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 A General Banking Business Transacted.
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Capital authorized..... 2,000,000.00
 Capital Paid up..... 1,950,790.00
 Reserve..... 1,100,385.00

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 William Ramsay, Robert Jeffrey, T. R. Wadsworth,
 Hugh Ryan, T. Sutherland Stayer
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 D. R. Wilkie, Cashier.

B. Jennings, Asst. Cashier. E. Hay, Inspector
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- Essex..... O. White..... Manager
- Fergus..... S. D. Raymond..... "
- Galt..... J. A. Richardson..... "
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- St. Catharines..... C. M. Arnold..... "
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 Welland..... G. G. Easton.....
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 Brandon, Man..... A. Jukes.....
 Calgary, Alta..... S. Barber.....
 Portage la Prairie, Man..... N. G. Leslie.....
 Prince Albert, Sask..... J. E. Young.....
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 GREAT BRITAIN—Lloyd's Bank (Limited), Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Co. (Limited).
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 Reserve Fund..... £275,000

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 Brantford. Kingston. Parla. Vancouver.
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Capital Authorized & Subscribed, \$1,500,000.00
 Capital Paid up..... 1,478,910 00
 REST..... 343,536.75

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 RESERVE FUND, - \$850,000.00.

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 TORONTO.

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 Rest..... 1,400,000

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 Belleville, Montreal, Sarnia, 79 Yonge St
 Berlin, Sault Ste. 267 Colleg
 Blenheim, Marle, 546 Queen W
 Brantford, Scaforth, 415 Park in t
 Cayuga, City B'chs, 128 King E
 Chatham, 2034 Notre, Stratford, Toronto Jrt
 Collingwood, Dame, Stratford, Walkerton,
 Dundas, 278 St. Toronto, Waterloo,
 Dunnville, Lawrence, Thorold, Windsor,
 Galt, Oranoville, Ottawa, Winp'g,
 Goderich, Paris, 19-25 King W Woodstock.

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 CHICAGO—The Amer Exchange Nat'l Bk. of Chicago
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 A General Banking Business Transacted.
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 Reserve Fund - - - 250,000

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 Lethbridge, N.W.T. Quebec, Que. Winnipeg, Man.
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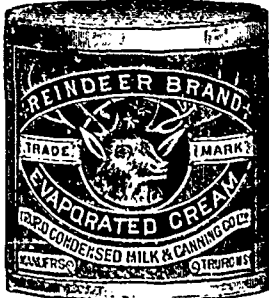
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JUST ARRIVED.

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Prime Selected Valencia Raisins and
Imperial Selected Layers from Donia.
Also two cars choicest Evaporated
Apricots, Peaches and Prunes.

Over 1,000 packages, New seasons
First crop, Congous, all
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COLD WATER

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WHITE AND SIXTEEN
BEAUTIFUL SHADES.

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The Commercial

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

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

WINNIPEG, MARCH 19, 1894.

Manitoba.

Harry Spence, livery, Rapid City, reported away.

John Wiclie has opened a butcher shop at Rosenfeld.

A. F. Elliott, grocer, is starting business at Alexander.

Howard Main, hotel, Brandon, reported leaving business.

A. Ross, blacksmith, Clearwater, sold out to W. H. Manning.

W. H. Smith, plumber, Winnipeg, business sold to C. H. Rivercomb.

The estate of Thompson & Ross, general store, Nesbit, has been sold to John Watson.

James R. Wynne, of Bole, Wynne & Co., Winnipeg, left last week on a business trip to the coast.

Livingston and Clapp were appointed a committee at Melita to solicit subscriptions to a share list for a cheese factory.

W. J. Hamilton is retiring from the implement business at Neepawa, and Wigmore & Dinwoody succeed to the business.

The Capital Steam Dye works have started business at 241 Portage avenue, Winnipeg, as dyers and finishers. The proprietors are T. Mockett & Co.

About 9 o'clock Tuesday evening Chisholm & McKenzie's general store and Dr. Carscallen's drug store at Morris were totally destroyed by fire. Cause unknown.

Jar. Penrose, of Winnipeg, has been appointed chief license inspector for the province. Formerly this office was combined with that of chief of the provincial police, and J. M. Clark filled both positions. He retains the latter.

T. G. de la Borderie left last week for New York, from which city he will sail for Paris. Mr. Borderie operates a creamery at St. Malo, in this province. He goes to Paris to interest parties in the idea of starting a condensed milk factory in connection with his dairy.

The stock in trade of R. C. Callander, of Hartney, will be sold at a rate on the dollar on Monday, 19th March, at Winnipeg, consisting of the following:—Boots and shoes, \$695.07; rubber goods, \$150.81; clothing, gents' furnishings, \$421.53; groceries, \$257.59; fixtures, \$92.35; book accounts, \$559.17.

The Manitou Mercury says: Gordon & Ironside, cattle exporters, will extend their business this year and will purchase cattle in Ontario as well as in Manitoba and the Territories. Mr. Ironside goes east to Montreal this month to complete arrangements, and will probably reside there during the summer.

J. H. Housser, of the Massey-Harris Co. Winnipeg, who is leaving to take charge of the company's implement works at Brantford, Ont., was banqueted at the Manitoba hotel on Tuesday evening last. A large number of representative business men were present, and there were many sincere expressions of regret for the removal of Mr. Housser from Winnipeg.

A large train from the east arrived at Winnipeg on Thursday. Besides the regular passengers over 200 English immigrants, who came on the steamer Vancouver to Halifax, were on board. There were 88 of these arrivals consigned to Manitoba points. The remainder of the party went through to the Territories and British Columbia.

Winnipeg dairymen have about perfected their organization, and the usual summer decline in the price of milk will likely be averted as a result. It is said about 60 dairymen will join the association. The names of parties who do not pay their milk bills will be given to all members of the association, so that the supply of such parties is likely to be cut off.

The friends of E. W. H. Van Allen, formerly of Winnipeg, will regret to learn that he is in very poor health. Mr. Van Allen has resigned the managership of the Massey-Harris works at Brantford, Ont., and will take a year's rest. Mr. Housser, of Winnipeg, will succeed him at Brantford, as stated in The Commercial last week.

Notice is given in the Canada Gazette, at Ottawa, of an application to parliament to incorporate "The Dominion Gas and Electric company, with head office at Winnipeg, the capital stock to be \$1,000,000, with power to produce, manufacture and sell gas and electricity for the purpose of heat, light, power, fuel and all purposes, and power to buy out existing companies."

Jas. Haddock, dealer in pianos, organs, sewing machines, etc., Winnipeg, left the city last Thursday, for Buffalo, where he will engage in the coal trade with relatives. The business here will be continued by Mr. Birt, of St. Paul, Minnesota, who was some years ago a partner with Mr. Haddock here. Mr. Haddock has a large circle of acquaintances in Winnipeg, with whom he was a general favorite, and his departure is much regretted.

The Winnipeg Jobbers' Union has been discussing the question of the lack of cold storage here, and a committee was appointed to look into the matter, with the object of securing the erection of a cold storage warehouse. This is something which the city has long been in need of, and which is especially required at the present time, the soft weather this month having caused considerable loss to holders of frozen meats, fish, etc., there being no cold storage available.

A meeting of merchants and clerks was held in Winnipeg on Thursday evening, as a sort of demonstration in favor of early closing of stores. Committees were appointed to wait upon merchants in each line of trade, to get signatures to a petition in favor of closing at 6 o'clock in the evening, except on evenings preceding holidays. If the petitions are signed by the requisite number of dealers, the act of the Manitoba Legislature regarding the early closing of stores will be brought into effect.

S. Anderson, postmaster at Hellson, North Dakota, and a prominent Iclander, has writ-

ten W. H. Paulson, of Winnipeg, informing him that a party of between twenty and thirty farmers are combining together and will cross over to this province about April 1, to settle near Lake Manitoba. Mr. Anderson inspected this district with several others last fall, and they were greatly pleased with the outlook. Considerable stock and effects will be brought over by the new comers.

The newly formed association of Winnipeg milk vendors have decided to fix the following as the prices for milk in the future:—"No dealer of the association shall sell milk for a smaller price than 6½¢ per quart (16 quarts for \$1) from the day of the date hereof until the first day of September next, nor for less price than 7 1/2¢ per quart (14 quarts for \$1) between the first days of the months of September and November next ensuing. The wholesale price shall be 20¢ per gallon." This is a considerable advance in the price, 20 quarts for \$1 having been about the figure during the summer season in the past, and 16 quarts in the winter.

Assiniboia.

Lake & Stewart, hotel, Moosomin, succeeded by Robert Stewart.

R. L. Kidd, boots and Shoes, Moosomin, stock distrained for rent.

Moosemin is likely to have a brewery. J. Kerr, formerly a brewer in the east, has succeeded in getting a number of local parties interested in the scheme, and a company has been organized and will apply for incorporation. It is intended that the malt house will be located in town and the brewery on the Pipestone a few miles south of the town.

The annual meeting of the Moose Jaw board of trade was held on the 9th inst. G. M. Annable presided and after routine work had been completed called for nomination and election of officers for the ensuing year. The following were elected: W. W. Bole, president; T. W. Robinson, first vice-president; S. N. De. P. Gunn, secretary-treasurer. Freight rates on grain and fuel were discussed, also prairie fires. A resolution was adopted urgently requesting the government to take such action as will prevent as much as possible the occurrence of these damaging prairie fires.

Alberta.

G. J. Kinnaird has been appointed manager of the Hudson Bay Company's store at Edmonton in place of G. W. Hislop.

N. B. Heath, general store, Luduc, admitting Charles Thomas Noble into partnership, under style Heath & Noble.

The Edmonton Creamery Co. are establishing a creamery at Poplar Lake. They have sent to Denmark for an expert butter maker.

D. M. Ratcliffe, of the Big Hills' Springs' Creamery, is taking measures to establish the creamery industry in Northern Alberta. He has spoken in support of this enterprise at Red Deer and elsewhere in the north, and found everywhere a lively interest in the subject.

A report from Lethbridge on Monday, regarding the trouble at the coal mines, says:—"The lockout here is practically at an end. Up to 6 o'clock this evening 285 miners had signed the round robin stating that they will accept the terms agreed upon at the last committee meeting. A few concessions were made by the company, such as a reduction in the charge made for powder. They also agreed to have two pay days a month instead of one.

Lumber Trade Items.

P. McArthur, of Westbourne, Man., says that he will begin the work of building a new steamer very shortly to replace the one burned on Lake Manitoba last year. Mr. McArthur is interested in lumbering on the lake.

SILVER PLATED SPOONS FORKS etc. STAMPED
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 Orders promptly shipped.

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SAFE - - SURE - - SWEET - - ALEABLE **MATCHES** **SAFE - - SURE - - SWEET - - ALEABLE**

1,600 CASES WERE SOLD in the City of Winnipeg in 12 months and not a Single Complaint. Why pay 10 per cent ext. for an article because you are familiar with the name.

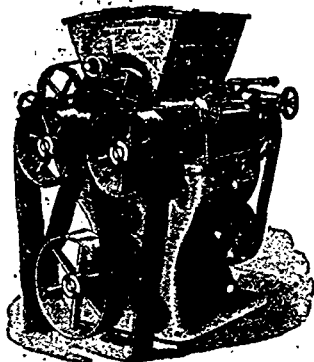
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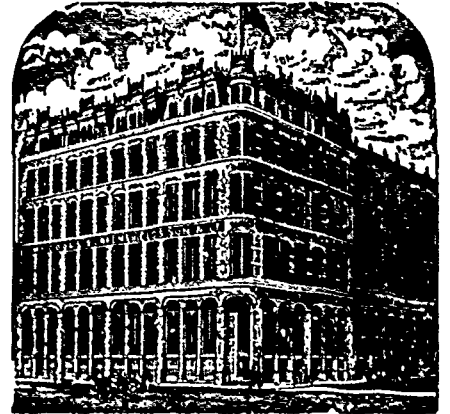


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The Commercial

WINNIPEG, MARCH 19, 1894.

IRRIGATION.

Irrigation conventions have become popular in the United States, but probably the first convention of this nature ever held in Canada, was that which met at Calgary, Alberta, on March 8 and 9. In the United States irrigation has made great progress in a number of states. There is a vast area of territory both east and west of the Great Divide, which is not adapted to cultivation without irrigation. Large portions of the Pacific coast states require irrigation, the climate becoming arid as progress is made inland from the coast. The inland states of the Pacific slope are practically all in the arid belt. East of the great central chain of mountains there is also a vast area of the bordering states which are arid or partly arid. It will therefore be noted that in Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Idaho, Wyoming, Montana, Nebraska, the two Dakotas, Kansas, New Mexico, Arizona, Oklahoma and Texas, there are areas of more or less magnitude which require irrigation. The central ones of this list of states and territories are practically all in the arid belt. The states and territories named comprise over half the total area of the United States, but large portions of some of the states mentioned cannot be classed as arid, such as the territory bordering on the Pacific coast, and the eastern portions of North and South Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska, etc. With such a vast area of territory requiring irrigation, it is therefore not to be wondered at that the question of irrigation has taken a position of national importance in the neighboring republic. Wonderful results have already been accomplished in that country, in converting arid wastes into fruitful farms, and the desert has in reality been made to bloom as the rose. A great deal more yet remains to be accomplished, and the work of reclaiming the great American desert can only be limited by the quantity of water available for the purpose of irrigation. We noticed a statement in a reliable journal recently, that only about one-tenth of the arid region of the country (the United States) could ever be irrigated, owing to the lack of water or other difficulties. Be this as it may, the arid region is so great that the reclaiming of even one-tenth will add greatly to the agricultural area of the country.

In Canada it is only during the last two or three years that attention has been given to the question of irrigation. In fact, interest in the matter is only now beginning to be awakened. The Commercial has, perhaps, had as much to say upon the question as any other journal in the Dominion, and this journal was one of the first mediums through which attention has been drawn to the subject. Heretofore the need of irrigation has not been greatly felt in Canada. Our arid region is simply a continuation northward of the dry belt of the United States, but the area is much smaller in this country than in the republic. It comprises portions of the provinces of British Columbia and of the territories of Alberta and As-

siniboia. In British Columbia some trifling irrigation work has been done by private parties, but no systematic effort has been made to reclaim the arid regions of the interior valleys, while in the coast districts there is no need of irrigation. In southern Alberta and western Assiniboia, there is a large area of excellent land which will never be valuable for cultivation without irrigation. It is open prairie land, with no obstructions to cultivation, and with a fine soil and climate, but without sufficient rainfall to make agriculture profitable. There is very little waste land, so far as the topography of the country is concerned, except the mountainous portion of Alberta. With a sufficient supply of moisture, this region would support a population of millions, dependent either directly or indirectly upon agriculture; but without water the population will be limited to those dependent upon such interests as stock-raising, mining, etc. Efforts have from time to time been made to interest the federal government in the question of irrigation for this region, but so far such efforts have not been very successful. The recent convention held at Calgary will perhaps result in drawing greater attention to the matter.

The convention resolved that it would be advisable to have a general irrigation act passed, providing for the protection of water rights, and providing a plan whereby bonds could be issued for irrigation purposes. It was also decided that it would be a great advantage to have a government irrigation farm established. This is one point advanced by The Commercial a few years ago.

A much more comprehensive scheme was also presented to the convention and adopted, to the effect that the boundary of the territory of Alberta should be extended eastward to take in the arid portion of Assiniboia territory, the territory thus formed to be erected into the province of Alberta. The advantage of a provincial government would enable the Alberta government to undertake some plan of irrigation. It was resolved that the arid lands, which are now held by the federal government, should be handed over to the proposed provincial government, and thus become an asset of the latter government which would be available in providing funds for irrigation purposes. It was very reasonably pointed out that the lands are of little value now, and that if the proposed province could make them valuable it would be a wise thing to turn over the lands to the provincial government. The streams flowing in a general direction eastward from the mountains, it is claimed, afford means of irrigating the country as far eastward as Swift Current, in Assiniboia territory.

The convention no doubt will have a good effect, and we may look in the future for important irrigation developments in the north-western portion of our territory.

INTEREST AWAKENING IN DAIRYING.

A deputation of Winnipeg business men, composed of members of the Jobbers' Union and others, who realize the importance of the dairy interest, waited upon and had an informal talk with Premier Greenway, minister of agriculture, upon the question of furthering the dairy

interests in Manitoba. Those composing the deputation, some of whom have given special study to the question of dairying, spoke of the great value of the dairy interests to an agricultural country, and showed what a grand thing it would be for Manitoba to have a large dairy interest. It was pointed out that there are a number of points where it is believed creameries or cheese factories could be successfully established, if there were any one to take the lead in the matter, represent the value of dairying to the farmers and assist them in organizing, by giving them such information as would be required in establishing a factory. It was proposed that a man posted in these matters, should be sent out, with instructions to visit points where there were prospects of establishing factories, with the object of interesting the residents and giving them such assistance in the direction of information as would enable them to make a start in dairying.

A small appropriation was made at the last session of the legislature, with the object of sending out a dairy instructor, who would go about the country giving practical instructions in butter making. It is the intention, we understand, to send out a man equipped with a small separator—in fact a sort of travelling dairy establishment—whom will give practical instructions suitable for private dairies. Undoubtedly a great deal of good can be accomplished in this way. In a great many districts there is not sufficient population within a reasonable area to supply a large factory, and dairying should not be abandoned because a factory cannot be established. Private dairying can be made very profitable if carried on properly. While we approve of this proposal to disseminate information for private dairying, we believe something could be done at once to assist in establishing factories at a number of points throughout the province, and this could be followed up by the plan proposed of giving the practical instructions later on.

The first thing necessary would be to get the farmers interested, and this could be done by showing them the value of the dairy interest, after which they would require such information as would enable them to start on a sound basis. In many districts, no doubt, profitable factories could be established, but there is no one to take up the question and make a first move, and there is no local person who is able to give such preliminary information as is required at the outset. Here is where good work might be done by a competent person who could be sent out to assist in organizing factories. The practical instruction is very wise and very necessary both for factories as well as for private dairies, but it appears that some good preliminary work could be done in the way of organizing factories and disseminating information as to the value of the dairy interests.

A large dairy interest is the greatest blessing an agricultural country can have. There is nothing which will give greater stability to a country than a large dairy interest, and there is nothing which will conduce more to a continuous condition of prosperity than the dairy industry. This is very apparent in times of depression, for we find that in countries or dis-

tricts where dairying is an important interest, a season of depression is not felt the same as in other agricultural districts where dairying has been neglected. At the present time, in those districts where the dairy interest is largely developed, the prevailing depression is hardly apparent. In certain years grain growing may be exceptionally profitable, to be followed only by years of great depression, but dairying continues on we may say always profitable.

Manitoba is especially adapted to the development of a great dairy interest. We have many features here favorable to the industry, most of which have been from time to time set forth in this journal. It has been ascertained that Manitoba butter, when properly made, has exceptionally fine keeping qualities, and is therefore specially desirable for exporting or shipping long distances. There is something in the texture of our butter which gives it the quality of resisting climatic changes to the best advantage. This is no doubt due to the pastures and climate. It has been established that the average quality of the milk here is very rich, due to the fine natural grasses of the prairie. A large eastern exporter claims that twenty per cent more butter can be produced in Manitoba from a given quantity of milk than is obtained in the East, a fact which he attributes to the rich prairie grasses which everywhere cover our prairies, without any labor of cultivation. It has been established by the success achieved in the state of Iowa that a prairie country is adapted to dairying, and what has been done there can be done in Manitoba. What we require now is a systematic and continuous effort to instruct our people as to the value of the industry, and to teach them practical dairying to the best advantage.

There is always a profitable market for fine dairy products. While other commodities are wonderfully low in price, dairy commodities hold their own. There is also the question of freight rates to consider. Wheat at away less than a cent a pound is so cheap that the freight amounts to a big item, but on fine butter at 18 to 25 cents per pound the item of freight is comparatively trifling.

THE SOUTH-EASTERN GUARANTEE.

There was much difference of opinion around the city of Winnipeg last Monday, when the decision of the Provincial Government regarding the guarantee of the South Eastern road became known. Enthusiastic supporters of the project were disappointed as a rule; and a few of them came to the conclusion that the intention was that the offer should effectually shelve the whole undertaking. Partisan who were lacking in faith as to the value of the road, expressed their opinion that the Government were liberal, if not too much so. The cooler minded, and those who were best able to judge of the question, concluded that an offer had been made with the very best intentions of serving the road, but that it was not quite so liberal as it ought to have been.

The Government offer is to secure bonds to the extent of \$5,500 a mile at 5 per cent. interest for twenty years, taking the land grant of the road of 6,400 acres a mile as security, with the supplementary security of a second mort-

gage on the road itself and rolling stock. The projectors asked for \$11,000 a mile of a guarantee, and a bonus of \$1,000 a mile extra. That the offer of the Government is rather low is beyond doubt, but the request of the projectors was much further above a reasonable mark than the Government offer was below it. It is a pity that a better compromise could not have been reached. Had the limit of the now repealed railway aid act, namely one dollar an acre, or \$6,400 a mile been fixed upon, a more reasonable conclusion would have been arrived at. That this was not reached is doubtless due to the pressure from western supporters of the Government. Their railway policy altogether has been a progressive one, but so far it has not been a just one to the districts east of the Red River, on which side of the stream not a dollar has yet been spent by the province on railway development.

It is needless to say that the construction of the South Eastern would benefit the Red River valley and particularly the city of Winnipeg more than the western portions of the province, but it is equally needless to state that further west points would receive many advantages by its construction. It is therefore only a suicidal jealousy which can oppose it, and unfortunately the province is not altogether free from such a feeling, and a policy of obstruction which cannot bring logical argument to support it, is always more unreasonable in its demands, and bitter in the enforcement thereof, than one based upon tangible and reasonable argument.

It is doubtful if the projectors of this road can proceed with its construction with the aid now offered, and if the province fails to secure its construction, there slips from our grasp one of the best opportunities ever within the reach of the people, for promoting their own interests. The establishment of an extensive lumber industry within the province, to supply provincial demands, instead of having to purchase our lumber from the manufacturers of Minnesota, as we will have to do otherwise under duty free lumber, is more to the province at present than the opening up and settlement of any five thousand sections of vacant country within its limits. Let us hope that the projectors of the road may succeed. If they do, Manitoba will no longer be pointed to as a country dependent entirely upon agriculture, and largely upon wheat raising.

NEW MANITOBA LAWS.

A great deal of interest is taken by business men in a number of the acts passed at the recent session of the Manitoba Legislature. The act regarding exemptions, termed an act to amend the Exemption act, is perhaps of the most interest to business men. This act extends the exemptions in the interest of farmers, very considerably. Necessary food for a judgment debtor and family for eleven months is now exempt, instead of sixty days, as before. Three horses, mules or oxen, six cows, ten sheep, ten hogs, fifty fowl and food for the same during eleven months, are now exempt. Previously, three horses, mules or oxen, two cows, four sheep, two hogs, twelve fowl and food for the same for sixty days, was the ex-

emption allowed in stock. Seed grain for eighty acres, instead of thirty, is another new feature. The other exemptions remain as before. All the additional exemptions, it will be seen, are made in the interest of the farmers. The additional exemptions will not apply to debts existing before the passage of the act. Exempted property, cannot be seized under execution, but a owner can give a chattel mortgage covering exempted property, which thereby destroys the effect of the exemption. It was proposed to abolish the power to mortgage exempted property, thus making the exemption absolute, but this was not done. It has been customary in the past for parties to give a writing when contracting debt, whereby they agreed to waive their exemptions so far as that particular debt was concerned. This is now prevented by the following clause in the new act:—

Every agreement made after the first day of March, 1894, to waive or abandon an exemption from seizure or a benefit, right or privilege of exemption from seizure under this Act, or any arrangement, contract or bargain, verbal or written, under seal or otherwise, made or entered into after the first day of March, A.D., 1894, with or without valuable consideration, whereby an attempt is made to prevent any person from claiming the benefit, right or privilege of exemption under this Act, shall be absolutely null and void.

This clause is claimed by some lawyers to be ambiguous, and that it may apply to mortgages as well as to an ordinary agreement to waive exemptions. Considerable confusion is likely to result therefrom. For instance, the old act exempts the homestead of 160 acres. If the clause quoted above can be interpreted to include or annul mortgages made after the date named, it will practically prevent raising loans by mortgage. The local legal fraternity have agreed to refuse to pass titles until a test case has been decided.

Another important measure is the amendment to the Bills of Sale Act, the principal feature of which prevents the giving of a mortgage, bill of sale or other lien upon a growing crop or crop to be grown, except for security for the purchase of seed grain. The custom of giving mortgages upon growing crops has become very extended of late, and with the exception of special interests, the business community is opposed to the custom, and called for the repeal of the right to mortgage growing crops.

Another act, to amend the County Courts Act, extends the jurisdiction of such courts to recover amounts up to \$400, instead of \$250 as heretofore. This will reduce the cost of litigation in amounts between \$250 and \$400. A number of technical changes are also made in the act.

The amendment to the Election Act provides that a voter must be a resident for three months of the electoral division, and for one year a resident of the province.

The act passed at the session of the Legislature a year ago to prevent the registration of lien notes, or orders for chattels, etc., against land, is again confirmed, some doubts having arisen as to the effect of the act. A lien note, etc., cannot be registered against land.

The amendment to the Liquor License Act provides that persons found in bar-rooms during prohibited hours, are liable to a fine of ten

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dollars and costs, or imprisonment in default. Informers are also deprived of sharing in fines for convictions in cases of selling liquor during prohibited hours; but for conviction of persons selling without a license the informer will still receive half the fine.

The amendment to the Noxious Weeds act adds Russian thistle to the list of noxious weeds, and also provides that the inspector may cut down noxious woods intermingled with crops.

An act to amend the Real Property act contains an important clause to the effect that where an instrument is presented for registration and a certificate of judgment appears to affect the land described in the instrument, the registrar may decide whether such registered certificate of judgment shall have priority over such instrument. The registrar may take evidence under oath upon the question to decide priority. This means that in certain cases a clear title may be issued to land, notwithstanding that a judgment is registered against said land.

The amendment to the Shops Regulation act provides that a municipal by-law may be passed by a municipal council requiring that all or any class of shops shall be closed between seven o'clock in the evening and five in the morning.

A new act gives threshers a lien upon grain threshed for payment of price of threshing. The thresher may retain sufficient grain to cover price of threshing at a fair market value of the grain, less cost of marketing. Grain so retained will not be subject to any liens or encumbrances which may exist against the crop. Grain retained must be sold within thirty days, but not until five days have elapsed from time of threshing. Severe penalty is provided for interfering with grain so retained.

An Act Respecting Wolf Bounty provides two dollars for the killing of a wolf within or adjacent to a municipality.

These, in general, are the important features of the acts passed at the recent session of the Legislature. The acts not referred to are not of general public interest.

LAKE OF THE WOODS MINES.

It is certain that the Lake of the Woods mineral district will receive a great deal of attention during the present year. This district has been known as a mineral region for many years, but development, owing to various causes, has been slow, the greatest drawback having been the dispute between the federal and Ontario governments as to the ownership of the lands and minerals. Owing to the dispute capital was driven out and the development of the district was prevented at a time when considerable interest had been taken in it. When the dispute was finally settled, interest in the district had largely subsided, and progress has accordingly been slow since. Work, however, has been going quietly on, and some valuable properties are now in workable shape.

The recent reports of rich discoveries in the Rainy Lake district have drawn fresh attention to this region, and during the winter there has been quite a rush into the country, and when spring fairly opens a regular boom

is expected. The Rainy Lake discoveries are on the United States side of the boundary, but by far the greater portion of the mineral belt, including the Rainy lake, Rainy river and Lake of the Woods districts, are in Canadian territory. Moreover, the only easy mode of access to the districts on either side of the boundary is through Canadian territory. There are no railroads and no settlements to speak of on the United States side, and the only mode of reaching the country from that side is to tramp hundreds of miles through a dense pine forest.

On this side of the boundary it is different. From Winnipeg the Lake of the Woods can be reached in a few hours by railway, and as soon as navigation opens all points on the lake and Rainy river can be reached by steamers connecting with the railway at Rat Portage. Until the country is opened up by railway on the United States side, Rat Portage will remain the headquarters for the district on either side of the boundary. Development on the United States side will therefore contribute to Rat Portage, and to the whole territory on the Canadian side. Reduction works have been established at Rat Portage, which will receive the ores from the United States side as well as our own, if the present excitement leads to the opening of any mines in United States territory in this district.

No doubt a number of the reports recently published in St. Paul and other papers about the discoveries on the United States side are very misleading. We have read in these papers about mines being in existence and paying big dividends, etc. There are no mines on the United States side, and none of the "claims" have reached that stage of development that they can be called "mines." Practically no development work has been done yet, so far as we have been able to learn. In the Lake of the Woods district, in Canadian territory, there are mines which have been working for years, but none have given such fabulous returns as has been reported from alleged mines on the United States side. It seems that the element of enormous exaggeration is inseparable from mining excitement. The Commercial has considerable faith in this mineral territory, and we believe that some rich territory exists there, but it will do no good to overstate facts so far as they are known to exist.

While referring to this subject, it may be well to give a warning to parties who may contemplate going into this territory in the spring. There is nothing there for poor men. There are no large towns nor cities where work can be had; and the mineral is all quartz, and requires considerable capital with which to even begin development. We can see nothing to encourage a promiscuous rush to the districts. It will require considerable labor to develop the mines, but capital will be first needed to ensure development. There are probably a sufficient number of men available now to do such mechanical or ordinary labor work as will be required for some time.

The British-Canadian Stores Company (limited) of which a prospectus was recently issued, has found so little support that the scheme has been abandoned.

THE SITUATION.

WINNIPEG, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 17.

The weather has continued very mild all the week. There were two or three light falls of snow, which melted away quickly. A very early opening of navigation is now looked for, with indications of an early spring. Wholesale trade continues quiet, and there is very little movement in any branch. Receipts of country produce are fairly large for the time of year, and quite a brisk movement in farmers' marketings of wheat has been taking place, at higher prices. Manitoba prices of wheat are a long way above export values, on a basis of winter freight rates, and even considerably above export values on a summer lake rate basis. The farmers are therefore getting comparatively high prices for their grain, when compared with prices ruling elsewhere, and the cost of shipping to importing markets is calculated upon. Immigration is increasing as usual at this season, but so far arrivals of new settlers have not been large. An important move is being made by the Winnipeg Jobbers' Union, with the object of preventing the slaughtering of bankrupt stocks. Heretofore bankrupt stocks have generally been sold by auction en bloc, and the purchaser usually at once begins a slaughter sale, the price paid for the stock enabling him to sell the goods away below the regular dealers, to the great detriment of those who have been struggling to pay 100 cents on the dollar and keep their business going. The jobbers are now arranging a plan, whereby bankrupt stocks will be brought to the city and disposed of here in lots to the regular trade. This will relieve the country trade of one of the most annoying and injurious influences which it has been compelled to submit to in the past.

The mercantile agencies report an improving condition generally throughout the United States.

Winnipeg Markets.

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

GREEN FRUITS.—Some exception has been taken to The Commercial report of last week regarding apples. One dealer claims that it was not correct in representing a scarcity of choice apples, while the other dealers say the report was substantially correct. The fact that stocks of good apples were acknowledged to be all held by one house, is we think pretty good proof that our report was correct. We report this week still a scarcity of really good apples, only one dealer claiming to have any in stock, and prices continue firm at \$6 to \$7 per barrel for fair to good fruit. Florida oranges still continue to come to hand, but as the season is getting late for these, the supply may run out any time. There are plenty of California oranges. Good bananas are hard to get, but there is a fair supply in and prices are tending lower. Prices are: Oranges, Floridas, \$1.50 to \$5.00 per box, as to sizes, etc. California oranges, \$3.50 to \$4. Apples, \$4.00 to \$7.00 per barrel as to quality. Lemons, new Messinas, \$5.50 to \$6. Cranberries are quoted at \$7.50 to \$8.00 per barrel. Malaga grapes at \$8.00 to \$8.50 per keg. Sweet potatoes, \$5.50 \$6.00 per barrel. Honey, strained, 12c per lb. Bananas, \$3.00 to \$4.00 per bunch. California comb honey, \$3.50 per case of 48 sections.

FISH.—There has been a heavy loss in Manitoba fresh fish, owing to the soft weather and poor export demand. Fish have been hauled into the city from the lakes which did not sell for sufficient to pay the freightage cost. The commoner varieties of fish are unmarketable at any price, as the city is overstocked, and there will be loss on some held here, as cold storage space is limited. A considerable quantity of Manitoba lake fish are held in cold storage here, and a quantity will never be hauled away



A Common Error.

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

THIS IS WRONG - -

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

A RESIDUE. So with COCOA.

—IN COMPARISON—

COCOA is skimmed milk.
CHOCOLATE pure cream.

C. A. CHOUILLOU,

12 and 14 St. John Street, - MONTREAL.

St. Lawrence Hall

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Every Attention paid to Guests. First-class in every Respect. Appointments Perfect. Graduated Prices.

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THE VULCAN IRON COMPANY,

OF MANITOBA LIMITED

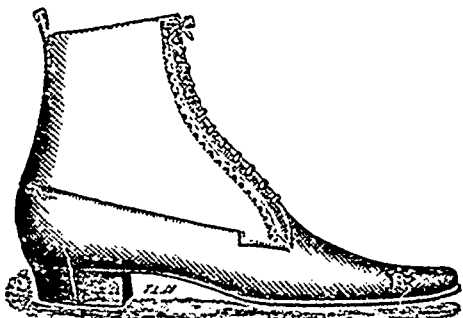
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122, 124 and 126 Wellington St. West, TORONTO.

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THE

Rigby Porous Waterproof Cloth

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

To the Trade Only.

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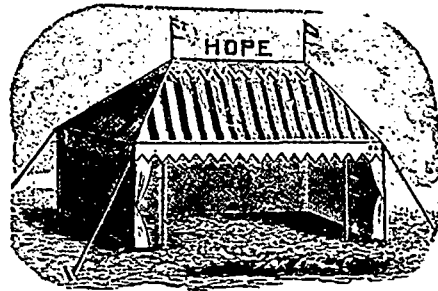
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Will be on inspection in all the Principal Western Towns.

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TEES & PERSSE,
Winnipeg, Man., Wholesale Agents for Manitoba and Western Territories.

JAMES MITCHELL,
Victoria, B.C., Agent for British Columbia.

from the lakes it is said, as it would only cause further loss of freighting, there being no further sale for them. It is doubtful if a round lot of pickerel, pike, etc., could be sold for 40 per pound, while freighting from the lakes will cost from 1c up, according to distance they have to be hauled. In fresh sea fish there are no large stocks held, and prices are about the same. In Winnipeg jobbing prices are about as follows:—Pike, perch, mullet, pickerel, etc., 1 to 2c per lb; sturgeon, 4 to 5c lb; whitefish, 3 to 4c; Lake Superior trout, 9c per lb, and lake herrings 15c per doz.; B.C. salmon 15c; B. C. herring 12½c; halibut, 14 to 15c; smelts, 10c; haddock, 8c; cod, 7 to 8c; tommy cod 5. Smoked finnan haddies are quoted at 8c and smoked salmon at 12½c per lb; smoked white fish, 8c. Pickled salmon, 9 to 10c lb; salt herrings, \$4.50 per ½ barrel. Oysters, \$1.90 for standars up to \$2.25 for ordinary selects. Shell oysters, \$7 per barrel.

RAW FURS—Last week we gave the result of the Hudson's Bay Co.'s sales of furs, which closed at London on March 9. C. M. Lampson & Co.'s sales have been going on at London for the past two weeks, and closed yesterday. Prices realized show an advance on a number of lines, but most articles were lower. Following is the report of Lampson & Co.'s sales, as cabled to Stobart, Sons & Co., Winnipeg:—

Fox, silver, 15	per cent higher than last March
Fox, blue.. 22½	“ lower “
Fox, cross. 15	“ higher “
Fox, white, 5	“ “ “
Fisher 5	“ lower “
Lynx 35	“ “ “
Squirrel ... 10	“ “ “
Fur seal dry 20	“ “ “
Wolverine. 50	“ “ “
Sable, Ru'sn 7½	“ “ “
Musk ox... 40	“ “ “
Sea otter. 10	“ higher “
Otter 15	“ lower “
Bear, black 5	“ “ “
Bear, brown 27½	“ “ “
Bear, grizzly 5	“ “ “
Bear, Russian 5	“ “ “
Fox, grey 40	“ “ “
Fox, kitt 40	“ “ “
Badger 60	“ “ “
Cat, common 25	“ “ “
Cat, house 20	“ “ “
Hair seal, dry 7½	“ “ “
Australian Opossum.	Same as January.
Wombat	“ “ “
Wallaby, furriers 20	per cent higher than Jan.
“ other kinds 15	“ lower “
Kangaroo	15 “ “ “
Marten	25 “ “ last Mar.
Fox, red	Same as last March.
Fox, Japan	“ “ “
Beaver	7½ per cent lower than Jan.
Nutria, furriers.... 15	“ “ “
Nutria, cutting.... 10	“ “ “
Chinchilla, real.... 20	“ higher “
Chinchilla, bastard. 100	“ “ “

FARM IMPLEMENTS—This branch is quiet, the usual spring activity having shown little sign of setting in. In fact, a light trade is looked for this spring. In years past sales of implements were largely augmented by active canvassing among the farmers and in other ways pushing business, while credit was given freely to practically all comers. The situation is very different now. Dealers say they will refrain from pushing sales among the farmers this year, and, more than this, they will exercise great care in accepting business offered. There will be a marked tendency to restrict credit business, and a considerable cash payment will be required on purchases. All the country wants is time to right itself, and if business is continued on this line better times will come in the future. In the implement trade there has already been a great restriction of purchases, aggregate sales for last year in Manitoba being fully 50 to 60 per cent under 1891, and sales for 1892 being about 40 to 50 per cent under 1891. This is partly due to the desire to get along with fewer implements, and

partly to the tendency to go more into stock and mixed farming. Sales of implements in past years have undoubtedly been vastly in excess of actual requirements, denoting great extravagance in this respect, but this evil has now evidently been fully corrected. Any over selling of implements last year was done by United States dealers who had newly opened business here, and many sales by such dealers were made to parties who could not secure credit from the old established dealers here. With the policy of last year continued for another year or two, we may expect the trade to be placed on a very much better basis, and the farmers will also benefit in the end, though some who require implements may not be able to get them. Credit business and urging sales has been altogether overdone in past years, but this is now a thing of the past so far as the old companies is concerned, and it is to be hoped for the good of all concerned, that any new companies engaging in business here will follow a similar conservative policy. Last year a United States binder concern sold rather freely on credit here, but a more careful policy may be expected this year, especially in view of the recent important extension of the act exempting the chattels of farmers from seizure for debt. As the law now stands, it will be absolutely necessary for implement dealers to be very careful in giving credit, and only to those who are able to make a considerable cash payment upon articles purchased. There has been a good deal of talk about dealers pushing farmers hard for collections. Collections have certainly been pushed actively, but the talk of hardship has been greatly exaggerated. It is the old standing cases which are causing the trouble now, for business done when credit was altogether too free and for business which should never have been accepted.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

WHEAT—The week opened depressed, United States markets declining over 1c in some cases on Monday. The government report, giving an estimate of wheat in farmers' hands in the United States, placed the amount at 114,000,000 bushels, which was larger than had been counted upon. Cables were lower, and wheat and flour on ocean passage showed an increase of 2,280,000 bushels. The English visible supply statement showed a decrease of 694,000 bushels. India shipments were larger than the preceding week. The visible supply in the United States and Canada decreased 1,062,000 bushels, against an increase of 15,000 bushels a year ago. The aggregate supply was reported at 74,507,000 bushels, against 79,103,000 bushels a year ago. United States markets fluctuated moderately on Tuesday, and closed a shade higher, but cables were lower. The firmness noted was due to a good demand from millers for cash wheat. Eastern European, Austrian and South American loadings were large, and these with the American and India shipments aggregated 7,819,000 bushels or about 600,000 bushels in excess of requirements. On Wednesday United States markets were quiet and rather easier, but without any important change. Liverpool cables were easier and unchanged to ½d lower. On Thursday the markets continued weak, under favorable crop news and lower cable reports. An estimate of the new Argentine crop, lately harvested, was published, which placed the crop at 64,000,000 bushels. This is double the amount of any previous crop ever harvested in that country. Markets were dull and featureless on Friday, exports of 545,000 bushels from Atlantic ports being the most important item, which gave slight firmness to the market. Exports of wheat (flour included), from both coasts of the United States and Canada this week equal 3,258,000 bushels, against 2,851,000 bushels last week, 2,886,000 bushels in the week a year ago, 3,318,000 bushels in the week in 1892, and as compared with 2,733,000 bushels in the week in 1891. The Liverpool Corn Trade News reports

aggregate supplies of breadstuffs in store in and afloat for Europe on March 1 at 3,500,000 bushels less than February 1, but stocks on March 1 were larger than a year ago by 15,000,000 bushels. Stocks of breadstuffs in the United States and Canada decreased 7,087,300 bushels during February, while the decrease during February of last year was 5,940,000 bushels. The aggregate supplies of breadstuffs in America and Europe on March 1, 1894, were reported at 222,390,190 bu, against 232,978,200 bu on February 1—showing a decrease of 10,587,300 bu during February. The aggregate supplies on March 1, 1893, were 229,383,000 bu, and the decrease during February, 1893, was 4,850,300 bu.

Farmers' deliveries of wheat in Manitoba markets are expected to show a falling off again this week, owing to the breaking up of the roads, though there was quite a brisk movement during the early part of the week. Deliveries for last week were fairly large for the season. The advanced prices in Manitoba country markets have been well maintained, and there is quite a wide variation in prices paid at different points for the same grade of wheat. At some points 47c was paid for No. 1 hard, and even up to 49c was paid at some markets, which are comparatively high prices when compared with shipping value. There was practically no business doing in round lots sufficient to give any reliability to quotations. We quote cash No. 1 hard wheat at 58 to 53½c, freight paid to Fort William, on track. May was easier, in sympathy with the general decline in outside markets. A sale was reported of No. 1 hard at a fraction over 64c, but it is doubtful if this price could have been repeated. Yesterday buyers' views were about 62c per bushel, but no sellers at this figure, and the range between buyers and sellers was from 62 to 64c for No. 1 hard, May delivery. Stocks in store at Fort William on March 10 were 2,115,023. Receipts for the week, 41,250 bushels; no shipments. A year ago stocks were 3,142,510, being an increase of 41,600 for that week.

FLOUR—Prices held at the advance noted last week. Some city brands are still quoted in small lots here at \$1.60 for patents and \$1.60 for bakers, while other brands are held 5c higher in small lots to the local trade. Quotations in small lots to the local trade, delivered in the city are as follows: Patents \$1.60 to 1.65; strong bakers \$1.50 to 1.55; XXXX which varies widely in the quality of different mills, is quoted at 80 to \$1.00 as to quality. Lower grades, 60 to 75c. Prices per sack of 98 pounds.

MILLSTUFFS—Unchanged. We quote bran \$12 to \$13, and shorts at \$14 to \$15 per ton, as to quantity.

OATMEAL, ETC.—Rolled oatmeal is quoted at \$2.25 in small lots for 80 lb. sacks; standard, in 98 pound sacks, \$2.40 and granulated, \$2.40. Cornmeal, \$1.75; buckwheat flour, \$4; and rye, \$3. Beans are quoted at \$1.80 to \$1.90 per bushel; split peas, \$2.40 to 2.50; pot barley, \$2.40 to 2.50; and pearl barley \$4 per sack, rolled wheat, \$5.50 per barrel.

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

OATS—Quiet and steady. On the Winnipeg street market 30c per bushel of 34 pounds has been the general price to farmers, and 31 and 32c for good milling samples. Cars on track Manitoba country points are about the same, at 24 to 25c per bushel for feed grade. Cars sold here at 30c.

BARLEY—Firm with some demand for good samples for seed. We quote 23 to 30c per bushel of 48 pounds on track, country points. Loads on the street, Winnipeg, would bring from 35 to 40c per bushel as to quality.

FEED WHEAT—A good sample of feed wheat will bring 40c per bushel of 60 pounds.

FLAX SEED AND MEAL—The price holds at 75c per bushel of 56 pounds here, and 70c in

WHAT HAS MADE OUR SUCCESS IN SO SHORT A TIME?

The Quality of the Goods we handle, we could hardly fail to succeed with such Lines as these:

Green Seal Lead, Wheat Brand Lead, Ready Mixed Paints and Varnishes,

Our Home Wall Colors for Kalsomining are the Best in the market.

Think of it and let us hear from you by letter or through our Salesmen. Box 1406. Our address is

WILSON & CO. 180 Market St., East, WINNIPEG.

Manufacturers Life Insurance Co'y.

RESULTS FOR 1893.

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

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

W. R. MILLER, WINNIPEG. Manager for Man., N.W.T. & B.C.

GEORGE GOODERHAM, PRESIDENT

BUNTIN, GILLIES & CO.

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Bookbinders' and Box Makers' Materials Wrapping Paper, Paper Bags and Twines.

HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

Toronto Hide & Wool Co.

JOHN HALLAM, Proprietor, Toronto.

HARRY LEADLAY, Manager, Winnipeg.

—Highest Price paid for—

Hides, Sheepskins, Senega Root,

WOOL AND FURS.

298 ROSS ST., WINNIPEG.

ARE YOU IN WANT OF

ENGINES, BOILERS

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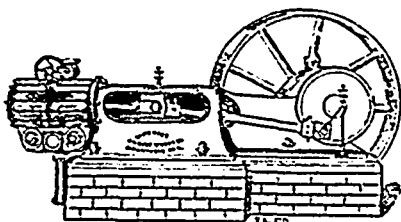
SAW MILLS, CHOPPERS,

SHINGLE MACHINES,

OR MACHINERY OF ANY KIND

IF SO, WRITE

WATERGUS ENGINE WORKS CO., Ltd., - WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.



T. Howard Wright.

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Wright & Archibald,

(Successors to Wright & Jukes.)

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Fire Insurance Agents.

GRAIN EXCHANGE BUILDING,

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Planing Mill and Plant FOR SALE,

In the city of Brandon, now, very complete; cost of buildings and site \$4000; machinery \$8000; also first-class steam brick plant and yard (good clay). 10 horses, wagons, etc., all in good shape. Offers will be received for all or any part. Specially favorable terms for cash or for purchase "en bloc." Lists and full particulars on application to J. ARTHUR GREEN, Dundee block, Winnipeg, or P.O. Box 924.

FISH, FISH, FISH

—We are headquarters for—

Smoked, Dry, Pickled, and Fresh Fish of all kinds.

We will handle your Butter. Eggs, Pork, Poultry, etc. QUICK RETURNS.

THE WINNIPEG PRODUCE & COM. CO., LTD.

ROBIN & SADLER MANUFACTURERS OF
Leather Belting
SPECIALTIES
DYNAMO BELTS WATERPROOF BELTING
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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.

GRANULAR OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN CREAMY FLOUR. 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 Superiority of "OGILVIE'S FLOUR."

WINNIPEG, Oct. 5th, 1893.

Messrs. Ogilvie Milling Co.,

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

—IN HANDLING—

OGILVIE'S FLOUR

YOU HAVE

THE BEST

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

OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN,

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

country markets. Ground oil cake meal quoted at \$24 to 25 per ton.

BUTTER—The price is about the same. Commission houses and other city holders are selling in a small way at 18 to 20c for new rolls and good dairy tubs. Stocks of the latter are light but receipts of new are fairly free for the season.

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

EGGS—The market is utterly demoralized for limed eggs, and these are now practically unsaleable. We quoted 10c last week for limed, but they can hardly be quoted at all this week. Quite a few are reported to be held yet. Fresh sold at 15c, with an easy tendency, and yesterday sales at 17c were reported.

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

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

DRESSED MEATS—The soft weather which has continued to prevail all the week, has been bad for holders of frozen meats, quite a quantity of which is still held. Nearly all the butchers and dealers have some frozen stock yet, which they are endeavoring to keep from thawing out completely by keeping in the coolest places they can find. There was some frozen beef selling at about 5c for hind quarters, but fores were slow sale. Sides or carcass quoted at 3 to 4c. There is a lot of mutton held, some of which has been placed in cold storage, and will be on the market for some time. We quote mutton at 6c, with a large lot reported sold at 5c. No fresh mutton offering. Good fresh beef is quoted at 6½, with a firmer tendency, and 6½c asked for choice. It is expected that fancy beef will go up to 7c for Easter. Some loads of cattle which have been purchased could not be sold at less than 7c to make a profit. There have been a good many hogs in, the soft weather forcing country holders to ship in to packers. The price has held steady at 5½c for good average lots, while sales of badly handled have been made at 5c. Veal is quoted at 7 to 8c for good dressed calves.

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

HIDES—Country frozen hides have been coming in lively this week, owing to the soft

weather which is forcing holders to ship. Frozen hides, uninspected, have been taken at 1½ to 1¾ per pound, according to quality, though some lots have come in which dealers say they would not pay 1c for per pound. Very few new take-off offerings, and prospects of a drop of ½c in prices of inspected, to bring the local market nearer to a parity with prices east. We quote Winnipeg inspected hides as follows: No. 1 cows, 2½c; No. 2, 1½c; No. 3, 1c; No. 1, heavy steers, 3c; No. 2 heavy steers 2c; No 3 steers 1c. Frozen hides, mixed grades uninspected, 1½c per lb. Calif, 8 to 13-lb skins, 4 to 5c per pound. Kips about the same, as hides. We quote 40 to 50c for sheep and lamb skins, average lots, as to size, etc. Tallow, 4½c rendered; 2 to 3c rough.

WOOL—It is hard to say how the market will open for wool. The duty in the United States is still subject to change, as the Wilson bill has not passed the Senate yet. Prices have declined several cents per pound in the United States during the last two months.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes were bought on the market at 35 to 40c per bushel. Onions are quite scarce, but some may arrive from the East soon. Other vegetables are quoted: Turnips, 20 to 25c; carrots, 50 to 60c; beets, 40 to 50c; parsnips, 2c per lb; onions, \$1.50 per bushel, or 2½c per lb. Cabbage, 2c per lb.

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

LIVE STOCK—There was quite a rush of hogs in this week, half a dozen cars having arrived one day. The rush has been to get the hogs in before packers closed their winter packing season. The price has been steady at about 4½c. Several car loads of cattle have been bought in the country, and will be arriving for Easter trade, though few cattle have been required so far, butchers being stocked with frozen beef. About 3½c is quoted for good butchers' cattle, but it is said that 4c was paid for some of the recent purchases of selected stock.

Duluth Wheat Market.

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

Monday—May, 59½c.
Tuesday—May, 60½c.
Wednesday—May 60½c.
Thursday—May, 61½c.
Friday—May 61c.
Saturday—May, 61½c.

A week ago prices closed at 61½ for May delivery per bushel. A year ago cash wheat closed at 63½c, and May at 66½c per bushel.

Minneapolis Wheat.

No. 1 Northern wheat closed on Saturday at 60c for cash. May closed and at 58½c. A week ago cash closed at 60½c and May at 57½c.

New York Wheat.

On Saturday, March 17, wheat closed at 62½c per bushel for May delivery. A week ago May wheat closed at 63½c.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

On Monday prices were weak, opening ½ to ¾c lower than Saturday's close, then advanced about 1c, declined again about 1½c and closed about 1½c lower for May. Corn and oats were steady. Pork 25c lower per barrel. Closing prices were:—

	Mar.	May.	July.
Wheat	56½	58½	60
Corn	35½	37½	38½
Oats	30½	31½	29
Pork	—	11 15	11 20
Lard	6 65	6 60	6 57½
Short Ribs	—	5 72½	5 72½

On Tuesday wheat opened steady and advanced ½c, then declined ½c, again advanced ½c, closing at a gain of about ½c for the day. Closing prices were:—

	Mar.	May.	July.
Wheat	56½	58½	60½
Corn	35½	38	38½
Oats	30½	31½	29
Pork	—	10 95	11 00
Lard	6 60	6 50	6 47½
Ribs	—	5 65	5 65

Wheat was dull on Wednesday, opening steady, prices advanced ½c declined ½c and closed ½c lower than Tuesday. Closing prices were:—

	Mar.	May.	July.
Wheat	56½	58½	60½
Corn	35½	37½	38½
Oats	30½	31½	29½
Pork	—	11 00	11 05
Lard	6 57½	6 55	6 52½
Ribs	—	5 65	5 62½

Wheat continued weak on Thursday, opening a shade under Wednesday's close, and sold down ½c, but recovered partially before the close, last sales being ½ to ¾c under yesterday. Closing prices were:—

	Mar.	May.	July.
Wheat	56½	58½	59½
Corn	35½	37½	38½
Oats	30½	31	29½
Pork	—	11 10	11 15
Lard	—	6 62½	6 55
Ribs	—	5 72½	5 72½

There was no improvement in wheat on Friday, May wheat selling slowly at a small range from 58 to 58½c. Once May wheat sold at 58½c, closing near the top. Closing prices were:—

	Mar.	May.	July.
Wheat	56½	58½	60
Corn	35½	37½	38½
Oats	29½	30½	29½
Pork	—	10 95	11 00
Lard	—	6 57½	6 55
Ribs	—	5 67½	5 67½

On Saturday, March 17, wheat opened at 58½c for May delivery and closed at 58½c per bushel. A week ago May wheat closed at 59½c.

Changes in the Wilson Bill.

When the tariff bill went before the Senate Finance Committee the general expectation was that the measure would be materially amended. This expectation has been borne out by the event. The committee has now completed its work upon the bill, and a long list of changes is the result.

Prominent among these are the alterations in the woolen schedule. Raw wool is left on the free list, the provision to go into effect on August 2, 1891. The rate on woolen and worsted yarns is reduced from 35 to 30 per cent., and woolen and worsted cloths, shawls and knit fabrics are reduced from 40 to 35 per cent., ad valorem. A proviso making a graduated reduction of all rates in the woolen schedule, except carpets, to take effect on the 1st of July, 1896, and a like reduction to take effect on the 1st of July of each succeeding year up to 1900, is stricken out. The reductions in duties on manufactures of wool are to go into effect on December 2, 1891. The duty on silks partially manufactured is changed from 25c a pound to 20 per cent. ad valorem, and that on lace and embroideries is reduced from 50 to 45 per cent. ad valorem.

In the tobacco schedule, leaf tobacco, manufactured or unmanufactured, is made dutiable at 75 per cent. ad valorem in place of the varying duties in the Wilson bill, and there is imposed a duty on cigars of all descriptions, including cigarettes weighing more than three pounds per thousand, of \$1 per thousand; on cigarettes wrapped in paper \$1 per thousand, and on cigarettes wrapped in tobacco 50c per thousand. The tax on whisky is fixed at \$1.10 per proof gallon, or wine gallon when below proof.

Under the metal schedule the duty on iron in slabs, blooms, etc., is increased from 22½ to 25 per cent. ad valorem, and that on common or black sheets of iron or steel is changed from nine tenths of a cent per pound to 35 per cent. ad valorem, and the same duty is placed on tin-coated plates instead of 1 1-5c per pound. The duty on pen and pocket knives is reduced from 45 to 35 per cent. ad valorem, that on gold and silver leaf from 35 to 30 per cent. ad valorem, and that on steel pens from 35 to 30 per cent. ad valorem. Lead ore and lead dross, rated at 15 per cent. ad valorem in the Wilson bill, and pig and refuse lead, taxed at 1c a pound, are rated at 2c per pound, while the duty on lead in sheets and lead wire is changed from 1½c per pound to 25 per cent. ad valorem. Zinc is placed on the free list. Lead products, such as acetate of lead, white lead, nitrate of lead and orange mineral, are also placed on the free list. Iron ore is rated at 10c per ton. Coal is made dutiable at 40c per ton and coke at 15c per ton.

Sugar not above 80 degrees polariscope is rated at 1c per pound; for each additional degree from 80 to 90 polariscope 1 100c per pound; for each additional degree from 90 to 95, 2-100c per pound; and for each additional degree above 95, 1 1/4 10c per pound. Molasses not above 56 degrees is made dutiable at 2c per gallon, and above 56 degrees at 4c per gallon. Among the agricultural products barley is raised from 25 to 30 per cent. ad valorem, and barley malt from 35 to 40 per cent. Macaroni and vermicelli are reduced from 25 to 20 per cent. ad valorem. Butter is changed from 4c a pound to 20 per cent. ad valorem, and milk, preserved or condensed, is changed to 5c per pound.

Hay, taxed in the Wilson bill at \$2 per ton; honey, taxed 10c per gallon; hops, taxed 8c per pound; onions, taxed 20c per bushel; peas, dried, taxed 50c a bushel; peas, in packages, taxed 1c per pound; and castor beans, taxed 25c per bushel, are all rated in the amended bill at the uniform rate of 20 per cent. ad valorem. Potatoes are changed from 10c per bushel to 30 per cent. ad valorem. Flax seed, poppy seed and other oil seeds, rated at 20c a bushel in the Wilson bill, are put on the free list. Fish, smoked or dried, is changed from 2c per pound

to 15 per cent. ad valorem, and the duty on herrings is changed from ½c per pound to 15 per cent. ad valorem.

The duty on hackled flax is changed from 1½c per pound to 10 per cent. ad valorem, that on jute yarn is reduced from 20 to 15 per cent. ad valorem, and that on flax or hemp yarns from 25 to 20 per cent. ad valorem. On poultry the rate is changed from 2c a pound undressed and 3c dressed to 20 per cent. ad valorem.

In the fruit schedule there are several changes. Bananas and apples are taxed 20 per cent. ad valorem. The duty on currants is increased from 10 to 20 per cent. ad valorem, and that on grapes from 20 to 30 per cent. ad valorem, while the rate on oranges, lemons and limes is reduced from 30 per cent. to 20 per cent. ad valorem. Pineapples and dates and olives are taxed 20 per cent. ad valorem. Almonds, shelled or unshelled, are changed from 3c and 5c a pound to 25 per cent. ad valorem. Filberts and walnuts, shelled or unshelled, changed from 2c and 4c per pound respectively to 35 per cent. ad valorem, and other nuts are changed from 1c a pound to 20 per cent. ad valorem. The duty on chocolate is changed from 2c per pound to 10 per cent. ad valorem; that on cocoa is changed from 2c per pound to 5 per cent. ad valorem, and that on cocoa butter from 3½c per pound to 15 per cent. ad valorem. Dandelion root is changed from 1½c per pound to 30 per cent. ad valorem, and vinegar is changed from 7½c per gallon to 20 per cent. ad valorem.

The chemical schedule presents a number of changes, among the more important of which are the following, viz.: Acetic, boracic and tartaric acid reduced from 20 to 10 per cent. Glycerine, crude and purified, changed from 1 and 3c per lb. respectively to 20 per cent. ad valorem. Iodoform changed from \$1 a lb. to 25 per cent. ad valorem. Licorice changed from 5c per pound to 25 per cent. ad valorem. Magnesia changed from 3c and 7c per pound to 30 per cent. ad valorem. Castor oil reduced from 35c a gallon to 30 per cent. ad valorem. Flax seed and poppy seed oil, taxed in the Wilson bill 15c a gallon, are put on the free list. Hemp and rape seed oil, reduced from 20c a gallon to 10c. Olive oil changed from 35c a gallon to 25 per cent. ad valorem. Peppermint oil reduced from 25 to 20 per cent. ad valorem. Seal and other fish oil is reduced from 25 to 20 per cent. ad valorem.

Prussian and other blues are changed from 5c per pound to 20 per cent. ad valorem; ochre is changed from 1½c a pound to 25 per cent. ad valorem, and varnishes containing spirits instead of being taxed \$1.32 per gallon on the spirits, are rated at 30 per cent. ad valorem. Saltpeter is changed from ½c a pound to 10 per cent. ad valorem. Cosmetics are reduced from 40 per cent. to 30 per cent. ad valorem. Castile soap is reduced from 35 to 30 per cent. ad valorem. Bi-carbonate of soda is changed from ½c per pound to 30 per cent. ad valorem, and caustic soda from ½c per pound to 20 per cent. ad valorem. Sal soda and soda ash are changed from ½c and ¾c per pound respectively to 20 per cent. ad valorem, and cream of tartar and tartars reduced from 25 to 20 per cent. ad valorem.

Among the miscellaneous changes may be mentioned a change in the duty on playing cards from 10c to 2c per pack; a change on pearl and shell buttons from 1c per line and 15 per cent. ad valorem to 40 per cent. ad valorem; a reduction in the duty on matches from 20 to 10 per cent. ad valorem, and a decrease of the duty on unset diamonds from 20 to 15 per cent. ad valorem, and on set diamonds from 35 to 30 per cent. ad valorem, diamonds in the rough being free. The duty on pearls is reduced from 15 to 10 per cent. ad valorem. The duty on sole leather is increased from 5 to 10 per cent. ad valorem. The classification of gloves in the House bill is set aside, and a uniform rate of 40 per cent. imposed. The duty on smokers' articles is decreased from 50 to 40 per cent. ad valorem, and the rate on umbrellas and parasols is decreased from 35 to 30 per cent. ad valorem.

Such are some of the most important changes in the tariff schedule. Others, however, may be expected when the bill gets before the Senate. The advocates of duties on sugar, iron ore, coal, lead, etc., are still unsatisfied, and it is not unlikely that they may be able to secure further concessions when the measure comes up for final consideration.—Bradstreets.

Winnipeg Clearing House.

Clearings for week ending March 15 were \$832,872; balances, \$189,193. For the previous week clearings were \$905,893.

Following are the returns of other Canadian clearing houses:

	Clearings.	
	March 8th.	March 1st.
Montreal	\$10,164,785	\$9,093,515
Toronto	5,676,663	4,659,007
Halifax	1,138,760	919,554
Hamilton	836,847	580,716
Total	\$18,722,933	\$15,907,465

Live Stock Markets.

At Liverpool on March 12 the cattle markets continued depressed, and a further decline is to record again this week of from ½ to 1c per lb. The general supply of cattle has been fairly plentiful, and this has been supplemented by moderately good receipts of States cattle. We quote: Finest steers, 10 to 10½c; good to choice, 9½ to 10c; poor to medium, 8½ to 9c; inferior and bulls, 5 to 8c.

Toronto Live Stock Market.

The market on March 13 was very bad for cattle. There was only a little local buying, and a good deal were left over. About 3½c was the best price realized, and twelve head averaging 1000 lbs sold at 2½c. Good hogs sold at \$1.75, and at \$4 to \$4.50 for sows and stores. Lambs sold at 3 to 4c lb., and sheep at \$4 to \$4.50 per head.

Costs 56 Cents.

Jamestown, Dakota, Alert says: A Red river valley farmer estimates the cost of raising a bushel of wheat in 1893, with 12 bushel yield to be 56c. This was raised on a farm of 725 acres, 500 of which were in wheat, 100 reserved for hay and pasture and 125 summer fallowed. The above cost of 56c does not allow anything for \$10,000 invested in land, stock, tools, buildings, etc. The writer gives items of expense, the labor actually necessary at the going wages paid last year, the board of men, twine, hail insurance, taxes, fuel, repairs, threshing at 10c per bushel for wheat and 7c for oats, seed wheat, seed oats, and from this deducts \$200 for sale of butter, eggs and hogs raised on the farm. Wear and tear on stock buildings, tools, etc., and interest on the investment is not figured in at all.

Redwood Brewery

Fine Ales, Extra Porter
and Premium Lager.

Most Extensive Establishment of
the kind in Western Canada.

AGENT FOR ARMOURS FLUID EXTRACT OF BEEF.

ED. L. DREWRY,
PROPRIETOR,
WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.

Highest cash price paid for good
malting Barley.

Wheat in Farmers' Hands.

The statistical returns of the United States department of agriculture for March consists principally of estimates of the distribution of wheat and corn, the amounts remaining in farmers' hands, the proportion of merchantable corn and the average prices of both the merchantable and unmerchantable. The report is based upon returns of crops of correspondents in each county of the several states and territories and also by an independent corps reporting through state agents of the department. All grain in the hands of farmers, including the surplus of previous years, is embraced in the estimates given.

The returns of correspondents of the department throughout the great wheat surplus states indicates a new factor in the consumption of wheat viz, the feeding of the same to hogs and other stock, a fact, due, as declared, to the unprecedented low price, the claim being made that this mode of disposing of the cereal is profitable as compared with marketing it for human food.

The returns also indicate that a considerable proportion of the wheat crop in farmers' hands comes from crops prior to that of 1893 and especially from the crops of 1891-92. Such stocks have been held principally by large growers. Some damage to such stores is reported from Michigan and Washington. The indicated stock of wheat in farmers' hands is 114,000,000 bushels or 28.8 per cent. of the volume of the crop of 1893. This is nearly 21,000,000 bushels less than the estimate for March 1 last year, and nearly 20,000,000 bushels less than the average for the past 8 years. The amount remaining in farmers' hands in the 11 principal wheat growing states is about 73,000,000 bushels or 63.8 per cent. of the amount in producers' hands in the country at large.

The average weight of the crop for 1893 per measured bushels, as calculated from correspondents and millers and state agents, is 57.6 pounds, making the estimated product a little over 381,500,000 commercial bushels, against 406,000,000 measured bushels as heretofore reported.

The corn in producers' hands, as estimated, aggregates 539,000,000 bushels or 36.4 per cent. of the crop of 1893. This proportion is less than for any year in the past five, except that of 1891. The aggregate of corn in farmers' hands in the surplus states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska is 61.1 per cent. of that in farmers' hands in the entire country, being in quantity 360,700,000 bushels. The proportion of merchantable corn is 85.6 per cent. per bushel. The unmerchantable average is 32.2 cents per bushel.

The official and commercial estimates of the world's wheat crop of 1893 makes it 32,000,000 bushels less than last year. The final estimates will probably still further reduce the total for 1893, as the preliminary estimates for Russia and Germany are greatly reduced by the final estimates.

Wool.

The market closes quiet, with but little demand, although fair sales were made the latter part of last week. Values have declined several cents on fleece wools since the year opened, but at the lower prices more trade is reported. The low cost of domestic fleeces has put fine Australian wools out of competition, and the latter can only be placed where they are obliged to be had. Territory wools move quite freely in a moderate way and hold steady. For XX and above Ohio fleeces the market is about 22c, with good lots of X Michigan about 19c. Combs are easier at 23 to 25c for No. 1, with delaines selling at 22 to 24c for Michigan and Ohio. Carpet wools are attracting a little more attention, with prices held steady.—Bradstreet's, March 10.

Frank Otten, harness, Battleford, sold out to T. F. McFarlane.

A demand of assignment has been made of T. Wilson & Co., wholesale hardware merchants, Montreal. The liabilities are \$70,000.

From the Cradle to the Grave.

The distance is greatly increased by the regular use of

Johnston's

Fluid Beef.

It thoroughly nourishes and thus fortifies the system against sickness and disease.

The virtues of the two staple articles of food,

Beef and Wheat,

combined with the standard tonic

Hypophosphites.

If anything can tone up and strengthen, it is,

STAMINAL.

Prepared by

THE JOHNSTON FLUID BEEF CO.

Montreal.

FARM TO RENT OR WORK ON shares, near Winnipeg. Good buildings. Apply at the Commercial office, by letter or personally.

Grasp this and hold it.

The North-Western Limited to Chicago via The North-Western Line is the Finest Equipped Train out of Minneapolis and St. Paul. It has Pullman and Wagner Private Compartment and 16 Section Sleepers and Buffet Smoking Library Coaches and leaves Minneapolis Daily 7.30 p.m.; St. Paul 8.10 p.m.; arriving Milwaukee 7.50 a.m.; Chicago 9.30 a.m.

WALKER HOUSE.

The most conveniently located Hotel in Toronto. One Block from Union Railway Depot. A first-class Family and Commercial House.

Terms from \$2 a Day

DAVID WALKER, PROPRIETOR.

Corner York and Front Sts., TORONTO, Ont.

Fasten to this Fact.

The only train affording a full business day in Minneapolis and St. Paul and still reaching Chicago next morning in advance of all trains on other lines, is the Atlantic and Southern Express via The North-Western Line. It has Wagner Buffet Sleeper and Free Reclining Chair Car, and leaves Minneapolis, Daily except Sunday, 5.45 p.m.; St. Paul 6.25 p.m.; arriving Chicago 8.00 a.m.

James Robertson, dry goods, St. Thomas, Ont., has assigned, with liabilities and assets estimated nominally at \$50,000.

Money is becoming cheaper here, says a telegram from Montreal. All the city banks have decided to reduce their rate on call loans to 4 1/2 per cent.

B. C. Milling & Feed Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

ROLLED OATS, OAT MEAL, GRAHAM FLOUR
Split Peas and all kinds of Chop Feeds.

QUOTATIONS SOLICITED FOR Barley, Oats, Wheat and Peas for milling and feed purposes in sack or bulk car load lots. **BATCHELOR & QUINE,**
New Westminster Mills, 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.,

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Oatmeal and Ground Feed Millers.

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FRUITS AND ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.

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AGENTS Skidgate Oil Works, B.C.; D. Richards, Laundry Soaps, Woodstock, Ontario, Teller, Rothwell 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.

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CHINA and JAPAN RICE,

RICE FLOUR AND BREWERS' RICE.

WHOLESALE TRADE ONLY.

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Cotton and Covering Sacks.

We can Supply you with Sacks for Every Purpose

WHEAT SACKS our **SPECIALTY**

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

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No. 1 Hard Wheat.

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Chopped Feed and Grain.

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Dealer in Hides, Skins, Furs, Wool,
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"MONSOON" PURE INDIAN TEAS.

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Growers' and Importers,
Write for Samples, **TORONTO.**
GEO. PARR, Agent, 316 Edmonton Street.
WINNIPEG, - - - MAN.



TR DE MARK

Farm Machinery.

In our modern industries, machinery has played an important part; but probably in no department of work has this factor been more productive of beneficial results than in agriculture. Machinery and implements have been invented for every conceivable work on the farm, and the elaborate and varied utensils employed by the farmers of to-day are in strong contrast to the crude inventions that were in vogue forty years ago. They are also in strong contrast to the agricultural implements that are employed by farmers in many other countries at this time. The Americans, in this respect, have far outstripped all other nationalities. Five new agricultural implements for reducing farm labor are manufactured in this country to every one made in any other land. At the World's Fair, one of the most interesting and instructive features is the large collection of farm machinery which has been invented and manufactured in this country within the last half century. Nearly nine-tenths of this machinery will bear the stamp of American genius.

The proverbial "hard toil" of the farmer in the fields is rapidly becoming only a figure of speech. There will, of course, always be plenty of work to do in cultivating the soil; but with the modern invention of machinery this is greatly lessened. Our early New England forefathers gathered their crops from the soil only through long, severe labor and discouragement. Every bushel of wheat garnered represented many days of toilsome work in the hot, sweltering sun. The implements for work were crude, and were very inefficient in every respect. The soil grudgingly yielded full crops, and the general feeling prevailed that broad acres were required to support one family. Nearly all were compelled by force of circumstances to be farmers, for one could scarcely raise more than enough for his needs and those of his family. In such a condition of affairs there was little room for those who would follow the more congenial occupation of the counting house, store and similar business. The growth of cities was slow, while rural population spread out over large tracts of land to prevent crowding.

But with the advent of farm machinery and implements the soil was made to produce larger crops at less expense, and with a smaller expenditure of physical force. Half of the land already under cultivation was made to produce nearly as much as the whole amount did before, and inventions and improvements have continued along this line until nearly all of the farm work can be performed by machinery.

The earliest inventions of farm implements were the crude plows, rakes, shovels and forks which are presented to us occasionally in old prints. The first farm implement store that was ever established in this country kept these articles in stock, and many of them were made of wood instead of iron or steel. When the iron plowshare was first introduced many farmers objected to its use because they thought it made the weeds grow faster; but they did not realize that anything which made the weeds grow also started the cultivated plants into better development.

Mowing machines were among the earliest farm implements invented in this country, and farmers did not take kindly to them for a great many years. In 1823 a mowing machine to be run by horse power was mentioned; but the machine never came into use until over ten years afterward. At about the same time Yankee ingenuity invented the first wooden tooth horse rake, and this was better received by the farmers than the mowing machine. The first mowing machine was a crude affair, and it passed through many periods of evolution before it came into general use. Its machinery is more complicated than most farm implements, especially when reapers and binders are attached, and nearly every year some improvement has been introduced upon it since its first plan was adopted over seventy years ago. The

cost of this machine was also a detriment to its general popularity, and for many years it simply figured in the history of agriculture as a fine thing for exhibit at fairs and institutes.

Finally, however, in 1830-'38, the farmers so far approved of them that they experimented with the new idea, and while a great deal of fault was found, their merits were so far recognized that many adopted them permanently for cutting hay crops. Up to 1832 they continued to be exhibited annually at every fair, and many new patterns were placed on trial. They were all crude looking affairs, and very much unlike our modern machines, which have entirely superseded them. There is as much difference in their appearance as there is between the old "John Bull" locomotive sent to the World's Fair and the ideal steam engine of to-day. Some time in the fifties the idea was suggested that a reaper could be attached to the mowing machine and thus greatly facilitate the work of gathering the crops. It was really in 1855 that mowing machines were first put upon the market for general sale, and then they were used only by wealthy and extravagant farmers, the majority preferring the old hand method of cutting hay and grain.

When the war broke out farm labor became very scarce, and wages were so high that farmers had to resort to everything to get through with as much work as possible without hiring help. Then it was that many bought machines, by means of which they could do as much work in one day as several men. Before the war closed mowing machines were in pretty general use, and their reputation was forever established. Other farm machinery that would facilitate work was eagerly sought for, and inventors, probably encouraged by this demand, quickly seized the opportunity to make money. During the war and shortly afterward farm implements were rapidly invented and manufactured, and when the farmer soldiers returned to their former homes they found that machines had taken the place of hired men to a large extent. Lawn mowers had been introduced, and one man could do the work of two or three on a gentleman's estate in keeping the grass cropped short. Horse rakes were in constant use for gathering up the hay that the machines had cut, and grain drills dropped the seed in the ground as fast as a man or horse could walk. The plows had been improved so that deep furrows could be turned over, and reapers had been attached to the mowing machines for bunching the straw.

The change had been hastened by the war and by the sudden demand for some quicker and easier method of performing farm work. When the farmer-soldiers returned to their fields they had to adapt themselves to the new conditions. They soon found that machinery was revolutionizing their old industry, and that while things were made cheaper the amount to be gathered from each acre of soil was much greater than before. The old theory, that the population would some day get so dense as to make it necessary to starve off many that the others might secure enough from Mother Nature on which to live, seemed to be "knocked in the head." The soil was found to be almost unlimited in its capacity for production. It needed simply the hands of science and machinery to make it grow with the population.

Since their invention has continued to develop rapidly, until now every farm is supplied with many new implements and machinery that reduce the amount of farm labor. The number of implements for this work are too numerous to mention. Nearly every season there is something new, and many of the best inventive minds have turned their attention towards this field. Potato planters and potato diggers are doing away with the old back-breaking work of potato cultivation. The sulky plows are making this work an enjoyment rather than a hard labor for some farmers, while on the enormous farms of the west the steam plow is ripping up the earth like Titans as one man guides it easily across the

prairie lands. Cultivators and horse hoes are keeping down the weeds from the fields, and robbing the farmer of his worst toil. On the regular market farms, where quantities of manure are used, the manure spreaders are being introduced to lessen and facilitate the work. The large hay farms are provided with their hay loaders, which do away with the labor of pitching up the hay by forkfuls.

In the smaller tools the inventions have kept pace with those made on a larger scale. Improved shovels, forks, spades, hoes, scythes and rakes are crowding out the old patterns, and each successful one enjoys the distinction of being better adapted to the work of saving labor. Many new small implements never before heard of are being put upon the market. Tree pruners are now constructed upon trucks so that they can be moved rapidly from tree to tree and the labor of pruning one hundred acres of trees is reduced to a minimum. The gardener has a large collection and variety of tools to select from, and there is something devised for everything he wishes to do.

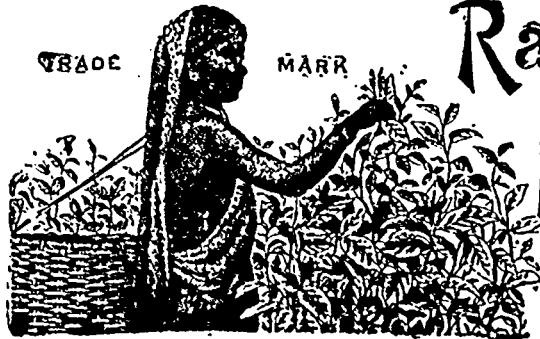
The dairy business has its new inventions as well as the general farm. The old-fashioned dash churns have been largely relegated to the past, while steam, horse or water power churns have been invented to separate the butter from the cream on a large scale. Moulding and printing machines are shaping the butter into fancy forms for display on the markets; and patented separators are producing fancy grades of butter never before known. In a thousand different ways machinery is revolutionizing the agriculture of our country; and the trade in these implements forms alone an industry of gigantic importance.—George Ethelbert Walsh in New York Independent.

Dive Into It.

The German strong man Sandow has given some marvellous performances during the summer. He would take two chains, whose mates have sustained a weight of seven or eight thousand pounds, and fasten them snugly around his great nineteen-inch biceps. The arm is doubled, the big muscle swells, and the chains that two strong horses cannot break, snap as if they were cotton threads. In his exhibition before Dr. Sargent, of Harvard, Sandow placed his hand under the foot of a man who weighed two hundred and fifteen pounds, and, with his arm held straight, placed that burden on a table as easily as an ordinary man would lift an orange. He declares that the only secret of his strength is training; that such muscular power as he possesses is possible to a y man who is willing to work intelligently and keep at it long enough. Whether this is absolutely true or not, it is certain that many go through life pitifully weak compared with what they might be, and Sandow's words are full of suggestion for more than the physical side of life.

No matter how irksome the task, bring all your powers to bear upon it; dive into the very heart of it; probe it to the quick; anatomize it; exhaust it. If confronted by a difficulty, no matter how serious, do not flinch from it, or turn aside, but face it boldly and resolutely; survey it coolly on all sides; then close and grapple with it, till by your prowess you have crushed it to powder. Do you want to grow strong? Then you must measure yourself, not with pygmies, but with giants, and wrestle with a'l your might. A throw upon your back will do you good. Your pulse should beat high, as if you were in battle, and the sound of the trumpet in your ear.—Exchange.

A London cable says the Quebec loan was a complete success. The invitations for subscribers were issued on March 8, for the taking up on \$200,000 four per cent bonds of the province of Quebec at 97½, the proceeds of which are to be used in paying the maturing and maturing liabilities of the province. The loan has been considerably over-subscribed.



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

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

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Underwear. Half-hose. Shirts. Rubber Coats, etc., etc.
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Established 1860,

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Advances made on Consignments to British or
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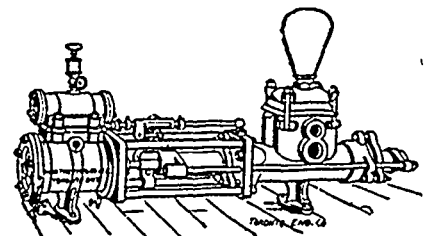
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Outside Plunger Boiler Feed Pump.

STEAM PUMPS

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ALL PURPOSES.

Northey Mfg. Co., Ltd.

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Sole agents for Manitoba and Northwest Territories, The
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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.

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A BARGAIN.

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

STUART & HARPER,
Machinery Dealers, Winnipeg, Man.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Victoria Review.

March 12, 1894.

The situation has been somewhat acute here, owing to the failure of the private banking firm referred to last week. On of the immediate results of the failure has been the assignment of Henry Saunders, one of the oldest and largest grocers in the province. The latter's assignment is largely due to investments outside of his own business, which was in itself a paying and prosperous one. Business is very quiet and credits restricted. The fresh meat and poultry business has been very much disturbed by eastern importations, a big reduction in prices and large stocks in hand being the result. Mutton from the Maritime Provinces has been selling freely. There is very little change in other lines, and so far as the outlook is concerned no change is anticipated until some more money is put into circulation by the large public works about to go ahead on the advent of spring.

Vancouver Business Review.

March 12, 1894.

Business continues very quiet. The failure of Green, Worlock & Co.'s bank at Victoria has been indirectly felt by several firms in Vancouver through loss of confidence. The principal topic of conversation in business circles this week was that the failure of a very extensive real estate and insurance firm was imminent. The affair was kept as quiet as possible by the principals, and it is thought by those not in the confidence of the firm that a compromise of a private nature has been arrived at, preventing the necessity of closing the office doors.

David Douglas, saddler and harness maker, New Westminster, assigned to a creditor and proceeded to get married. Three hours before the time fixed for the ceremony he was arrested on a capias, it being alleged that he intended leaving the county for the purpose of defrauding his creditors. The marriage ceremony was proceeded with. At this writing Douglas is in jail.

A. O. Leask, customs broker and commission agent, has absconded, defeating a large number of creditors in various amounts, aggregating about \$15,000.

With the exception of one or two smaller concerns. The factories are closed down.

The lumber trade is at a standstill. The coal fleet is small. Very extensive preparations are being made for hydraulic mining

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.



along the Fraser this summer, which has caused visionary men to prophesy the return of the boom days of 1858 and '59. The local Legislature is to dispose of 3,000 acres of reserve lands in small 10 acre holdings, on easy payment, extending over a period of ten years with certain restrictions as to cultivation. The land would be rapidly taken up by bona fide farmers, and it would tend to check the large importation of provisions into British Columbia, and the consequent heavy financial drain on the province, estimated at over \$2,000,000 annually. Large tracts of excellent farming lands are at present held by speculators.

B. C. Market Quotations.

Fish are still very scarce. Manitoba white fish are out of the market. Potatoes are plentiful. Abundance of fresh and case eggs on hand. Another large consignment of butter has arrived from the government experimental farm. It is of excellent quality. Very limited supply of fruit. A local wholesale dealer recently returned from California says:—"Though the California orange crop is plentiful, a very large number of oranges have been frozen. Out of five car loads of fruit put up at auction only one car load was sound." California apples are coming in again. Japanese oranges are not quoted.

A recent editorial in the Edmonton Bulletin, questioning the accuracy of the Vancouver grain quotations, has caused considerable comment among the flour, feed and grain jobbers. They claim The Commercial has been giving correct selling prices from week to week. They explain that it is not necessary or business like to disclose to whom it may concern the necessary working margin between the selling and buying prices, which includes freight, expenses of handling, interest on money invested, risk of bad debts incurred by selling in small lots to numerous customers, and last but not least the living profit; and it has been demonstrated that some retail store keepers who are conversant with the jobbers' buying price are not always consistent in their demands. This has been the reason wholesale firms have thought it wiser to quote their wholesale selling prices, but on behalf of the farmers the grain men have been prevailed upon this week to try the experiment of quoting about what they were willing to give for flour, feed and grain first handed subject to rapid fluctuations. As the criticism on grain quotations, oats specified, came from Edmonton the statement of a grain buyer of Vancouver will not be out of place:—

"Freight on oats from Edmonton has been reduced 15 cents per 100, making the present rate 35 cents per 100. Edmonton shippers have advanced the selling price of oats 5 cents a bushel, ringing the cost of this grain back to its original price, before the reduction of

freight rates, laid down on track in Vancouver." This move on the part of the Edmonton shippers practically barred out their oats from the Pacific markets. As Washington oats can be bought for \$26 to \$27 and the lowest price Edmonton oats were sold for in Vancouver this season was \$28 to \$29.

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

VEGETABLES—Potatoes, \$22 per ton; onions, 3 to 4c; cabbage, 1½ to 2c; carrots, turnips and beets, 1½ to 1½c; California onions, \$3.50.

EGGS—Eastern case eggs, 14c; fresh, 20 to 25c; Japanese, 25c.

PACIFIC HOPS—Ordinary command 20c in New York, and five pounds in London. Choice hops, 22 to 22½ in New York, and five pounds twelve shillings in London, which is the highest price recorded.

FRUITS—Lemons, California \$3.50 to 4 00; oranges, navals, \$2.75 to \$3; seedlings, \$1.75 to 2.00; California apples, \$2.25.

POULTRY—Geese, 14c; turkeys, 16c; chickens, 15c; duck, 14c, all scarce.

Selling prices for flour and feed are the same as last week. For the convenience of shippers, however, jobbing houses now quote the buying prices. To these must be added freight, etc.

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, ETC.—The Ogilvie Milling Co. and Keewatin Milling Co. quote standard brands of Manitoba flour, in car lots only, at Victoria, Vancouver and Westminster as follows: Patent, per bbl., \$4.00; strong bakers, \$3.80. The Columbia Flouring Mills quote Eadorby flour in carload lots at Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster: Premier, \$3.90; XXX, \$3.75; strong bakers, or XX, \$3.40; superfine, \$3.10. Flour, Manitoba patents, \$4.00, ladies choice, \$4.00; prairie lily, \$3.80; Oregon, \$2.75. Rolled oats—National mills \$2.60 per sack; Westminster Mills, \$2.60; cornmeal \$2.25; chopped feed, \$23 per ton; bran, \$18; shorts \$20; Manitoba oats, \$29; wheat \$25; oil cake, \$52; hay, \$10. Feed wheat, \$23 to 25 per ton; American oats \$20; chop barley, \$21. California chop, \$16. Oak Lake patent Hungarian \$3.80; Oak Lake strong bakers, \$3 75; barley chop, \$23. Oatmeal—National mills, Victoria, \$2.60 (90-lb sacks); 22½ lb sacks, \$2.90; 10 lb baled, \$3; 50 lb sacks, \$2 90; rolled oats, 10-7 lb gunnies, baled, \$2 30. B. C. oats, \$24.50.

DRESSED MEAT, LIVE STOCK, ETC.—Live steers are 4c; beef, 8c; sheep, 4 to 4½c; mutton, 9½ to 10c; hogs, 6 to 7c; pork, 8 to 10c.

SUGARS—Unchanged and steady. Powdered and icing, 6½c; Paris lump, 5½c; granulated, 4½c; extra C, 4½c; fancy yellow, 4½c; yellow, 4½c; golden C, 4c.

(Continued on page 646.)

REMOVAL NOTICE.

O'LOUGHLIN BROS. & CO.,

Have removed to their

New Premises, No. 41 Princess Street

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

Wholesale Paper, Stationery and General Jobbers,

AND PRINTERS.

41 Princess Street,

WINNIPEG.

Montreal Grocery Trade.

The sugar market has been quiet during the past week, and without any feature of importance to note. The tone is firmer, in sympathy with stronger cables, and some large sales of raw have taken place in New York at an advance of 1-16c. On spot the demand has only been fair, and prices are unchanged at 4½c for granulated, and yellows at 3 7/16c to 4c as to quality at the factory.

There has been a good enquiry for syrup on spot, but owing to the slight offerings from refiners buyers, in some cases, have not been able to fill their wants, consequently the volume of business has been small and prices are firm. A fair demand has been experienced for molasses, and further sales of some fair sized lots are reported at 30c for Barbadoes.

In teas business continues dull. There has been some enquiry for low grade Japans at 10c, but we did not hear of any sales being effected. The general opinion is that buyers are pretty well stocked up both here and through the country, and until they dispose of present supplies little improvement is looked forward to. There is no change in coffee, which rules firm under a fair local and country demand. We quote: Java, 27 to 28c; Mocha, 26 to 28c; Jamaica, 19 to 21c, and Rio, 18 to 21c.

The demand for rice has been good, and the market rules fairly active and firm. We quote: Standard, \$3.50 to 3 75; Japan, \$3 75 to 4.25; and Patna, \$4.25 to 4 75.

The dried fruit market is very quiet. There are some ordinary off stalk held here in first hands, the very inside price for which is 4½c nett, which is equivalent to 4½c. We quote ordinary 4½ to 5c; fine off stalk 5 to 5½c, and layers 6 to 6½c. Currants are very dull, but prices are unchanged. We quote barrels, 3½c; half do, 3½c and cases, 4c. Figs are about steady at 7½ to 10c. Dates are unchanged at 4½ to 5c. Prunes range from 4½ to 5c under a quiet demand.

Spices remain much the same with a moderate local movement. Penang black pepper, according to advices to brokers here, is quoted 1 13/64 in London, which is about equal to 5c here. There is no change in local quotations, however. We quote: Singapore and Penang black pepper quiet at 6½ to 7½c; white pepper dull at 10 to 12½c; cloves quiet at 7½ to 9c, and Cassia firm at 9 to 10c; nutmegs, 60 to 65c, and 70 to 90c; Jamaica ginger, 15 to 18c.

Canned Goods—There has been no change in the situation of the canned goods market, business having continued dull under a slow demand, and prices are more or less nominal. There is a large stock of salmon here, but the supply of lobsters is not more than will be wanted by the time the new pack comes in.

Lobsters, per case 6 00 to 6 25
Mackerel, per dozen..... 1 10 to 1 20

Sardines, per case.....	8 50 to 9 50
Salmon, per box	1 15 to 1 30
Clams, 1-lb tins, per dozen....	2 00 to 0 00
Oysters, 1-lb tins, per dozen..	1 40 to 1 45
New Brunswick sardines, per 100	0 00 to 5 00
Tomatoes, Quebec.....	0 80 to 0 85
Peaches, per dozen.....	2 00 to 2 10
Bartlett pears, 2 lb tins, per dozen.....	1 50 to 1 75
Strawberries, 2-lb tins per doz.	2 00 to 2 25
Pineapples, 2-lb tins, per doz..	2 30 to 2 40
Plums, 2 lb tins per dozen....	1 25 to 1 75
Corn, Erie & Aylmer, per doz.	0 85 to 0 90
Corn, Hoeggs.....	1 25 to 1 30
String beans, 2 lb tins, per doz	0 85 to 1 00
Lima beans, 2 lb tins, per doz.	1 65 to 1 75
Marrowfat peas, 2 lb tins, per dozen	0 85 to 0 90
Succotash, 2 lb tins, per doz ..	1 40 to 1 50
Pumpkins, 3 lb tins, " ..	0 80 to 0 90
Jams, 1 lb pots, " ..	2 00 to 2 25
Marmalade, " ..	0 00 to 2 15
Boston baked beans, " ..	1 50 to 2 00
Pig's feet, " ..	0 00 to 2 75
Roast chicken, 1 lb tins	0 00 to 2 20
Roast turkey, "	2 30 to 0 00
Canned beef, 1 lb tins, per doz.	0 00 to 1 50
" 2 " ..	2 40 to 2 50
" 4 " ..	0 00 to 4 50
" 6 " ..	0 00 to 7 50
" 14 " ..	17 50 to 0 00
Lunch tongue, 1 lb tins, pr doz	3 20 to 3 25
" 2 " ..	5 50 to 5 75
Ox tongue, in 1 lb tins, per doz	5 50 to 5 75
" 2 " ..	7 00 to 7 25
" 2½ " ..	8 40 to 8 50
Fine English brawn, 1 lb tins, per doz	0 00 to 2 25
Chipped dried beef, 1 lb tins, per doz	0 00 to 2 50
Canned haddies, ¾ s. 50 cans ..	5 00 to 0 00

Fish—The market is demoralized, all owing to the sudden change in the weather and the large holding. It is expected that many of the wholesalers will suffer severely even if they are favored with the expected cold spell which is coming. In salt fish, No. 1 ordinary green cod has been offered freely at \$2.50 to 2.75, and No. 1 large at \$3.75 to 4.00, which shows the large decline of \$1.50 to 2.00 as compared with quotations of last week. New No. 1 herrings sold at \$5. Labrodor salmon are selling at \$12.50 per barrel and \$18 per tierce. British Columbia salmon were selling at \$10 to 10.50. An auction sale of 100 barrels of inferior quality salmon will be held to day. Haddies are selling at 7 to 7½c, and new Portland blasters at \$1 per box.—Gazette, March 9.

Montreal Hardware Trade.

Metals—The heavy iron and hardware market has furnished little changed during the week. Pig iron rules quiet with the sale of an occasional lot Nova Scotia brands. In tin plate

trade is quiet from stock here and for importation, although quotations are low, buyers hold back. In fact, a firm bid for a round lot of tin plate would certainly lead to a cut in our quotations, but they are nominally the same. We quote prices here as follows:—Summerlee, pig iron, \$19 to 19 50; Eglington, \$18 to 18.50; Carnbro, \$18 to 18.50; Ferrons, \$17.50 to \$18; Siemens, No 1, \$18; Langloan, \$19.50; wrought scrap, No 1, \$14 to 15; bar iron, \$1.85 to 1.90. Tin plates, cokes, \$3 to 3.20; I. C. charcoal, \$3.50 to 4 00; Canada plates, \$2.45 to 2.50; t-rne plates, \$7.25 to 7.50; galvanized iron 4½ to 5½c, as to brand; Orford copper, 11 to 12½c; ingot tin, 19 to 20c; lead at \$3 and spelter at \$4.25.

Lead and Oils—There is a fair lot of orders coming in for paints, oils and varnishes for spring delivery. We quote.—Choice brands white lead Government standard, \$5 to 5.25; No 1, \$4.75; No 2, \$4.50; No 3, 4.25; No 4, \$4; dry, white lead, 5c, red lead, pure, 4½c; do, No 1, 4½c; zinc white, pure, \$7.25; No 1, \$6.25; No 2, \$5.25; glass, \$1.25, first break; \$1.35 second break, per 50 feet; \$3.25 for first break, per 100 feet; linseed oil, round lots, raw, 59c; boiled, 62c; putty in bulk, \$1.85.

Cement—Prices remain unchanged; quotations for spring delivery are equivalent to last year's. We quote for present delivery: English, \$2.05 to 2.15, and Belgian, \$1.90 to 2.10 per bar. el. Firebricks continue in moderate demand with no change in prices. We quote \$18.50 to 22.50 per 1,000 as to brand.

Turpentine, etc.—The tone is steady, and prices show no change. We quote:—Turpentine, 51 to 53c; resins, \$2.50 to 5.00, as to brand; coal tar, \$3.25 to 3.75; cotton waste, 5½c for colored and 7 to 10c for white; oakum, 5½ to 7½c, and cotton oakum, 10 to 12c. Cordage, sisal, at 7½c for 7 16 and upwards, and 14c for deep sea line. Pure mahilla, 10c for 7-16 and upwards, and 10½c for smaller sizes.

Petroleum—The demand for petroleum has been slow, and the market rules quiet, with no change in prices to note. We quote:—Canadian refined at 11½c in shed in Montreal for round lots, and 12c for small quantities. United States petroleum, 16c in car lots, 16½c in 10 barrel lots, 16½c in 5-barrel lots, and 17½c for single barrels, net cash; United States benzine, 23 to 25c; Canadian benzine, 10½c Petroleum; 12½c Montreal.—Gazette, March 9.

It has been a queer year in some respects, says the American Miller. Oats have sold for as much as wheat, pound for pound, and apples for more than oranges, peck for peck. All winter hogs have been worth more alive than dead, although there is no interest to compete with pork packers. Middlings and feed have sold for more than wheat, and a dozen other trade anomalies have been witnessed. There seems to be a twist in things generally.

Toronto Markets.

Wheat—Millers were the only buyers, and prices were unchanged. Odd car lots were being taken at 56½ to 58c for red and white, according to location. Spring and goose nominal. Manitobas were in moderate demand at steady prices. Two cars sold, Montreal freights, at 76c, and 1 car sold west at 74. Grinding in transit, No. 1 hard was quoted at 77½c.

Oatmeal—Holders are asking higher figures. Car lots of rolled oats in bags on track are held at \$4.10 per bbl, and broken lots at \$4 25 per bbl.

Millfeed—Unchanged. Bran is scarce and in good demand at \$14.50, Toronto freights, and shorts at \$15.50, Toronto freights. City mills quote \$15 for ton lots of bran at the mills and \$16 for shorts.

OATS—Car lots of white sold west to day at 33c, and cars of mixed or white on track here at 37c.

BARLEY—Dull. No. 1 is quoted outside at 42 to 42½c, and feed at 36c west and 37c east. Demand light for all grades, and offerings also light.

Grain and Flour—Car lot prices are:—Flour (Toronto freights)—Manitoba patents, \$3.70 to \$3.75; Manitoba strong bakers, \$3.45 to 3.60; Ontario patents, \$2.90 to \$3 00; straight roller, \$2.65 to 2.70; extra \$2 40 to \$2 50; low grades, per bag, 90c to \$1. Bran, \$14.50. Shorts—\$15.50. Wheat (west and north points)—White, 57c; spring, 61c; red winter, 57c; goose, 56c; No 1 hard, 73c; No 2 hard, 71c. Peas, 53½c. Barley (outside)—No. 1, 42 to 43c; feed, 35 to 37c. Oats, 32½c. Buckwheat (east)—40c. Rye (east)—44c.

Eggs—Local dealers have been shipping out round lots to relieve the local market, one car lot having been sent as far as Winnipeg. Receipts of fresh are increasing, and for this sort there is an active demand. Prices remain about the same. Quotations: pickled, 7½ to 8c; limed, 7½ to 8c; held fresh, 8c; cold storage, 5 to 6c; fresh gathered, 13½ to 14c, and strictly new laid, 15 to 16c.

Potatoes—Car lots of choice on track are quoted at 45c, and mediums at 42 to 43c. Car lots to arrive offered to day at 43c and at 45c. Dealers are selling round lots off of store at 50c, and 50 and 100 bag lots off car at 47c.

Apples—Selected apples are quoted at \$4 50 to \$5, and cooking apples at \$3.00 to \$3.50. Dried stock quiet, but firm, and quoted at 6 to 6½c, and evaporated are held at 10 to 10½c.

Beans—Quiet at \$1.25 to 1.50 per bushel. Jobbers are paying \$1.25 and are selling at \$1.50 for white, and 5 to 5½c for Limas.

Onions—Demand fair and prices unchanged. Commission houses are getting 1 to 1½c per lb for yellow Danvers and silver skins.

Honey, etc.—Prices are steady at 8c for extracted, and \$1.50 to 1.75 per dozen for sections; maple syrup, choice eastern township, 90c per imp. gal. Syrup, fresh melted from maple sugar, is quoted at 85 to 90c.

Poultry—Prices remain unchanged. Quotations for strictly fresh killed stock are as follows, with "snowed" 1 to 1½c lower:—Turkeys, 9½ to 10½c; geese, 6½ to 7c; chickens, 25 to 50c; and ducks 50 to 80c.

Dressed Meats—Quotations are: Beef fores, 4 to 5½c; hinds, 5 to 8; carcass lamb 6 to 7c; mutton, 5½ to 6½c; and veal, 6 to 8½c; pork, \$6 to 6.25.

Dressed Hogs—Street receipts were liberal to day and prices were easier. Farmers' run sold at \$5 75 to 5 80, and choice medium weights at \$6. Offerings by rail were moderate. Packers quoted \$5.75 for mixed lots, and \$5.90 to \$6 for choice medium.

Cured Meats—Quotations are as follows: Mess pork, Canadian \$15 to 15 25; short cut \$13 to \$16.25; shoulder, mess, \$12.50 to 13; bacon, long clear, case lots \$4; ton lots 8c; lard, Canadian tierces, 9c; tubs, 9½c; pails, 10c, and compounds in pails and tubs, 7½ to

WM. B. HAMILTON, SON & CO.

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS,
15 and 17 Front St. East, TORONTO.

Represented in Manitoba, Northwest Territories and British Columbia by **ALBERT FRENCH.**

8½c; smoked hams, 11 to 11½c; bellies, 12 to 12½c; rolls, 8½ to 9c, and backs, 11 to 11½c. Packing salt is quoted at 60c per sack for coarse, and 62c for fine.

BUTTER—The scarcity of fine grades of dairy, tubs and roll butter noted for the past few days has resulted in an advance of ½ to 1c per pound. To day's receipts were very light and some of the commission houses were completely sold out this afternoon. Choice dairy tubs sell at 20 to 21c, large roll's sell at 19 to 20c for good to choice, 16 to 18c for medium to good, and pound rolls bring 20 to 21½c. Bakers' butter quoted at 14 to 16c. Creamery pounds sell at 24 to 25c, and creamery tubs at 28 to 29c.

Cheese—The local jobbing trade continues fair and prices steady. Full creams, September and October, sell at 11½ to 11¾c. Last Liverpool cable quotations are 57s for white and 57s for colored, September make.

Wool—Combing is being taken by local dealers at 17 to 18c, and clothing at 19 to 20c. Local dealers are buying supers 19 to 19½c, and extras at 23 to 23½c, and are selling 1½ to 2c a pound more.

Hides—Green hides, are quoted at 3c for No. 1 and heavy steer hides of 60 lbs and over at 3½c per pound for No. 1. Sheep skins quiet and unchanged at 80c for choicest. No. 1. Calf are quoted at 6c, and No. 1, cured at 8c. Tallow—Steady; dealers pay 5½c for rendered in cakes. The jobbing price is unchanged at 6c.

Seeds—Dealers are paying \$5 to 6.25 for low grades to choice clean samples of alsike, with from \$6.50 for strictly fancy samples. Red clover is quoted at \$5 to 5.25 for choice and \$5.50 to 5.60 for extra choice, to fancy. Timothy is nominal at \$1.25 to 1.75, and choice flail-threshed samples are quoted at \$2. Selling prices are as follows: Red clover, \$6 to 6.30, and alsike, \$5.70 to 8.40.—Empire, March 10.

Toronto Live Stock Prices.

Butchers' Cattle—There were more cattle on March 9 than were wanted and prices declined in consequence. Prices were off about ½c per lb, extra choice picked bringing 3½c at the outside. Choice loads sold for \$3 40 to 3.50, good loads from \$3.15 to 3.30 and inferiors to medium from \$2.50 to 3.00.

Stockers—There was a small enquiry for stockers from farmers and one or two sales were reported. One lot of 6, averaging 1,000 lbs, sold at 3c a lb and one lot of 18, averaging 1,060 lbs, at 3½c, less \$5.

Hogs—Prices were easier. Bacon hogs sold at \$4.75 to 4 90, weighed off car; thick tats at \$4.40 to 4 50; stores at \$4.50 to 4 75; sows at \$3.75 to 4.00; and stags at \$2.55 to 3.00. All of which were taken.

Sheep and Lambs—Prices were about ½c a lb easier. Some nice grain fed lambs sold at 3½c per lb, while 4c was the outside figure for fancy stock. Trade was very slow. A few sheep were in, and sold at about the same figures. Good straight fat sheep for the local butchering trade are quoted at \$4 to 4 50 a head, but only a few are wanted each market day.

Calves—There were about 50 head here to day. One bunch of 37, weighing 135 lbs, sold at \$5.25 a head. The range was from \$2 to \$4 for culls and mediums; \$4 to \$6 for mediums to choice and \$6 to \$8 for choice to extra choice.

GROCERY STORE FOR SALE.

At Hargrave, Manitoba, on main line of C.P.R. No other store in the neighborhood. Post office in connection. Rare chance for man with small capital.

Address, R. J. HILL,

Hargrave Manitoba.

General Store for Sale.

Splendid chance for a man with small capital to purchase one of the choicest stocks in the west. Good business stand and trade increasing.

Address, Box 56.

REGINA, N.W.T.

MUNRCE & CO,

Wholesale Dealers in

Wines, Liquors and Cigars

OF THE BEST BRANDS

9th STREET, - BRANDON

Plant in your Memory

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

Milk Cows and Springers—There were about 20 here to day. Demand was fairly active and prices were maintained. Two choice milkers sold at \$50 each and two at \$45. Inferiors to mediums were held at \$30 to 40. Springers were quoted from \$30 to 50.—Empire, March 10.

Eleven car loads of Massey Harris cultivators have passed over the Canadian Pacific railway since January 1 en route to Australia.

Professor Foster's last weather bulletin gave forecasts of storm waves to cross the continent from March 12 to 16, and the next will reach the Pacific coast about March 17, cross the western mountains by close of March 18, the great central valleys from March 19 to 21, and the eastern states about March 22. This storm will be of wide extent, a dangerous storm, especially in and east of the Mississippi valley. The warm wave will cross the western mountains about March 17, the great central valleys about March 19, and the eastern states about March 21. The cool wave will cross the western mountains about March 20, the great central valleys about March 22, and the eastern states about March 24.

B. C. Market Quotations.

(Continued from page 643.)

DAIRY.—Eastern creamery is quoted at 28 to 29c, scarce; dairy, 24 to 25c, scarce; California butter, 28 to 29c.

CURED MEATS.—Hams 13c; breakfast bacon, 14c; backs 13c; long clear, 10c; short rolls, 11c; Lard is held at the following figures.—In tins, 13c per pound; in pail and tubs, 12c; mess pork, 52¢ short cut, \$24.

Brief Business Notes.

J. P. Blake, baker, Vancouver, assigned.
 R. Curnow, general store, Spence's Bridge, dead.
 A. M. Ward contemplates opening a hotel at Alborni.
 S. G. Campbell, grocer, Victoria, damaged by fire.
 F. C. O'Neill, livery, Victoria, has sold out to Jas. Hay.
 The schooner Aida is loading lumber at Moonyville.
 F. F. Raitt, flour, feed and grain, has opened in Victoria.
 Trueman & Caple, photographers, Vancouver, dissolved.
 Two more carloads of halibut were shipped East this week.
 Peter Dubois, hotel, Vancouver, premises destroyed by fire.
 Ice is being shipped from Kamloops for the packing companies.
 The Burrard Inlet Cedar Co.'s mill at Port Moody are completed.
 J. R. McLeod, livery, Wellington, has assigned to J. P. Planta.
 A. Stevens, fruit, cigars, etc., has opened business at Vancouver.
 Clark & Stewart opening stationery and fan cy goods at Vancouver.
 P. Goudron & Co., wool mats, Vancouver, factory destroyed by fire.
 Roland & McCallum, saloon, Nanaimo, have leased the opera house bar.
 Alex. McLean, hotel, Vancouver, has admitted N. Allan as partner.
 Five carloads of cattle arrived this week for the cities of British Columbia.
 A tannery may be started in Victoria. A citizen offers to subscribe \$1,000.
 John Forrester has started a candy factory at North street, New Westminster.
 Morgan & Comerford, tailors, Nanaimo, dissolved; Thos. C. Morgan continues.
 Louis Lawrence, soda water manufacturer, Nanaimo, advertises business for sale.
 Richards & Hughes, hotel, Victoria, dissolved, Jos. R. A. Richards continues.
 Thos. Kitchen, real estate, Nanaimo, contemplates opening an auction business.
 A. Q. St. George, boots and shoes, Vancouver; stock advertised for sale by tender.
 The Esquimaux & Nanaimo telegraph line is being extended from Nanaimo to Northfield.
 Ogle, Campbell & Freeman, dry goods, New Westminster, succeeded by R. P. Freeman.
 Ogle, Campbell & Co., men's furnishings, New Westminster, succeeded by E. W. Ogle.
 Wm. Beveridge, clothing, Nanaimo, offering a compromise of 33½ cents on the dollar, cash.
 A. O. Leash, broker and agent, Vancouver, has assigned and reported to have left the city.
 John T. Jones has gone into the oil business in Victoria, under the style of Victoria Oil Co.
 The Hudson's Bay Co., are erecting two handsome stores in Kamloops, and will occupy them.
 J. C. Ferguson and W. M. MacKinnon have entered into partnership as hydraulic engineers.

B. B. Johnstone & Co., real estate and Insurance agents, have started business in Vancouver.

Canadian Australian Commission & Trading Co. Ltd., Vancouver. Silas E. Fader has sold out his interest.

The liquidators of the Reed & Currie Iron Works Co. have started the business, which will be carried on.

Doering & Marstand, brewers, have succeeded in finding a growing market for their wares in China and Japan.

Two million whitefish eggs have arrived from Selkirk, Man., and are being incubated at the Fraser river hatcheries.

John Boyd & Co., commission, etc., Victoria, contemplate closing out and forming a new co-partnership at Vancouver.

Cunningham Hardware Co., Ltd., New Westminster and Vancouver, have sold out their plumbing department.

J. W. Prescott, formerly of the News-Advertiser, has accepted the position of manager of the Sun Life Insurance Co.

The Nanaimo electric light plant is to be greatly improved; in fact, it is understood that a new system is to be introduced.

"The Province," a weekly literary, social and political paper, has been started at Victoria. It is said to be well backed.

At a test in New York with the Crawford mill, some King Solomon, Albert, ore has resulted in a return of \$85 to the ton.

The B. C. Canning Company's cannery on the Naas river has been purchased by W. Morris of the Federation Company.

A shipment of pork was packed this week, for a mining company bound for Peace River, which is not to be opened for two years.

Walter Morris, of the Federation Brand Salmon Canning Co., has purchased the British Columbia Canning Company's cannery at Naas river.

Fishery officers have investigated the unlawful netting of salmon and trout by white men and Indians at Lillooet. Several nets have been seized.

L. Adler, hotel; Fremantle & Co., hotel, A. T. Crook, stationery; W. Roberts, hotel; G. H. Williams, druggist, all of Kaslo; burned out.

A. Blayney, of Autracite, Alberta has moved to Vancouver, having bought out the interest of C. Gardner Johnson in the Anthracite coal business.

Chas. Miner, formerly in business at Victoria, contemplates opening shortly in guns, ammunition, bicycles and sporting goods generally.

Jno. C. Ferguson and W. M. MacKinnon have entered into partnership as hydraulic engineers, and have established themselves in Vancouver.

Western Investment Savings & Trust Co., Ltd., Vancouver, resolutions passed to wind up the company. Special meeting advertised for March 31st.

The law firm of Davie & Cassidy has been dissolved. The latter retires, and both members enter practice alone, retaining the same offices as at present.

Geo. E. Trorey, jeweller, is moving from premises Cordora street to large stores across the road, which will be fitted up elaborately and in modern style.

The Vancouver shareholders of the Montreal Canning Co., have received the news that \$100,000 of its proposed capital stock has been subscribed in Montreal.

The Nanaimo Poultry Society has been incorporated. The capital stock is \$25,000 divided into 2,500 shares. Those who applied for incorporation were: Andrew Haslam, M.P.; E. A. Praeger, M.D.; S. W. Lobb; Robert E. McKechnie; F. W. Teague and Richard Nightingale.

The B. C. Jute and Co. Co., Vancouver, whose premises were recently destroyed by fire, have started up again with new buildings and new machinery.

Alfred Postell, rancher, of Okanagan Mission, is moving to Vancouver. Mr. Postell's herd of cattle is to be reduced, and he is going extensively into fruit culture.

A joint stock company has taken over the business of Thorpe & Co., manufacturers of soda and aerated waters. The name of the company is Thorpe & Co., Ltd., and the capital stock is \$25,000 in \$100 shares. Victoria is the principal place of business, and the trustees are William McCombie Hutchinson, F. H. Price and William Bryce.

Commencing on Wednesday, March 14th the steamer Aberdeen, which has been laid up at Okanagan landing for some time, will resume her trips between Okanagan landing and Pentecost.

D. H. Gilman of Seattle has floated a \$3,000,000 scheme in New York for the establishment at Seattle of a blast furnace and car shops, and British Columbia will, in the event of the plan being carried out, furnish the iron for the works.

S. T. Tilley & Son, stationers, have sold out to R. W. Clark and J. D. Stuart, formerly with Thompson Bros. S. T. Tilley retires from business, and C. Tilley becomes assistant purchaser on steamer Empress China.

Major & Eldridge import nearly all their hogs. Many farmers have gone into hog raising in the province, but with few exceptions, have spoiled the animals for packing by feeding them on waste fish, so prevalent in the province. Less than one-fifth of the hogs packed are bought inside the province.

The Cariboo and Kootenay Prospecting and Mining company, limited, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000, divided in 50,000 shares. The provisional trustees are Walter H. Kendall, Benjamin J. Cornish, Edward E. Penzer, Francis M. Robertson and John Williams, all of Vancouver.

Victoria Times says:—Henry Saunders has made an assignment to William Wilson, R. P. Rithet and C. F. Todd. The business will be carried on as usual, the assignment being made to conveniently deal with the affairs of Mr. Saunders. The failure is said to be due to the suspension of Green, Worlock & Co.

The establishment of a dairy and cheese factory on an extensive scale in Westminster is an assured fact, the government having set aside a sum to aid in its promotion. A travelling butter maker is to go from ranch to ranch instructing farmers in the art of making butter and keeping cows to advantage. With the proposed dairy and cheese factory in Victoria, British Columbia in the near future will be supplied with abundance of good butter and cheese.

At the annual meeting of the Kootenay & Columbia Prospecting & Mining Co., held at their offices in Ottawa, on the 19th ult., the reports showed that notwithstanding the depression in the silver market a satisfactory business had been done. The fine quality of ore mined having brought good returns. Work will be pursued vigorously during the coming season. The following directors were appointed: Archibald Stewart, Hector McRae, S. H. Fleming, W. A. Allan and G. P. Brophy, all of Ottawa.

J. A. Clark, a grocer, of Seaforth, Ontario, recently received a job lot of canned tomatoes, and started to run them off at three cents for a quarter. Next day there was a regular rush for tomatoes, so much so that the clerk was led to inquire of a customer what was going on in town that everyone was buying tomatoes. It ultimately turned out that, although the cans were labelled "tomatoes," they contained very fine peaches, worth about 35c per can instead of 8c. Mr. Clark has had a "tired feeling" ever since.

Montreal Markets.

Flour—Straight rollers have been offered at \$2.95 to \$3.05 delivered here on track, as to brand; but no large transactions are reported. Regarding strong bakers, it is said that country dealers are selling choice brands at \$1.75 per bag, or equal to \$3.50 per barrel, which is the quoted rate delivered here. There is very little dohug on Newfoundland account, although there is about 20,000 bbls in store here awaiting the arrival of the first boats. A few car loads of bag flour (straight roller) were sold at \$1.50. There is some export enquiry, and sales have been made of spring patents for Liverpool and Glasgow account. Prices here are quoted as follows:—Patent, spring, \$3.00 to \$3.05; Ontario patent, \$3.30 to 3.50; Straight roller, \$3.00 to 3.20; extra, \$2.70 to 2.90; superfine, \$2.45 to 2.65; fine, \$2.15 to 2.30; city strong bakers, \$3.40 to 3.55; Manitoba bakers, \$3.25 to 3.55; Ontario bags—extra, \$1.35 to 1.40; straight rollers, \$1.50 to 1.55; superfine, \$1.15 to 1.30; fine, \$1 to 1.10.

Oatmeal—Car lots of rolled oats are quoted at \$4.10 per bbl on track. In a jobbing way, however, prices are quoted as follows:—Rolled and granulated \$4.20 to \$4.35; standard, \$3.95 to \$4.15. In bags, granulated and rolled are quoted at \$2.10 to 2.15, and standard at \$1.95 to \$2.

Bran, etc.—The scarcity of bran before mentioned is as noticeable as ever, and car lots are firm at \$18. Western millers offer at \$17.75 on track here. Shorts are steady at \$18 to 19, and moullie at \$21 50 to 22.50.

Wheat—In the west millers are taking a few lots at the mills at 55 to 57c for white and red winter. Manitoba No 1 hard is quoted at 76 to 77c and No. 2 at 74 to 75c.

Oats—Sales were made a few days ago at 40½c, but since then sales have been made at 40c and 39½c for No 2 in store. Ten cars of No 2 were offered yesterday at 40c per 34 lbs and not taken.

Barley—Best malting grades cannot be bought under 52c. Feed barley is steady at 43c.

Cured Meats—In Lard there have been further sales of compound in car lots at \$1.45 to 1.50 per pail, with smaller lots selling at \$1.60. Bakerino seems to be taking the place of lard, sales of which are reported in 20 lb pails at \$1.80 to 1.90 as to quantity. Smoked meats are easier and lower; sales of fair sized lots of large hams being reported at 9½ to 9¾c, small jobbing lots being quoted at 10c. Small hams have sold at 10½ to 11c as to quantity. Breakfast bacon is now higher than hams, sales of which have been made at 11 to 12c, as to size of lot.

Dressed hogs—Since our last report the market is stronger, and sales of car lots of medium hogs are reported at about \$6.25, with more money paid for light butchers' averages. The season, however, is pretty well over.

Butter—For real choice creamery and dairy there is a firm market, with the supply scarcely equal to the demand. But as soon as less desirable grades are reached, which form the bulk of the supply, there is an entirely different state of things. Prices as follows:—Creamery, early made, 21 to 22; creamery, late made, 25 to 26c; easter townships dairy, 21 to 23c; western, 19 to 20c per lb. Add 1c to above for single packages of selected.

Cheese—A few sales of finest have taken place over the cable at equal to 11½c here. Advices from the West state that a few new fodder cheese have been turned out, and sold to the local trade; but there will be no quantities of any account to offer for some time yet.

Eggs—New laid stock has sold at a slight advance, at 17 to 19c. In held stock the market is as demoralized as ever, sales having taken place at all kinds of prices from 5c up to 11c, while Montreal lined have sold at 9 to 11c, and Western at 8 to 9c.

Apples—A car load from the west was sold this week at auction, but the condition of them

was very poor; prices ranged from \$2.70 to \$4 per barrel. Stocks are slowly diminishing and prices range from \$4.50 to \$5.50 per barrel.

Hides—The hide market is very quiet, as butchers do not care to accept the recent decline to 3c for No 1. Heavy steers are low in price, but not many appear to be wanted. Lambskins have brought 10 to 15c each. Sheepskins are slow sale, and the few calfskins arriving being 5c per lb. Heavy steers, 3 to 4c. Calfskins, 6c; sheepskins, 75 to 80c; lambskins, 10 to 15c.—Trade Bulletin, March 9.

Export Cattle Trade.

Recently a deputation of cattle exporters waited on the Minister of Agriculture at Ottawa with the object of finding out the position of affairs with regard to the schedule on Canadian cattle in Great Britain. Minister Angers stated that some six weeks ago he had prepared and sent to the British government a full report of the situation in regard to cattle in which he proved clearly that our cattle were entirely free from disease, and showing that such strict regulations were in force as to preclude the possibilities of the disease being brought into Canada from the United States. He has not yet received a reply to that communication, but he promised to cable at once asking for a definite answer and would communicate the result to the trade as soon as it was received. The deputation pressed on the minister the desirability of abolishing the inspection fees that are now charged on cattle and also the fees for signing men charged on articles, claiming that such fees are not imposed on cattle from the United States ports. They urged the importance of being placed on an equal footing with the United States shippers.

The deputation later waited on the railway officials at Montreal and pointed out that Canadian shippers were paying over double the rate, considering the distance, than United States shippers were and now that Canadian and United States cattle were on the same footing in British markets the Canadian shippers were placed at a great disadvantage. The officials, it is reported, fully realized the disadvantage Canadian shippers were under in this respect and the necessity of meeting their views regarding the reduction of rates, and promised to submit the matter for the consideration of their respective boards and give an answer in a short time.

The Stock Markets.

At the Montreal stock yards the receipts of live stock for the week ending March 10 were 757 cattle, 320 sheep, 515 hogs, 175 calves. On hand 35. The receipts of cattle this week were somewhat in excess of demand, consequently trade toned downward and lower prices had to be accepted in order to effect a clearance. Live hogs, of which there was a good supply, found ready buyers at firm prices. Sheep and lambs of good quality were in fair demand. Good calves sell well. Following prices are quoted as being fair values:—Cattle, butchers', good, 3½ to 4c; cattle, butchers', medium, 3 to 3½c; cattle, butchers', culls, 2½ to 3c; lambs, 4 to 4½c; hogs, \$5.10 to \$5.20; calves, \$2 to \$3.

British Grain Trade.

The cable review of the British grain trade for the week ended March 10, says: Weather is favorable. The crops look well. Good progress is being made in farm work. The wheat market is steady. Holders and shippers show less disposition to deal at the present low prices. Buyers are reserved and purchase only to meet their pressing needs. The stocks in the United Kingdom steadily diminish. This checks the effect of the prospect of large supplies. Red wheats are slow. Indian wheat is neglected. Californian float is quoted at 25s 3d per quarter. Hard winter, March delivery, and northern spring afloat, is quoted at 23s.

Freight Rates and Traffic Matters.

At a meeting of lake and railway men in Montreal on Saturday the freight and passenger rates for the coming season upon the boats and railways between Montreal and Port Arthur were fixed for the season. The following schedule was agreed for freight: Winnipeg at \$1.43 for first class. Other rates, are made as follows: From Montreal to Winnipeg, \$1.43, \$1.23, \$1.03, 87c, 72c, 70c, 55c, 55c, 47c; from Lake Superior ports, 60c, 63c, 45c, 38c, 30c, 30c, 24c, 24c, 24c; from Lake Ontario stations, 50c, 44c, 33c, 31c, 25c, 25c, 20c, 20c, 20c.

The Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin of March 10 says:—"The railroad situation was demoralized. The eastbound roads were able to secure a better business but it is said rates were cut 5 to 7½ from the tariff, which is 20c on grain and flour and 30c per 100 lbs on provisions to New York. Through business to Liverpool was light at 16½ per bushel on wheat, and 16c on corn. Four 27.84 to 29.34 per 100, lbs and provisions, 42 to 46 88c per 100 lbs. The demand for vessel room was small, but the offerings light, and rates remain easy at 2½ to 3c per bushel for wheat and 2½c asked for corn to Buffalo.

Artesian Irrigation.

The artesian well and irrigation convention in session at Huron, South Dakota, brought together representative men from various parts of the state. Permanent organization was effected by making Hon. R. B. Hassell, of Redfield, chairman and Asher F. Pay, of Huron, secretary. Hon. H. S. Mouser discussed at length the Melville and other state laws touching artesian irrigation, and recommended certain state and national legislation. A sentiment prevailed favoring laws permitting sinking of artesian wells on school lands, thereby filling low places, limpid streams and lake beds with water. Congressman Pickler telegraphed assurance that he would use his efforts to secure such action by Congress as the convention might recommend. An artesian belt association will be formed before adjournment.

The Canadian Magazine for March.

The Canadian Magazine for March is throughout entertaining, and it contains several striking articles equal in interest to any in current magazine literature. The magazine begins its second year with the current number. Among the contributions in the current number is an article by Arthur Harvey on "A Physical Catastrophe to America." The writer ingeniously brings the cataclysmic theory to his aid in picturing a change beginning in 1894, which culminates in the raising of the Atlantic seaboard, the destruction of Chicago and the permanent submergence of the Mississippi, Red and Nelson valleys in ocean waters. The industrial, social and political changes consequent on the cataclysm are not less interestingly described than the physical convulsions preceding them. Dr. John Ferguson contributes a strong and interesting article in favor of the abolition of the "Death Penalty." Among the illustrated articles is Mrs. E. Molson Spragge's "The Garden of British Columbia." Dr. Bryce's exceedingly entertaining and well written article on "Mexico and its People," and Faith Fenton's charming description of "The Winter Carnival at Quebec." Amongst other contributions are "Vancouver and Hawaii," by Rev. H. E. Gowan; "Canadian Art Schools," by J. A. Radford; "Brummagem Jewellery," by Bernard McEvoy; "The Canadian Premier and the United States President," by John A. Cooper; "Lenten and Easter Observances," by Thomas E. Champion; "Milestone Moods and Memories," by David Boyle, and two stories. The Canadian Magazine is published by the Ontario Publishing Co., Ltd., Toronto, for \$2.50 per annum.

A Minneapolis Syndicate Formed to Control the Output of the Forests of Minnesota.

The lumber firms of Minneapolis, who have heretofore worked on separate lines, have at last chosen to consolidate and to concentrate their interests, and have now about consummated a large deal of pine timber on the upper Mississippi.

It is understood now that a deal has been nearly completed for the purchase of the Walker & Akeley, and the Pillsbury timber, in the Leach lake and Cass lake regions, amounting to probably fifteen hundred millions of timber.

This will also take the railway built by the Northern Mill company from Brainerd northward toward Leech lake, and then will extend the same during this year to Leech lake, and will be ready to operate the same during the latter part of this year to carry the Leech lake timber across and deliver it into the Mississippi river at Brainerd, and save the time that would be otherwise consumed in driving from Leech lake around the circuitous route of the Mississippi river. This railroad line will also be extended up to Cass lake, so as to bring the timber in the Mississippi and Turtle rivers, tributary to that point, over the same line to Brainerd. The Brainerd mill, it is also understood, is included in the same deal, and will be operated by parties from the lower Mississippi, who will have a share of the logs cut under this new deal. The arrangement will be a good thing for Minneapolis, furnishing many years supply of logs for its mills, as well as prospectively a very profitable one for the parties who have engaged in the enterprise.

It is probable the most extensive pine land deal ever consummated in the northwest. This same timber has been under negotiations, particularly that of the Pillsbury's, with other parties for the past year or two, and it was thought last summer that Mr. Walker had disposed of his large holdings and the deal would probably have been consummated had not the panic upset the prospective sale.

The parties selling the timber have held the same from 15 to 25 years. The price to be paid for this timber is to be very moderate, under the circumstances, although it will when paid for amount to a large sum of money, aggregating several millions of dollars.—Minneapolis Lumberman.

Irrigation Favored.

The artesian well and irrigation convention closed a two days' session at Huron, South Dakota, on March 8. The sentiment of the convention was pronounced in favor of sinking artesian wells for irrigation purposes. Although irrigation is not absolutely necessary to secure crops, it has been demonstrated that irrigation insures a more abundant yield and insures protection against loss by hot winds. Several wells will be put down the present season. A committee was appointed to prepare an address to the people of South Dakota on the subject of artesian wells and irrigation. Plans were outlined to secure state and national aid in perfecting a practical system of irrigation for South Dakota, and for filling low places, inke beds and streams with water from artesian wells.

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S. S. Arawa April 16

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Taking effect on Monday, March 5, 1894.

Read Up.				Read Down.			
North Bound				South Bound			
Freight No. 163 Daily.	St. Paul Ex. press No. 107 Daily.	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.	St. Paul Ex. press No. 108 Daily.	Freight No. 164 Daily.	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.
1.20p	4.00p	0	Winnipeg.....	11.00a	5.30a	0	Winnipeg.....
1.05p	3.49p	3 0	Portage Junction.....	11.12a	5.47a	3 0	Portage Junction.....
12.42p	3.25p	9 30	St. Norbert.....	11.28a	6.07a	9 30	St. Norbert.....
12.27p	3.21p	15 30	Cartier.....	11.33a	6.25a	15 30	Cartier.....
11.44a	3.03p	23 0	St. Agathe.....	11.54a	6.51a	23 0	St. Agathe.....
11.31a	2.54p	27 4	Union Point.....	12.02p	7.02a	27 4	Union Point.....
11.07a	2.42p	32 6	Silver Plains.....	12.13p	7.18a	32 6	Silver Plains.....
10.31a	2.25p	40 2	Morris.....	12.45p	7.45a	40 2	Morris.....
10.03a	2.11p	48 8	St. Jean.....	12.45p	8.25a	48 8	St. Jean.....
9.23a	1.51p	56 0	Lettellier.....	1.07p	9.18a	56 0	Lettellier.....
8.00a	1.30p	65 0	Emerson.....	1.30p	10.15a	65 0	Emerson.....
7.00a	1.16p	63 1	Pembina.....	1.46p	11.15a	63 1	Pembina.....
11.03p	9.15a	163	Grand Forks.....	5.2p	3.25p	163	Grand Forks.....
1.30p	6.25a	223	Winnipeg Junction.....	9.23p	1.25p	223	Winnipeg Junction.....
	8.30p	453	Duluth.....	7.55a		453	Duluth.....
	8.00p	470	Minneapolis.....	7.05a		470	Minneapolis.....
	10.30p	833	St. Paul.....	7.35a		833	St. Paul.....
			Chicago.....	9.35p			Chicago.....

MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

East Bound.			West Bound.		
Ft. No. 120 Mon. & Fri. Wed. & Sat.	Ex. No. 123 Tues. & Sat. Thur. & Sun.	Miles from Morris.	STATIONS.	Ex. No. 127 Mon. & Fri. Wed. & Sat.	Ft. No. 129 Tues. & Sat. Thur. & Sun.
1.20p	4.00p	0	Winnipeg.....	11.00a	5.30p
7.50p	12.25p	0	Morris.....	2.30p	8.00a
5.30p	12.02p	10 0	Lowo Farm.....	2.55p	8.44a
5.49p	11.37a	21 2	Myrtle.....	3.21p	9.3a
5.23p	1.26a	25 9	Roland.....	3.32p	9.50a
4.39p	11.03a	33 5	Rosebank.....	3.50p	10.23a
3.58p	10.54a	39 0	Miami.....	4.05p	10.54a
3.14p	10.33a	49 0	Deerwood.....	4.23p	11.44a
2.51p	10.21a	54 1	Altamont.....	4.41p	12.10p
2.15p	10.03a	62 1	Somerset.....	5.00p	12.51p
1.47p	9.49a	63 4	Swan Lake.....	5.16p	1.22p
1.19p	9.35a	74 6	Indian Springs.....	5.30p	1.54p
12.57p	9.21a	79 4	Maricapolis.....	5.42p	2.18p
12.57p	9.10a	86 1	Greenway.....	5.53p	2.52p
11.67a	8.55a	92 2	Baldur.....	6.15p	3.25p
11.12a	8.33a	102 0	Belmont.....	7.00p	4.15p
10.37a	8.16a	109 7	Hilton.....	7.18p	4.58p
10.13a	8.00a	117 3	Ashdown.....	7.35p	5.23p
9.49a	7.53a	120 0	Wawanesa.....	7.44p	5.47p
9.39a	7.45a	123 0	Elliotts.....	7.55p	6.04p
9.05a	7.31p	129 5	Routhwaito.....	8.03p	6.37p
8.23a	7.13p	137 2	Martinville.....	8.27p	7.18p
7.50a	6.55a	145 1	Brandon.....	8.45p	8.00p

Number: 127 stops at Baldur for meals.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

East Bound.		W. Bd	
Read up Mixed No. 144.	Miles from Winnip.	STATIONS.	Read Down Mixed No. 141.
M., W & F.	Miles from Winnip.		M., W & F.
5.30 p.m.	0	Winnipeg.....	9.00 a.m.
5.15 p.m.	3.0	Portage Junction.....	9.15 a.m.
4.43 a.m.	11.5	St. Charles.....	9.44 a.m.
4.20 a.m.	13.5	Headingley.....	9.54 a.m.
4.07 a.m.	21.0	White Plains.....	10.17 a.m.
3.16 a.m.	35.2	Eustace.....	11.05 a.m.
2.43 a.m.	42.1	Oakville.....	11.30 a.m.
1.45 a.m.	55.5	Portage la Prairie.....	12.30 p.m.

Stations marked - 1 - have no agent. Freight must be prepaid.

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