another port in this country, but they can carry wheat from a Canadian to a foreign port. The grain was carried from Fort William to Buffalo by United States vessels, and if it is brought back from Buffalo to Canada by rail, it is in effect and evasion of the navigation laws.

Altogether an interesting question has been raised by the purchase of this wheat at Buffalo for shipment back to Canada. The Montreal Herald says on the subject:

An interesting controversy is in progress in grain circles over the re-importation of Canadian grain from Buffalo for Ontario millers. Of the 350,000 bushels of Manitoba wheat in store at Buffalo 150,000 bushels have been purchased for Ontario milling and already 50,000 bushels have been re-imported without the payment of the duty of fifteen cents a bushel. Manitoba millers have petitioned Controller of Customs Wallace to enforce the collection of the duty which would mean it being sent back, while the Dominion Millers association have appealed to the government to allow the wheat to be brought in free of duty. In reply to the petitions Mr. Wallace had admitted the fact that a quantity of Canadian wheat has already been received in Ontario from Buffalo, but he has in his official capacity prohibited further importations pending the decision of the council before which he has laid the question.

### TUBERCULOSIS IN CATTLE

Quite a little excitement has been stirred up by the Winnipeg daily newspapers over "the discovery" of a case of tuberculosis in one of the city dairies. There is no more need for excitement at present over this matter than there has been for many months back. During the last year or two The Com-

mercial has several times discussed the question of tuberculosis among cattle in this and other countries, and we stated nearly a year ago that the disease existed or had existed in some of the Winnipeg dairies.

The matter, as discussed by the city press during the past few days is very misleading. The daily papers appear to have suddenly learned that a case of the disease has been discovered and they make it appear as though this had been the first case. They further talk about the spread of the disease as causing alarm among the health authorities. Both these ideas are wrong. This is by no means the first case which has been discovered within a year, and secondly, the "spread of the disease" is not causing alarm. It has not been shown that the disease is spreading, and it is doubtful if it is any more prevalent now than it has been for years.

The case of the cow killed recently by the authorities, which is written about as a most damaging discovery, is in no sense a discovery at all. The authorities have for the past six months been endeavoring to put the new regulations governing the dairies in force. It is a slow and tedious work to inspect the dairies, but considerable progress has been made. Much, however, yet remains to be done before the city dairies can be considered in a fairly satisfactory condition. During the work of inspection, some cases of tuberculosis have been found and undoubtedly there are diseased animals yet in the dairies. More publicity was given to the case of the cow slaughtered recently, in order to interest the city authorities generally in the work now progressing of regulating the dairies. Dr. Inglis, city health officer, and Dr. Hinman, who has special charge of the dairy work, propose to keep right on until the dairies which supply the city with milk have all been put in good shape.

There can be no question as to the very great danger that exists from the use of milk from cows affected with tuberculosis. The Commercial pointed out that danger very fully some months ago. It is therefore to be hoped that no pains will be spared to eradicate the disease in the Winnipeg dairies, and to this end it may be necessary to secure wider legislative authority in the matter.

### BAKERS' FLOUR.

Bakers' flour in the United States is not such an article as would pass as bakers' in Canada. Here, bakers' flour is a high grade, slightly inferior to patents. In the United States bakers' is a low grade flour, resembling only in name the Manitoba grade of bakers' flour. This is a point which is not generally understood here, and it has consequently led to some confusion in comparing prices of flour here with quotations in the United States. There can be no comparison of prices of Canadian grades with United States bakers' because there is no resemblance in quality.

Bakers' flour, as known in the United States, is not used by bakers at all, and thus another popular notion is exploded. Many people imagine that the grade is called bakers'

because it is the grade specially used by bakers. In Canada this grade is largely used by bakers, but the quality of flour known as bakers' in the United States is so inferior that it is practically not used by bakers at all. At present an agitation has been started by some leading bakers to induce the millers to drop the name of bakers', as applied to low grade flours. The bakers claim that it is an injury to them to have the public led to believe that they use such a low grade flour. The Northwestern Miller, published at the great flour city—Minneapolis—has taken up the side of the bakers, and urges the millers to drop the name bakers', as it is now used to brand low grade flours.

### FRUIT GROWING IN MANITOBA.

The Commercial has received a circular from Thos. Frankland, of Stonewall, near Winnipeg, which is headed the "Stonewall Fruit Gardens." What is remarkable about this circular is that it gives a list of home-grown nursery stock in large and small fruits. Mr. Frankland has been experimenting for years with various kinds of fruit, and has been quite successful in many respects. He has now decided to give the public the benefit of his experience, and has prepared a list of fruit trees, bushes and plants which have been successful with him.

Fruit-growing is practically an experiment in Manitoba as yet. A few years ago many were of the opinion that it was useless to try to grow fruits here. A few, like Mr. Frankland, however, have persevered, and it has been proved that many varieties of fruits can be grown to good advantage here. Mr. Frankland's circular gives a list of apples, crabs, plums, currants, gooseberries, raspberries (red and black), strawberries; also a list of ornamental trees and shrubs which succeed here. All the varieties named in the list have been tested here, and have proved more or less successful. We wish Mr. Frankland success in his fruit nursery venture, as success with him means success generally in fruit-growing throughout the country. Copies of the circular will be sent on application to Mr. Frankland, at Stonewall, Man.

### PROVINCES CANNOT PROHIBIT.

The most important legal point which has been decided by the supreme court for some time is one defining the powers of the provinces upon the question of the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors. The court has decided that the provincial legislatures have not the power to enforce prohibition. Seven questions were submitted and were answered as follows;

First.—Has a provincial legislature power to prohibit the sale within the province of intoxicating liquors? To this the chief justice and Fournier answered, yes; and Gwynne, Sedgewick and King, no. So that the judgement of the court is "no" by three to two.

Second.—Has the legislature such jurisdiction regarding such portions of the province as to which the Canada Temperance act is not in operation? The court answered this question the same as the first.

(Continued on page 454.)

# James Hall & Co.

BROCKVILLE, ONT. WINNIPEG, MAN.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

**Gloves, Mitts,  
Moccasins,  
Arctic Socks, &c.**

In addition to our regular line we have the exclusive control of the Celebrated Chester & Workers Suspenders for the Dominion. Neatest, Strongest and Best Suspender in the market at popular prices.

Customers may have sorting orders in any of our lines filled promptly from stock at our  
**Winnipeg Branch, 150 Princess St.**

# W. R. Johnston and Co.

(Late Livingston, Johnston & Co.)

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS

OF READY MADE

# CLOTHING.

Cor. Bay & Front Sts, TORONTO.

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

# COCHRANE, CASSILS & CO.

# Wholesale Boots & Shoes

Cor. Latour & St. Genevieve Sts.,

**MONTREAL.**

British Columbia Branch; WM. SKENE, Van Horns Block, Vancouver.

# AUSTIN & ROBERTSON,

WHOLESALE STATIONERS,

**MONTREAL**

Dealers in all Classes of

Writings and Printings,

Linens, Ledger and Bond Papers.

Quotations and Samples on Application.

# TINWARE - -

Stamped,  
Plain,  
Retinned,  
Japanned,  
Galvanized,  
Wire Goods.

Get our Catalogue from Merrick, Anderson & Co., Winnip-g, or direct.

# Thos. Davidson & Co.,

**MONTREAL.**



SPRING.

1895.

SPRING.

Do You . . . .  
Want to Lead ?

Then do not fail to see our **SAMPLES**  
**BEFORE YOU BUY.**

YOURS RESPECTFULLY,

MATTHEWS, TOWERS & Co.,  
Wholesale Men's Furnishings,  
Montreal.

**MATTHEWS, TOWERS & CO.**

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

# CANADIAN ANTHRACITE COAL

Mined in the Canadian Northwest, is unquestionably the CHEAPEST and BEST COAL in the Market.

Our prices per ton, delivered anywhere in Winnipeg,

**Nut, \$7 ; Stove and Furnace, \$8.50**

You will be badly misled if you pay any attention to Dishonest Advertisements by dealers who offer Anthracite Coal at low prices but furnish only screenings

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

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



### Interesting Legal Decisions.

A rather important point with regard to the rate of interest in this province on judgments came before the referee in chambers at Winnipeg recently in a case of Imperial bank vs. Munro. In the year 1884 plaintiffs obtained judgment against the defendant for \$7,000. As the indebtedness was never paid, the plaintiffs in order to keep the judgment alive brought an action on the judgment, claiming six years interest at six per cent. After defendant had appeared, plaintiffs took out a summons for leave to sign final judgment, when defendant took the objection that interest at 6 per cent was unliquidated damages and could not be claimed. The referee dismissed the summons holding that under the English law in force in this province judgments bear interest at 4 per cent only.

### Boots and Shoes.

Manufacturers are now fairly busy on their spring orders, most of the hands having returned and are working on full time. Leather men say that they must have sufficient stocks of leather to keep them going as they are not looking around, for supplies, as it was expected they would have been by this. Spring orders are coming in fairly well, and some houses have commenced to ship. Remittances are better than could be expected considering the complaints of the scarcity of funds in the interior. Retailers report a quiet business in boots and shoes, but a good movement is experienced in rubber goods. —Montreal Trade Bulletin.

### The Onion.

Don't stick up your nose at an onion. If the following from an exchange is true, the onion should be in good odor with the public: 'A physician was seen buying a barrel of onions and being guyed about his purchase, said: 'I always have boiled onions for dinner for the benefit of my children. I like onions, too. They are the best medicine I know of for preventing colds. Feed onions raw, boiled or baked to the children three or four times a week and they will grow healthy and strong. No worms, no scarletina, no diphtheria where children eat plenty of onions every day.' Another distinguished physician confirmed the foregoing statement, adding: 'Could not give better advice, no matter how hard I may try.'

### Silver.

The silver market has been dull and slightly weaker in tone, the London price running of from 27 7-16d. per ounce to 27 1/2d., and the New York quotations for assay bars shows a corresponding decline from 60c. to 59 1/2c. per ounce. There are no new features in the situation. Silver prices on Jan. 11 were, London 27 5-16d., New York 60c.

The December issue of the Journal of the Canadian Bankers' Association contains the first chapters of a contribution on the Canadian Banking system, by R. M. Breckenridge, a graduate of Cornell university and Seligman Fellow in Economics of Columbia college, New York. The work is the result of many month's research among the public documents of Canada, by a student well qualified for the task. It is undoubtedly a very important addition to the literature of banking, and should be read by all students of banking systems.

# Hudson's Bay Company,

Fort Garry Mills,

Winnipeg.

Registered Brands:

## Hungarian and Strong Bakers Flour

Chopped Feed, Oats, Bran, Shorts, etc.

Sole agents in Manitoba, Northwest Territories and British Columbia for

### MYERS ROYAL HORSE AND CATTLE SPICE

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

NOW IN STORE A LARGE SUPPLY OF

# ARGUIMBAU

THE FINEST

VALENCIA RAISINS

IN THE MARKET

Turner, MacKeand & Co.

WHOLESALE GROCERS, WINNIPEG.

# BRUSHES...

ROOMS

Manufactured  
By

Chas. BOECKH & Sons

TORONTO.

ALWAYS RELIABLE.

JNO. E. DINGMAN,

Agent, Winnipeg.

# W. J. GUEST,

—DEALER IN—

FISH, GAME, POULTRY  
and OYSTERS.

FINNAN HADDIES RECEIVED WEEKLY.  
Trade Orders Solicited.

602 MAIN STREET, - WINNIPEG.

MUNROE & CO,

Wholesale Dealers in

Wines, Liquors and Cigars

OF THE BEST BRANDS

9th STREET, - BRANDON

## HO! IMPROVED Compressed Mince Meat.

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

GUARANTEED STRICTLY PURE.

HORSERADISH—Put up in 15 oz. bottles 2 doz. in a case. Price per doz. \$2.50 Patronize home industry.

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

WINNIPEG WANTS

PRODUCE I

We are always open for

BUTTER

AND EGGS.

At Highest Market Value. Write for full market Quotations to

PARSONS PRODUCE COMPANY,  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

AUDITING.

DEBT COLLECTING.

## Octavius Smith,

ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR

490 MAIN ST., - WINNIPEG.

Books kept and accounts sent out regularly. Neglected or unreliable books rectified, and accurate statements prepared.

## S. A. D. BERTRAND, OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE

For the province of Manitoba, under the recommendation of the Board of Trade of the city of Winnipeg. Insolvent and Trust Estates Managed with Promptness and Economy.

Special attention to Confidential Business Enquiries.

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

**THE BUSINESS SITUATION.**

WINNIPEG, Saturday, Jan. 19.

The usual dullness of the month of January prevails, and there are few occurrences of importance happening. The weather has been mild this week for the season.

**Winnipeg Markets.**

WINNIPEG, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 19.

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

**GROCERIES.**—There has been no further change in sugars. Refiners are placing a second quality of granulated on the market, with the aid of which they hope to compete to better advantage against the imported beet sugar. Importations of beet sugar, however, continue, arrivals of German beet sugar having been reported at New York for Canada. Domestic refiners quote \$30 for standard granulated, and \$30 for second quality. Yellows are quoted at 24 to 24c. Molasses is very firm. Montreal reports an advance of 2c for Barbadoes. Teas are firmer again, particularly for Japans, for which there is a good demand in the United States, and buyers from there have been picking up lots in Canada. This has led to some appreciation in values. The Montreal Gazette of Monday last says: "There has been marked activity in the tea market, in consequence of the demand for wholesale lots from the United States and Western Canada. Under the increased demand values of low grade and medium Japans, which are the goods most in request, have firmed up fully 4c per lb, and sound qualities of stock have changed hands at the advance. For instance, a western buyer was offered a lot of medium Japans at 15c last week, and he refused them. This week he took the identical same lot at 15c. In all, it is understood that over 2,500 odd packages of these two grades of Japan teas have changed hands during the past eight days, and as stocks are light, prices may go still higher if the demand keeps up." New Bosnia prunes are arriving.

**GREEN FRUITS.**—Florida oranges are practically out of the market. Some dealers had a few this week, but others were clear out. Since the frost damage in Florida, the oranges have been scarce. No California oranges have been received here yet. Some oranges are being shipped from California, but none are expected to arrive in this market before some time next month. Japanese oranges are about the only variety here, and the small boxes in which they are packed do not seem to find favor with the trade here. Lemons are easier, and a slight drop in prices is not unexpected. Some apples have been brought in from the states, and fancy southern baldwins are held as high as \$5.50 per barrel, though old stock is obtainable at \$3 to \$4 per barrel as to quality. Malaga grapes are very scarce. Some dealers are out of stock. Cranberries are also very scarce. Following are quotations here: Florida oranges \$5.50 to \$9.00 per box; Japanese oranges, \$1.25 per box of about six dozen; Messina lemons, \$8.00 per box; apples, \$3 to \$4 per barrel as to quality and condition; California winter pears, \$2.50 to \$3.00 per box; bananas, when obtainable \$3 to \$1.50 per bunch; Malaga grapes, \$11.50 per large keg; cranberries, \$11.75 to \$12 per barrel for fancy Jerseys; Catawba grapes, 40 to 45c per 4 lb basket; Spanish onions, \$1.25 per crate of 50 lbs. New layer figs, 15 to 18c per pound as to quality and size of boxes. Sweet potatoes \$5.50 per barrel. White corn honey, 22c lb; new dates, 7 to 8c. lb.

**Dry Goods.**—Very little business is doing in winter goods, and the few sorting orders

now received are for a few odds and ends to fill limited requirements of an immediate nature. Some new spring lines are being opened, but nothing to speak of is being shipped to retailers yet in spring goods.

**CORD WOOD.**—Wood is still offering abundantly, and prices are easy, in some cases prices being cut lower. Tamarac has been sold lower. We quote: Tamarac, \$3.50 to \$3.90 per cord on track here in car lots as to quality. Oak about \$3.60 to 3.75, mixed pine, spruce, etc., can be had at \$3.00 to 3.50. Poplar has sold at from \$2.20 to 2.40 on track, as to quality. Birch \$1 to 1.25. Ash \$3.75.

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

**RAW FURS.**—The fur sales opened at London on Monday, where both the Hudson's Bay Co. and C. M. Lampson & Co. have sale next week. Jas. McMillan & Co. in their latest circular says: "Our receipts are larger, the warm weather that we have had until recently has been favorable for trapping furs, particularly beaver, muskrat, raccoon, and skunk, but the recent cold weather has checked the receipts of some of these articles; but it will ultimately increase the catch of such furs as foxes, lynx, marten, and w. f., because the cold, snowy weather is favorable for trapping these animals. On account of the excessive receipts muskrats are very dull, and in order to be sure of a profit you want to buy these articles at low prices. While beaver is lower than it has ruled in former years, there is very little demand for it except at low prices, on account of its being out of fashion. Our advices are that bear is going to decline in the near future from the high prices that are now ruling. A good many manufacturers are awaiting the result of the London sale, which opens J. A. 21st." The following quotations give the range of prices paid in Winnipeg. The prices cover the range from small to large prime skins, size, color and condition being considered, though skins are sometimes offered which are not worth the minimum quotations, on account of being killed out of season:

Badger .....	\$0 05 to \$0 50
Bear, black or brown .....	3 00 to 25 00
Bear, grizzly .....	1 00 to 16 00
Beaver, large .....	6 00 to 7 25
" medium .....	3 00 to 4 00
" small .....	1 50 to 2 00
" castors, per lb. ....	3 00 to 7 00
Fisher .....	3 00 to 7 00
Fox, cross .....	2 50 to 15 00
" kitt .....	10 to 30
" red .....	50 to 1 50
" silver .....	20 00 to 75 00
Lynx, large .....	1 50 to 2 25
" medium .....	1 00 to 2 00
" small .....	75 to 1 25
Marten .....	1 00 to 4 00
Mink .....	50 to 1 40
Musquash .....	02 to 07
Otter .....	2 00 to 9 00
Raccoon .....	50 to 85
Skunk .....	25 to 60
Wolf, timber .....	1 00 to 3 00
" prairie .....	25 to 75
Wolverine .....	1 00 to 3 50

**PAINTS AND OILS.**—There is more firmness in prices in this branch. Linseed oil and turpentine is advancing, and there is talk of re-organizing some of the associations in this branch of trade, which if successful would no doubt mean higher prices. A partial agreement as to prices is said to have been made on prepared paints, manufacturers having

come to an arrangement, it is said, not to sell pure prepared paints under \$1. A decline of 25c in leads and of 5 to 10c on glass is reported from Montreal, the former due to cutting among manufacturers, while linseed oil is reported to be higher. Turpentine has advanced 1 1/2c in the South.

**DRUGS.**—Following prices are for small parcels and will be shaded considerably for full package orders: Alum, per pound, 8 1/2 to 1 1/2c; alcohol, \$1.75; bleaching powder, per pound; 6 to 8c; blue vitrol, 5 to 8c; borax, 11 to 18c; 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, 55 to 65c; cop-peras, 8 1/2 to 4c; cocaine, per oz., \$7.50 to \$8.00, cream tartar, per pound, 2 1/2 to 3 1/2c; cloves, 20 to 25c; epsom salts, 8 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, 85 to 15c; iodine, \$5.50 to \$6.00; insect powder, 35 to 40c; morphin sul., \$1.90 to 2.25. Opium, \$1.50 to 5.00; oil, olive, \$1.25 to 1.40; oil, U.S. salad, \$1.25 to 1.40; oil, lemon, super, \$2.25 to 2.75; oil, peppermint, \$1.00 to 1.50; oxalico acid, 13 to 16c; potass iodide, \$1.25 to 1.50; saltpetre, 10 to 12c; sal rochelle, 30 to 35c; shellac, 45 to 50c; sulphur flowers, 3 1/2 to 5c; sulphur roll, per keg 3 1/2 to 5c; soda bicarb, per keg of 112 pounds, \$3.75 to \$1.25; sal soda, \$2.00 to \$3; tartaric acid, per lb, 45 to 55c.

**HARDWARE AND METALS.**

**HARDWARE AND METALS.**—Further advices regarding the fixing of prices on cut nails, by the Eastern manufacturers' association show that our report of last week was not exactly correct. The base price has been fixed at \$2.10 per keg, as stated by us last week, which is an advance of 20 to 50c, previous prices having been \$1.60 with sales as low as \$1.55 at Montreal. The rebate, however, is to be 5c on car lots and 10c on 1,000 kegs lots or more, instead of 10c and 20c respectively as stated last week. Terms four months or 3 per cent discount. Cutting in prices of nails has been going on for a long time and the trade has been considerably demoralized in consequence. As several previous agreements have been made and broken by the cut nail manufacturers, this one may not last long. These prices of nails will not be adhered to for Pacific coast trade. Owing to the low water rates to Pacific coast points in British Columbia, from San Francisco, goods can be laid down duty paid, to undersell Eastern manufacturers' prices, consequently open prices will be made for coast points. The association of horseshoe manufacturers have withdrawn the rebate of 10c per keg on orders of 25 kegs and over.

**TIN,** lamb and 56 and 28 lb. ingots, per lb, 25 to 26c.

**TIN PLATES.**—Charcoal plates, I. C., 10 by 14, 12 by 12 and 14 by 20, per box, \$1.75 to \$5; I. X., same sizes, per box, \$6 to \$6.25; I. C., charcoal, 20 by 28, 112 sheets to box, \$9.50 to 9.75; I. X., per box, 20 by 28, 112 sheets to box, \$11.50 to 11.75.

**TERNE PLATES.**—I. C., 20 by 28, \$9.50 to 9.75.

**IRON AND STEEL.**—Bar iron, per 100 lbs., base price, \$2.75 to \$2.85; band iron, per 100 lbs., \$3.25 to 3.50; Swedish iron, per 100 lbs., \$5.25 to 6; sleigh shoe steel, \$3.25 to 3.50, best cast tool steel, per lb, 12 to 13c, Russian sheet, per lb, 12 to 13c.

**SHEET IRON.**—10 to 20 gauge, \$3.00; 22 to 24 and 26 gauge, \$3.25, 28 gauge, \$3.50.

**CANADA PLATES.**—Garth and Blaina, \$3.25 to 3.50.

**IRON PIPE.**—50 to 55 per cent. off list.

**GALVANIZED IRON.**—Queen's Head, 22 to 24 gauge, per lb., 5½c; 26 gauge, per lb., 5½c; 28 gauge, per lb., 5½c.

**CHAIN.**—Best proof coil, 3-16 inch, per lb., 7 to 7½c; ¼ inch, per lb., 6½ to 6¾c; 5-16 inch, per lb., 6 to 6½c; ⅜ inch, per lb., 5½ to 6c; 7-16 inch, per lb., 5½ to 5¾c; ½ inch, per lb., 5½ to 5¾c.

**SHEET ZINC.**—In casks, 6c lb., broken lots, 6½c.

**LEAD.**—Fig. per lb., 4½c.

**SOLDER.**—Half and half (guar) per lb, 18 to 20c.

**AMMUNITION.**—Cartridges—Rim fire pistol, American, discount, 35 per cent.; rim fire cartridges, Dominion, 50 per cent.; rim fire military, American, 5 per cent. advance; central fire pistol and rifle, American, 12 per cent.; central fire cartridge, Dominion, 30 per cent.; shot shells, 12 gauge, \$6 to 7.50; shot, Canadian, soft, 5½c; shot, Canadian, chilled, 6½c.

**AXES.**—Per box, \$6.50 to 15.50.

**WIRE.**—Galvanized barb wire, plain twisted wire and staples, \$3.50 per 100 lbs.

**ROPE.**—Sisal, per lb., 8 to 8½c base; manilla, per lb., 11 to 11½c base; cotton, ¼ to ½ inch and larger, 16c lb.

**NAILS.**—Cut, per keg, base price, \$2.75; common steel wire nails, 5 to 6 inch, \$2.85 per keg; 3 to 4 inch, \$3.27 keg; 2½ inch, \$3.50 keg; 2 inch, \$3.70 keg.

**HORSE NAILS.**—Pointed and finished, oval heads. List prices as follows: No. 5, \$7.50 box; No. 6, \$6.75 box; No. 7, \$6 box; No. 8, \$5.75 box; No. 9, 10 and 11, \$5.50 box. Discount off above list prices, 50 to 50 and 10 per cent.

**HORSE SHOES.**—Per keg, \$4.50 to \$4.75; snow pattern horse shoes, \$4.75 to \$5.

#### GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

**WHEAT.**—This has been a very dull week in wheat, and at leading centres there has been very little speculative activity. Prices do not show any important change. The general disposition was weaker. The visible supply statement on Monday showed a decrease for the week of 1,271,000 bushels. The corresponding week last year there was an increase of 480,000 bushels, and the week two years ago there was an increase of 291,000 bushels. The total visible is now 86,615,000 bushels, as compared with 80,433,000 bushels a year ago. Stocks on ocean passage on Monday showed an increase of 1,120,000 bushels, this increase being due largely to heavy shipments from Russia. The Cincinnati Price Current report on Thursday said: "The winter wheat crop had been generally well protected the past week, though reports from some western districts were unsatisfactory. Marketing had been very light and the prospect was for a continuance. Interior prices are strong under a widening demand from millers."

The total quantity of wheat, flour included as wheat, exported from both coasts of the United States for the week ended Thursday has jumped up sharply at New York, San Francisco and Portland, Ore, amounting altogether to 3,564,000 bushels, as compared with 2,587,000 bushels the week before, 3,342,000 in the week a year ago, 3,637,000 two years ago and 4,527,000 bushels three years ago.

**LOCAL WHEAT.**—For Manitoba the situation remains about the same. The usual price paid to Farmers in Manitoba is 50c per bushel for No. 1 hard, though we have heard of as high as 57c being paid in some cases, the higher range being due to local influences. Marketings are not heavy and several more buyers have withdrawn from country points this week. The purchases of Manitoba wheat stored at Buffalo to ship back

to Canada for Eastern millers has had a rather weakening effect upon the situation, though the local bulls hope that the customs authorities will subject this wheat to the duty, and thus prevent any more of it from coming in. If it is decided to allow the Buffalo wheat to come back to Canada duty free, it will cause weakness by unexpectedly increasing supplies. Prices for Manitoba wheat have steadily appreciated in Ontario, and millers there are bidding as high as 82 to 83c in some cases, these prices showing a premium of 22 to 25c over Ontario wheats. This shows that Eastern millers must have some Manitoba wheat in order to hold their trade, when they will pay such a big premium for it. Stocks of wheat in store at Fort William on January 12 were 816,710 bushels and a year ago they were 1,598,645 bushels. Receipts for last week at Fort William were 31,791 bushels and shipments were 1,191 bushels. The corresponding week a year ago stocks increased 59,538 bushels. Stocks of Manitoba wheat at Lake Superior ports, together with interior stocks at all points west of Fort William, are estimated to approximate 3,400,000 bushels.

**FLOUR.**—There is no further change in flour. Prices are firmly held. Further sales of Manitoba flour held in Eastern Canada are reported for export. Sales to local millers are still made at \$1.65 patents and \$1.85 bakers delivered to city dealers, with a discount of 5c per sack for cash.

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

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

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

**OATS.**—The firmness reported in oats last week has led to further advance. The local market, which is usually well supplied direct by farmers, has been short of supplies of late, and prices advanced 2 to 4c this week, 28c per bushel of 34 pounds having been paid for fair feed quality, and as high as 30c was paid in some cases. Car lots are held at 27½ to 28c for feed quality.

**BARLEY.**—Feed barley brings about 30c per bushel of 48 pounds here, but barley is a very scarce grain, and there is not enough to make regular prices.

**OIL CAKE.**—Ground oil cake meal is quoted at \$24 per ton in sacks, with small lots at \$25.

**BUTTER.**—We can note no improvement in butter, but on the contrary the markets continue heavy every where, and locally prices have sagged to a lower basis. Dealers were getting 15c and in a few cases 16c for single packages of selected, but 14c was accepted for selected packages, and we even heard of a sale at 13c for a small order of selected dairy, though this price was under the idea of values. Auction sales of butter are now being held in the city.

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

**EGGS.**—Prices are easier. We quote fresh at 18 to 20c and limed at 15c.

**CURED MEATS.**—Prices are off ¼ to ¾c on nearly everything. Smoked Meats are quoted: Hams, assorted sizes, 10½c; breakfast bacon, bellies, 10½c; do backs 10c; picnic hams, 9c; short spiced rolls, 8c; long rolls, 8½c; shoulders, 8½c; smoked jowls, 5½c. Dry salt meats are quoted: Long clear bacon, 7½c; shoulders, 7½c; backs, 8½c; barrel pork, mess pork, \$14.00; fancy mess, \$14.50; rolled shoulders, \$15 per barrel, pork sundries; fresh sausage, 7c; bologna sausage, 7c; pickled hocks, 2c; pickled tongues, 5c.

**FISH.**—Several car lots of fresh and salt fish have been received this week. Rublee, Riddle & Co., received two car loads of Eastern salt water fish, which they are selling at the following prices: fresh cod, 5½c; fresh haddock, 5c; genuine Labrador herrings, \$8.00 per barrel; dry salt cod, 5½c; boneless fish, in 30 pound boxes, 5c; boneless smoked haddies, 7½c. At these low prices ready sale was experienced.

**LARD.**—Prices have declined 10c on 20 lb pails and in proportion on other sizes. We quote: Pure, \$1.90 for 20 pound pails, and \$4.50 for 50-lb pails; compound at \$1.75 per 20-lb pail; compound in 3, and 5 pound tins, \$6 per case of 60 lb. Pure leaf lard in 3, 5 and 10 pound tins, quoted at \$6.50 per case of 60 pounds, tierces 8½c lb.

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

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

**DRESSED MEATS.**—Good, fresh killed, (unfrozen) beef is bringing about 5c per pound, and frozen country beef 3 to 4c. in a small way. Mutton 5 to 5½c. Hogs 4 to 4½c as to quality. Some loads of hogs were picked up on the market at 4c. and for best quality 4½ to \$1.40 was paid. There has been some purchasing of hogs to ship. Considerable country dressed frozen beef is being bought up to ship to the Ontario lumber districts, for which about 3c is being paid. There are buyers for hogs to ship east, and also for British Columbia.

**HIDES.**—High prices are being paid for country frozen hides. We heard of 3½c having been paid, and it is alleged that 3½c was paid for some. Some dealers however, stick at 3½c. We quote, Winnipeg inspection 2½c for No. 1 cows, 1½c for No. 2, and 1c for No. 3, and 3½c for No. 1 heavy steers, and 2½c for No. 2 Steers; branded hides grade No. 2, when not otherwise damaged to reduce them to No. 3. Green frozen hides as they run 3c to 3½c. We quote: Calf, 8 to 15 lb skins, 4 to 5c per lb. Kips 2½ to 3c. Sheep and lamb skins, 35 to 40c for fresh, large skins. Tallow, 4½ to 5c rendered and 2 to 3c rough.

**SENECA ROOT.**—Dull and nominal at 19 to 20c.

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

**HAY.**—Loose hay on the street market is selling about \$3.50 to \$4 per ton. Baled hay very dull and quoted at \$4.00 to \$4.50 per ton in the country at points of shipment, and has sold at \$4.50 on track here.

**LIVE STOCK.**—The market is very dull for live stock. In fact there is no market at present for any class of stock except hogs, which are wanted for packing, but butchers are beginning to enquire for cattle for shipment later. We quote cattle at from 2½ to 3c live weight. Sheep nominal at about 2½ to 2¾c. For hogs ¼c higher was paid this week, some loads having been taken at 3¾c. At this rate, live hogs bring a considerable premium over the dressed hogs. At Toronto on Tuesday selected cattle brought 3½c. while 2½ to 3½c was asked for to good and as low 2c for poor. There was some demand for export cattle and a few were picked up at 3½ to 4c. Export sheep were wanted at 3½c, and 3c for rams, and fancy lambs for export at 3½ to 3¾c. Hogs were firm at \$4.12½ off cars for best bacon, heavy fats at \$4 to \$4.10, light fats at \$4, stores and sows \$3.50 to \$3.75 and \$2.50 for stags.

**Chicago Board of Trade Prices.**

There was not much change in wheat on Monday. Prices were weaker. May wheat opened at 59½c and declined ½ to ¾c. Closing prices were:

	Jan.	May.	July.
Wheat .....	51½	58½	59½
Corn .....	45½	48	47½
Oats .....	28½	30½-¾	—
Mess Pork ..	11 55	11 85	—
Lard .....	6 87½	7 02½	—
Short Ribs ..	5 87½	6 05	—

On Tuesday the market was dull and there was very little trading of any kind. Wheat was weaker. May option opened at 58¾c and sold down to 57¾c. Closing prices were:

	Jan.	May.	July.
Wheat .....	51½	57½	58½
Corn .....	45½	47½	47½-¾
Oats .....	28½	30½	—
Mess Pork ..	11 32½	11 60	—
Lard .....	6 72½	6 90	—
Short Ribs ..	5 72½	5 90	—

Wheat continued weak on Wednesday, but recovered near the close on covering purchases. May wheat sold down to 57¾c, recovering and closing a fraction higher than Tuesday. Closing prices were:

	Jan.	May.	July.
Wheat .....	51½	58	58½
Corn .....	45½-¾	47½	47½-¾
Oats .....	28½	30½-¾	—
Mess Pork ..	11 17½	11 42½	—
Lard .....	6 62½	6 82½	—
Short Ribs ..	5 62½	5 80	—

The market was very dull on Thursday. May wheat sold between 57½c and 58c, closing ½c lower than Wednesday. The market was uneventful, save for a drop in oats, closing prices were:

	Jan.	May.	July.
Wheat ..	51	57½	58½ to ¾
Corn ....	45½	47½ to ¾	47 to ½
Oats .....	27½	30	—
Mess Pork ..	11 32½	11 60	—
Lard .....	6 70	6 90	—
Short Ribs ..	5 70	5 85	—

Wheat and other speculative commodities continued very dull on Friday. Wheat was week, cash selling ¼ to ½ lower, closing prices were:

	Jan.	May.	July.
Wheat .....	51½-¾	57½-¾	58½-58¾
Corn .....	45½	47½	47
Oats .....	27½	30½-30¾	—
Mess Pork ..	11 25	11 47½	—
Lard .....	6 70	6 87½	—
Short Ribs ..	5 70	5 85	—

On Saturday, January 19, wheat closed at 51c for January, 57½c for May and 58½c for July option. A week ago January wheat closed at 51½c, and May at 58½c.

**Duluth Wheat Market.**

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

Monday—Jan. 60½; May 62½; July, 63½.
Tuesday—Jan., 60; May, 62½; July, 63½.
Wednesday—Jan., 60; May, 62½; July, 63½.
Thursday—Jan., 59½; May, 62½; July, 63½.
Friday—Jan., 59½; May, 62½; July, 63½.
Saturday—Jan., 59½; May, 62c; July, 63½c.

A week ago prices closed at 60½c for January and 63c for May. A year ago January wheat closed at 40c and May at 63½c. No. 1 hard is quoted at 1½c over No. 1 northern, No. 2 northern 8c lower than No. 1 northern for cash wheat.

**New York Wheat.**

On Saturday, January 19, May wheat closed at 62½c and July at 62½c. A week ago May wheat closed at 63½c, and July at 63½c.

**Minneapolis Wheat.**

No. 1 Northern wheat closed on Saturday at 59c for January delivery, May at 59½c, and July at 60½c. A week ago January wheat closed at 59½c, and May at 60½c.

**British Grain Trade.**

The Mark Lane Express of January 14, in its weekly review of the British grain trade, says: "English wheats have been firm and in some markets have been quoted a sixpence rise. Foreign wheats are stronger. California cargoes have been held for sixpence advance. Oregon wheat is quoted at 26s and Manitoba at 25s. 6d. Corn, flat and round, has been held at 22s. Barleys have been quiet, and oats steady. To say English and foreign wheats were maintained. Flour is sixpence dearer, corn steady, oats neglected and beans and peas weak."

**Live Stock Markets.**

The Liverpool cable on January 14 says: The receipts of American cattle were fair, but the general supplies were light, for which the demand was very weak. The tone of the market, however, was steady, and values show no change from a week ago. The supply of sheep was fair, and prices were also unchanged. Quotations were as follows—Finest steers, 11½c; good to choice, 11c; poor to medium, 10c; inferior and bulls, 7½ to 9c; best sheep, 13c; secondary, 11 to 12c; merinoes, 10½ to 11½c; inferior and rams, 8 to 9½c.

At the Montreal stock yards, on January 14, there was a fair supply of cattle offered, of which the quality was generally good, but the demand was slow and little business of importance was transacted; consequently holders who were anxious to dispose of their stock and go home sent them to the East end market to job them out if possible. The feeling ruled steady and values show little change from a week ago. Good cattle sold at 3 to 3½c, fair at 2½ to 3c, and inferior down as low as 2c per lb. live weight. There was a fair demand for sheep and lambs, and a moderately active trade was transacted in this line, and prices show no material change. Choice sheep sold at 3½c and lower grades at 3c, while lambs brought 3½ to 3¾c for choice per lb. live weight. The receipts of live hogs were fair for this season of the year, for which the demand was very slow, in fact no one seemed to want them at any price, and up to a late hour no sales or even offers were made for them. The market was weak, and prices may be quoted fully ¼ to ½c per lb. lower, at 1 to 1½c per lb. live weight. The above is no doubt due to the recent large receipts of dressed hogs and the fact that packers and butchers generally are pretty well loaded up just now. The demand for calves was good, and as the supply was small prices ruled high. Choice veals sold at from \$8 to \$12 each, common at from \$2 to \$5 each.

**The Paint and Oil Trade.**

The wholesale paint, oil, and glass men have completed stock-taking, and while a house here and there is able to show a fairly good balance, it cannot be said that trade was last year generally satisfactory.

It could not well be otherwise. Practically, all the year round values in staples had a downward tendency; and the conditions were made worse by the reckless cutting in prices that was indulged in.

At the end of 1893 there were associations governing the price of white lead, turpentine, linseed oil, and prepared paints. At the end of 1894 there was not one. They all died at the opening of the year. Then followed a demoralization of prices such as had probably never been seen in the trade before.

Sundry efforts have been made since the association became defunct to resurrect them, particularly that relating to white lead, but each has so far failed of its purpose.

On such lines as white lead, turpentine, linseed oil and putty, the margin of profit, it is said, has not been much better than 3 to 5 per cent. Glass has been a little better probably, but as the price of this has steadily declined, and large stocks are generally carried, it is clear that there have been anything but excessive profits on this article. In some sizes of glass the decline is said to be about 15 per cent.—Hardware Merchant.

**Fine vs Trashy Tea**

The following is part of a circular recently sent out by a wholesale tea firm:

We all will admit that there is an infinite number of grades of tea, and that the differences in quality are not wholly discernable to the eye. Style counts for much in tea, as in everything else, but beyond the appearance of tea in the hand, its inherent value in the cup, comprehended by the term "flavor," is brought to light only by most careful and expert testing. Besides the flavor at first steeping, a good tea will develop strength and a lasting aroma, so that at table the second cup will be as good as was the first poured out. In these times of business depression, when competition sets people wildly astray in efforts to beat the world in prices, we find many dealers making a great ado in print about teas at absurdly low prices, some at less than half the import cost of good tea. No argument is required to prove that such prices always mean extremely poor qualities. It cannot be said that it pays the grocer to sell such tea to his customers if it prejudices them against tea in general, and sets them in particular against the goods of the grocer who sells it to them. The users of such tea are likely either to stop drinking the beverage altogether or go elsewhere for their supplies afterward.

Dealers who permit themselves to be inveigled into a hope of reward by the notricity which an advertisement of trashy tea brings them, will probably find, ere long, that the bird that once was in their hand has taken to the bush; their tea trade has "taken the wings of the morning"; other and wiser grocers are supplying their customers.

As to profit, the low grade article may show the largest immediate percentage, but the best ultimate reward comes to the man who sells the finer quality and wins the smile of his customers.

It is not inconsistent with these general principles to have in stock fair tea at a comparatively low price, to meet the demand from a certain class of people whose means require them to look to the price rather than to merit. Every grocer may judge for himself how best to cater to this class of buyers, without impinging upon his good rule to establish a reputation for satisfactory qualities in everything he sells.

**New Wholesale Hardware House.**

G. F. Stephens & Co., wholesale paints, etc., Winnipeg, have decided to branch out a bit and will hereafter include hardware in their business. They are putting in a full stock of the large line of hardware goods manufactured by Jas. Smart & Co., of Brockville, Ontario. This includes tools of all kinds, together with a very extended list of hardware sundries. They will also handle stoves and kitchen hardware, granite wear, etc. They expect to have a full stock in by the first of March, and the travellers of the firm are now taking orders for spring delivery. Messrs. Stephens & Co. will not carry heavy hardware and metals at present.

# GREENE & SONS COMPANY

—WHOLESALE—

HATS and CAPS,

STRAW GOODS,

Etc., Etc.

MEN'S

FURNISHINGS

Merino and Woolen Underwear,

SCARFS, TIES, SHIRTS, COLLARS,

WATERPROOF COATS,

*Manitoba Spring Trade, 1895.*

WAREHOUSE,

517, 519, 521, 523 & 525 St. Paul Street, MONTREAL

## WHY NOT NOW ?

YOU should have a Furnace, and you are not in it unless you have one of Clare Bros. & Co's. famous Marvel or Hilborn Furnaces for coal or wood. They are the best furnaces in Canada. They have many imitations, and no rivals. We also handle their Heating and Cooking Stoves, which are unexcelled in this market. We are also agents for the celebrated Volman Perfect Washer. Thousands sold in Manitoba and the North-West, every one giving satisfaction. Have you tried any of our Paints, or Mander Bros. English Varnishes, the standard for excellence for 100 years. Simmes' Brushes of all kinds. We carry a full line of tinware, Japanned and Galvanized Ironware; also the only complete line of Artist's materials in Winnipeg.

Send us your Orders and increase your business

**Wilson & Co.**

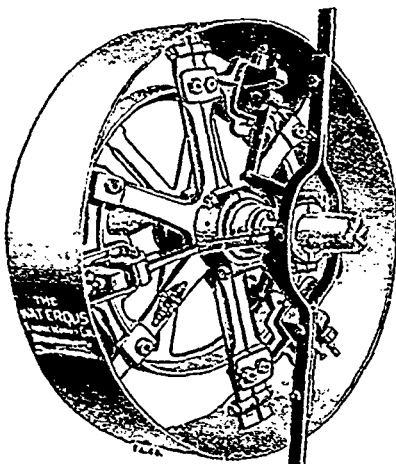
180 Market St., E.,  
WINNIPEG.  
Box 1408.

To warm up and keep warm

DRINK A CUP OF

## Johnston's Fluid Beef

A Healthful, Stimulating  
and Vitalizing Beverage.



## Friction Grip Pulleys

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

We Guarantee them.

**Engines and Boilers,  
Saw Mill Machinery,  
Saw Mills.**

Write us for prices and Circulars.

**WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS Co., Ltd.**  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

## DICK, BANNING & CO

MANUFACTURERS OF

Lumber, Shingles and Lath,

DOORS AND SASH.

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

## RUBLEE, RIDDELL & CO.

Commission Merchants

AND IMPORTERS OF

Green and Dried Fruits.

15 OWEN STREET,

WINNIPEG

## JOHN L. CASSIDY & COMPANY,

—IMPORTERS OF—

China, Crockery and Glassware,

Offices and Sample Rooms:

339 and 341 St. Paul Street, MONTREAL

Branches: 52 Princess St., Winnipeg, Man.  
Government St., Victoria, B.

**ROBIN & SADLER**  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
*Leather Belting*  
SPECIALTIES  
DYNAMO BELTS  
WATERPROOF BELTING  
MONTREAL TORONTO  
2518 & 2520 NOTRE DAME ST. 129 BAY ST.

## VARNISHES !

IN HANDY CANS.

Furniture Varnish,  
Brown Japan,  
Inside Varnish,  
Outside Varnish,

## A. RAMSAY & SON

MONTREAL.

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

## Alaska's Fur-Bearing Animals.

### THE FUR SEAL.

The only known hauling or breeding grounds of the fur seal in Alaska are on the islands of St. Paul and St. George, with the addition perhaps of the adjoining Otter islands, where they occasionally "haul up" but do not breed. From early spring until late in the autumn fur seals are met with in all portions of the North Pacific enclosed by the Alaska coast, from latitude 51 deg. 40 min. to Mount St. Elias, and thence westward along Prince William sound, and east side of Kenai peninsula, and along the Alaskan peninsula and its continuation, the Aleutian chain of islands. In Behring Sea the animal has not been observed to the northward of latitude 58 degrees. In the spring of the year only, fur seals are found in large numbers in the vicinity of the straits of Fuca and along the coasts of Vancouver and Queen Charlotte islands. During the time of the general migration to and from the breeding grounds several of the passes through the Aleutian chain are crowded with adults in the spring and with youngsters, their parents and yearlings in the late summer and autumn. The presence of large numbers of these animals in these waters and those of Prince William sound late in the season (in June and July) has often given rise to the supposition that some breeding grounds must exist in these localities, but the most minute and persistent search has failed to sustain the supposition.

About fifty miles south of the Aleutian archipelago large numbers of seals are frequently seen during the summer, and for half a century rumors of the existence of breeding grounds were from time to time launched.

The Russian-American Company fitted out numerous exploring expeditions, but these were unsuccessful. The last enterprise of this kind was undertaken by a former employee of the Russian company, under the former lessees of the seal islands, on the "John Bright," in 1873, being the third expedition of the kind fitted out by the company in two years. On this occasion indications of land, such as are accepted by all navigators, were not wanting in the waters included in the search. After a season of fruitless search, the captain finally abandoned the undertaking, coming to the conclusion, however, that within a short distance southward from the Aleutian island existed banks sufficiently shallow to serve as feeding grounds for the seals, which possibly visit them for that purpose even during breeding season, as a journey of 300 miles is but a brief excursion for these rapid swimmers in search of food.

All other expeditions in search of the supposed "winter home" of these seals have met with the same lack of success. The Pacific ocean and the Atlantic have been scoured by the sealers and emissaries and trading firms, but at the present day the fact seems to be established that the fur seals, after leaving their confined breeding places, scatter over the broad Pacific localities where extensive elevations of the sea enable them to subsist upon fish until the instinct of reproduction calls them again to one common goal.

### THE SEA OTTER.

The sea otter seems to exist chiefly on a line parallel with the Japanese current from the coast of Japan along the Kurino islands to the coast of Kamchatka, and thence westward along the Aleutian, and the southward side of the Alaska peninsula the estuaries of Cook inlet and Prince William sound, and thence eastward and southward along the Alaska coast, the Alexander archipelago, British Columbia Washington and Oregon.

At the beginning of the present century large numbers of these animals were also found on the coast of California, from which they have now disappeared altogether, and on the coast of Oregon, Washington and British Columbia they have decreased to such a degree that only at long intervals is the patient hunter rewarded with the price of one of these valuable skins. On the west coast of Vancouver island, in the vicinity of Nohkasound, where Moares, Portlock, Dixon and others of the earliest English northwest traders found thousands of sea otter skins in the possession of chiefs, the animal has been almost exterminated, and there can be no doubt that had it not been for the protection afforded under the Russian monopoly for nearly three-fourths of a century, this animal would be extinct to-day in Alaska waters.

The Eskimo tribes entered understandingly into the measures of protection introduced by the Russians. The Thlingits, on the other hand, fierce and savage people opposed to system and order or control of any kind, were the most active agents in the extermination of the animal. From the time they began to understand the value of sea-otter skins, from the eagerness with which the early English visitors purchased all they had, even mere scraps and rags, the Thlingits, all along the coast from the mouth of the Cooper river southward, hunted and slaughtered the sea otter indiscriminately and in the most clumsy manner, frightening away as many as they killed. Had those tribes joined to their recklessness the same skill and patient persistence observed among the Eskimo and Aleuts, there would be no sea otter on the coast to-day; but, in their wooden canoes, they can only hunt in fine weather, and at such time the sea otters retire from the coast to a distance to which no Thlingit would venture.

In the Russian possessions, about the Kurile islands and the coast of Kamchatka, but few sea otters are killed annually. At three different times during the existence of the Russian-American Company their agents on the Kurile island and at Kamchatka reported the sea otter extinct, and each time the animals appeared again after they had not been hunted for a few years. Along the Aleutian chain the sea otters frequently change from one feeding ground to another. For instance, for a long series of years the island of Attu and several smaller islands surrounding it furnished many hundreds of sea-otter skins every year, but for some unexplained reason a migration eastward took place, and at the present time from four to eight skins are all that the poverty-stricken inhabitants sell to the traders. The numerous islands between Attu and Atka are each visited in turn by the hunters about once in three years, and under such management the numbers of the animals appear to remain the same.

The outlying reefs of Atka, which once furnished the most abundant supply of these valuable skins, are now entirely deserted, and the inhabitants have taken until recently long voyages to the westward under convoy of schooners belonging to the trading firms. This mode of hunting the government has now prohibited, however. From the island of Umnak eastward the sea otters become more frequent, and are found in their greatest number in the districts of Sannak and Bolkovsky. Here, within a radius of not more than fifty miles, until a few years ago, over 1,000 sea otters were secured each year by the fortunate hunters, without any apparent decline in numbers. From this point in a northeasterly direction the coast of the Alaska peninsula is lined with hundreds of islands and reefs, affording ample facilities for shelter and refuge to the persecuted animal, and though it is hunted here recklessly by white and native hunters alike, using firearms, in vio-

lation of existing regulation, no alarming decrease was noted previous to the introduction of steam launches. Still further northward in the waters of the Kadiak archipelago and the southern half of Cook inlet, and thence eastward to Prince William sound, sea otters are found in less numbers than in the district described above, the annual catch having dwindled to 400 or 500 skins.

As far as it is possible for us to know, the only enemy of the sea otter is man, with the exception, perhaps, of the orca or killer whale. We have reports of natives only in support of the last statement, but as this whale is known to make sad havoc among fur seals, there is no reason to doubt that it occasionally attacks the somewhat larger sea otter. Skins have come under observation marked with scars produced evidently by the teeth of some large marine animal.

The distribution of the sea otter along the coast of Alaska has not essentially changed within historic times. Certain localities have been abandoned by the animal altogether, others temporarily; but where Behring, Chirikof and Steller, and subsequently the promyshlenniks, found the sea otter more than a century ago, we find it now, and the supply of such skins in the markets of the world was up to a few years ago as great as at any time since the first indiscriminate slaughter prior to the establishment of the Russian monopoly; in fact, it was but recently much greater.

## English Dry Goods Trade.

In their monthly review of the situation Robert Barbour and Brother, Manchester, say: "The general stagnation which we had to report last month continues, and with the exception of some more or less speculative buying in the medium and better makes for China, nothing has occurred to relieve the growing difficulty producers find in keeping their machinery going. Indian demand, by reason of the reimposition of the import duty, has undergone a temporary eclipse and the tedious process of adjusting values to meet the new state of affairs has now to be gone through. For the smaller outlets there has been no accession of business. The hopeful feeling at the close of 1893 that some general improvement all round might reasonably be expected during the coming year has not been realized, and there are few to whom the course of trade can have yielded satisfactory results. With the raw material driven down below 3d per lb by the phenomenal crop, currently estimated at nearly 10,000,000 bales, and goods and yarn fallen to proportionately even a lower basis, it is not surprising that now recourses have been posted in all directions. India has throughout the year taken full supplies, but quantity has been the main feature of that trade rather than much ultimate profit. The war between China and Japan and uncertainty as to the issue has considerably restricted shipments for both these markets. The low price of all kinds of produce, with consequent curtailed purchasing powers, has reduced below the average the requirements of many markets, including the West Indies and South America. From Central America a decidedly improved demand has been experienced and a considerable volume of business has been put through. The coming year will see a new departure in direct shipments from Manchester to the East, via the Ship Canal, and the saving in cost of carriage will it is expected place Lancashire in a stronger position than ever to meet the growing competition, and we hope inaugurate a new era of prosperity."

The stock of A. Campbell, of Rat Portage, stationer, has been taken possession of under a chattel mortgage.

### British Columbia Floods.

Our Vancouver correspondent writes as follows on January 14: The Fraser valley is again flooded, and at many points the water is higher by two feet than during the destructive floods of June last. Old timers said that extremely high water would not occur again for many years when the floods of '91 swept the valley, but the treacherous Fraser is not governed by any precedent, the same weather peculiarities prevailed as in June, and same results followed. The tide was unusually high, the weather became suddenly warm and brought the snow down the mountains, the Chinook winds sweeping along the surface of the extremely high water backed it up and over the dykes that had withstood the freshet of June. Though the water rose higher in shorter time the damage is nothing compared to the summer floods, as there were no crops to destroy, but the destruction to bridges and roads is serious and a sufficient incentive to the Dominion and Local Governments to proceed without delay building permanent and invulnerable dykes throughout the valley. Settlers since last June have moved above the high water mark, and in this way many homes were saved, but at Stoveston and Lulu Island several settlers were flooded out, Sea Island was entirely submerged and the dykes on Lulu Island that withstood the floods of '91 are all under water. It was feared that a large number of cattle would be lost but they were driven to high ground in time and eventually taken away. Several thousand dollars worth of potatoes were washed away by the pits being flooded. Settlers along the valley could ill afford another calamity and although it has not affected them as seriously they will be compelled to desert their farms. This will be a severe blow to the province that has hitherto boasted of the extremely rich lands in the valley of the Fraser. To prevent the abandonment of the lands the Federal and Local Governments will have to proceed with the building of dykes at once, it has been suggested that the dyke be wide enough for a wagon road and be built the whole length of the river where the land is workable. If this is done the land will be improved three and four hundred per cent in value and B. C. will be in possession of some of the most desirable acreage property in America as the soil is so rich and the weather so mild that a crop and three quarters can be grown on them every year. Traffic has been seriously delayed in the mountains this week, but are coming through a day or two behind.

### British Columbia Markets

January 14, 1891.

There is decided improvement in trade over last week. Wholesale men speak hopefully and say that money is somewhat easier.

Among the interesting trade legislation is a bill to prevent the spread of the codlin moth.

Butter.—Manitoba dairy butter, 18 to 20c, Manitoba creamery, 25c, Eastern creamery, 25c; Canadian cheese, 12 to 14c.

Cured Meats.—Hams 12½c; breakfast bacon, 12½c; backs, 11½c; long clear, 9c; short rolls, 10c; smoked sides, 11½c. Lard is held at the following figures: In tins 12½c per pound, in pails and tubs, 11c; mess pork, \$17; short cut, \$18.00. Australian canned meats: Roast beef, roast mutton, boiled mutton, spiced beef, one pound tins, per case, \$1.50; two pound tins, per case, \$2.60; rabbits, two pound tins, per case, \$3.50; salt beef, half barrels, \$5, salt pork, 200 lbs. \$21; sheep's tongues one pound tins, per case, \$2.75, ox tails, three pound tins, per case, \$9.50.

Fish.—Prices are. Flounders, 4c; smelt, 6c; seabass, 4 to 5c; Cod, 6c; halibut, 6c; smoked salmon, 12c; smoked hal-

but, 10c; bloaters, 10c; kippered cod, 10c; sturgeon, 4c; kippered herring, 10c; shrimps, 25c lb., caught Vancouver.

Game.—Duck, per brace, 50c, grouse, brace, 55c; prairie chicken, 75c; teal, 20c; pintail, 80c; wild geese, 75c each.

Vegetables.—Potatoes, \$12 to \$15; Ashs croft potatoes, \$22; onions, silver skins, 1½c-cabbage, 1c; carrots, turnips and beets, ¾ to 1c a lb; peppers, \$1.25 per box. Quotation; of vegetables in market.

Eggs.—Fresh local, 30 to 35c; eastern 20c. Fruits.—Lemons, California, \$1.50 Australian lemons, \$2.75; native apples, \$1.25; California oranges, naval, \$1.50; seedlings, 8.25.

Flour.—The Ogilvie Milling Co. and Keewatin Milling Co. quote in car load lots at Victoria and Vancouver: Patent, per bbl., \$4.10; strong bakers, \$4.00; Oregon, \$3.80; Oak Lake patent, \$4.10; strong bakers, \$4.00.

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

Grain.—Manitoba oats, per ton, \$25 Edmonton district oats, \$24.00; local oats \$23; Washington State wheat, \$20.50 do, oats \$24.00, f.o.b. Vancouver.

Ground Feed.—Manitoba chop feed, \$28 per ton; chop barley, \$28; United States, chop, \$20 ton; ground wheat, \$21 ton; ground barley, \$22.50 ton; shorts, \$19 ton bran \$17 ton; oil cake meal, \$39 ton; F.O.B Vancouver, duty paid.

Dressed Meats.—Beef, 7 to 7½c; mutton, 7½c; pork, 8 to 9c; veal, 9c,

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

Sugars.—Powdered and icing, 6c; Paris lu. v, 5½c; granulated, 4½c; extra C, 4½c; fancy yellows 4½c; yellow, yellow, 4½c; golden C, 3½c.

Syrups—30 gallon barrels, 2½c per pound; 10 gallon kegs, 2½c; 5 gallon kegs, \$2 each; 1 gallon tins, \$1.25 per case of 10; ½ gallon tins, \$5.75 per case of 20.

### Trade Methods.

It is surprising that some business men are so thoughtless as to continue an unprofitable business, or a business that pays a small profit, without stopping to consider for a moment why the business is unprofitable, or why it fails to pay a large profit, says the New England Grocer. There is always a reason why these conditions exist; they do not come by chance. They are the result of wrong management, or else they exist because natural conditions are against the successful prosecution of the business at the point where it is unsuccessful.

It is not within the nature of things that all business men can be competent; there must be a good deal of incompetency until the world becomes a good deal more perfect than it is. We need not be surprised, therefore, at the failures that come to notice. But there is a remedy for a large part of unsuccessful business, and that can be found in consultation with competent business men who can be found in every locality. There are a good many competent business men who have not been able to reveal their full capability because they have been unable to straighten one or two problems in connection with their business, but as soon as some one can point out where the trouble exists, it serves to make them more searching and sharpens their ability to straighten out other equally difficult matters, and in this way they develop into keen business men.

The Ogilvie elevator at Boissevain, Man., has been closed for the season.

### United States Print Cloth Market.

Fall River, Mass., Jan. 15.—The print cloth market went down to 2½c to-day, at which price fair sales are reported. This price is a point lower than was ever touched in the history of the cotton manufacturing business of this city.

### THE "EXCELSIOR"

## Fruit Cleaner

The most useful machine yet invented in its line. Will clean

**A BARREL OF CURRANTS IN AN HOUR.**

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

**A. J. HOOD,**

Local Agent, 194 Market St., Winnipeg.

## FOR SALE . . .

**A BARGAIN.**

For sale cheap—a New Clean Stock of about \$5,000, consisting of Staple Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery and Glassware.

Address Box 778,

Portage la Prairie.

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

## THE VULCAN IRON COMPANY,

OF MANITOBA LIMITED

MILL ROLLS GROUND & CORRUGATED.  
Architectural Iron Work.

## ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS,

GENERAL BLACKSMITHING.

BRIDGE BUILDING A SPECIALTY.

TENDERS SOLICITED.

POINT DOUGLAS AVE., WINNIPEG.

## KIRKPATRICK & COOKSON

Established 1880.

MONTREAL,

## Commission Merchants,

Flour, Grain, Butter, &c.

Advances made on Consignments to British or Continental markets

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

# BUTTER AND EGGS.

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

**SMITH & BURTON,**  
WHOLESALE GROCERS,

**BRANDON, - MAN.**

# OATS, OATS!

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

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

Samples forwarded upon request. Shipping a specialty.

**F. B. MCKENZIE,**

Wholesale and Retail Grain Merchant,  
**BRANDON - MAN**

Correspondence Solicited.

## READ THIS.

FOR SALE OR LEASE  
ON VERY REASONABLE TERMS, A

# Magnificent Farm

Of rich, black soil, situated on Lulu Island, North Arm Fraser River, B. C. being composed of west halves of lots 12 and 13 and part of 1, Block 4 North, Range 7 West, 500 acres more or less; over one-half under good cultivation, mostly in meadow the balance having been plowed once or twice and yielding abundance of grass for stock; has a very large barn house and orchard of good bearing trees, all well fenced with stakes and boards; all well dyked and ditched and about two-thirds well underdrained; it is six or seven miles from the city of Vancouver; good roads, with stages to and from Vancouver daily; the river at the door teems with salmon, and has excellent shooting for ducks, geese and snipe; also pheasants in the near future; good schools and churches near by; climate lovely and scenery simply charming. We particularly wish to sell out, but failing which, shall lease to party with sufficient capital to stock and work the place properly.

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

## Fruit and Ornamental Catalogues FREE.

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

**STONE & WELLINGTON,**

Toronto, Ontario.

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



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

There received the Highest Award, Diploma of Honor.

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

## CHOCOLAT-MENIER,

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

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

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR  
**CHOCOLAT-MENIER**

ANNUAL SALES EXCEED  
\$3 MILLION POUNDS.

If he hasn't it on sale, send his name and your address to C. Alfred Chouillou, Canadian Branch, 12, 14 St. John, Montreal.

"A Real Pleasure is a trip over The North-Western Line from Minneapolis, and St. Paul to Chicago. Comfort, Elegance and Luxury are all synonymous terms of the finely equipped trains of the line.—The Globe, Wahpeton, N. D.

—THE—

## Western Milling Co., Ltd.

**STRONG BAKERS AND HUNGARIAN PATENT FLOUR.**

Awarded medal and Diploma Columbian Exhibition, Chicago, 1893.

Manufacturers of Flour, Feed, And dealers in Grain  
Best Hard Wheat only used.

REGINA, N.W.T.

## Victoria Rice Mill

VICTORIA, B.C.

## CHINA and JAPAN RICE,

RICE FLOUR AND BREWERS' RICE.

WHOLESALE TRADE ONLY.

**HALL ROSS & CO. - Agents**

## A Bookkeeper,

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

"THE COMMERCIAL,"

Winnipeg.

# Robt. Wm. Clark, BROKER

And Commission Agent,  
Vancouver, B.C.

Correspondence Invited.  
Consignments Solicited

## Stewart, Lewthwaite & Co.

WHOLESALE—

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

Consignments Solicited. . . . .

VANCOUVER, B. C.

## MAJOR & ELDRIDGE, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Vancouver, - B.C.

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

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

## The Brackman & Kerr Milling Co., LIMITED)

Oatmeal and Ground Feed Millers.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

**FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN AND PRODUCE.**

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

VICTORIA, - - B.C.

## J. & A. Clearihue, COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

—DEALERS IN—

FRUITS AND ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.

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

Yates Street, VICTORIA, B.C.  
P.O. BOX 538.

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

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

Consignments Received in all Lines. Correspondence Solicited.

## McMILLAN & HAMILTON, COMMISSION MERCHANTS

—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—

BUTTER, EGGS, FRUITS AND PRODUCE

A PERFECT SYSTEM OF

**COLD STORAGE.**

230 ABBOTT STREET, - VANCOUVER,

P.O. BOX NO. 298.

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



# We Carry . . .

— IN STOCK WINNIPEG

# SACKS!

ALL KINDS

WRITE US FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES.

## W. F. HENDERSON & CO.

WINNIPEG.

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

# MARMALADE

ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTURE  
BY SELLING PEACE'S MARMALADE.

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

For sale to the trade by

**J. Y. GRIFFIN & CO.,**

SOLE AGENTS, WINNIPEG.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

LEITCH BROS.  
**OAK LAKE**  
"Anchor Brand"  
**FLOURS**

—FROM—

No. 1 Hard Wheat.

BRAN, SHORTS

AND ALL KINDS OF

Chopped Feed and Grain.

—ADDRESS—

**OAK LAKE**  
MANITORA.

**The Barber & Ellis Co'y,**

Nos. 43, 45, 47 and 49 Bay Street,

TORONTO, Ont.

Manufacturers of ACCOUNT BOOKS,

ENVELOPES, PAPER BOXES.

Importers of all Grades of Staple Stationery.

—DEALERS IN—

PRINTERS' SUPPLIES,

BOOKBINDERS' MATERIALS AND

BOXMAKERS' REQUISITES

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

**GEO. H RODGERS & CO.**

WHOLESALE JOBBERS

—IN—

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES.

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

**Geo. H Rodgers & Co.**

McDermott St., Winnipeg.

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

## British Columbia Floods.

A telegram from Vancouver on January 14 says: The waters of the Fraser River are now higher by two feet than during the terrible floods of June. Hot weather, seventy in the shade, the last three days, brought down the snow from the mountains, swelling the unusually high tide, than chinook winds, whose peculiarity is to rush along the surface of the water, caught the swollen river and backed the water down over all the dykes, which withstood the floods of June. Lulu island where the greater portion of the cattle of the province are roaming, is threatened with obliteration, while the Sea island is three feet beneath the water. The water is coming over the dykes on Lulu island and the cattle have been driven to high knolls. Ranchers have been flooded out for the second time in six months. The government are sending boats to rescue the cattle. Bridges, hitherto untouched by floods have been swept away and roads destroyed.

There is no communication between suburban towns and large cities. All the waters in British Columbia have gone beyond these bounds. In Vancouver, cellars in wholesale houses have been flooded and great loss sustained for the first time in its history. On Vancouver island, a hundred miles away, floods have done great damage on the railroad lines. To add to the general discomfort snow in the mountains has seriously handicapped the Canadian Pacific road in handling large quantities of perishable freight, now awaiting for shipment. If the season had been summer instead of winter, the loss to the province would have been irreparable. Word comes from the Dominion and provincial governments that the work of building permanent dykes several feet above high water mark will be at once preceded with regardless of cost.

A later report says: Saturday's freshet on the Coquitlam and high tide on the Fraser caused a great amount of damage. The freshet subsided rapidly on Saturday evening and Sunday morning the municipal bridge, near Westminster junction, which cost \$6,000 was swept away by sheer force of water. The water came up higher and faster than ever before with the possible exception of the freshet of 1866. Two great boom yards on the Coquitlam were broken and a million feet of lumber sent adrift. Steamers were at work all day Sunday picking logs up. Yesterday's tide was higher than Saturday's and the whole Delta district was flooded deeper than ever. Apart from the roads and possibly some fruit trees, the damage is not worth mentioning. The dykes of course are wrecked, and it will cost a great amount to repair them. No loss of livestock has been reported. At high tide yesterday South Westminster flats were flooded for a mile back. Owing to soft weather, causing slides down in the mountains trains have been delayed. The Great Northern has not had a train in since Friday. Floods on the Skagit river, and at Ferndale and land slides near Everett are causing the blockade.

## United States Crop Report

The estimates of the area product and value, by states and territories, of the cereal crops together with those of hay, potatoes and tobacco, have been completed by the statistician of the agricultural department at Washington, and are presented as follows:—

The corn crop for 1894, in the rate of yield, is one of the lowest on record. In the last 13 years, the yield per acre of but one year, namely, 1881, was lower, the yield for that year having been 18.6 against 19.4 for the year 1894. Severe drought and dry winds in

a few of the principal corn producing states, reducing the area harvested for grain value to 62,582,000 from the 76,000,000 acres planted. The product garnered is 1,212,770,000 bushels, having an estimated farm value of \$551,719,000. The wheat crop is above an average one in yield per acre. The entire product for the country is 460,467,416 bushels which is below the average for the 5 years, 1890 to 1891 inclusive. The farm value of the crop is \$225,902,025.

The area, according to revised estimates, is 31,882,436 acres. In the revision of acres, the principal changes have been made in the spring wheat states. The rate of yield is 13.2 bushels per acre. The average value per bushel is 49.1c.

The estimates for oats area is 23,553 acres; producing, 662,086,928 bushels; value, \$214,816,920; yield per acre 21.5 bushels.

Rye area, 1,941,780 acres; producing 26,727,615 bushels, value \$13,391,476.

Barley area, 3,170,602 acres; product 61,400,465 bushels; value \$27,131,127.

Blackwheat area, 789,232 acres; product, 12,688,209 bushels; value \$7,040,258.

Potatoes area, 7,737,973 acres; product 170,787,838 bushels; value \$91,526,787.

Tobacco area, 523,103 acres; product 406,678,885 lbs; value \$27,760,739.

## British Iron Trade in 1894.

The London Iron and Coal Trades Review says: "Messrs Bolling & Lowe, the well-known iron and steel merchants and engineers, have issued a very interesting report on the trade of the past year," from which it quotes the following: "In the United States the McKinley tariff has been amended but, as we anticipated in our last year's report, it has given hardly any benefit to the English iron and steel trades. Our chance of business in the States is diminishing day by day on account of their cheapened means of production. They have adopted, with their large population of 75,000,000 a policy similar to that of continental nations, making home consumers pay high prices, which enable manufacturers to sell cheaply to foreigners. The argument being that although the country as a whole has to pay 'the extra,' yet on the other hand, it develops internal resources of all kinds, and keeps savings invested in the country, thus giving employment to a large number of workers, many of whom would otherwise become a continuous and increasing burden on the state in a more direct form. We may spare ourselves the trouble of discussing whether this argument is sound in practice or not, but in Great Britain we have to look at the effect it has upon our export trade, and we must acknowledge its serious consequences.

## The Siberian Railway.

At a recent sitting of the committee for the construction of the Siberian Railway, the Emperor Nicholas declared that the commencement of the work was one of the greatest acts of his father's glorious reign. He hoped to complete cheaply, and above all rapidly and satisfactorily, the construction of the railway. It was decided to increase the credit of 336,000 roubles by 15,000 for the purpose of settling in the Amoor district Cossack colonists selected from among the troops of European Russia. A further sum of 86,000 roubles was also assigned for the transfer of one hundred and fifty Cossack families from the Trans-Baikal district to that of the Ussure section of the railway. The minister of war observed that the Ussuri section was insufficiently protected from Chinese marauders. The total length of all the sections of the railway constructed up to

the present is over 1,000 miles, or a little less than a quarter of the whole line as projected.

## The Orange Market

The New York Commercial Bulletin says:— "Apropos of the damage to the Florida orange crop by frost some facts have been brought out from well-informed sources that, while perhaps not now to merchants who keep themselves well posted as to the peculiarities of the goods they handle, are deserving of more than passing attention at the present time. Dealers who seem inclined to work up speculative sentiment and artificially raise prices might consider the facts in the case and possibly avoid mistakes by so doing. There is a hint or two for importers who incline in the same direction and some that retailers may keep in mind and employ to their advantage when listening to exaggerating statements of the damage to the crop that ambitious salesmen are apt to make. The well established fact should be kept in mind that frozen oranges will thaw out and still retain former appearance to a great extent, losing but little in juice or flavor if picked soon after being frozen. In this the orange differs from almost all other varieties of fruit. If allowed to remain on the tree too long the orange will, of course, become worthless. That Florida growers, or many of their numbers, are aware of these facts is evidenced in the alacrity they display in picking and shipping immediately after the freeze. That a good portion of the fruit supposed to have been lost will actually get into market is more than probable, and it would appear within the bounds of fairness to venture the statement that the early estimates of 2,500,000 to 3,000,000 boxes less if divided by two will probably cover the entire amount. According to the Fruit Grower, San Francisco, Southern California will this season turn out about 7,000 carloads of oranges. The same authority estimates that Riverside will furnish 2,000 to 2,500 carloads and other sections enough to bring the total for the state to upward of 10,000 carloads. This would assure a very comfortable supply for Western markets and probably a little surplus. Naturally the statements telegraphed regarding the Florida crop caused considerable excitement on the Pacific coast, in connection with which the following extract from the Fruit Grower is interesting: "The local market just prior to the news of the Florida freeze was in a demoralized condition, owing to the heavy receipts and a light demand caused by the cold weather, wet weather. Dealers were unable to get rid of their stocks; and prices were declining rapidly. This news from Florida has had the effect of checking a further decline in prices, and has strengthened the market somewhat, as the dealers who purchased supplies are now firm in their demands as to prices." Up to the time no advices of unfavorable character have been received regarding the European or the West India crops. Those sources of supply furnish enough oranges to go around before either California or Florida become important factors and it would be only an instance of history repeating itself should good prices lead to more than late average shipments being made from those sections this season. There are now in transit to this port and Philadelphia from Messina and Palermo seven steamers, having on board a total of about 35,000 boxes, including 31,000 boxes shipped from Palermo and 4,000 boxes from Messina. Besides these there are a few thousand boxes destined to New Orleans. For the present there seems to be enough oranges to meet the wants of the market, and were it not for uneven quality of both foreign and domestic fruit there would be little, if any, cause for complaint."

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

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

**WE ARE HEADQUARTERS FOR**

Photographic  
Stock.

Cameras. Chemicals.  
Card Mounts. Dry Plates

Physicians'

Instrument and Medicine  
Cases, Obstetric Bags,  
Trusses, Crutches, etc.

Clinical

Thermometers.

Field and  
Opera Glasses

**Spectacles**



Optical Instruments, Thermometers,  
Artificial Glass Eyes, Magic Lanterns and View Slides.

**LEATHER SAMPLE CASES** for Grocers, Wine Merchants and  
Spice Merchants, for holding Syrups, Vinegars, Wines, Paints,  
Essences, Juices, Oils, Varnishes, etc., Powders & Liquids.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

**THE INMAN OPTICAL CO.** Wholesale, 518, 520 Main  
St., WINNIPEG, MAN.

**CONSUMERS' CORDAGE CO., LTD.**

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

**MANILA, SISAL, RUSSIAN AND JUTE CORDAGE,**  
LATHIES, BED CORDS, ETC.

Head Office: New York Life Insurance Co's. Building,  
**Montreal.**

GRANULAR **OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN** CREAMY  
**FLOUR.** HAS NO EQUAL. HAS NO EQUAL.

**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 Su-  
periority of  
"OGILVIE'S FLOUR."

WINNIPEG, Oct. 5th, 1893.

Messrs. Ogilvie Milling Co.,

GENTLEMEN:—I have great pleasure in giv-  
ing 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.

—IN HANDLING—

**OGILVIE'S FLOUR**

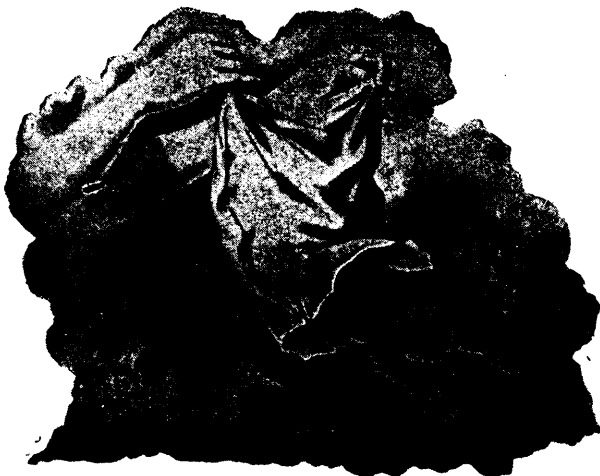
YOU HAVE

**THE BEST**

Each bag guaranteed. Sown with our  
Special Twine, Red White and Blue.

OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN,

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



**DOMINION BAG CO., LTD.**  
MONTREAL.

MANUFACTURERS OF—

Full Stock Carried  
by our Manitoba and  
Northwestern Agents

Merrick,  
Anderson & Co.,  
WINNIPEG.

Prices and Samples  
mailed on application.

**B**  
**A**  
**G**  
**S**

FOR WHEAT.  
FOR FLOUR.  
FOR BRAN.  
FOR OATS.  
FOR SHORTS.  
FOR POTATOES.  
FOR COAL.  
FOR EVERYTHING.

# WILLIAM L. KEENE & CO

(Successors to Chipman, Morzan & 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.

## British Columbia.

H. Connocher, hotel, Golden, is dead.  
 Tyson & Co., fish, Vancouver, have dissolved.  
 Fell & Co., grocers, Victoria, have been incorporated.  
 J. Marion, has opened a general store at Quesnelle.  
 James Wishart, saloon, Victoria, has closed out.  
 J. D. Bennett, jeweller, New Westminster, has assigned.  
 J. Marymont, clothing, Victoria, is selling out by auction.  
 Walter C. Nathan, grocer and tobacconist, Victoria, is dead.  
 A. Hutchinson, boots and shoes, has started business at Victoria.  
 Ducks & Co., auctioneers, etc., have started business at Victoria.  
 Jas. S. Rollins, hotel, Victoria, is burned out; fully insured.  
 J. T. Brown & Sons, grocers, Vancouver, sold out by assignee.  
 The Province Limited Liability, Victoria; incorporation granted.  
 Thos. H. Newitt, grocer, Vancouver, is closing out his business.  
 Voss & Perry, hotel, Victoria, have dissolved; J. C. Voss continues.  
 G. R. Small, hotel, New Westminster, advertised to be sold out by bailiff.  
 Wm. Crutchley, hotel, Duncan's Station, is succeeded by Wm. Beaumont.  
 Mrs. O. B. Olmstead, grocer, Vancouver, compromised at 50c on the dollar.  
 Wm. T. Hardaker, auctioneer, furniture, etc., Victoria, has resumed business.  
 John Hough, hotel, Nanaimo, is succeeded by John Morello in the Balmoral hotel.  
 R. B. Oxley, commission, grain and produce, etc., is starting business at Victoria.  
 William Beaumont, hotel, Duncan's Station, offers his business and property for sale or lease.  
 Crescent Pharmacy, drugs, etc., Nanaimo; Hy. Proctor has sold his share to Fred. Stearman.  
 James Freel, groceries and boots and shoes, Victoria, contemplates opening in shoes at Vancouver.  
 Nanaimo Equitable Pioneer Society, Nanaimo; Robert Aitkin reported assumed management.  
 California Wine Co., Ltd, Liquors and Saloon, Victoria, has sold interest in London saloon to W. G. Price.  
 Innes & Richards, real estate, insurance, etc., Vancouver, have admitted a partner; style now, Innes Richards & Actroyd.

There was a fair gathering of buyers at the Montreal Fruit Auction company's rooms at Montreal on Monday to attend the sale of Florida oranges. There were four cars offered, but as the bidding was slow and dealers did not seem to want them three cars were withdrawn and the other was sold at prices ranging from \$1.75 to \$4 per box.

## Every Mackintosh

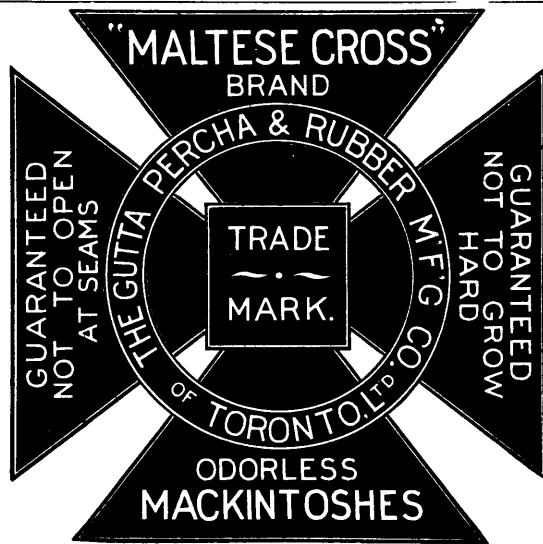
Bearing this Trade Mark is

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.



## Adulterating Oil Varnishes

Good linseed oil varnish, says a contemporary, can only be produced by boiling pure linseed oil at a temperature not less than 270° F., while oxygen is being added. It is indifferent whether this temperature be attained by direct fire or by steam; and whether the introduction of oxygen be effected indirectly through the agency of metallic oxides abounding in and imparting oxygen, by the forcing in of atmospheric air, or by pure oxygen gas. Linseed oil varnish is, therefore, linseed oil changed or oxydized by oxygen, mainly consisting of linoleine in a more or less decomposed state, containing the anhydride of linseed oil acid (linoleine acid), while glycerine is loosely united with the undecomposed linoleine. According as the boiling has been shorter or longer, there is more or less oleine, palmitine, and myristine, present. By the same means of comparison it will be found that the linoleine has been more or less completely changed in linoline, and that the varnish dries more quickly or more slowly. Thus the duration of the boiling and the quantity of added oxygen are indicative of the quality of the varnish, both as regards drying properties and durability when applied. Good linseed oil varnish must flow more thickly than linseed oil, but must not be too thick, as in that case it would require dilution with turpentine oil or in order to be applied in coatings sufficiently thin for the drying not to be only superficial, cracking of the varnish being the result.

The color of linseed oil or varnish depends on its preparation, and should be light to brownish yellow (sometimes reddish brown), but never dark brown or blackish brown. Steam varnishes are generally lighter in color than those prepared by direct fire. The duration of boiling and the nature of the metallic oxides employed have an influence upon the color; the longer it continues at a high temperature, the deeper is the color which the linseed oil assumes in consequence of the heat acting upon the solid organic substance it contains, and thus producing brown shade. Manganese varnishes (made with borate of manganese or hydrate of manganese) are lighter than those prepared with sugar of lead, litharge, red lead, pyrolusite, etc., and approach nearest in color to those made by the action of atmospheric air or the direct introduction of oxygen gas. The insufficiently boiled product is usually light in color, being unsuitable as varnish on account of the length of time it takes in drying.

In smell good linseed oil reminds one of linseed oil with a slight empyrematic odor like that of vapors generated in the boiling of the oil. It must not be disagreeable, not resemble the odor of resin or fish oil, as the

presence of these ingredients as an adulteration would be thereby indicated. Adulterations by fish oil and oil of resin are most quickly and easily detected by the taste.

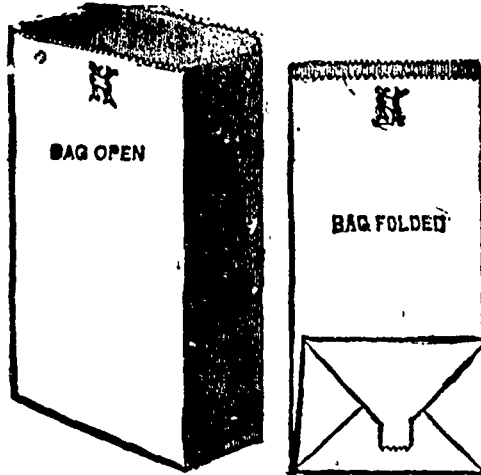
Linseed oil varnish must be clear, and must neither display turbidity nor have any solid bodies in suspension. Leaving it at least fourteen days in a moderately warm place will clarify it unless it has been adulterated with oil of resin. A slight amount of sediment (under 1/4 per cent.) is deposited after a time even by the best varnish, but when otherwise pure varnish is sent out after sufficient clarification, there is often a deposit amounting to 7 per cent. Varnish must, after twenty-four hours, have dried sufficiently in thin layers on wood, glass or metal, to have a thorough adhesion, and must within the ensuing twenty-four have entirely dried without losing elasticity and softness. If it dries more quickly no defect is indicated, but if it dries more slowly it was not sufficiently boiled, and an insufficient quantity of drying agents was added during the boiling or it contains foreign substances. Amongst the usual adulterating substances (introduced so as to make low-priced articles) are resin (colophonium), resin oil and fish oil. The inferiority produced by these admixtures chiefly affects the drying properties of the varnish. Resin and resin oil do not absolutely prevent drying, but the varnish thus adulterated remains soft, becoming sticky when subjected to the warmth of the hand, and lasting only a relatively short time. Varnish adulterated with fish oil does not dry at all, and is consequently useless for application.

## Changing The Bait.

"Change your bait!" This terse bit of advice given by an old fisherman to a less experienced angler, is suggestive. The ancient disciple of Walton became the object of the other's envy because of the rapidity with which the finny game was transferred from the water to the old man's basket, while the young fellow sat in disgust, waiting in vain for a nibble. At length, in despair, the unhappy angler appealed to his neighbor and received for answer the words quoted. That young fisherman is a type of scores of men in trade. They throw advertisements into the business stream and await results. In many cases customers are caught at once and the anglers think their bait is all right, so they let it lie. After several months have passed with scarcely a bite, they begin to curse their luck and conclude that advertising doesn't pay. The fact is the fault is neither with luck nor with the theory of advertising. The trouble is with the way they advertise. They should change the bait.—Helper.

# O'LOUGHLIN BROS. & CO.,

Wholesale Paper,  
Stationery and  
General Jobbers,  
AND STEAM PRINTERS,  
134 & 136 2nd AVENUE  
NORTH.  
WINNIPEG.



Headquarters for Self-  
Opening Square

## PAPER BAGS.

Light Manilla Grocers Bags,  
Heavy Sugar Grocers Bags,  
Millinery Bags, Shirt Bags,  
Hat Bags, Shot Bags,  
Candy Bags, Nail Bags,  
Ice Cream Pails.

### Toronto Grain and Produce Markets.

Wheat—Local trade was quiet and values about the same. Odd cars of winter wheat, G. T.R. west, sold at 57½c, and same, C.P.R. west, was wanted at 60c. Car lots, on the Northern, are held at 59c, with 58c bid. Manitobas are firm. Car lots of No 1 hard sold west at 79c, and Montreal freights, 81c was asked. Car lots on track, North Bay, are in demand at 82c.

Flour—The present condition of the market is unsatisfactory to millers. The price of wheat is out of proportion to the price of flour, and ultimately wheat must come down or flour advance. Flour ground from wheat at present prices, is worth more than the price currently quoted, but present offerings have been made from lower-priced wheat. Straight rollers are quoted, Toronto freights, at \$2.65 to \$2.75.

Oatmeal—Some sales of rolled oats on track have been made at \$3.50, but best qualities are held at \$3.60.

Millfeed—Bran, middle freights, west, is quoted at \$12, and shorts at \$14 to \$15.

Oats—Car lots of white, west, were bought to-day at 28c, and mixed at 27c. Car lots east offer at 30c.

Barley—Good malting barley is wanted. Car lots of No. 1 are in demand outside, and bright heavy barley will bring 45c. No 2 is quoted at 40 to 41c, and feed at 38 to 39c, according to location.

Eggs—Lined are plentiful and easy. We quote: Strictly fresh, 18c; held fresh, 18 to 15c; cold storage, poor, 10c; choice, 15 to 16c; limed, 12 to 13½c; new laid, 23 to 25c.

Poultry—Chickens, choice, 45 to 50c, and poor to medium, 25 to 30c; ducks, 45 to 70c, turkeys 8 to 9c, and geese, 6½ to 7c.

Honey—Extracted is quoted at 7½c for 60 lb tins, and 8 to 8½c for small tins; sections, 12½ to 14c, or \$1.50 to \$1.80 per doz for sections, according to size.

Onions—Unchanged. Demand slow at ¾c a lb, and from 70 to 75c a bag.

Dressed Meats—Quotations are: Beef, fores, \$4 to \$5.50 per cwt; hinds, \$8 to \$8; lamb carcass, 5 to 6½c per lb; mutton 4 to 6c per lb; veal 5 to 7½c; pork, \$5 to \$5.25.

Beans—Jobbing prices here are: Prime white, per bush, \$1.25 to \$1.30, and choice, \$1.40; Limas, 4½c per lb; car lots of prime white are quoted outside at \$1.15, and medium hand-picked at \$1.20. Small lots of medium hand-picked outside are quoted at \$1.25 to \$1.27.

Apples—Quotations are Round lots, outside, dried, 4½c, and evaporated, 6 to 6½c for prime and rather more for fancy. Dried job here at 5½c and evaporated at 6½ to 7c.

Dressed Hogs—Farmers' loads sold at \$5.25. Car lots of choice packing hogs are in demand at \$5.10, with \$5.20 asked. Sales at \$5.15 and \$5.17 have been made. Car lots of choice packing hogs, delivered Montreal, are quoted at \$5.85 to \$5.40.

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

Butter—The butter market continues easy. Locally supplies are large and prices easy, and advices from Montreal report a heavy market there. Fancy creamery pounds are bringing 23c, but the general range is at 21 to 22c. Low grade stuff is very slow. Quotations are: Fresh made small dairy rolls, 17 to 17½c; fresh made tubs and crocks, 16½ to 17c; fancy held dairy tubs, 16c; choice to fancy held dairy tubs, 15½ to 16c; low grade and medium dairy, 8 to 12c; large dairy rolls, 14 to 15c; creamery tubs, now, 20 to 21c; creamery pounds, 21 to 22c.

Cheese—Commission houses quote small lots August and September makes, 10½ to 10¾c, and half sizes at 11 to 11½c. Small Stiltons are quoted at 12 to 12½c. —Empire, Jan. 12.

### Toronto Live Stock Markets.

Picked lots of butchers' cattle sold at 8½ to 8¾c. Good to choice loads sold at 8½ to \$3.40. Inferior cattle sold from 2½c down to 2c, according to quality.

Stockers.—Were in small demand at from 2½ to 3c, according to quality.

Sheep and Lambs—Were active. Straight fat shipping sheep sold readily, weighed off car at 3½c for ewes and wethers, and 3c for rams. Mixed lots sold at 8½c. Prime heavy lambs sold at 3½c to \$3.60 for export, and one or two purchases were made by local dealers at 3½c. Medium weight lambs, of from 70 to 75 lbs, were quoted at from 3 to 3½c, according to quality.

Hogs.—Were active. Demand was fair; 1,200 here. Prices are unchanged at \$1.12½ for long lean hogs of 160 to 220 lbs; \$4.10 for

thick fats, 1c for light fats, stores, at \$3.75, sows at \$3.50, and stags at \$2 to 2.50. Stores are now in demand. There were not many on offer to-day.—Empire, Jan. 11.

### Montreal Grain and Produce Markets.

Flour.—A good volume of business has transpired during the week, in strong bakers and spring patents at steady prices, both on export and local account. A considerable amount of sack flour is going forward to England via Boston and New York from this port and on through bills. In straight rollers the market is certainly not as firm as it was, and offers are freely made of choice 90 per cent, at \$2.90 delivered here on track. The sale is reported of 1,000 bbls. of strong bakers for Quebec account, but the price was not made public. Dealers state that although a fair business has been done recently, buyers are pretty well filled up at the moment, and are by no means anxious operators. Patent spring \$3.75 to \$3.90; Ontario patent \$3.20 to \$3.40; Manitoba patents \$3.85 to \$3.90; Straight roller \$2.90 to \$3.10; Extra \$2.65 to \$2.80; Superfine \$2.40 to \$2.60; city Strong bakers \$3.75 Manitoba bakers \$3.50 to \$3.75; Ontario bags—extra \$1.80 to 1.85, Straight rollers \$1.50 to \$1.55.

Oatmeal.—Rolled and granulated \$3.85 to 3.95; standard, \$3.60 to 3.75. In bags, granulated and rolled are quoted at \$1.80 to \$1.85 and standard at \$1.60 to \$1.75. Pot barley \$3.75 in bbls. and \$1.75 in bags, and split peas \$3.50 to \$3.60.

Bran, etc.—The market is steady at the recent decline, sales of 7 cars being reported at \$15 to \$15.25 on track here, and are quote \$15. to \$16 as to quality. Shorts are in fair demand with business at \$16.50 to \$17.50. Mouillie is quiet at \$20.50 to \$22 as to grade.

Wheat.—Manitob wheat is purely nominal, but No. 1 hard is quoted at 78c, May delivery.

Oats.—A little better local demand is reported, and while we are given sales of No. 2 white at 36½ to 36½c for car lots, we also know of sales at 35½c, with more offering at that figure.

Barley.—A fair business has been done in malting barley at from 50 to 58c, and feed barley has changed hands at 45½ to 46c.

Pork, Lard, &c.—In lard there have been sales of car lots of compound at \$1.35, and at \$1.40 to 1.45 for smaller lots. Pure lard sells at 8½ to 9c, and choice kettle rendered at 9½c to 10c. In smoked meats, hams have sold as low as 9c and up to 10c. Picnic hams at 8 to 8½c, and bellies at 7c. We quote as follows: Canada short cut pork, per bbl, \$15.50

to 16; Canada short cut thin, per bbl., \$14 to 14.50; extra plate beef, per bbl., \$10.55 to 11; hams per lb., 9 to 10c; lard, pure, in pails, per lb., 8½ to 9c; lard, compound, in pails, per lb., 6½ to 7c; bacon, per lb., 10 to 11c; shoulders, per lb., 8½ to 9c.

**Dressed Hogs.**—The market at the moment is dull, and offerings are difficult to place, last sales being made in car lots on track \$5.85 to packers, light butchers' hogs selling in broken lots at \$5.40 to 5.50, but buyers ideas for car lots of packers are \$5.25.

**Butter.**—The outlook for butter is most discouraging, and holders of early makes who expected to dispose of it in England are trying to dispose of it in this market at prices ranging all the way from 18 to 19c, while the freshest winter made creamery is selling in single tubs at 22c, and finest late fall made at 21c. In Western dairy there is very little doing and prices range from 18 to 16c as to quantity and quality.

**Cheese.**—Holders of finest Western September will not accept less than 10½c for colored, not less than 10½c for white.

**Eggs.**—Western eggs both limed and held fresh of poor quality are still a drug on the market, sales of which have transpired at 9 to 10c taken at count. Good Montreal limed have sold at 18 to 18½c. Choice fresh held have sold at 18 to 20c, and now laid at still higher figures.

**Dressed Poultry.**—Turkeys sold at 8 to 8½c for choice, while stock the least discolored has to go at 7 to 7½c. Chicken 5 to 6½c. Geese 4½ to 5½ and ducks 7 to 9c.

**Hides.**—The market is still very firm under a good demand from tanners and limited supplies in the hands of dealers. Dealers have paid 4½ to 5c to butchers for No. 1 light. Heavy hides are quoted at 6½c for No. 1. Sheepskins are very dull, as one of our largest woolpullers has stopped buying. Dealers say they cannot afford to pay over 60c, although 65c has been paid. A dealer sold a round lot this week, and the best price he could get was 65c. We quote prices here as follows: Light hides, 4½c for No. 1, 3½c for No. 2, and 2½c for No. 3. Heavy hides are quoted at 5½ to 6½c; calfskins 5 to 6c; lambskins, 65c.—Montreal Trade Bulletin, Jan 11.

### Montreal Grocery Market.

There has been no important change in the situation of the sugar market since our last, except that probably a little steadier feeling prevails and values show no further change. The demand has improved to some extent, and one refiner stated to-day that they were completely sold out of yellows and granulated yesterday, Wednesday. The market on the whole is more active, with a larger volume of business doing, and the prospects are that it will steadily increase from this out. One of the refiners is now getting out a second quality granulated sugar, in order to compete more keenly with the German beet granulated. This second quality article is far superior to the German sugar, and as it is put up in barrels it is worth fully ½c per lb more than the German, as the barrels cost more money than bags, and, besides, the latter being put up in bags absorbs moisture and it cannot be handled to such advantage by dealers for shipping purposes, etc., as the Canadian refined can. This second quality sugar has already met with great favor, some round lots having been placed, and the indications are that it will eventually close out the German beet granulated. It is selling at 3½c, or ½c per lb under our standard grade, which is quoted at 3½c. Yellows are selling at 2½c to 3½c, as to quality, at the factory. One of the refineries has shut down for ten days. Private cables from London to-day were steady, quoting beet at 8s 7½d, but they noted an advance of 2½d per cwt. on German beet.

In the molasses market a stronger feeling has prevailed and prices have advanced ½c per gallon on Barbadoes, and the general impression is that values will go still higher owing to the fact that stocks on spot are very low, for which there is a good demand from both local and country buyers, and sales of round lots of Barbadoes have taken place at 28½c and small quantities at 29 to 30c ex-store. Trinidad is also higher, being quoted at 24c, and Porto Rico at 26c.

In rice there are no new features of importance to note. Since the turn of the year business has been quiet and principally of a small jobbing character at unchanged prices. We quote: Japan, standard, \$1.25 to \$1.40; crystal Japan, \$1.75 to \$5.00; standard B, \$3.45; English style, \$3.30; Patna, \$1.25 to \$5.0; and Carolina at \$5.50 to \$7.50.

The demand for spices has been good, especially for white and black pepper, of which the movement has been quite free. The market, on the whole, is fairly active and prices show no important change. We quote Penang black pepper, 6c to 7½c; white pepper, 10c to 12½c; cloves, 7½c to 9c; Cassia 9c to 10c; nutmegs, 60c to 9c, and Jamaica ginger, 15c to 22c.

The market for coffee shows no signs of any improvement, just now owing to the fact that both buyer in the country and on spot seem to have ample supplies on hand; in consequence the demand is slow and the volume of business doing small. The tone, however, is steady and values are fairly well maintained in sympathy with primary markets. We quote: Maracaibo, 20c to 22c; Rio, 19c to 21c; Java, 23c to 29c, and Mocha, 24c to 29c.

During the past week there has been a decided improvement in the demand for teas, and a more active business has been accomplished. The demand has been principally from the States and Western Canada for Japans, and sales of some round lots have taken place aggregating in all some 2,500 packages, of which 500 were at 13c. Besides the above a large number of small sales have been made, and the market on the whole is an active one. A broker, who represents one of the largest New York houses, is here for the purpose of picking up all the Japan teas he can obtain under 17c.

There has been some inquiry for canned goods during the past week and sales of several small lots have taken place, but the market on the whole continues to rule very quiet and without any new feature or change in prices to note. We quote: Lobsters at \$6.00 to \$6.50 per case; sardines at \$8.50 to \$9.50; salmon at \$1.10 to \$1.40 per dozen; tomatoes at 85c to 90c per dozen, peaches at \$2.00 to \$2.10 per dozen; corn at 95c to \$1.00 per dozen, and marrow-fat peas at 85c to 90c per dozen.—Gazette, January 11.

### Montreal Iron and Paint Prices.

This market continues quiet and dull, with business of very narrow proportions and confined to the supplying of actual wants. There is no change of any importance to note except in connection with cut nails. Values on these, owing to the disagreement between makers, have been unsettled all fall, but at a meeting held recently an arrangement was arrived at for a uniform price. This price is equivalent to an advance of 50c, the base price now being \$2.10 per keg, with a rebate of 5c on car lots and 10c on wholesale quantities of 1,000 kegs upwards. This is the fourth agreement between makers in the last five years, and it will be interesting to see if it is more fortunate than its predecessors. Other values are unchanged.

A fair amount of business has been transacted in paints, oils and leads for this season of the year, and now that travellers are all out on the road a still further improvement is looked forward to. In linseed oil a firmer

feeling prevails and prices were advanced 1c per gallon owing to the advance on the other side of 5s. Recent sales of raw have been made on spot at 56c to 57c and boiled at 59c to 60c, but holders are now firm at 57c to 58c and 60 to 61c. The market for leads has been weaker and prices are quoted 25c lower all round, which is due to the continued cutting among makers. There has also been an easier feeling in glass and prices have declined 5c to 10c, owing to weaker advices from abroad. We quote: Choice brands white lead Government standard \$1.50; No. 1, \$1.25; No. 2, \$1.00; No. 3 \$3.75; No. 4, \$3.50; dry white lead, 4½c; red lead, pure, 3½c to 4c; do. No. 1, 4c; zinc, white, pure, \$7.25; No. 1, \$6.25; No. 2, \$5.25; glass, \$1.20 first break; \$1.80; second break per 50 feet; linseed oil, round lots, raw, 57c to 58c boiled, 60c to 61c; putty in bulk, \$1.85.

The only new feature in the cement market has been a fair enquiry for some round lots for spring shipment. We quote: English brands at \$2.05 to \$2.15 and Belgian at \$1.90 to \$2. In fire bricks the movement is also light at \$15 to \$22 per 1,000 as to brand.

The demand for petroleum continues good, and the market rules active and firm with a large volume of business doing. We quote: Canada refined at 12c in shed in Montreal for round lots, and 12½c to 13c for smaller quantities, with a discount of 2 per cent for cash. American petroleum is quoted at 15½c in car lots, and 16½c for smaller quantities.

The feature of the naval store market has been the recent strength in turpentine, and prices have advanced 1½c per gallon. In other lines the feeling continues steady. The demand is slow, which is generally the case at this time of the year; consequently the volume of business doing is small. We quote: Turpentine, 42c to 43c; rosins, \$3 to \$5.50, as to brand; coal tar, \$3.25 to \$3.75; cotton waste, 5c to 7c for colored and 7c to 10c for white; oakum, 5½c to 7½c, and cotton oakum, 10 to 12c. Cordage, Sisal, at 7 to 7½c for 7-16 and upwards, and 14c to 15c for deep sea line. Pure manila, 9½c for 7-16 and upwards and 10c for smaller sizes.—Gazette, Jan. 11.

### Russian Grain Exports.

The London Mark Lane Express makes the following passing remark: The enormous development of Russian grain exports is one of the events of 1894. Week after week readers are appraised of the exact extent of these exports; but the figures make dry reading, and the additional figures of each successive week slip into their appointed places almost unheeded, we dare say, by the majority of those who read with care the remarks on the home crops. It may be well, therefore, to say here that Russia seldom nowadays ships less than a million quarters of cereals weekly, and that this colossal exportation is supplemented by about a hundred thousand quarters of oilseeds. England takes about one-quarter of the wheat shipped and possibly one-third of the barley and oats. The rye goes to Central Europe almost exclusively, and the maize is very dispersed in its destinations. Russian linseed is more appreciated abroad than it is in this country, but the traders at Hull, who are systematising the grading of Russian linseed, and are giving guarantees of percentage of purity, are paving the way for the development of a trade which bids fair to contest the London supremacy in trade with India. The wild rapseed which Russia ships, and which is known as "ravison" is much inferior to Indian rapseed, but at 16s per quarter against just double that price for the best Indian, there is a great margin, and it is questionable if the two quarters of ravison are not the better bargain than the one quarter of Guzerat. Russia also ships, though in small quantities as yet, sunflowerseed, buckwheat and millet,

## PROVINCES CANNOT PROHIBIT.

(Continued from page 438.)

Third.—Has the provincial legislature jurisdiction to prohibit the manufacture of such liquors within the province? The court was unanimous in answering this question in the negative.

Fourth.—Has the legislature jurisdiction to prohibit the importation of such liquors into the province. Answered unanimously in the negative.

Fifth.—If the legislature has not the jurisdiction to prohibit the sales of such liquors irrespective of quantities, have they power to prohibit the retail sale? This important question was answered in the negative, the chief justice and Fournier dissenting.

Six.—If the local legislature has a limited jurisdiction as regards the prohibition of sale, has it jurisdiction to prohibit sales subject to the limits provided by the Scott act? The court answered no, the chief justice and Fournier dissenting.

Seventh.—Have the Ontario legislature jurisdiction to enact the local optin act? Answer, no; the chief justice and Fournier dissenting.

## THE TORONTO FIRES

THE two disastrous fires which visited Toronto recently, did not show that city in very good condition as regards fire appliances. In fact the fire in each case seems to have had its own way from the start to the finish. The fire insurance managers have demanded additional fire protective appliances for the city, and in the meantime they have advanced the rates. One report from Toronto says that the rates will be raised on all buildings higher than three stories, as a result of a conference of the underwriters. Five cents additional will be charged on fourth stories and a proportionate rate for each additional story. The rates will be reduced if the city procures satisfactory fire equipments. The Budget, the Toronto insurance journal, in referring to the fires says:

"Two things these fires will be instrumental in procuring. One is a steam fire engine, perhaps two or more by the city, and the other is the complete demolition of Alderman Lamb's municipal insurance scheme. The underwriters will now clamor for steam fire engines and will get them though it be to the prejudice of their business. It was unfortunate that the pressure at the hydrants was so weak, it hardly sufficed to send the water with any effect to the third story of the buildings, and some of them were higher. The Globe building was five and McKinnon's seven. Tall buildings are hard risks for insurance companies to deal with, and are besides, a menace to other buildings, even at long distances from them, the direction and velocity of the wind at the time determining how far the fire may extend."

## LOOKING TOWARD DAIRYING.

It is pleasing to note the interest which is being taken in dairying throughout Manitoba. In quite a number of districts a movement is now on foot to establish creameries in the spring. At the last meeting of the Brandon farmers' institute, the principal subject for discussion was the advisability of establishing a creamery in that district. At this meeting Mr. Bedford, manager of the Manitoba experimental farm spoke on dairying of which the following is a brief summary of his remarks:

He said this was the time to plan and get into shape those things which were to be carried out during the coming season. He quoted figures, showing the depreciation in prices of farm products, and showed how much wheat had gone down compared with dairy products. He pointed out the fact that creamery butter brought more money than home-made so that farmers' wives had much of their work for nothing. The Local Government returns showed an average of 15½¢ per pound for the butter of the Province. He thought that, if the bulk of the butter were made in creameries, the price would be much increased, owing to its uniformity. He said Prof. Mills gave as the requirements for a good creamery drainage, water supply and good roads. These combined with plenty of good food could all be had in the Brandon district, the feed in the shape of corn, oats and barley sheaves. He thought the institute should undertake to find out the number of cows available to supply milk to a creamery or cheese factory. Cheese factories, run by joint stock companies, had worked well in Oxford County, Ont., the shareholders having to pay rather less for manufacturing than those who were not shareholders. The first thing to do was to decide whether a cheese factory or creamery was best, or both. It was thought at one time that butter could not be made in winter in Ontario, but it is now being done most successfully. He was inclined to think that it could also be done in this Province. For successful dairying, the right kind of cattle was necessary. There were too many beef cattle in the province; bulls of dairy breeds would be needed. More attention would have to be paid to growing feed.

## Just the Thing for Grocers

The Commercial has been shown an invention which we believe we can honestly recommend to grocers. This is the "Excelsior" Fruit Cleaner, for cleaning raisins, currants, etc. This machine has been in use in the East for some time, where it is highly recommended by those who have used it, including a number of the best known grocers and manufacturing confectioners in Canada.

J. W. Humble, a well-known business man of Rat Portage, has secured the exclusive right to sell this machine in Western Canada. His territory covers Manitoba, the Territories and British Columbia. He has appointed R. J. McLean as his agent, and will at once proceed to introduce the machine to the western trade. Several machines have been placed in Rat Portage and a number of orders have been taken for the fruit cleaner in Winnipeg. Mr. McLean began work in Winnipeg last week and after introducing the "Excelsior" to a few of our leading grocers and confectioners he started west. He will go through to British Columbia at once to introduce the fruit cleaner there, and will work more closely on his return from the west.

The Commercial has no hesitation in recommending the "Excelsior" Fruit Cleaner to the attention of grocers and manufacturing confectioners, etc. It would also be very useful to hotels, restaurants, etc., where a considerable quantity of dried fruits are used. Grocers who have the machine, can clean raisins, currants, etc., for their customers and thereby save the housewife the slow and tedious labor of cleaning fruits by hand. Another great advantage to the grocer is the fact that fruit which has become candied or discolored from age, can be cleaned up to look like fresh new goods. For confectioners and biscuit manufacturers, who use large quantities of raisins and currants, the fruit cleaner is a thing they cannot afford to be without, and they will only require to be shown its value to give an order for one.

Following are some of the advantages claimed for the cleaner: Now fruit or old, hard candied raisins, currants or prunes are put in the hopper of the machine, the crank turned, the fruit is drawn into the breakers, separated and passed into the cylinder, where the swiftly revolving brushes thoroughly scour and polish it. Stems and foreign matter drop through the screen, and the bright, clean fruit comes out at the end of the cylinder. The operation has made money for the grocer. Every pound of fruit passed through the cleaner has increased in value two cents or more. "Off stock" raisins passed through the cleaner are stemmed and polished and made equal to the best select. Customers are pleased with the nice, bright, clean fruit, and increase of trade follows the use of the cleaner.

A barrel of currants may be cleaned in from a half to an hour. Dressing may be used if desired, as in the old fashioned hand process of sieve or bag-cleaning.

Mr. Humble has copies of testimonials by the score from eastern Canada grocers who have used the cleaner. Following are the abbreviated statements made in a few testimonials: Bishop & Co., of Rat Portage say: "The cleaner gives great satisfaction. It leaves the fruit free from grit and stems and is a great saving of labor to the housewife. We would not be without it for twice the cost." John Gardner & Co., say: "We consider it all that it is recommended to be, and it is just what every grocery store requires. We recommend it to all grocers." From a long list of testimonials we select three of the leading Toronto grocers as follows:

TORONTO, Nov. 23, 1894.

DEAR SIR,—The "Fruit Cleaner" purchased some time ago gives entire satisfaction. We find we obtain better results than from the English cleaner we have been using, besides a great saving of labor.

MICHIE & CO., Grocers.

TORONTO, Nov. 27, 1894.

GENTLEMEN,—We are now using the power "Fruit Cleaner" purchased from you a few weeks ago, and can recommend it to anyone wanting a first class article. Yours very truly,

R. BARRON, Grocers.

TORONTO, Nov. 29, 1894.

DEAR SIR,—The Excelsior Fruit Cleaner purchased from you gives me entire satisfaction, cleaning all classes of dried fruit. The grocer that is without one is simply not in it with the grocer who has one. Its value cannot be realized till you have one. Yours, etc.,

J. G. GIBSON, Grocer.

Those who desire further information, before being called upon by Mr. McLean, can get particulars by writing J. W. Humble, Rat Portage, Ontario, who has exclusive control of the sale of the fruit cleaner in the west.

## Winnipeg Clearing House.

Clearings for the week ending January 17 were \$1,005,892, balances, \$267,916. For the previous week clearings were \$1,110,578. For the corresponding week of last year clearings were \$932,967.

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

	Clearings.	
	Jan. 3rd.	Jan. 10th.
Montreal.....	\$8,839,004	\$11,566,817
Toronto.....	5,350,094	7,894,426
Halifax.....	1,079,821	1,248,256
Winnipeg.....	1,293,458	1,110,578
Hamilton.....	667,543	810,548

Total..... \$17,170,770 \$22,630,620

**The Sugar Situation.**

Willott & Gray's New York Sugar Trade Journal of January 10 says:

**Raw**—A disposition to firmness in the European markets has a tendency to strengthen the situation here, and for the time being at least we are able to note a full week without a tendency to further decline. The Cuban crop is very much delayed, and although a few small contracts are reported at various shipping points, no large transactions can yet be made. The receipts for the week at the six ports were only 8,511 tons, and the exports 997 tons, the stock being only 23,000 tons gives little room for purchases. Demorara continues to supply a few sugars, 10,000 bags centrifugals having been sold this week for this month's shipment. The firmness of Europe may possibly be owing to some purchases for American account this week. There is no change in the conditions and prospects of the beet crops.

**Refined**—Orders for refined sugars have rather increased this week, but are still limited to more actual requirements, but the urgency of some buyers for immediate shipment shows that some grocers at least are down to exhausted stocks, and must now become constant buyers. This is a good feature, and promises a better and steadier business for refiners. German granulated arrived in slightly increased quantities, and passed through on route to Chicago, St. Louis and Canada. The quotations for this grade of refined improved slightly.

**Sugar Supplies**—The entire stock of sugar in the United States at the beginning of 1893 consists of 165,400 tons of raw sugar in the four ports, 98,000 tons balance of the domestic crop, 15,000 tons Sandwich Islands sugar in San Francisco, and 50,000 tons of refined sugar in refiners' hands. Total stock, 323,469 tons. We can count with confidence on receiving during the year 1,000,000 tons from Cuba, 100,000 tons from the British West Indies, 80,000 tons from Porto Rico, 50,000 tons from Demorara, 50,000 tons from other West Indies; 75,000 tons from Brazil, 100,000 tons from the East Indies, 140,000 from the Sandwich Islands, and 100,000 tons from the next domestic crop. Together 1,073,000 tons, including stock on hand, or nearly sufficient for the entire consumption of the year. The sugars named above find their way naturally to the United States and if they are crowded out of use here by the 1,000,000 tons surplus beet crops of Europe, it will be because of a competition of low prices during the entire campaign. In 1891, 164,320 ton, of beet sugars were imported, against 218,440 tons in 1893, 149,482 tons in 1892, and 331,128 tons in 1891. With discriminating and differential duties against beet sugars, Europe has found it very difficult to gain much of a foothold in the United States, but seems to have determined to keep quiet no longer, and is now raising a tariff agitation that in the end may result in largely increased exports of sugar to America. All which tends to a continuance of low prices."

**Manitoba Wheat in Montreal.**

"There was great excitement on the floor to-day," says the Montreal Herald of January 14. "Grain men did all the talking and made lots of noise. The discussion arose over the statement made by a broker on good authority that another lot of Manitoba wheat, comprising some 65,000 bushels, sold at Buffalo to come back to Canada. Of course the wheat is for millers. A question raised was: "Can the wheat be brought back?" Some thought it could, and some thought it couldn't. Certain it is that Canadian wheat cannot be brought from Ogdensburg to Montreal free of duty, and on this fact, the champions of the latter way of thinking based their contention,

If the wheat comes back it means lower prices. Lower prices would benefit the consumer at the expense of some millers and the farmer, while higher prices would mean just the opposite.

Mr. Robert Moighen, President of the Lake of the Woods Milling Company said: "I am of the opinion that the Customs regulations will prevent wheat shipped from Fort William to Buffalo in American vessels being re-shipped to Canada by rail without paying duty."

"Is it your policy Mr. Moighen to object to this wheat coming back?"

"Most certainly if the customs regulations will prevent it. The Manitoba farmer has been getting a premium on his wheat for the last seven or eight weeks over an export basis, and I hold that it is not fair that this wheat, which has been bought by New York merchants during the time of the extreme depression, and shipped to Buffalo for export, should re-enter the Dominion free of duty. Its appearance here would be decidedly against the interests of the Manitoba farmer and the Manitoba miller."

"Then the stand you take from a Manitoba standpoint is that this wheat if it re-enters the Dominion should pay duty?"

"Exactly."

"Well, what will the effect be if the wheat is not subject to duty?"

"This is a very simple question to answer. We will have to reduce the price which we are now paying the Manitoba farmer."

**Paint Firms at Law**

In an action brought by Wm. Johnson & Sons, Ltd., against the Canada Paint Co., Ltd., and tried at Montreal on Monday, the plaintiffs sought to recover from the defendants the sum of \$100,000 as damages suffered by them by reason of defendants having caused a writ of injunction to issue against them whereby they were temporarily enjoined from carrying on business in their corporate name in the Dominion of Canada. The defendants denied that they had acted maliciously, and pleaded that there was reasonable and probable cause for the proceedings. The court held that the plaintiffs had failed to prove the material allegations of their declaration, and especially the allegation that defendants acted maliciously and without reasonable and probable cause in procuring the issue of the writ of injunction. It was further held that the defendants had proved the material allegations of their pleas, and particularly that they had acted with reasonable and probable cause. Moreover, the writ was only issued after notice to the plaintiffs and after they had an opportunity of being heard, and it was not proved that they had contradicted or rebutted, by affidavit or otherwise, the allegations of the petition and affidavit upon which the writ was ordered to issue, or offered any explanation of the facts therein alleged, although they had an opportunity of doing so before the issue of the writ. The court was of the opinion, therefore, that the action was unfounded, and it was dismissed with costs.—Hardware Merchant.

The Canadian Druggist enters upon its seventh volume with the January issue, and the office of publication has been removed from Strathroy to Toronto, Ontario.

A copy of the Allan Line Handbook for 1895 has been received. The work is intended for circulation in Great Britain and Europe, and gives information for intending emigrants to Canada and the United States. The book is filled with advice to intending emigrants, as regards what they should do in preparation for moving, as well as giving information about Canada which will be useful to them.

**A Poor Year for Railroads.**

Reports of gross railway earnings for December, 1891, show a slight improvement over those of November, in that a slightly smaller decrease is shown as compared with 1893. Increases among the various roads are more numerous, and large decreases are fewer. With the exception of August, when the only monthly increase for eight months was reported, the showing for December is the best during that period. When this is told however, about all that is favorable has been said. The month just closed rounds off a year which, it is safe to say, is almost unsurpassed in unfavorable features in railway operations. Total gross earnings of 118 American railroads for December aggregate \$96,748,100, a decrease from December a year ago of 1.1 per cent., which month in turn, it will be remembered, showed a decrease of 18.6 per cent. from the December of 1892.

Since June, 1893, railroad gross receipts monthly have only once shown an increase over the corresponding figures a year ago, and that one increase was more accidental than otherwise. The decrease for December this year was the smallest for any month since June, 1893. Showings made by the different groups of railroads are largely in accordance with those made plain in recent monthly reports. Southern railroads lead in proportion of gain shown, central western roads and trunk lines coming next in order. The granger lines still furnish the least favorable feature, and the heaviest aggregate decreases. Among favorable features in December report are the increases among various roads, which more than counter-balance in number, though not in value, decreases reported. The following table of large increases and decreases is of interest:

LEADING INCREASES.	
Great Northern.....	\$144,701
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis ...	86,853
Pittsburgh & Western .....	70,393
New York Central .....	64,508
Chesapeake & Ohio .....	75,331
Florida Central & Peninsula.....	73,293
Norfolk and Western .....	54,362
International and Great Northern ..	57,318
Missouri, Kansas and Texas ..	107,706
Total, 9 systems .....	\$764,523
LEADING DECREASES.	
Chicago Great Western .....	\$75,897
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul .....	330,651
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific .....	199,060
Atchafalpa .....	176,508
Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain.....	223,561
Canadian Pacific .....	239,000
Total, 6 systems .....	\$1,246,616

For the entire year 1891 there is little that is favorable to report. Total earnings of 114 American railroads reported to Bradstreet's aggregate \$477,970,824, a decrease of 11 per cent. on an increase in mileage of seven-tenths of 1 per cent. Just how unfavorable the 1894 exhibit is may be gathered from the fact that in the panic year 1893 the decrease in gross earnings was only 2.1 per cent., while the years previous to that showed increases respectively of 5.1, 5 and 8.1 per cent. With such a heavy decrease in aggregate earnings, any effort to find consolation in earnings by groups of roads must fail.

The Granger and Trunk lines report the heaviest decreases, in the neighborhood of 14 per cent. each, while the Pacific, southwestern and central western roads all either equal or exceed the decrease shown in aggregate earnings of all roads, 11 per cent. The best report is naturally that made by southern roads, recent month's favorable operations combining to cut early heavy decreases.

Examination of detailed returns for the twelve months fails to develop many favorable features. Twenty American roads out of 114 show gains over 1893. Increases are most numerous in the central western, southern and southwestern roads, in the order named, as nineteen or twenty increases reported occur in these groups.—Bradstreet's,





The

# Popular Route

To  
All  
Points  
In the

# EAST

WEST AND SOUTH.

## OCEAN TICKETS

For sale by all lines from Halifax and New York to all European points.

CONNECTIONS AT VANCOUVER FOR

San Francisco,  
Hawaiian Islands,  
Australia,  
China and Japan.

## RETURN TICKETS

—Issued to all—

## PACIFIC COAST POINTS

With stop over privileges at Any point.

**ROBERT KERR.**

General Passenger Agent,  
WINNIPEG.

# NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

## TIME CARD.

Taking effect on Sunday, December 16, 1894.

Read Up.		MAIN LINE		Read Down.	
North Bound				South Bound	
Freight No. 168. Daily.	St. Paul Ex. press No. 107 Daily.	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.	St. Paul Ex. press No. 108 Daily.	Freight No. 164 Daily.
1.20p	3.15p	0	Winnipeg	12.15p	5.30a
1.05p	3.03p	8	Portage Junction	12.27p	5.47a
12.42p	2.50p	8	St. Norbert	12.40p	6.07a
12.22p	2.38p	15	Cartier	12.52p	6.25a
11.54a	2.22p	23	St. Agathe	1.10p	6.51a
11.31a	2.15p	27	Unlon Point	1.17p	7.02a
11.07a	2.02p	32	Silver Plains	1.28p	7.19a
10.31a	1.40p	40	Morris	1.45p	7.45a
10.03a	1.22p	46	St. Jean	1.18p	8.25a
9.23a	12.59p	56	Letellier	2.17p	9.18a
8.00a	12.30p	65	Emerson	2.35p	10.15a
7.00a	12.20p	68	Pembina	2.50p	11.15a
11.05p	8.35a	163	Grand Forks	6.50p	8.25p
1.30p	4.55a	223	Winnipeg Junction	10.10p	1.26p
	3.45p	453	Duluth	7.25a	
	8.40p	470	Minneapolis	6.45a	
	8.00p	481	St. Paul	7.25a	
	10.30p	883	Chicago	9.35p	

### MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

East Bound.				West Bound.	
Ft. No. 180	Ex. No. 123 Tues, Thur. & Sat.	Miles from Morris.	STATIONS.	Ex. No. 127 Mon, Wed. & Fri.	Ft. No. 129
1.20p	3.15p	0	Winnipeg	12.15a	5.30p
7.50p	1.30p	0	Morris	1.50p	8.00a
6.55p	1.07p	10	Low Farm	2.15p	8.44a
5.45p	12.42p	21	Myrtle	2.41p	9.31a
5.25p	12.32p	25	Roland	2.55p	9.50a
4.59p	12.14p	33	Rosebank	3.10p	10.23a
3.59p	11.50a	39	Miami	3.25p	10.54a
3.14p	11.38a	49	Deerwood	3.45p	11.44a
2.51p	11.27a	54	Altamont	4.01p	12.10p
2.15p	11.09a	62	Somerset	4.20p	12.51p
1.47p	10.55a	68	Swan Lake	4.36p	1.22p
1.19p	10.40a	74	Indian Springs	4.51p	1.54p
12.57p	10.30a	79	Mariapolis	5.02p	2.18p
12.27p	10.15a	86	Greenway	5.18p	2.52p
11.57a	10.00a	92	Balder	5.34p	3.25p
11.12a	9.38a	102	Belmont	5.57p	4.15p
10.37a	9.21a	109	Hilton	6.17p	4.53p
10.13a	9.05a	117	Ashdown	6.34p	5.25p
9.49a	8.55a	120	Wawanesa	6.42p	5.47p
9.39a	8.49a	123	Elliotts	6.53p	6.04p
9.05a	8.35a	129	Rounthwait	7.05p	6.37p
8.28a	8.18a	137	Martinville	7.25p	7.15p
7.50a	8.00a	145	Brandon	7.45p	8.00p

Number 127 stops at Balder for meals.

### PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

W. End			East Bound
Read Down Mixed No. 143, every day ex. Sun	Miles from Winni.	STATIONS.	Read up Mixed No. 144, every day ex. Sun.
4.00 p.m.		Winnipeg	12.40 noon.
4.15 p.m.	0	Portage Junction	12.28 p.m.
4.40 p.m.	8.5	St. Charles	11.56 a.m.
4.48 p.m.	10.5	Readingly	11.47 a.m.
5.10 p.m.	15.0	White Plains	11.19 a.m.
5.31 p.m.	22.8	Gravel Pit Spur	10.49 a.m.
5.42 p.m.	28.2	La Salle Tank	10.40 a.m.
5.55 p.m.	32.02	Eustace	10.25 a.m.
6.25 a.m.	39.1	Oakville	10.00 a.m.
6.48 a.m.	43.2	Curtis	9.43 a.m.
7.30 a.m.	52.5	Portage la Prairie	9.15 a.m.

† Flag Station.

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

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

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

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

## Columbia and Kootenay Steam Navigation Company, Ltd.

### TIME TABLE NO. 5,

In effect Monday, Aug. 20th, 1894.

#### Revelstoke Route—Steamer Lytton.

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

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

#### Kaslo Route—Steamer Nelson.

Leaves Nelson—  
Mondays at 4 p.m.  
Wednesdays at 6.40 p.m.  
Thursdays at 4 p.m.  
Saturdays at 6.40 p.m.  
Connecting on Saturdays and Wednesdays with Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway for Kaslo and lake points.

Leaves Kaslo for Nelson—  
Sunday at 3 a.m.  
Tuesdays at 3 a.m.  
Thursdays at 3 a.m.  
Fridays at 3 a.m.  
Connecting on Tuesdays and Fridays with Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway for Spokane.

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

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

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

## The Great Northern Ry.

## WINTER EXCURSIONS.

# \$40

...TO...

EASTERN CANADA,

FOR THE \$40 ROUND TRIP

FROM MANITOBA

...TO...

MONTREAL

And Points West in

## QUEBEC & ONTARIO.

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

### Good For Three Months

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

Rate.—Per Double berth \$1.00

Trains Leave Winnipeg Daily  
1.20 P.M.

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

J. A. DONALDSON,  
GENERAL AGENT,

508 Main Street, Winnipeg.  
F. I. WHITNEY, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul.

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