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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Paid-up Capital £1,000,000 Stg.
Reserve Fund £265,000 "

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Head Office in Canada—St. James St., Montreal.
R. E. Ordway, General Manager. H. Birkman Asst. Genl Mgr.
E. Stanger, Inspector.

BRANCHES IN CANADA:

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

WINNIPEG, MAIN STREET—H. M. BRIDSON, MANAGER.

AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES:

New York, 52 Wall St., W. Lawson and F. Brownfield.
San Francisco, 124 Sanson St., H. M. I. McMichael,
acting, and J. C. Welch.

London Bankers—The Bank of England—Messrs. Glyn & Co.
Foreign Agents—Liverpool, Bank of Liverpool. Australia, Union
bank of Australia. New Zealand, Union bank of Australia.
India, China and Japan—Chartered Mercantile bank of India, Lon-
don and China, Agra bank, (limited). West Indies, Colonial bank.
Paris, Messrs. Marcuard, Krauss et Cie Lyons, Credit Lyonnais

BANK of OTTAWA

HEAD OFFICE, OTTAWA.

CAPITAL PAID UP (sub., etc.) \$1,335,000
REST \$707,549

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

BRANCHES.

Arnprior, Pembroke, Carleton Place,
Hawkesbury, Keewatin, Winnipeg.

GEO. BURN, General Manager.

AGENTS IN CANADA—Bank of Montreal;
" NEW YORK—Messrs. W. Watson and R. Hebden.
" CHICAGO—Bank of Montreal;
" ST. PAUL—Merchants National Bank;
" LONDON, Eng.—Alliance Bank.

WINNIPEG BRANCH.
ESTABLISHED 1882.

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

Drafts issued on all the principal points in Canada,
also on New York, Chicago and St. Paul and London, Eng.
Letters of credit issued for use in Great Britain and
elsewhere.

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

F. H. MATHEWSON, Manager.

The Western Canada Loan & Savings Co.

CAPITAL, \$1,500,000.00.
RESERVE FUND, \$350,000.00.

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

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

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

The Barber & Ellis Co'y,

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

TORONTO, Ont.

Manufacturers of ACCOUNT BOOKS,
ENVELOPES, PAPER BOXES.

Importers of all Grades of Staple Stationery.

—DEALERS IN—

PRINTERS' SUPPLIES,

BOOKBINDERS' MATERIALS AND

BOXMAKERS' REQUISITE

UNION BANK OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE, - QUEBEC.

CAPITAL PAID UP - - - \$1,200,000
RESERVE FUND - - - 225,000

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ANDREW THOMSON, P. Esq. Hon. E. J. PRICE, Vice-President.,
Sir A. T. Galt, esq. C. Thomson, E. Giroux, E. J. Hale
Jas. King, J. P. P. D.
R. B. WEBB, Gen. Mgr. J. G. DILLERT, Inspector

BRANCHES:

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Ottawa, Ont. Montreal, P. Q. Quebec, P. Q. Smith's Falls, "
Toronto, Ont. Warton, Ont. Winchester, Ont.

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Boissevain, Man. Moosomin, N.W.T.
Carberry, " Lethbridge, "
Souris, " Neepawa, Man.

Winnipeg Branch, Main Street;
F. L. Patton, Manager.

Deposits received and interest allowed at current rates.
A general banking business transacted.

OSLER, HAMMOND & NANTON

381 MAIN STREET,
WINNIPEG.

Osler & Hammond,

18 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

(Members Toronto Stock Exchange)

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Real Estate Bought and Sold. Money to Loan.

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Wm. Bateman & Co

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All our Goods are Guaranteed
strictly First Class.

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JOHN HALLAM,
Proprietor, Toronto.

HARRY LEADLAY,
Manager, Winnipeg.

—Highest price paid for—

Hides, Sheepskins, Senega Root,

WOOL AND FURS.

298 ROSS ST., WINNIPEG.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

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Capital Paid up..... 1,940,007.00
Reserve Fund..... 1,020,292.00

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William Ramsay, Robert Jaffray, T. R. Wadsworth,
Hugh Ryan, T. Sutherland Stayer
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Galt. Port Colborne. Sault Ste. Marie. Woodstock.
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TORONTO { Yonge and Queen Sts.
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Portage la Prairie, Man N. G. Leslie, "
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Edmonton, Alta O. R. F. Kirkpatrick, "

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Municipal and Other Debentures Purchased.

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bard street, London, with whom moneys may be deposited
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NEW YORK AGENCY—61 Wall Street.

WINNIPEG BRANCH.

The position of this Bank as to amount of paid-up cap-
ital and surplus is the second in the Dominion.

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

ARTHUR WICKSON, MANAGER

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Manitoba Loan and Trust Co., Ld.

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JAS. L. TURNER, Vice-President; of Turner,
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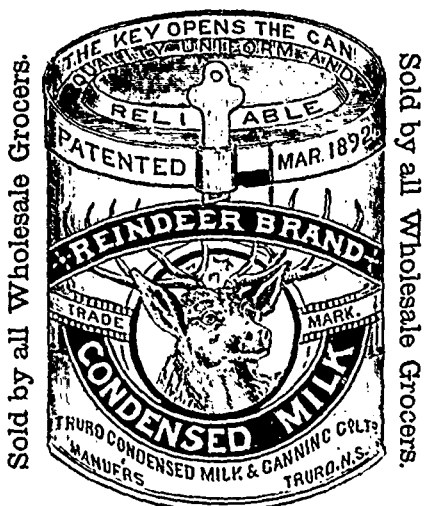
Fine Ales, Extra Porter
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Most Extensive Establishment of
the kind in Western Canada.

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PROPRIETOR,

WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.

Highest cash price paid for good
malting Barley.



Sold by all Wholesale Grocers.

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Reindeer Brand

Condensed Milk,
(Patent key opener.)

Condensed Coffee and Milk.

Condensed Cocoa and Milk.

Condensed Tea.

Retail Merchants insist on having these brands.
Superior to all others.

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AMES, HOLDEN & CO., MONTREAL.

The Ames, Holden Company,

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Hardware, Cutlery,

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Du Pont Gun Powder,

ETC.

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HARDWARE IMPORTER,

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WINNIPEG, - MAN.

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Iron, Steel, Hardware, Paints,
Oils, Glass, Varnishes, Fire
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Special attention given to

Teas, Coffees, Canned Goods,

DRIED FRUITS, Etc.

CORNER KING AND ALEXANDER STREETS
WINNIPEG, MAN.

E. F. HUTCHINGS'
GREAT NORTHWEST
Saddlery House

Is now Open for Business

Our new premises will be found opposite the
City Hall, Corner Main and Market Sts.,

No. 519 Main St. and 191 to 195 Market St.

The Largest Stock and Best Equipped Establishment in
Canada. Lowest prices and Best Goods is our Motto.TRUNKS, VALISES, LEATHER AND FIND
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Don't forget the new premises.

E. F. HUTCHINGS, Proprietor, WINNIPEG.

Mackenzie, Powis and Co.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS.

NOW IN STORE.

Two cars Cross & Blackwell's goods comprising
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known brands, Express—Maple Leaf—Dominion and Har
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direct from Japan.New Season CHINA TEAS, Excep-
tional Values.

New Canned Goods.

Cor. McDermot & Princess Sts., WINNIPEG

CRYSTAL SHEET

Window Glass

SINGLE OR DOUBLE STRENGTH.

Every pane free from blisters and care-
fully packed, so that breakage is reduced
to a minimum. We expect a large ship-
ment in a few days, when our stock will
be fully assorted for Spring trade.

G. F. Stephens & Co.
Market Street East. - Winnipeg.

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CLOTHING,
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The Commercial

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

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JAMES E. STREN,
Publisher.

The Commercial certainly enjoys a very much larger circulation among the business community of the country between Lake Superior and the Pacific Coast, than any other paper in Canada, daily or weekly. By a thorough system of personal solicitation, carried out annually, this journal has been placed upon the desks of 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 20, 1893.

Provincial Legislation.

The Manitoba Legislature was prorogued on March 11. The following bills have been passed during the session:—

1. Administering oaths of office (pro forma).
2. An act respecting a portion of the proceeds of school lands in the Province of Manitoba.
3. An act prohibiting the registration of lien notes, hire receipts and orders for chattels in registry and land titles office.
4. An act to amend the county courts act.
5. An act to amend the surrogate courts act.
6. An act to amend the public schools act.
7. An act to amend the municipal boundaries act.
8. An act to amend the lunacy act.
9. An act to amend the bills of sale act.
10. An act to amend the liquor license act.
11. An act to provide for the payment of succession duties in certain cases.
12. The woodman's lien for services act.
13. An act to secure compensation to workmen in certain cases.
14. An act respecting the public health.
15. An act to amend an act to authorize the city of Brandon to construct and operate waterworks in said city and for other purposes connected therewith.
17. An act to amend the executions act.
19. An act to amend the foreign corporations act.
22. An act to amend the animals diseases act.
23. An act to amend an act respecting the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition association.
24. An act to amend the municipal act.
26. An act to amend the devolution of estates act.
27. An act to amend the electoral divisions act.
28. An act to amend the church lands act.
29. An act to amend the assessment act.
30. An act for granting certain sums of money required for defraying certain expenses of the civic government of the province, for the fiscal

year ending the 31st of December, 1893, and for other purposes connected with the public service.

31. An act to amend the garnishment act.
32. An act to incorporate the Winnipeg District Colonization company limited.
33. An act to incorporate the Melita Northern Railway company.
34. An act to encourage the destroying of wolves.
35. An act to incorporate the Freemason's hospital.
36. An act to amend an act to incorporate the Minota Northwest Railway company.
37. An act to amend the university act of Manitoba.
38. An act respecting drainage.
45. An act to amend the game protection act.
46. An act to incorporate the Winnipeg canal and waterpower company.
47. An act to further amend chapter 2 of 52 Victoria, intituled an act respecting the Northern Pacific & Manitoba Railway company.
48. An act to legalize by-law No. 21 of the rural municipality of Turtle Mountain.
49. An act to amend chapter 34 of 54 Victoria, being an act to incorporate the Farmers' Provincial Loan company.
50. An act to amend the public parks act.
51. An act to amend the master and servants act.
52. An act to amend an act to provide for certain tax matters in the county of Beautiful Plains.
53. An act respecting the Manitoba & Northwestern railway company.
55. An act to amend an act to incorporate the Winnipeg waterworks company.
56. An act to incorporate the life assurance company of Manitoba.
57. An act respecting aid to railwhys.
58. An act to amend "an act to authorize the corporation of the city of Winnipeg to construct and operate waterworks in said city and for other purposes connected therewith."
59. An act to protect horse breeders in the province of Manitoba.
60. An act to amend the Manitoba summary convictions act.
61. An act to authorize the raising by way of loan certain sums of money required for the public service.
62. An act further to amend the surrogate courts act.
64. An act to amend an act to incorporate the Brandon general hospital.

Binder Twine Situation.

Hardware a couple of weeks ago intimated that the National Cordage Company, in withdrawing prices, had in view the control of the market and better prices. The *Cordage Trade Journal* takes the same view. It says:—

"The withdrawal of prices by the National Cordage Company is looked upon by the majority of the trade—manufacturers, jobbers and dealers—as indicating that that corporation hopes to realize a better profit upon its binder twine business this year than the quotations made by it at the commencement of the present season would permit; but while the jobbers and dealers who have purchased twine hope that higher prices may be firmly established, the general opinion of the best informed in the trade is that there is but little hope that the National Cordage Company can secure higher prices for the remainder of its product than it has obtained for the portion which has already been disposed of. The attitude of the independent manufacturers continues to be one of waiting for something to turn up to decide the present uncertainty. As the days pass by there seems to be a more confident opinion among these manufacturers that they will lose nothing by holding their product to be sold later in the season. Holding this opinion they are not seeking orders to any extent, and in

reply to inquiries for prices they offer twine in a very firm way. For these reasons the independent manufacturers are almost as effectually out of the market as are their formidable competitor, the National Cordage Company, which has distinguished itself by withdrawing its quotations. In the way of quotations we hear of 8½c, 8¼c, 8¾c and 8¾c a pound being named for white Siam twine in carload lots by independent manufacturers."

The Power of Money.

Money is a curious factor; it buys what we eat and drink, satisfies justice, and heals wounded honor. Indeed nearly everything resolves itself into money or its equivalent. The child craves for pennies, the youth for dimes, and the man for dollars. The carpenter shoves his plane, the blacksmith swings his hammer, the miner raises his pick, the farmer guides his plow, the lawyer pleads his case, the judge administers the law, and the minister prays—for money. Everybody in all vocations works for money. In fact, man makes the money and money makes the man nowadays. We all seem to look through gold spectacles. The larger the amounts seem the wiser and the more important its holder or owner becomes. Dollars and cents buy everything to adorn and gratify the taste. They buy the well-filled shop, and cultivated farm, the floating palace, the marble mansion, the elegant equipage, the best pew in the church, the most prominent box at the opera, and even a seat in the halls of legislation. Money commands the respect of gaping crowds, who bow before it in fawning obsequiousness. It enables its possessors to be generously charitable or wrongfully oppressive of the poor and deserving. It lights up the darkened scenes of life and smoothes its pathway. It brings many cares, but all are seemingly ready to carry and increase them for its possession. It smoothes the anguish of sickness and often assuages the terror of death. Money stands at the brink of eternity, but cannot pass beyond. It buys the monuments to mark the resting-place of wealth, but it cannot accompany the immortal soul into the great beyond.—*National Grocer.*

A Salesman of Good Address.

The carefully prepared and timely prepared and timely advertisement has been aptly described as an accomplished salesman, who goes about his business with unlimited patience, and with a stock and variety of information that charms by its freshness and extent; and is welcomed in the banker's office, the merchant's store, and the study of the student, and is moreover welcomed by the cultivated woman at the family fireside. Very naturally, the value of this very valuable agency depends on the number whom he addresses who have ready money and are willing to spend it to satisfy their wants, and perhaps, gratify their tastes. The sole office of this most useful of all missionaries is to do his master's will, and both introduce him and commend him and his wares to as wide an audience as possible. Sometimes he describes his master's wares, their quality, and names their prices or tells you the mark by which they are distinguished from all others of their class; all these are very valuable services. He is, moreover, the herald of new inventions, the latest fads in fashions, and invariably the first to notify you of where you can get special bargains in almost everything you need. Multiply this office a hundred thousand fold, and ask yourself whether, as manufacturer of any article, with trade mark, or a retail seller of anything required by the people at large, you can dispense with his services, or make money without them. Remember, he has made the fortunes of thousands, he has taken men and women from obscurity and endowed them, as it were, with his magical virtues, making them rich, popular, and respected ornaments of society.—*Fame,*

SPRING TRADE, 1893.
HEADQUARTERS FOR

Lacrosse, Baseball, Cricket, Tennis, Croquette, Express Wagons, Velocipedes, Tricycles, Fishing Tackle, Air Rifles.

"PHENIX BRAND"

—HOLLOW COLORED AND GREY—

RUBBER BALLS

A full line of Fancy Goods, Druggists and Tobacconists Sundries carried in stock the year round.

H. A. NELSON & SONS.

TORONTO AND MONTREAL.

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OGILVIE MILLING CO'Y
WINNIPEG.

REGISTERED BRANDS:

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GRAIN and FEED.

MILLS:

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



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WHOLESALE ONLY.

NEW GOODS. LATEST STYLES.

Orders Filled same Day as Received. Send for Sample Line on Approval to

The Winnipeg Jewellery Co.,

433 and 435 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

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Manufacturers' Agents and Importers of

DRY GOODS.

Specialties: LINENS, DRESS GOODS, KID GLOVES AND SMALLWARES.

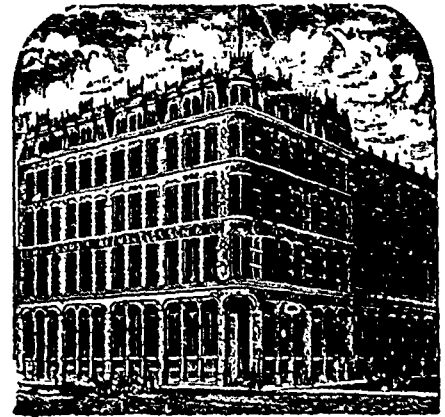
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MONTREAL AND VANCOUVER.

OUR TRAVELLERS

Are now on the road with full lines for Spring Showing special value in the following departments: Dress Goods, Wool Challies, Prints and Household Linens. Also extra value in Canadian and American Prints, Cottonades Shirtings, Flannelettes, Linings and other staple lines.

....Full set of Samples with....

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SHAFTING and HANGERS

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Toronto

GROWERS AND IMPORTERS OF

INDIAN TEAS

PROPRIETORS OF THE WELL KNOWN

"MONSOON" BRAND

Agent: GEO. PARR, 521 Central Avenue WINNIPEG.

How to Destroy Smut.

The Winnipeg Grain Exchange has issued a circular giving directions how to prevent smut, which is being distributed throughout the country. The circular reads as follows:—

The immense damage caused by smut to the crops of 1891 and 1892, and the subsequent trouble and difficulty experienced in handling smutted wheat has assumed such proportions, that the Winnipeg Grain and Produce Exchange considers it of the utmost importance that the subject of smut should be brought to the attention of every grain grower in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, in order that, so far as possible, there should not be a repetition of the experience of these two years. Our market is no longer confined to Ontario and Quebec. We now have to seek British and Continental markets, and the foreign buyer still looks with distrust on our grain, owing to the deplorably smutted condition of the 1891 crop. With the remedy in his hands no farmer should prove untrue to his own interests, or the interests of the country, by allowing this trouble to continue. The principal cause of the evil is the sowing of frosted and other poor seed, and the failure to treat even apparently good seed for smut before sowing. Take the following illustration of the loss entailed by using poor seed:

Say a farmer seeds 100 acres. If with frosted or other poor seed, the cost will be—175 at 40c—\$70; when good grain will cost—133 bushels at 65c—\$86.45 or a difference of \$16.45, for 100 acres. Now experience has proved, from actual tests at the experimental farms at Brandon and Indian Head, that the loss of sowing poor seed on 100 acres is, at a very low estimate, \$250. There has been already, of the 1892 crop, nearly 1,000 cars of smutted wheat inspected at Winnipeg alone; representing on this quantity, a loss, through difference in value, of \$100,000 to farmers.

A sample of smut, taken from the cleaning machines of our large mill, was sent to Professor Saunders, director of the experimental farms at Ottawa, and he writes as follows.

"The smutty grain you sent is a very bad sample of the bunt or stinking smut. This can be got rid of to a very large extent by treating the grain before sowing. From experiments carried on at Indian Head, this year, we are able to submit the following results: Where very smutty grain was sown, about one half the crop was smutted. The same grain treated in the proportion of a pound of bluestone dissolved in water and sprinkled in ten bushels or wheat, the proportion of smutted wheat did not exceed five per cent. Where one pound of bluestone was used to five bushels, the grain was almost entirely free from smut. Very similar results were obtained last year, both at Brandon and Indian Head, and the importance of this subject cannot be impressed too strongly on farmers. Many cases have occurred this year, to my knowledge, in Manitoba, where the grain was so smutted as to be unaleable, and where it is so easy to remedy this trouble, it seems a pity that farmers should neglect to take the necessary precautions. If the treatment of seed grain could be made general over the province for several years, the disease might be almost eradicated."

After handling several millions of bushels of the 1891 and 1892 crops this Exchange unhesitatingly concludes that the depreciation in value of our crops from smut is very much greater than from frost.

REMEDY.

Choose the best and soundest seed you can procure, and soak it for ten minutes in brine of the ordinary strength used for pickling pork (that is which an egg or a potato will float), stir the seed well and skim off the light grains, smut balls and dirt, which rise to the surface. Then take out the seed and immerse in a solution composed of one pound of bluestone, dissolved in a pailful of warm water, (for every five bushels of seed to be treated). The seed may be placed in a basket or sack, and plunged into the bluestone mixture, where it should be

kept until every grain has been thoroughly wetted. Now, drain the seed, and dust it with lime until the grains are white, and they will dry quickly; while germination will be greatly assisted.

The remedy is simple! Do not fail to use it! See that your local merchant has plenty of bluestone, and get your own as soon as possible. Do not delay as the merchant's supply may be exhausted. Good bluestone is of a distinct blue in color and without any deposit of whitish substance upon it.

Copies of this circular may be had from any grain buyer or store keeper in Manitoba or the Territories, or from the Winnipeg Grain and Produce Exchange.

The Exchange has arranged with the Railroad Companies in Manitoba and the Territories to carry seed grain for farmers, free. For information apply to any railroad agent.

ARTHUR ATKINSON, President.
CHAS. N. BELL, Secretary.

Condition of United States Finances.

Only a short time ago the treasury was surfeited with money, and the inquiry was, how could the surplus be reduced? The complaint was heard everywhere that the circulation which ought to be in the banks and among the people was imprisoned in the sub-treasuries. It was contended that business suffered from this abnormal state of things. Congress remedied the evil, but caused perhaps a worse one. It not only cut down the revenues, but increased the national expenditures. Had more pains been exercised, Congress would have discovered that either the revenues should not be diminished so largely, or else that the expenditures should be kept nearer to the old limit. Instead of doing this that body proceeded in the wildest manner to reduce the revenues and was hardly less thoughtless in appropriating money for all kinds of purposes. Not many months had passed before the surplus vanished, and then the complaint arose, what will the government do to make both ends meet? And this complaint has been growing louder and louder until at last it has become a very serious one.

Probably no government on earth in time of peace ever changed its policy so radically as our own with respect to its revenues and expenditures. One can hardly believe we are living under the same government as that which existed three years ago. One of the mistakes then committed was in supposing that there was such a large surplus as the books of the treasury showed. The apparent surplus was only the gain in the difference between the price paid for the silver purchased and its coined value. At no time of late years has there been any considerable surplus beyond a good working balance for the government. The surplus, thus easily accumulated, has been dissipated by the progress of events. The aggregate silver account to day shows a loss of many millions between the price paid for silver and its market value, and, furthermore, if the government ever makes up this difference, the real indebtedness will be greater by the difference between the legal value and the market value of the silver currency now in circulation.

The important question is, what policy shall be adopted? One of three ways is open for the government. Either to increase taxation, to reduce the expenditures, or to borrow money. It will hardly be contended that the people will endure a policy of borrowing money to defray the ordinary expenditures of the government in a time of peace. A few millions may indeed be borrowed for a short period to tide over the present condition of things, but of course the government could not do this very long without destroying its credit and losing its high place among nations. The country is abundantly able to pay for all expenditures

that ought to be incurred. This no one will deny; and, therefore, there is no possible justification for adopting a policy of permanent loans.

What then shall be done; diminish expenditures or increase taxation? We suppose that a policy of increasing the taxes on imports for protection would be popular with those who believe in that doctrine; but the last presidential election has clearly decided that for the present at least this policy must not be continued. It will not do, therefore, to increase taxes for such a purpose, though a considerable revenue might be received by adopting it. Increased taxes at all times are unpopular, and Congress will be slow, for any reason, to increase them; on the other hand, the reduction of expenditures once begun is almost as unpopular. The general opinion, however, seems to be that some reductions must be made, and especially in pension payments. This sentiment or opinion is by no means universal. It must be remembered that nearly thirty years have passed since the war closed, and time is revealing the fact that many whose lives were spared and who appeared to be strong then, were impaired by the hardships of war. Many therefore believe that the time is near at hand when all who took a part in the struggle should receive a pension on the ground that they were somewhat disabled by the trials they sustained. Of course, errors and frauds which have been committed in granting them ought to be remedied. The system should be recognized in the interests of justice, and if it was done the amount paid would doubtless be diminished. Probably the outcome of the situation will be a reduction of the expenditures to some extent and increase of the revenue from several sources. It is quite probable that a tax on sugar will be imposed, and if this is done and the appropriations for pensions, for rivers and harbors and new buildings lessened, the government will have no difficulty in making both ends meet and thus escape from its present unpleasant position.

In view of the diminished revenues and the cessation of the payment of the debt one of the old questions, the life of the national banking system, has come to an end. In any event, the reduction of the debt in the future is likely to be very slow, so that the system has a long future before it, unless Congress should repeal the ten per cent. act on state circulation. If this should be done then indeed the state banks might have such advantages as to lead to the abandonment of the system, otherwise it is destined to endure for many years, and perhaps indefinitely.—*New York Bankers' Magazine.*

A Few Differences.

More than two thirds of the half way failures in business are due to the fact that the chief fritters away valuable time in watching over trivial things when his attention ought to be devoted to weightier matters. A man has but a certain amount of energy and available working time, and it needs not very deep reasoning to see that if he devotes a large portion of it to minor affairs he will not be able to give the attention which he ought to the work that he is better fitted for. To be thoroughly successful in a large way a man should be free to watch the situation, to keep a general oversight of all departments, and to make plans for the increase and proper conduct of the business. Ideas are the germs of success, and good ones, properly worked out, will be found to constitute the difference the successful and the unsuccessful man. Time devoted to the study of the market, to learning the tastes of customers, and to noting the tendency of this or that brand of goods, is not time thrown away, and neither is time devoted to a proper cultivation of the trade. The successful man must keep abreast of the time, and to do this he must look into the future as far as in him lies, for the future will soon be the present, and not to be prepared for it is to court commercial death.—*Commercial Enquirer.*

The Commercial

WINNIPEG, MARCH 20, 1893.

MINING BOOMSTERS.

A letter from A. J. McMillan, Manitoba emigration agent at Liverpool, dated March 1, says that during the last few days there have been a number of cables in the English papers announcing great finds of gold at the Lake of the Woods, and great excitement generally in connection therewith. *The Capitalist*, of London, England, to hand, also contains an article regarding these cables, wisely cautioning investors in the matter.

It appears that the English press has heard a good deal more about a mining boom at the Lake of the Woods than is being reported here, near the scene of the reported finds. No excitement has been caused here regarding the Lake of the Woods mines, and we do not know that anything of the nature has been looked for. The district has attracted some attention in a quiet way for years, and there are some claims which are declared to be paying properties. No great excitement about this district, however, is felt, and since the attempt to "boom" Lake of the Woods mining stocks in 1882, the district has not attracted any wonderful amount of attention. The cables to English papers about crowds flocking to the district, and steps being taken to preserve order, etc., are false, and are probably done for a purpose. There is gold in the Lake of the Woods district, and there may be properties there which may prove paying investments, but as to any great rush to and excitement about the district, that has no foundation in fact.

COLONIZATION ENTERPRISES.

Many colonization schemes of one kind and another have been placed before the public. Some of these have been on the basis of assisting immigrants financially and otherwise, to locate in this country. Others have been planned probably with the primary object of disposing of land, and incidentally of assisting in colonization. Still other colonization schemes have been formed on a sort of mutual help basis among the immigrants themselves. Some of these immigration enterprises have led to the establishing of colonies of settlers in the country, and have proved fairly successful in their general results, benefiting the settlers themselves as well as the country. Others have proved failures, some never getting any further than a nominal existence on paper. Among the latter are the most of the land colonization companies of 1882.

We now learn of another scheme to send people to western Canada. The association has been formed in England, and the object is to send out children, of both sexes. The association is of a philanthropic nature, and associated with it are the names of a number of persons of high standing in philanthropic work. The association is to be known as the Young Colonists' Aid. It is the intention to select children of good character, strong and healthy, and who have a good elementary education.

The ages will be between 13 and 16 years for boys, and 12 to 14 years for girls. It is the intention to apprentice the children on their arrival here, the girls to household duties and the boys principally to farming. The children will be under the oversight of the association until their apprenticeship is completed. It is the intention to retain a sum from their wages to repay the association for the cost of sending them out and placing them in positions here, but it is not intended that any profit shall be made out of their work. The first party of children is expected to arrive in Winnipeg about the end of April, and those wishing to receive one of them should communicate with Rev. F. R. Hole, of Minnedosa, who is agent of the association here.

The success of this plan of transplanting children from the old to the new world, will depend upon the management. The two points of special importance are, first, the selection of the right kind of children, and second, the proper placing of the children here. These are each exceedingly important matters. While it is not to be expected that all the children will turn out honorable and prosperous members of society, even under the most favorable conditions, yet the circumstances under which the children are placed during apprenticeship will have a powerful influence in shaping their future career. With these two points guarded as carefully as possible, the association will no doubt be able to improve the prospects of many of the children. It should be the earnest aim of the association to restrict the number of children sent out to the number of desirable openings found for them here. The association should carefully guard against any disposition to increase the number of children, at the risk of placing any in undesirable situations.

Communications.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COMMERCIAL.

DEAR SIR,—Will you kindly allow me space in your paper to draw attention to a matter of great importance to every resident in Western Canada.

We generally consider—and are justified in doing so—that Manitoba wheat is unexcelled. This opinion is held by outsiders who view the matter impartially, and is further strengthened and sustained by the fact that in International contests, Manitoba wheat has secured the very highest awards.

At the recent International Millers' and Bakers' exhibition, held in London, where Manitoba wheat was awarded the champion prize, I had the opportunity of meeting large numbers of millers and grain dealers from all parts of the United Kingdom. It surprised me to find how large a number of these experts expressed astonishment at the magnificent quality of Manitoba wheat, and manifested a desire to obtain it.

The almost unanimous remark made by them was this: "We can do with any quantity of such wheat as that; but we never see it in this country." There was nothing very special about the samples we exhibited, as I was anxious to give a fair idea of our grain. We had many grades and varieties, including frosted wheat, and from my knowledge of the country, I have no hesitation in saying that during the last seven or eight years Manitoba has produced millions of bushels fully up to the average of the samples submitted. Many of these practical men who saw our wheat and stated their inability to obtain it in this

country, said they had hitherto supposed Manitoba wheat to be chiefly of very inferior quality. Some of them showed me samples of wheat they were buying as Manitoba, which, if they contained any percentage of Manitoba wheat at all, were very badly mixed.

A few weeks ago a miller in the Midlands gave me a sample of wheat he bought as "Manitoba," and for which he paid 23.6d per quarter. I send you a sample that you may judge for yourself as to the quality and price.

From what I have seen and heard I feel convinced a great deal of wheat is being palmed off upon the British dealers and millers as Manitoba wheat, which has no more resemblance to that article than has chalk to cheese.

Who is responsible for this I am not prepared to state.

Another evil I hear complained of is that wheat sent to this country as Manitoba wheat is arriving here in very bad condition. This is damaging our exportation very much.

If what I have stated in the preceding paragraphs be true, possibly a good deal of this wheat is not from Manitoba at all; but unfortunately it is supposed to be by those who handle it here.

From these two causes, mixing and bad condition, much evil has resulted.

I am credibly informed by large grain dealers here that two of the leading banks have declined to have anything to do with so-called Manitoba wheat. These matters are of the utmost importance, and it is high time they were looked into by Manitoba men.

A few days since I showed on the Liverpool Exchange a sample of Manitoba wheat, 1892 crop. It came direct from the thresher, and had not been through the elevator. It contained smut. Nearly every miller who looked at the sample, whilst liking the wheat, pointed out that smut was most objectionable. In many of our mills here there is not the best machinery for taking out smut, and as a large grain dealer remarked to me, this limited the number of purchasers, and so lessens the competition for otherwise good wheat. This, of course, means a lower price for it.

The production of Manitoba wheat is now assuming such large proportions, we shall have to look to Europe for our future market. If the prestige we proudly claim is to be maintained, we must see that our best as well as our worst wheat is sent over here; that it is sent in good condition; and that steps are taken to prevent unscrupulous mixing of Manitoba with other and inferior wheats.

I am, yours truly,

A. J. McMILLAN.

Manitoba Government Offices,

33, James st., Liverpool,

October 19th, 1892.

[EDITORIAL NOTE.—This interesting letter from Mr. McMillan, was first received in November last, but was lost through the carelessness of an office boy in speeping out a file of copy. The sample of wheat forwarded by Mr. McMillan, is still in the office and may be seen by any who so desire. It is very inferior stuff—about a No. 3 regular of 1891 crop, which was the very lowest grade of that crop. Of course only a very small percentage of the crop (even in 1891 which was the poorest crop in point of quality for many years) graded No. 3 regular.]

The British Grain Trade.

The *Mark Lane Express*, of March 13, in its weekly review of the British grain trade says: The average decline on English wheat was 4d per qr on wool. American red winter in London is quoted at a decline of 3d. California has declined at Liverpool 1d per cbl and American red winter 2d per cbl. The reserves of wheat and flour are 4,201,290 qrs, against 3,000,000 qrs at the corresponding time last year. A decline of 3d per sack is allowed on Minnesota flour. A decline of 6d is expected on baker's flour. The amount of wheat on passage is: From Atlantic ports, 182,000 qrs; from California, 1,750,000, and from Australia, 485,000.

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Special Notice.

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Our customers may have sorting orders filled promptly from stock on hand. We solicit Letter Orders and promise

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Jas. Hall & Co.

Brockville, December, 1892.

SMALL FRUITS.

Write for catalogue of Plants. I guarantee all Plants to reach Destination in good condition, and will forward post paid.

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Have a complete set of Samples with E. H. Taaffe, Rowan Block, Winnipeg. Letter orders promptly attended to.

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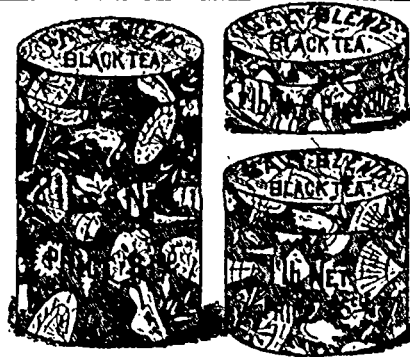
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loss from evaporation. The tins are handsomely labelled.

Put up and sold in cases only. Beautiful show
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Manitoba.

R. J. Fleming, hotel, McGregor, sold out to Mr. Gills.

J. C. Stoyte & Co., drugs, Souris, sold out to J. A. Burke.

James Diekson, General Store, Austin, assigned intrust.

H. B. Dumphy & Co., grocers, Winnipeg. Stock sold at 30c.

Thomas McNicol, general store, Oak Lake. Stock sold at 63c.

Fitzgerald & Co., hotel, Portage la Prairie, compromised at 60c.

Samuel Paul, electric lighting, Carberry, sold out to Wright & Garland.

W. H. Paulston & Co., hardware, stoves, etc., Winnipeg. Stock sold at 63c.

The Stonewall *Argus*, the successor of the *News*, has made its appearance.

Morton, Alexander & Morton, Winnipeg. Stock of boots and shoes sold at 43c.

A. H. McIntyre, jeweller, Portage la Prairie, sold out Minnedosa branch to F. H. Vickers.

Chas. E. Skelding, hardware, Pipestone, admitted J. T. Rattray under style Rattray & Skelding.

W. Chalmers has accepted the agency at Manitou for Frost & Wood, agricultural implement manufacturers.

W. H. Breakey, boots and shoes and harness, Pierson, admitted Thomas Lumsden under style Breakey & Lumsden.

The stock of Mrs. Parmenter, stationery and fancy goods, Winnipeg, was damaged about \$200 by fire last week. Covered by insurance.

A. C. McEown & Co., general storekeepers, of Boissevain, who sold out to Hunter & Moore, have repurchased the stock, and will remain in business at Boissevain.

The Bank of Ottawa has purchased 42 feet on Main street, Winnipeg, immediately adjoining the block where their offices are at present, and will erect a new bank building this year.

The stock in trade of D'Aoust & McMillan, general dealers, of Oak Lake, will be sold at a rate on the dollar, at public auction, on Monday, March 27, at Winnipeg. Stock amounts to \$8,850, and book accounts, \$2,350.

Commencing on Monday, and until further orders, the Canadian Pacific Railway car shops will commence work at 7 o'clock until 12 and from 1 until 5.30, except Saturdays, when the working hours will be from 7 till 12.

The company which proposes to build another line of railway via the Rainy River district from Winnipeg to Lake Superior, is asking the Manitoba Government for a cash bonus of \$4,000 per mile for a distance of 110 miles, no payments to be made till the line is completed.

Hunter & Moore, Crystal City, who recently purchased the stock of A. C. McEown & Co., of Boissevain, have again disposed of that stock. They will continue their stores at Crystal City and Cartwright, the statement formerly made that they would move to Boissevain being an error.

Notice is given that the next regular half-yearly examination of the Pharmaceutical Association for the Province of Manitoba, will be held on the 4th, 5th and 6th of April next. Candidates who intend to present themselves for examination must give fourteen days previous notice to J. K. Strachan, secretary.

A fire broke out at Brandon in the rear of Stockton's tailor shop on March 15. Mrs. Hardie, milliner, H. Cowan, barber, and L. Stockton are losers by the fire, their shop and contents being damaged badly. The total loss will be about \$3,000, mostly covered by insurance. Jno. Dickinson, owner of the building, is also a loser of about \$1,000.

J. H. Plummer, assistant general manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, has completed arrangements for the establishment of a branch of this bank in Winnipeg. The branch

will be opened in the course of a few weeks, and F. H. Matthewson, formerly manager of the Bank of Ottawa here, has been appointed manager of the new branch. With this appointment, the Bank of Commerce is enabled to engage in business here under the guidance of one already familiar with the commercial condition and requirements of the city.

R. Ironside, cattle exporter, has returned from a tour through the large stock farms along the Manitoba & Northwestern railway. He stated that the outlook for export cattle was very poor on account of the farmers not having yet been educated up to the proper method of feeding cattle for this purpose. Butchers' cattle would be plentiful. The difference between these two classes is that while both must be in good condition, those for export must have an extra quantity of fat in their composition. The winter was unexpectedly severe.

Assiniboia.

George P. Murray, merchant, of Indian Head, is dead.

Boorne & May, Ltd., Calgary, sold out Edmonton branch to C. W. Mathers.

Alberta.

Several irrigation bills for the Calgary district have been presented at Ottawa for legislative enactment. A general irrigation act is promised by parliament next session.

Northwest Ontario.

A Saunderson, butcher, Port Arthur. Sold out to Mrs. Sullivan.

J. L. Meikle, stationery and fancy goods, Port Arthur. Sold out fancy goods business to John Thomson.

A fire broke out in Smith & Mitchell's old block, Port Arthur, owned by Colonel Ray, on March 14. The building was occupied by Shaver as a fruit store, G. T. Ware, barrister, and the Citizens committee rooms. Ware lost his library and legal papers and Shaver his stock. All other contents were a total loss. The insurance on the building is \$3,000 and on Shaver's stock \$900. Cording's block to the south and the Realty to the north were saved, which prevented a large section of the town from destruction. All the plate glass windows in the former were broken with the intense heat. The loss is covered by insurance as follows: Ware's library, \$900; Shaver's stock, \$900; Smith & Mitchell, building, \$3,000; Cording's block, \$500 on plate glass windows.

Grain and Milling.

The farmers' institute is negotiating for the erection of a flouring mill at Morris, Man. A joint stock company will be formed.

At a recent meeting of the Toronto grain men, Brown suggested that steps should be taken to get the Manitoba farmers to discontinue growing Ladoga wheat, owing to its poor milling value.

Mr. Code proposes to establish a flour mill at Hartney, Man.

A movement has been inaugurated to establish a farmers' elevator at Medora.

Freight Rates and Traffic Matters.

The Montreal Trade Bulletin of March 10 says a moderate amount of business in Manitoba wheat has been put through at 72c. to 72 1/2c. Fort William for May shipments, among the sales reported being one lot of 30,000 bushels. Complaints have been made by Winnipeg shippers, to the effect that although they would prefer to send their grain by the St. Lawrence route, they have been forced to ship it via Buffalo owing to want of freight accommodation

from Port Arthur to Kingston. The writer interviewed D. G. Thompson of the Montreal Transportation Company, who stated that he is prepared to charter 250,000 bushels of grain at Port Arthur for spring shipment via the St. Lawrence, and in fact is offering to take that quantity, but cannot secure the grain. Probably the true reason why Manitoba grain has been shipped by the Erie route, was the cheaper ocean freight from New York rather than want of freight accommodation to Kingston. It is well known that several Canadian vessels were waiting at Port Arthur last season for grain cargoes to Kingston, and because they could not get them, were compelled to load for Buffalo, although they would much rather have gone to the former port.

The same paper says. "There does not appear to be much inclination to engage grain freight ahead by first ocean steamers leaving this port in spring. One or two small lots, however, have been engaged at 2s 3d to Glasgow. Deal freight has been taken at from 37s 6d to 41s 6d. Several vessels have been chartered to take wheat from Port Arthur to Montreal on private terms, but understood to be in the vicinity of 7c per bushel.

Cattle are Dying.

The *Herald*, of Helena, Montana, says: "There is no use of concealing the fact from the public, for it will come out sooner or later, that the cattle on the ranges in Northern Montana are dying by hundreds from the intensely cold weather. Reports from Chinook, Malta, Glasgow and other points east along the Great Northern are to the effect that if the weather does not moderate within the next twenty-four hours the loss of cattle from freezing will be enormous. There is no shortage in range feed, but the cattle become cold and "hump-up" and stop rustling, and as a consequence freeze to death. If they could be kept moving about they might be able to pull through."

Montreal Stocks.

There was a financial flurry in Montreal last week, owing to the action of the banks in withdrawing money to loan in New York, where rates are high. Stock brokers were forced to unload in consequence, and there was a heavy decline in some stocks. A telegram dated March 17 says: There was great excitement on the local stock exchange at the opening this morning, owing to the unnatural stringency in the money market, which was caused by three banks having called in during the last few days half a million dollars to loan in New York, where interest rates are higher. The Bank of Montreal, however, which very seldom lends money on the street, came to the rescue and offered money freely, thus easing the situation. Money is again plentiful both here and in New York, and the market at the close was buoyant. Investors were large buyers to-day of gas, cable, passengers, Montreal telegraph and other stocks that have been unduly depressed.

The stove and tinware business lately conducted by R. C. Smith, Brandon, has been taken over by Lochead & Company.

J. E. Saucier, jeweller, Kamloops, B. C., writes THE COMMERCIAL denying the report that the bailiff was in possession of his stock. He says he was never in a better position financially than at present.

D. E. Sprague intends erecting a dry kiln in connection with his saw mill at Winnipeg which will cost over \$8,000. At present there is not such a thing in the province and all the lumber dried by artificial means is brought in from the east.

The machinery which is being put in the Kingston penitentiary for the manufacture of binder twine will be of sufficient capacity to put out 500 tons a year. It will be put in operation about July 1st.

Winnipeg Wholesale Prices Current.

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS.		" " Black..... 25 to 30		" " Lard..... 70		" " Oil, U. S. S. lad..... 1.10 to 1.40		" " Oil lemon, super..... 2.75 to 3.50		" " Oil peppermint..... 3.75 to 4.25		" " Oxalic acid..... .13 to .16		" " Potass iodide..... .45 to .60		" " Saltpetre..... .10 to .12		" " Sal rochelle..... .30 to .35		" " Shellac..... .85 to .40		" " Sulphur flowers..... .33 to .5		" " Sulphur roll, per keg..... 3.75 to 4.25		" " Soda bicarb, per keg of 112 lb..... 2.00 to 3.00		" " Tartaric acid, per lb..... .45 to .55																																																																																																																																																																														
White Lead, pure, ground in oil, Association guarantee, in 25 lb irons and 100 and 200 lb kegs..... \$3.70 to 7.00	White Lead, No. 1, per 100 lbs..... 6.00 to 6.50	" " No. 2..... 5.50 to 6.00	" " assorted, 1 to 5 lb. tins, per pound..... 1.00	PREPARED PAINTS, pure liquid colors, per gallon..... 1.35 to 1.4	" " second quality..... 1.10 to 1.20	DRY COLORS, white lead, per lb..... 8	Red lead, per pound..... 7	Yellow ochre, per lb..... 3	Golden ochre, per lb..... 6	Venetian red, French..... 3 1/2	Venetian red, Eng..... 3 1/2	English purple oxides..... 4 1/2	American oxides, per lb..... 4	These prices for dry colors are for broken out, 30 per pound less when full kegs or barrels are taken.	Zanzibar vermilion, kegs..... 18	Less than kegs, per pound..... 20	English vermilion, in 50 lb bags 1.00	Less than bags, per pound..... 1.10	VARNISHES, No. 1, furniture, gal..... 1.00	Extracutniture, per gal 1.35	Elastic oak, per gal..... 2.00	No. 1, carriage, per gal..... 2.00	Hard oil finish, per gal..... 2.00	Brown Japan, per gal..... 1.00	Gold Size, Japan..... 1.50	No. 1, orange shellac..... 2.00	Pure orange shellac..... 2.50	These prices are for less than barrels, and would be shaded for full barrel lots.	LINSEED OIL, Raw, per gallon..... 67c	" " Botted, per gallon 70	These prices are in barrels, but would be shaded 2c for ten barrel lots.	TERPENTINE, Pure spirits, in barrels, per gallon..... 70c	Less than barrels, per gallon..... 75	GLUE, S. S., in sheets, per pound..... 15	" White, for kalsomining..... 20	BORAXING Oils, Eocene..... 34	" " Sunlight..... 29	" " Silver Star..... 28	" " Water white..... 33	" " Opalero..... 29	Stove gasoline, per case..... 3.50	Benzine, per case..... 3.50	Benzine and gasoline, Per gallon..... 50	LUBRICATING Oils, Capital cylinder..... 53	" " Eldorado Engine..... 35	" " Atlantic red..... 35	" " Golden Star No 1..... 33	" " Extra..... 35	" " Eldorado Castor..... 36	" " Golden..... 32	Castor Oil, per lb..... 12	Alca axle grease, per case..... 3.75	Gem..... 3.20	Imperial..... 2.50	Synthetic, Coal tar, per barrel..... 8.00	Portland cement, per barrel..... 4.75	Michigan plaster, per barrel..... 3.25 to 3.50	Putty, in bladders, per pound..... 09 1/2	" " in barrels of bladders per pound..... 03	Whiting, barrels, per 100 lbs 1.25	Alabastine, per case, 20 p'ks..... 7.00	Asbestine, per case of 100 lbs 7 00	WINDOW GLASS, 1st break..... 1.90	WOOD.	Tamarac, per cord..... \$4.00 to 4.50	Spruce, Pine, etc..... 3.50 to 4.00	Poplar, per cord..... 2 25 to 3 00	Prices are for car lots on track; 500 per cord more at yards; \$1 per cord more delivered in city from yard.	COAL.	Pennsylvania Anthracite, per ton..... \$10.50	Pennsylvania, soft..... 8.00	Lethbridge coal..... 7.50	The above are retail prices for coal delivered; price at yard 50c less. The retail price for Estovan or Souris coal delivered is \$4.50, and \$4 on track in car lots.	DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.	Alum, per lb..... .03 1/2 to .04 1/2	Alcohol, per gal..... 4.75	Bleaching powder, per lb..... .06 to .8	Blue vitrol..... .5 to .8	Borax..... .11 to .13	Bromide potash..... .50 to .60	Camphor..... .75 to .85	Camphor cunoes..... .80 to .90	Carbolic acid..... .40 to .65	Castor oil..... .11 to .15	Chlorate potash..... .28 to .35	Chloric acid..... .65 to .80	Copperas..... .03 1/2 to .04	Cocaine, per oz..... \$9.50 to \$9.75	Cream tartar, per lb..... .23 to .35	Cloves..... .90 to .95	Epsom salts..... .03 1/2 to .04	Extract Logwood, bulk..... .14 to .18	" " boxes..... .15 to .20	German quinine..... .30 to .40	Glycerine, per lb..... .20 to .25	Gin er, Jamaica..... .25 to .30	Ginger, African..... .20 to .25	Howard's quinine, per oz..... .50 to .60	Iodine..... \$5.50 to \$6.00	Insect powder..... .35 to .40	Morphia sul..... 1.75 to \$1.90	Opium..... 4.25 to 4.60	" "..... 1.10 to 1.40	" " U. S. S. lad..... 1.10 to 1.45	" " lemon, super..... 2.75 to 3.50	" " peppermint..... 3.75 to 4.25	" " Oxalic acid..... .13 to .16	" " Potass iodide..... .45 to .60	" " Saltpetre..... .10 to .12	" " Sal rochelle..... .30 to .35	" " Shellac..... .85 to .40	" " Sulphur flowers..... .33 to .5	" " Sulphur roll, per keg..... 3.75 to 4.25	" " Soda bicarb, per keg of 112 lb..... 2.00 to 3.00	" " Tartaric acid, per lb..... .45 to .55	LEATHER.	Sran' h sole, best, No. 1 per lb..... .23 to .30	Spanish sole, No. 1..... .26 to .28	" " No. 2..... .24	Slaughter sole, heavy..... .30	" " light..... .27	Harness, heavy, best..... .23 to .30	" " light..... .23 to .30	" " No. 1..... .26 to .28	Upper, heavy, best..... .35 to .45	" " light..... .35	Kip skins, French..... \$ 1.00 to \$ 1.10	" " domestic..... .75 to .85	Calf skins, French, premier choice..... 1.25 to 1.50	Calf skins, domestic..... .75 to .85	Splits, senior..... .25 to .35	" " junior..... .30	Cowhide..... .35 to .45	Corduvan, per foot..... .17 to .21	Pebble, cow..... .17 to .21	Buff..... .17 to .21	Russets, saddlers, per doz..... 12.50	Linings, colored, per foot..... .12	METALS AND HARDWARE.	Ten, Lamb and Flag, 56 and 23 lb ingots, per lb..... .28 to .28	Strip..... .23 to .30	TIN PLATES—Charcoal Plates, Bright.	Bradley M. L. S..... Per box.	I. C., usual sizes..... \$7.50 to \$7.75	I. X., "..... 8.25 to 8.50	Raven and P. D. Grades—	I. C., usual sizes..... 6.75 to 6.00	I. X., "..... 7.00 to 7.50	Charcoal Plates—Terne.	Dean or J. G. Grad.....	I. C. 20 x 23, 112 sheets ..\$10.00 to 11.50	IRON AND STEEL—	Common Iron, per 100 lbs \$3.00 to \$3.25	Band " " " " 3.50 to 3.75	Swedish " " " " 5.25 to 6.00	Sleigh Shoe Steel..... 3.75 to 4.50	Best Cast Steel, per lb..... .13 to .15	Russian Sheet..... .12 to .13	BOILER TUBES—40 per cent. off list.	Sheet Iron—1 to 20 gauge..... 3.75 to 4.00	22 to 24..... 3.75 to 4.00	20..... 4.00 to 4.25	28..... 4.25 to 4.50	CANADA PLATES..... 3.75 to 4.00	IRON PIPE—40 to 45 per cent. off list.	GALVANIZED IRON—Queen's Head—	16 to 24 gauge, per lb..... .06 to .06 1/2	20 gauge, "..... .06 1/2 to .06 3/4	23..... .06 3/4 to .07 1/2	CHAIN—	Proof Coll., 3-16 inch, per lb..... 0.7 to 0.7 1/2	" " 5-16 " " " " 0.8 1/2 to 0.7	" " 7-16 " " " " 0.8 to 0.6 1/2	" " 1-16 " " " " 0.5 1/2 to 0.6	Trace, per doz pairs..... 4.00 to 3.00	ZINC SPELTER..... 0.7 to 0.7	ZINC SHEET..... 0.7 1/2 to 0.8	LEAD—Pig, per lb..... 0.6 1/2 to 0.6	Sheets, 2 1/2 lbs. per square (t)..... 0.6 to 0.7	SOLDER—	Half-and-half (guar) per lb..... .22	ANTIMONY—Cookson's, per lb..... .25	AMMUNITION—Cartridges—	Rim Fire Pistol, Amer. dis., 35 1/2	" " Cartridges, Dom., 50 1/2	" " Military, Amer., 5 1/2 advance.	Central Fire Pistol and Rifle, Amer., 12 1/2	" " Cartridges, Dom., 30 1/2	Shot Shells, 0.50 to \$0.50.	SHOT.—Canadian..... 0.6 to 0.6 1/2	WADS.—Eley's, per 1,000..... 25 to .75	AXES—Per box..... 6.50 to 15.50	AXLE GREASE—Per gross..... 10.00 to 14.00	WIRE—Clothes line, galv., p.	Wire Barb..... 4.85 to 6.00	ROPE—Sisal, per lb, 10 1/2 to 11c.	Manilla, per lb., 14 1/2 to 15 1/2.	Cotton, 25 to 27.	NAILS—Cut 5 in. and upwards, per keg base, price, 3.00.	Wire nails, 4.00.	HORSE NAILS—Canadian, dis., 50 to 45 per cent.	HORSE SHOES—Per keg, 4.50 to 5.00.

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

Toronto Hardware Market.

There has been a marked improvement in hardware and tinware during the week, and orders covering good assortments have been coming in freely. A better tone prevails among the dealers throughout the country regarding spring and summer trade, and the jobbers certainly anticipate a good season. Harvest tools, spades, chovels, etc., are moving quite freely for the regular summer trade. Large orders are also reported for churns, and the demand noted last week for milk can trimmings, sap buckets and creamery can fixtures continues. The manufacturers of barbed wire have reduced prices for Ontario and Quebec. Nails are in steady demand and unchanged. Certain kinds of chain are moving. Payments continue to improve, although only slightly.

Wire—The price of barbed wire has been reduced for the whole of Ontario and Quebec by the Barbed Wire Manufacturers' Association. Other fence wires remain unchanged. A good business is being done in this line, as the season is now approaching when this article will be used.

Nails—There is the usual steady demand for cut nails, although the bulk of the business will not be done till after April 1, when freight rates will be lower and dealers throughout the country will purchase more in carload lots.

Rops—There is not much doing in rope, but there is considerable cordage selling to lumbermen and vessel owners for spring work.

Chain—The season has opened for this line, and considerable movement is reported. A good demand has developed for boom chain, but the chief inquiry seems to be for small sizes for agricultural purposes.

Metals—The metal market has been lively during the week, and the tendency of prices has been upward. In ingot tin there has been an actual advance, and wrought butts are 20 per cent higher. Tin plates continue active and firmer. Bar iron is still moving fairly well, and there is a little demand for the lower grades of pig iron. Galvanized iron continues in brisk demand.

Pig Iron—There is a little demand for the lower grades. Prices are unchanged, but the tendency seems to be upward. Some of the local foundries are in the market at the moment for pig to complete the work they have on hand.

Lake Superior charcoal, \$18.20; southern soft 1 \$14.10 to 14.35; southern soft 2, \$13.85.

Tin Plates—Are in good demand. Manufacturers are busy and stocks held by jobbers are light. Import orders are now arriving. Prices remain firm.

Sheet Iron—A good deal of sheet iron has been moving during the week. Foundries, machine shops and boiler makers have been good purchasers. The most enquiry comes from the last named.

Canada Plates—Demand for this for shipment from stock is only limited, but a number of import orders have been taken for immediate shipment.

Galvanized Iron—Demand brisk, principally for Gordon Crown and Queen's Head brands. Competition among the jobbers has reduced prices somewhat, although manufacturers' figures are firm. Import orders in this line to dealers in the country are now in transit, and it is anticipated that the business will exceed that of former years, the use of galvanized iron for roofing purposes being on the increase.

Bar Iron—This line is coming out freely but the quantities are not very large, owing to the heavy freights existing at the present time.

Ingot Tin—Demand is good. An advance is announced and prices are likely to go still higher. But this will depend upon what action the United States congress will take in regard to the tariff, which is due to go into force July 1.

Ingot Copper—A good business has been

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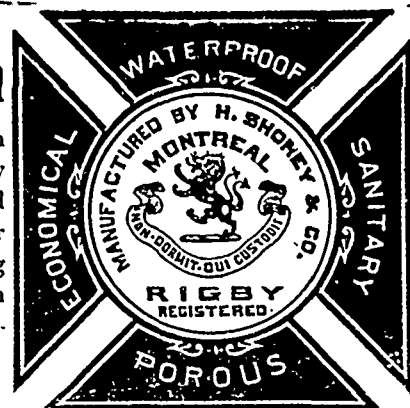
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RIGBY CAPE and SPRING OVERCOATS, READY MADE

In a great variety of Patterns

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MONTREAL.



done in this line during the week. The supply in jobbers' hands is limited, but supplies are expected next week. A better tone prevails on this article and the tendency appears to be towards higher prices.

Zinc and Spelter—Dulness is the characteristic of these articles, and prices are unchanged.

Lead—A steady business is being done at un changed prices, but the balance is small.

Antimony—There is nothing special to note. Demand is steady at unchanged prices. The principal enquiry is for Cookson's.

Paints and Oils—Trade generally is good, although that with the city is still backward. Complaints are still heard with regard to payments. The activity and firmness of linseed oil has been the feature. There has not yet been any official notification of the association price of white lead and jobbers seem to be generally selling on the basis of 5½c. An active trade is being done in prepared paints at old figures. A steady business is being done in colors in oil at unchanged prices. Demand for dry colors continues small. A fairly brisk business is being done in varnishes at former quotations, although the market seems to have an advancing tendency. Linseed oil is still in good demand. Prices are 3c higher and firm. Demand for Paris green shows some improvement. Turpentine is 2c per gallon higher, being quoted at 56 to 58c. Demand has fallen off slightly, but prices are firm at the advance. Castor oil is higher in England, and present prices here are not expected to rule much longer.

Petroleum—The *Petrolia Advertiser* in its weekly report says: "Crude remains about the same figure, \$1.18½, with not very much business doing. As the spring and warmer weather approaches the drill will be at work, we are informed, perforating some of our oldest territory and as late developments have shown, the property owners have good reasons to warrant this policy. Drillers have very large contracts awaiting the advent of spring, and a very busy time is expected." Following are the quotations here:—Canada refined oil, 13½ to 14c; carbon safety, 17½ to 19c; Canada water white 19c; American water white, 21 to 22c; photogene, 25c.

Old material we quote as follows: No. 1 heavy cast scrap, 65 to 75c per 100 lbs; stove cast scrap, 40 to 45c; No. 1 wrought scrap, 50 to 60c; No. 2, including sheet iron, hoop iron and mixed steel, 20 to 30c; new scrap copper, 8½c; heavy scrap copper, 8½c; old copper bottoms, 8c; light scrap brass, 5½c; heavy yellow scrap brass, 7½c; heavy red scrap brass, 8½ to 8½c; scrap lead, 1½ to 2c; scrap zinc, 2½ to 2½c; scrap rubber, 2½ to 2½c; country mixed

scrap, 80 to 85c per 100 lbs; clean, dry bones, 50 to 60c per 100 lbs; ploughshares, 60 to 65c; burnt cast scrap, 15 to 20c; railroad iron, 65 to 75c; malleable scrap, 25c.

Toronto Markets.

Wheat—Steadier with a better feeling, but prices are no better and there is no increased activity. White was generally offered at 65c on the Canadian Pacific railway, and 66c on the Grand Trunk railway, but 65c was bid for five cars red on the latter, with sellers at 67c. Spring and goose nominal. No. 1 hard sold at 84c North Bay. No. 2 hard offered in store Montreal free to May 15 at 80c; 76c bid 10,000 bush. No. 3 hard offered to arrive North Bay 77c; 74c bid for 20,000 bus. or any part; 76c bid spot; sellers asked 75c Montreal free storage to May 15. No. 1 frosted offered to arrive 71c; 70c bid spot; 69c bid to arrive for any part of 20,000 bus. No. 2 frosted offered to arrive at 63c; 61c bid. For No. 3 frosted 60c was bid North Bay. No. 1 northern sold at 77c North Bay.

Barley—Two-rowed was easier. One of the orders on the market was reported filled. There was an inquiry for No. 2, which was offered at 41c.

Oats—Steadier with a better demand. Locally they were higher, and a further advance is talked of as probable on the strength of lighter deliveries, owing to bad roads. There was a sale on track at 34c, but holders generally asked more. Manitoba sold at 36c North Bay. For mixed 30c was bid on the Grand Trunk railway, and sellers asked 31c; 31c was bid for 20,000 bus. May outside and 32c for 10,000 bus. white May; 20,000 bus. afloat Kingston, May, offered at 34c.

Grain and Flour—Car prices are: Flour (Toronto freights), Manitoba patents, \$4.30 to 4.50; Manitoba strong bakers', \$3.90 to 4.25; Ontario patents, \$3.25 to 3.50; straight roller, \$3.15 to 3.30; extra, \$3.00 to 3.10; low grades per bag, \$1.00 to 1.25. Bran—\$15.50 to 17. Shorts—\$16 to 18. Wheat—west and north points)—White, 66 to 67c; spring, 61 to 63c; red winter, 65 to 66c; goose, 53 to 62c; spring Midland, 63 to 64c; No. 1 hard, North Bay, 84 to 85c; No. 2 hard, 82 to 83c; No. 3 hard, 74 to 75c; No. 1 frosted, 72c; peas (outside) 57 to 58c. Barley (outside)—No. 1, 45c; No. 2, 40c; No. 3 extra, 36 to 38c; No. 3, 32 to 34c; two-rowed, 54 pounds, averaging about No. 3 extra in color (outside), 35 to 40c. Rye (outside) 54 to 55c. Oats, 33 to 34c.

(Continued on page 784.)

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232	Queen Pen, fine point	70c
232	Ledger Pen, fine point	70c
242	Bover Pen, turned up point	60c
352	Commercial Pen, medium point	60c
362	Electric Pen, fine point	60c
362	Public Pen, fine point	45c
402	Falcon Pen, medium point	40c
402	Lorne Pen, extra broad point	55c
402	Windsor Pen, medium point	50c

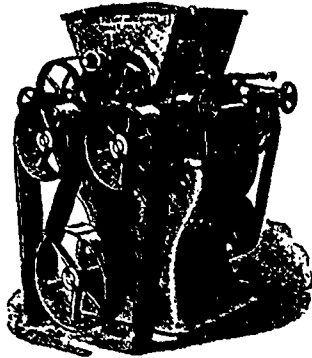
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DRY GOODS

343 and 345 Richmond St.,

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Complete range of Samples with T
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WINNIPEG MARKETS.

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

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, March 18,

Unlike the previous week, the past week has been very cold again for the season, and the spring movement has been held back. In the city, notwithstanding, there has been a good demand for lumber, mostly for private residences which are now going up, but the country trade is dull yet in the building line. General wholesale trade is quiet. The spring immigration movement is beginning to assume some proportion.

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

FISH—Prices for fresh fish are: Jackfish, 3c pickerel, 4c; whitefish 5½ to 6½c; trout, 9c; Cod 8c; halibut, 1½c; B.C. salmon, 16c; tommy cods, 8c; herring, 50c dozen; smelts, 12½c. Cured fish are quoted: smoked herrings, 20 to 25c box; smoked haddies, 9c; Yarmouth bloaters \$1.50 per box; Labrador herrings, \$4.50 to \$4.75 per half barrel; boneless codfish 7½ to 8c pound; boneless fish, 6c lb; salmon, 10c lb; oysters \$1.90 per gallon for standards and \$2.00 for selects; can oysters 50c each for standards and 55c selects.

Green Fruits—Apples are firm in value. Stocks of good fruit are light, and good stock could not now be brought in from the east to sell at prices ruling here. Prices are: Apples, \$4.50 per barrel, for fancy and other varieties \$3.25 to \$4 as to quality. California oranges, \$4 to 4.50 per box. Florida oranges held at \$5.00 to 5.50; Lemons, new Messinas, good, at \$5.50 to 6.00. Cranberries, \$9 to 10.00 per barrel; bananas, \$4.25 to 4.50 per bunch. Apple cider, 35c per gal.

GROCERIES—Sugars—Prices steady a follows: Yellow at 4½ to 4½c; granulated at 5½ to 5½c, the inside price is for barrels, and ½c higher for bags. Lumps, 6c; icing, 6½ to 7c sugar syrups, 2½ to 3½c; maple sugar, 9 to 12c a lb.

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

GENERAL WHEAT SITUATION.—On Monday cables were irregular, but United States markets were lower. The visible supply increased 15,000 bushels last week. The same week a year ago there was a decrease of 733,000 bushels. The total visible is now 79,163,000 bushels, as compared with 40,817,000 bushels a year ago. The English visible supply decreased 1,490,000 bushels for the week. On Tuesday United States markets continued lower. Cables were lower all around. Wheat and flour on ocean passage increased 890,000 bushels. On Wednesday United States markets were a trifle firmer. Some reports of crop damage were in circulation, from Illinois, Missouri and Kansas. Cables were quiet to easy. On Thursday United States markets had an improved tone, owing to reports of crop damage in the states previously named, and prices closed fractionally higher. Cables also were firmer. On Friday United States markets continued to improve, the chief influences being firmer cables and crop damage reports.

Bradstreet's report of to-day says: "The surprising strength of the price of wheat in the face of the most bearish statistical position ever reported at a like season of the year is a tribute to the ability of the 'bull' clique at Chicago, aided by the enormous short interest there."

LOCAL WHEAT—There is a little wheat coming in at Manitoba country markets, but only a few hundred bushels per day. The season is now wearing well along, and whatever wheat there is to come in before seeding begins, will have to come out soon, or be held for summer marketing. As prices are not very encouraging to the farmers, those who can hold may not be anxious to market before seeding. Prices are easy, but the range has not varied much, the best prices ranging from 50 to 54c per bushel, to farmers in Manitoba country markets. Wheat in store at Fort William March 11, was 3,142,500 bushels, being an increase of 41,600 bushels for the week. Stocks in Manitoba country elevators, west of Winnipeg, are computed at about 2,250,000 bushels, and at all points west of and including Lake Superior terminal elevators, something in excess of 6,000,000 bushels.

FLOUR—Latest advices from the east have not been very favorable to millers, and concessions have been reported in order to make sales. Here there is no change. Prices here are quoted as follows to the local trade in small lots per 100 pounds: Patents, \$1.95; strong bakers' \$1.75; XXXX 75 to 95c; superfine 60 to 70c. Some brands nominal quoted 5c higher. Brands of some mills sell at 5 to 10c under these prices, even in small lots. Round lots at a discount under quotations.

MILLSTUFFS—The strength reported in bran and shorts the past two or three weeks has developed into a sharp advance, quotations being now up \$3 from the low point of the winter. Bran is quoted at \$11, and shorts \$13 per ton, and millers claim that these prices will not be shaded.

OATS—On the Winnipeg street market, the price ranges from 24 to 26c, the latter for milling, and good feed quality bring 25c per bushel of 34 pounds. Car lots, on track, country points, 18 to 20c, according to freight and quality.

BARLEY—The Winnipeg street price is 26 to 27c per bushel of 48 pounds. Car lots, country points, 19 to 21c, for ordinary feed quality.

GROUND FEED—Steady in sympathy with feed grains. Clear oat and barley feed brings \$14 to 15 per ton, as to quantity and quality.

MEALS, ETC.—Rolled and granulated oatmeal held at \$1.90 to 2.10 per sack, according to brand, and standard meal 5 to 10c lower, these being prices to retail traders. Cornmeal \$1.65 to 1.70 per 100 lbs. Split peas \$2.60 to 2.65 per 100 lbs. Beans, \$1.75 to 1.90 per bushel. Pot barley, \$2.50 per 100lbs. Pearl barley, \$4.00.

DRESSED MEATS.—The slump in hogs continues and prices are still lower. Hogs have been bought on the street this week at 6½ to 7c, and we quote 6½ to 7c. Other meats are steady at 5½ to 6c for good beef, and 10c for mutton.

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

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

BUTTER—Prices are steady, as last quoted, small lots of selected bringing 20c, and from that downwards to quality.

EGGS—Some Manitoba fresh have begun to come in, but not very briskly yet. Prices are lower at about 25c per dozen for country fresh.

CHEESE—Selling by jobbers at 10½ to 11c.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes lower in consequence of mild weather at 35 to 40c per bushel; turnips 25 to 30c bushel; cabbage 60 to \$1dozen; Onions 2½ to 3c per lb. Carrots 30 to 40c a bushel; beets, 39 to 40c bushel; parsnips, 1½ to 2c lb. Spanish onions, \$1.50 per crate.

POULTRY—Prices are firm for desirable

stock. Chicken, 13 to 14c; ducks, 12 to 13c; geese, 11 to 12c; turkeys, 12½ to 14c.

HIDES AND TALLOW.—Further competition in the hide market is expected, as neither hide house is likely to be started. Very few hides coming in. Country frozen hides bring 3 to 3½c, uninspected as they run and are easy at this price, which dealers say is too high to make them any money. We quote: No 1 cows, 3½c; No 2, 2½c; No 3, 2c; No. 1 heavy steers, 5c; No. 2 steers, 4c; No. 3, 3c lb. Real veal 8 to 13-lb skins, 4 to 5c per pound, or about 40c per skin. Kids about same as hides. Sheepskins worth 75 to 90c for full wool skins. A few very large full wool have sold up to \$1, but this was only for a very few extra fine skins. Tallow, 4½c rendered; 2½c rough.

WOOL—There is no quotation to give now as there is nothing offering. The only hope for better prices the coming season is the lowering of the United States tariff, and nothing definite is known as to what may be done in this direction.

HAY—Considerable baled hay has been shipped from the Winnipeg district to the western range country, where the severe winter has caused an unusual demand. Car lots of baled quoted at \$6.50 to 7.50 per ton on track as to quality, etc. Loose hay on the street \$4 to 5 per ton.

Duluth Wheat Market.

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

Monday—Cash 62½c; May 66½.
Tuesday—Cash, 62c; May 66c.
Wednesday—Cash, 62½c; May 66½.
Thursday—Cash 63c; May 67½c.
Friday—Cash 64c; May 67c.
Saturday—Cash 63½; May 66½.

A week ago cash wheat closed at 63c, and May delivery at 67c. A year ago March wheat closed at 80½c, and May at 83½c.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

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

Wheat was quiet and easy on Monday. The opening price ½ to ¾c higher for May option, but prices soon declined about 1c, and with slight fluctuations closed ¼ to ½c lower than Saturday. Corn and oats were slightly lower and pork 27½c lower. Closing prices were:—

	March	May	July
Wheat.....	73	76½	72½
Corn.....	41½	43½	44½
Oats.....	30½	32½	—
Pork.....	—	17 55	—
Lard.....	—	12 10	11 22½
Short Ribs.....	—	10 20	—

Wheat was active for a time on Tuesday, but quiet most of the time. The opening price was a little higher, and May advanced ½c, then declined 1½c. July declined ¾c. Provisions continued rather easier. Closing prices were:—

	March	May	July
Wheat.....	72½	76	72½
Corn.....	41½	43½	44½
Oats.....	30½	32½	—
Pork.....	—	17 40	—
Lard.....	—	12 00	11 02½
Short Ribs.....	—	10 15	—

On Wednesday wheat opened a fraction lower and declined ½c more for May, advanced 1½c, declined and closed ½c higher than Tuesday. Pork was quiet, but advanced 37½c late in the day, recovering and overreaching an early decline. Closing prices were:—

	March	May	July
Wheat.....	72½	76½	72½
Corn.....	41½	43½	44½
Oats.....	30½	32½	—
Pork.....	—	17 52½	—
Lard.....	—	12 10	11 27½
Ribs.....	—	10 20	—

Bad crop reports from Illinois, Missouri and Kansas helped to advance the price of wheat on Thursday. Closing prices were:—

	March	May	July
Wheat.....	73 1/2	77	73 1/2-74
Corn.....	41	44 1/2	41 1/2
Oats.....	30 1/2	33 1/2	31 1/2
Pork.....	---	17 07 1/2	---
Lard.....	---	12 25	11 85
Short ribs.....	---	10 15	---

On Friday wheat was stronger, advancing 1 to 1 1/2c. The market closed steady with a net gain over Thursday of 3c. The closing prices were:

	March	May	July
Wheat.....	74 1/2	77 1/2	74 1/2-74 1/2
Corn.....	41 1/2	44 1/2	41 1/2
Oats.....	30 1/2	31	---
Pork.....	---	17 07 1/2	---
Lard.....	---	12 25	11 85 1/2
Short ribs.....	---	10 15 1/2	---

On Saturday wheat was dull and steady. May option opened at 77 1/2c, and closed at the same price. May pork closed at \$17.72 1/2.

Minneapolis Markets.

Following were closing quotations for wheat on Thursday, March 10:—

Grades	Mar.	May	July	On trk
No. 1 hard.....	62 1/2	64 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2
No. 1 northern.....	62 1/2	64 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2
No. 2 northern.....	---	---	---	60

Flour—If there has been any change in the flour trade it has been for the worse. Millers pretty generally characterize the present situation as one of the most unsatisfactory they ever experienced. Buyers, both at home and abroad, lack confidence in prices, and they are loth to trade, except for immediate disposition, or to take advantage of some offer manifestly below the market. For the past week, though prices were still further shaded, the orders taken were considerably short of the output. Foreigners make numerous offers, but their bids are steadily lowered and are kept about 5 to 9d below the views of manufacturers. Bakers are extremely hard to move at anything like remunerative prices. Shipments, 17,142 bbls. Quoted at \$3.53 to 4.00 for first patents; \$3.35 to 3.60 for second patents; \$2.05 to 2.50 for fancy and export bakere; \$1.15 to 1.45 for low grades, in bags, including red dog.

Barley—Barley was dull with the range of sample prices running from 33 to 42c for fair and good samples.

Feed—Millers held at \$15 00c@15 50; less than ear lots, \$15 00c@16 00; with corn meal at \$14.00c@14 50; granulated meal \$19.00.—*Mar. 10 Record*, March 10.

Business Men in Politics.

The following remarks, under the head "The Business Men in Congress," were delivered by the miller representative from Ohio, Hon. Michael D. Harter, at the dinner of the business men's democratic association, held at Delmonico's, in New York city, Jan. 7. There are some points which are interesting to Canadians, as well as those south of the boundary. Mr. Harter said:—

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen. I trust I may not forget that an address by a business man to business men should have among its prominent features the element of brevity.

The work of congress is the management of the business, not of a railroad, not of a great corporation or firm, not of a single factory or solitary farm, but of the affairs of 63,000,000 of people. To it are entrusted the honor and credit of the greatest nation in the world, and upon the manner in which this trust is fulfilled is staked the welfare and happiness of the teeming millions who live between the oceans and labor on from day to day through all the great territory which lies between the Canadas and the gulf. If, to conduct the affairs and shape the destinies of private enterprise, we ask for business ability and personal integrity, if the railways and financial institutions of the country are on the alert and offer large premiums, practically for business talent, surely the people of the United States, the citizens of our in-

dividual commonwealths and the voters in the congressional districts of the land should take the utmost pains to place in the senate and the house men of at least equal capacity and of as much experience as those demanded to conduct private enterprises and to direct the affairs of factories and railroads.

The composition of congress has always been extraordinary in the proportion of professional men sent to it. In any business—take, for instance, that of a great railroad, an important bank or a large factory—the number of men engaged in its legal branch will not be as one to ten compared with those engaged in its every-day business departments, and yet, at Washington, in the great business offices of a mighty nation made up of nearly a half hundred commonwealths, each a nation in itself, you have always had ten lawyers to one trained business man. After you have so unequally equipped the business of government, you then make it your business to criticize and condemn the organization of your own choosing and compounding, because it has always proven incapable of prompt and wise action. It does not become the business men of the United States to criticize and rule the vagaries of a lot of lawyers in dealing with the currency, with tariff taxation, with anti-trust legislation or the civil service. They could, in every case, return your criticism with interest. What reason, pray, have you to expect the blacksmith to know how to mend a watch, the doctor how to shoe a horse, the clergyman to defeat a Sullivan or a Corbett, the whiskey trust to conduct a Sabbath school.

You, as business men, cannot shoulder the blame wholly upon the voters. You are largely at fault yourselves. You have lived in flats and hotels, you have moved from one house to a richer, larger one, from a modest thoroughfare to a grander avenue, until you have lost the feeling of home, and with it the sentiment of patriotism. You have so wedded yourselves to money and to its possession that you have stuffed your ears to the call of the country. You have even sat in your stores, your counting houses, your banks, and stood about your exchanges and discoursed upon the incapacity of your senators and representatives at Washington, while you have never once thought of offering yourselves a sacrifice for your country. The call to arms, the shriek of the life and the roll of the drum in the time of war bring you into the ranks of the nation's armies, but in the piping times of peace you hug your stores and factories, your banks and exchanges, and have practically consigned the greatest interests of your country wholly to the care of those you ridicule and malign, when you knew they were not fitted, either by education or experience, for such duties or such a trust.

You know that a man to serve his country and his people well in congress must neglect his private interests, withdraw from profitable pursuits, turn his back upon alluring invitations to pecuniary profit, and begin a life which constantly calls upon him for personal expenditures far in excess of what his government pays him. You also know that his days are given to work, his nights to study, and his thoughts and efforts devoted to the interests of others. You understand that, instead of public life supplying a fund for support in old age, it means a sacrifice, upon the altar of country, of accumulated means, the outgrowth of intelligent industry, the fruit of honest toil in private life.

There are to-day at Washington, in your senate, upon the floor of your house, as earnest patriots as ever marched in the ranks of the republic, slept in the trenches, or manned your ships of war. It is no fair indictment to point to the few who make fortunes there, or to those who spend their days in comfort and their nights in pleasure. Your servants are faithful according to their fitness and ability; and the patriotism which inspired Leonidas, which nerved the arm of Horatio, or fired the soul of Winkelreid, was of no finer strain or of no nobler type than that which sustains the greater number of your law-makers, and which

sends them back to their homes at the end of each session poorer and older than when they came thence. I am speaking now of the men the nation loves, of those the people trust, and of the faithful public servants whom all good men seek to honor. In their places they stand, as eager to battle for the public honor, to defend private right, and to resist all forms of wrong, as they would be to place their bodies and risk their lives between dishonor and their wives and children. These things you know, and, knowing them, you choose to selfishly pursue the more profitable and easier paths which the vast opportunities of a virgin nation hold out to you, in commerce, in manufacture, in transportation, and in trade.

But, is this right? Is it safe? Have you not seen how near the brink of disaster and disgrace—a disaster which would have involved every business man in the country, a disgrace which would have tarnished the name of American citizenship itself—we came last winter, when but a narrow margin of one vote in the house averted the free coinage of 61 cents worth of a base metal into a hundred cents worth of legal tender money? This present winter, at this very moment, you feel the tremor and hear the rumble of financial earthquake which, by and through continued purchases of silver bullion, threatens every calling in the land with panic and every home with disaster. If the business men of the United States had for years past been as patriotic as our lawyers, judges and physicians, we would never have had the Bland bill or the act of 1890, but we would, long ago, have possessed a sound, safe, automatic and efficient banking system, which would have divorced the entire subject of the currency from politics, and which would have allowed it to be regulated by the laws of trade and demands of commerce; a regulation as inflexibly right as are the laws of God, written in the statutes of nature, and control by day and night the movements of the earth, the variation of the planets and the rise of the tides in the Bay of Fundy and their fall along the coast of Maine.

You understand the principles of money; you appreciate the truth that, quality kept at the highest, the supply will always be ample; you know that poor money, that money of varying value and tainted with dishonesty or hampered by suspicion, always means an inadequate supply. You know that you might as well feed childhood upon poison and look for strong bone and firm muscle in manhood as to expect a prosperous nation, a well-employed and happy people with debased metal, or lying paper promises to furnish the food of commerce and the blood of trade. All this you know and you have known it always, and yet you have permitted our country, simply because you have lacked the patriotism which impels, yes, forces, men into public service, to go on buying, with paper promises to pay, nearly 500,000,000 of pig silver when we never had any use for over 97,000,000 at the outside. You have stood by while the channels of commerce were clogged with illegitimate paper issued for this worthless stuff, and you have only awakened to your duty at the eleventh hour. You have shut your eyes and closed your ears to what all Europe saw and heard and now you have in your public treasury 420,000,000 ounces of pig metal, upon which the apparent loss is over \$50,000,000 and the actual over \$200,000,000.

I blame the business men of the United States for the evils from which we suffer. Are you men from New York without sin? If what I have so feebly uttered is thundered out from the pulpit and the rostrum, if it resounds in every bank parlor, in every counting-house, in the hives of industry and in the marts of trade, until the call of country is heard above the shouts of gain, my mouth will not have been opened in vain, your time in listening will not have been wasted and the future of our country and the welfare of the men, women and children in this land will be safer, brighter and happier because on this evening we have chosen to speak and think of "The Business Man in Congress."

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About 100 species of deep sea fishes have been obtained by the Albatross in the depths of the ocean on the continental slope of California. These creatures are, as a rule, very soft in body, almost black in color, and many of them covered with phosphorescent spots, by which they can see their way in the darkness. They live in the open sea, from two to five miles below the surface and their soft bodies at this depth are rendered firm by the tremendous pressure of the surrounding waters. In their native haunts the light and heat of the sun scarcely penetrate; the darkness is almost absolute, and the temperature of the water is at the point of freezing. The creatures living at these great depths are not, generally speaking, descended from the shore species of the same region; they constitute groups by themselves, and forms very similar are found in all parts of the ocean from the poles to the equator.

The Drummer and Educator.

"The drummer is an educator," said Rev. Alonzo Monk, of Tennessee, recently. "You are mistaken if you think education comes from books. If you place a man in a common sphere of society, however refined he may be in his breeding, he is bound to deteriorate. Travel is an educator, and therefore the converse of my remarks holds good. There are many men now on the road, I venture to say, who are well educated, polished gentlemen, much of which finish they have acquired by being thrown into contact with the world, and by visiting new scenes continually. Thus it is that the drummer is a welcome guest at every farm house, for not only does he bring his good humor with him as invariably as he does his sample case, but he has always a fund of information concerning the places he has visited, and the people he has met, that is a source of delight to his host and their families. The generosity of the drummer is proverbial, I have seen him extend a helping hand to the widow and orphan in distress, and to his fellow travelers as well, and when the collection plate goes round in church on a Sunday, the drummer in the congregation is by no means the smallest contributor."

A. D. Turner, youngest son of the late Senator Turner, died in New York on Saturday after a long illness. The deceased was a member of the firm of Turner, Ross & Co., but becoming afflicted with pulmonary trouble sold out his interest in the business.

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Toronto Markets.

Continued from page 779.

Potatoes—Steady and fairly active; two cars sold to day at 82½. There is a good demand for all the potatoes placed on this market at 82 to 85c for car lots on track. Out of store small lots sell at 90 to 95c. per bag.

Eggs—Receipts large and market again lower. Fresh eggs in cases were generally held at 18 to 19c. The demand is brisk, and no serious accumulation occurs.

Dried Apples—There is not much enquiry, but prices appear to be on a steady basis. A round lot of fairly nice stock was offered to day here at 50; extra choice bright stock is held at ½ higher than this. Dealers are jobbing at 5½ usually, but occasionally 6½ is obtained for fancy stock. Evaporated apples are quiet and steady at 9 to 10c.

Honey—Sow; extracted is held at 8c and choice sections at 13 to 16c. The demand is principally for small lots and is very dull for this period of the year.

Beans—Steady; a round lot of choice hand-picked sold the other day at \$1.35 per bushel here; small lots are held at \$1.40 to 1.45 per bushel generally. There is a good steady jobbing enquiry.

Hides, etc.—There is a fair movement in cured hides at 5 to 5½; green are steady at 4½ for no. 1 and 3½ for no. 2. Skins—A good many sheepskins are coming forward; prices range from \$1 to 1.35 according to size and quality. Catskins are steady at 5 to 7c for city inspected skins.

Wool—Quiet; good combing fleece sell at 18½ to 19c here. The enquiry for pulled wools is light at the old prices.

Tallow—Easier at 7 to 7½ for rendered; rough sells at 3c.

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

Butter—The local market was lightly stocked to-day, and prices were steady to firm for a grade. Rail receipts were comparatively light, but considerable butter was offered on the street. Choice dairy tubs sold at 19 to 21c, do large rolls 18½ to 20c; medium or bakers' butter was in good demand at 14 to 16c; a good sized lot of only fair creamery tub butter changed hands this morning at 22c, real choice tubs sell at 23c. Quotations are: Butter, good to choice selected dairy, tubs, 17 to 18c; extra choice, 20c to 22c; medium do. 14c to 16c; large roll, good to choice, 17c to 19c; medium do. 15c to 16c; creamery in tubs and creeks, 23c to 24c; rolls, 26c to 27c; cream, choice colored, jobbing at 11½ to 12c.

Cheese—The demand is steady, but chiefly for small parcels. Prices are firmly held at 12c for choice fall made cheese, and 11 to 11½ for earlier makes. It is reported that new cheese will be placed on some of the eastern markets shortly.

Cattle—Good cattle sold well. A large number of choice butchers' cattle changed hands at 3½ to 4c by the load, and small picked lots occasionally sold up to 4½ to 4¾. Medium to good loads were held at 3½ to 3¾ per lb, and common and inferior from 2½ upwards. A large number of bulls were offered to-day. The bulk of these were purchased for Montreal at 3 to 3½ per lb. One exceptionally fine animal, weighing 2,000 lbs, sold at 4c per lb. Inferior cattle were somewhat draggy, but eventually the yards were pretty well cleaned up, as nine or ten loads were taken for Montreal. There were no stockers or feeders on the market to-day and no enquiry for them.

Milch Cows and Springers—The offerings were light and all were wanted. Prices were steady at \$35 to 50 per head. There was considerable enquiry for good forward springers to-day.

Hogs—The market was weaker. Choice straight fat hogs, weighed off car, sold at \$0.85 per cwt. Rough and light stores changed hands at \$6 to 6.25 per cwt. The enquiry for these was dull. One bunch of 77 choice hogs sold to-day at \$6.85 per cwt, weighed off the car. They averaged in weight about 200 lbs.—March 11, Empire.

Michigan State Delegates Like Western Canada.

The delegation of Michigan farmers who have been inspecting lands in the west with a view of immigrating to this country, have made the following report concerning their trip:—

"We arrived at Winnipeg on July 20th, at which place we laid over until the 23th. The Manitoba provincial exhibition was then open, and was visited by us. The cattle and horses were beyond our expectations; the former, fattened on prairie grass, were superior to much stall fed stock that we have seen. The other exhibits were a credit to the new province. We arrived at Calgary on July 30. The crops west of Winnipeg for 325 miles were very good. The Portage district, which we passed through, was one of the best we have ever seen, the wheat, barley and oats all apparently perfect as to quality and quantity. The Brandon district was also very good. On our passage we saw many fields of grain of 50 and 100 acres, many miles of grain as far as the eye could reach, which to us was quite an encouraging and hopeful sight. The district west of Qu'Appelle was not equal to the country east of that point, owing to the lack of rain. Although the crops seemed short and sparse owing to lack of rain, the herbage seemed everywhere plentiful, and to afford abundant nourishment to fatten cattle, of which we saw many, in prime condition.

"We visited the city of Calgary with its population of 4,500 at the foot of the Rockies, where the snow peaks can be seen. A number of its buildings are built of stone, quarried about two miles from the centre of the city. The country about this place known as the ranching country in some years has not sufficient rain for mixed farming. We were driven about the country by the mounted police, under the guidance of Amos Rowe, the Dominion lands agent. We visited the Chapman ranche, which has 1,000 head of cattle and 600 horses. Both the cattle and horses looked in prime condition; though the grass was very short it was plentiful and succulent. We also saw in it one flock 2,000 sheep, and were informed of another of 3,000. Stock of all kinds thrive in Alberta.

"On Monday, August the 2nd, we took the Edmonton and Calgary railroad for Edmonton. We found the appearance of the country improved as we traveled north. Fifty miles from Calgary all the growth commenced to be very luxurious, the grass being especially good. We found that many settlers were already in the country, and every station filled with anxious land hunters. At Edmonton and points south and east of it settlers can procure at the stores all requirements at a fair price. There are two coal mines at Edmonton. Coal is sold at \$2.40 or 2.75 per ton delivered. Gold is being procured by many placer miners on the sand bars of the North Saskatchewan. We were told that each man averaged from \$2 to 3 per day. They are testing for oil west of Edmonton, with fair prospects of success. The game through the country is very plentiful. We saw a great many flocks of prairie chickens, ducks and geese, and in our opinion it is the sportsman's paradise. The shooting season for prairie chicken commences on August 15, and ducks, geese, etc., on September 1st. It would be difficult to conceive more favorable conditions for settlement than are to be met with in the country we traversed. Good soil, water, timber, hay, and coal cheaply mined on the Saskatchewan river. It seems to crop up

everywhere. The opinion of the delegates as regards the opportunities of the Northwest for settlement would be this: That whilst the entire country seems well adapted for stock raising, the district round Edmonton, so far as we saw, was beyond our expectation suitable for mixed farming. Wheat was especially good, also oats and barley. And as eastern farmers, we would say of the timothy grass, it was as fine as can be produced in any country; and we believe it can be raised with profit to the farmer as the country becomes more improved by settlers, from our observation. In going east about 30 or 40 miles vegetation was growing nicely and looking well. In our opinion it is to be the future country of the Northwest. We can say from evidence within our knowledge that any man who will endeavor to make a home can do so in this district. It certainly has the best depth of soil. In this country hay is abundant, and all kinds of the small wild fruits, such as strawberries, gooseberries, wild currants and wild blackberries abound.

"The Edmonton district surpassed our expectations; we found a country that is well adapted for mixed farming, with an inexhaustible black loamy soil, well watered and well timbered. The conditions in that respect would compare favorably to the state of Illinois. Wheat, oats, barley and hay will grow in abundance. We saw timothy and potatoes as good as ever we saw in the east; and we see no reason why any person in the east who is burdened with taxes and interest should not go at once and make a home in the beautiful Northwest if he can. There he has a good healthy climate, no taxes to speak of, good land, no mortgages, no interest, and where, with a little energy and perseverance, he could make himself a comfortable and happy home.

"The soil is from one and one half to three feet deep, a rich black loam, similar to the soil of our Michigan river flats, only heavier, and rests upon a clay subsoil which is in itself most black and rich. The climate is mild, many farmers telling us that horses get a good living running about all winter; and that last season there was very little or no sleighing, there being so little snow. It was the same the winter before, and we believe is generally so. The crops of wheat were fine, and stand very even, about as high as the fence tops, about four and a half to five feet, and indicating a yield of 25 to 30 bushels per acre. They will be ready to harvest about August 20. Oats were heavy and good; we would think them good for 60 to 70 bushels; and we were told of exceptional yields of 100 bushels per acre. Barley, the largest we ever saw, and much larger and more plentiful than is ever raised in any part of Michigan. Potatoes and a variety of garden vegetables are grown most successfully, there being no potato bugs, cabbage worms, or any vegetable or grain pest.

"Regarding storage facilities for grain, that is the best equipped of any country that we have knowledge of. Beginning at Port Arthur and Fort Arthur on Lake Superior, and thence along the line of the Canadian Pacific railway for 1,200 miles, the elevators are most numerous and commodious; even at the small towns they seemed to have storage capacity enough for one half of the state of Michigan.

"The milling industry of this country is immense; there are a good many small mills in the smaller towns; and in Winnipeg, Keewatin and Portage la Prairie the mill are very fine. These mills are all roller, and built on the plan known as the long system. The flour from Manitoba wheat brings the best price, and is always quoted at the top of the market."

Signed by the Michigan delegates as follows:—

Chesaning—Dennis Falby, A. J. Heath, B. G. Coryell, M. L. Parshall.

Brant—John Thompson, Allan McDougall, John Cribbins, E. P. Whaley.

Brady—James Niblock.

St. Charles—Neal McPhee.

Lafayette—Wm. Kennott.

Itaca—John Glodstone.

Eik Rapids—Wm. Deering.

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F. H. Brydges, Vice-President. W. R. Allan, Sec. & Treas.

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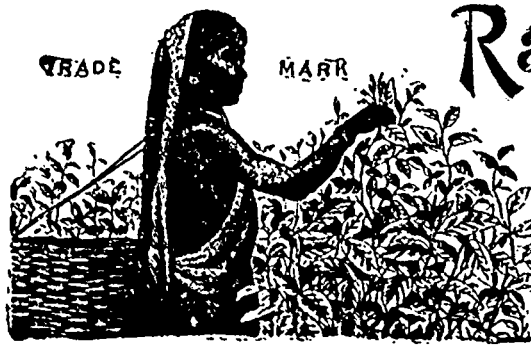
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Montreal Markets.

The past week has been an exceedingly quiet one in winter wheat flour, during which some of the lowest prices in the history of the trade have been recorded, good straight roller flour having been sold here by the car load at \$3.30 on track here, although it is said the miller would not repeat the sale. The same grade of flour, however, is offered by other millers freely at \$3.40 on track here. Choice straight roller has been sold to dealers and bakers at \$3.60 to 3.65 delivered. It is said that there is no demand from Newfoundland, and yet flour continues to arrive for Newfoundland shippers here. Possibly, however, the flour may not be bought on orders, although some think it is. In spring wheat flour there is an easier feeling, and top prices recently ruling for strong bakers have been shaded, and we quote city brands at \$4.00 to 4.20, the outside figure being a nominal one. There is very little going forward for export now, and what is in the way is in execution of former orders. Holders are not pushing sales, but at the same time they are not refusing orders although they may have to concede a little before filling them. Prices are quoted as follows:—Patent, spring, \$4.25 to 4.35; patent, winter, \$4.10 to 4.25; straight roller, \$3.40 to 3.65; extra, \$3.10 to 3.25; superfine, \$2.70 to 2.90; fine \$2.35 to 2.50; city strong bakers, \$4 to 4.20; Manitoba bakers, \$3.50 to 4.10; Ontario bags, extra, \$1.40 to 1.50; straight rollers \$1.75 to \$1.80; superfine, \$1.30 to \$1.45; fine, \$1.10 to 1.20.

Oatmeal—The market has been quiet during the past week but steady. Car lots of rolled are very irregular in price, there being 5 to 10c per barrel difference between western millers. The local market is steady at about last week's prices, sales being reported of rolled oats at \$4.15 per bbl. We quote prices for jobbing lots as follows:—Rolled and granulated, \$4.05 to \$4.15; standard \$3.90 to 4.05. In bags, granulated and rolled, \$2.00 to 2.10, and standard \$1.90 to 2.00.

Mill feed—Sales have been made at \$17.00 and 17.50, but it would be very hard to buy anything under \$17.50 to-day, and we quote \$17.50 to 18.50, the latter figure for white wheat bran. Shorts are very scarce and difficult to obtain at \$19.00 to 20.00.

Wheat.—In this market no spot business is reported, and values are therefore purely nominal. There have been sales of No. 2 hard wheat at 72 to 72½c Port Arthur, for spring shipment. No. 2 hard has sold at 83c North Bay. At points west of Toronto sales of red and white winter wheat have been made at 66c.

Oats—The market rules steady at 34c per 34 lbs. in store. Sales have also been made at 35c, with free storage until May 15th, cash down now. On the other hand, it is said that on the basis of prices ruling in the west it would cost 37c afloat here for May. There is said to be plenty of oats in the country as well as here.

Barley—The market is quiet, the only sale reported to us in malting barley being a lot of two cars at 52½, and we quote 50 to 54c as to quality. Feed barley has sold in car lots at 41 to 43c as to quality.

Pork, Lard, &c.—Notwithstanding high prices, Canada short cut mess pork has been moving out in 10, 15 and 20 bbl lots at \$22.50, smaller lots being placed at \$23. A number of country orders have lately been filled at within the above range of prices. Compound lard has sold at \$2.10 to 2.30 per pail as to quality. Pure lard in pails \$2.60 to 2.70. Smoked meats are unchanged; but under a fair enquiry prices keep steady. We quote:—Canada short cut pork, per bbl., \$22.50 to 23.00; Canada clear mess, per bbl., \$20.00 to 21.00; extra mess beef, per bbl. \$14.00 to 15.00; hams, city cured, per lb. 12½ to 14c; lard, pure, in pails, per lb., 13 to 13½c; lard, compound, in pails, per lb., 10½ to 12c; bacon, per lb., 12 to 13c; shoulders, per lb., 11 to 11½c.

Dressed Hogs.—The season for car lots is over, and consequently prices are more or less nominal. A car load sold at \$8.35 on Monday last, west of Toronto. Here prices may be quoted at \$8.70 to \$8.75 per 100 lbs.

Hides—There are signs of less firmness, in sympathy with the easier condition of the market in New York, Boston and Chicago, where prices are declining. During the week, however, there have been no sales in this market at under 5½c for No. 1 and 4½c for No. 2, dealers paying 5c for No. 1 and 4c for No. 2. Dealers are paying 6c for calfskins, now arriving. We quote:—Hides, Nos. 1, 2 and 3 at 5½c, 4½c and 3½c respectively to tanners, dealers paying 5c, 4c and 3c. Calfskins, 6c; and lambskins, 90c to \$1.05.

Butter—Owing to the scarcity of fine qualities of dairy butter, buyers are compelled to run upon creamery, but they will not pay the proportionately higher price for the much better quality; consequently holders have had to meet the views of buyers to some extent. A few tubs of fresh made Eastern Townships have been received, which sold in single tubs at 23c; but the stable flavor was very clearly detected, it seems that it is impossible to avoid this in the first receipts of new milk butter. What dairy there is left is of poor quality. Creamery choice late made, 22 to 23c; do, good to fine, 21 to 22c; Eastern Townships dairy, choice fall, 21 to 22c; do, good, 20c; Morrisburg and Brockville, 20 to 22c, Western, 18 to 20c. About 1 to 2c may be added to above prices for choice selections of single tubs. There is still a good demand for rolls, which sell at 19 to 21c, as to quality, the sale of a lot in boxes and barrels being made at 19c, but the color was mixed and flavor not of the sweetest.

Cheese—Prices are about as last quoted, namely, 11½ to 11¾c, the drop of 61 in the Liverpool cable having had no effect here, as there is so little to sell. It is expected that new cheese will be on the Brockville market shortly.

Eggs—The market continues to decline, prices having made a further drop of 5 to 6c per dozen during the week sales of fresh stock having been made at 20 to 21c.

Fish and Oils—Although there has been a little lull in the market for steam refined seal oil, there has been some outside enquiry, and we learn of a car load changing hands at 51½c. In cod oil the market keeps steady at 40 to 41c for Newfoundland and 38 to 39c for Gaspe. Cod liver oil is still quoted at 65 to 75c as to quality. In pickled fish herring has been selling fairly well, although at low prices, sales being reported as low as \$3.50 for shore up to \$3.75 and \$3.80, and Labrador at \$4 to 4.25, but there are very few of the latter. Green cod \$6.50 for No. 1 and \$7.50 for large. Dry cod \$4.50, and case cod \$4.75.

Dried Fruit—There has been very little business transacted during the past week in dried fruits, which remain steady at our last week's quotations, namely: Dried apples, 5½ to 6c; evaporated, 8 to 10c; evaporated peaches and apricots, 20 to 21c respectively.—*Trade Bulletin*, March 10.

Negative Attributes of the Merchant.

A little boy once defined "salt" as "the stuff that makes taste bad when you don't put any of it on!" This delightful definition suggests that what not to do is as important a question in developing a success as the question of what to do; and suggests also that the negative qualities in a merchant's equipment may be as necessary to consider as his positive requirements, says *The Keystone*.

Let us name, then, some of these valuable negative methods of the proper merchant, confining ourselves to mental characteristics and ignoring, for the present, practical details.

He does not pretend to know everything; he conveys the impression to his customer that he

absorbs wisdom from that customer on all subjects outside his vocation.

He does not dispute with the customer, for he knows that "to win the argument is to lose the sale."

He is not brusque to strangers. He cannot fathom the stranger's business in advance, and may possibly close the door to a good buyer.

He does not boast of his extravagances. There are more men in the world of economical habits than there are spendthrift fools, and it is always well to "tie to" the good opinion of the good house-keeper.

He does not interrupt, does not look bored. He does not call people "cranks" who disagree with him; for he knows that everybody, including himself, is a crank to some degree.

He is not fussy and demonstrative in his forms of politeness; and therein shows that he is well bred.

He is not ungenerous in his comments on competitors. He recognizes the wit of "damning with faint praise"; possibly he goes further and praises to the point that carries conviction to the mind of the listener that such generous mention of a rival could only issue from assured prosperity.

He is not—so many things that it would be safe to state, comprehensively in, describing the true merchant—he is not unlike the true merchant.

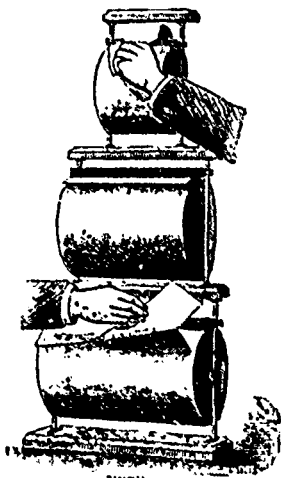
Current History.

The *Quarterly Register of Current History*, published by Current History Publishing Co. of Detroit, is to hand. This is a most valuable publication, containing, as it does in condensed form, a complete history of all important events transpiring in the world, with many small but finely executed engravings, principally of men who attract public attention at the moment. This condensed review of current history is especially valuable to business men, who have but limited time from day to day to devote to reading, but who at the same time wish to be informed as to what is transpiring in the world. Many important questions which drag along for months and even years become wearisome when referred to almost daily, and there is a great deal of repetition in connection with them. In the quarterly review the whole thing is presented in a nut shell, with the great mass of superfluous matter left out. Canada receives a liberal space in the publication, among other matter the progress of the Manitoba school case being related.

Kisses Saved Up.

A travelling man, who was also the head of a prosperous firm, promised his newly wedded wife that he would give her a dollar every time he kissed her, and in that way she could save plenty of money. Things went on this way for several years, and, as he made plenty of money, he faithfully kept his promise. Finally reverse came and the once prosperous travelling man found himself virtually a pauper. He went home to his wife and told her all. She, however, did not seem to feel worried, and he was somewhat surprised when she asked him to take a ride with her that afternoon, but he accepted her invitation.

Passing a large block on a well known street she said, "That's mine." Soon she came to a handsome flat and said, "That's mine." Well, she showed him several places with the same remark until he began to be suspicious, and enquired, "How in the duce did you accumulate so much wealth?" "Do you remember the contract you made when we were first married?" "Yes," he replied, "I do." "Well, I invested it and it has made us rich." The travelling man hung his head and said nothing. This was kept up for thirty minutes, until his wife became alarmed, and she asked, "What in the world is the matter, and what are you thinking about?" He said, "I was thinking of how rich we would be if I had done all my kissing at home."—*Michigan Tradesman*.



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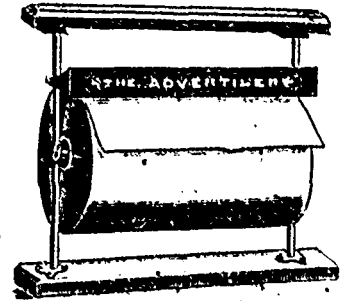
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Fur Prices.

Following are the prices obtained at the London January fur sales.

Hudson's Bay Company's sale.

Beaver, Yorkfort: No. due 37, No. 1 small 16.9 to 17.3, No. 2 33.6 to 36, No. 2 small 16.9 to 17, No. 3 21.6 to 22, No. 3 small 10.6 to 11.6, cubs 4.3 to 4.6; No. 1 wetted 33; do small 10; No. 2 wetted 31.6; do small 15.9; No. 3 wetted 18.9; do small 10 shilling.

Esquimaux Bay: No. 2 42 to 43, do small 20.6, No. 3 26.6 shillings.

Canada: No. 1 41.6 to 42.6, do small 22, No. 2 37 to 37.6, do small 20.6 to 24, No. 3 22.6, do small 12 to 12.3 shillings; wetted from 11.6 to 41.6 shillings.

Fort Garry: No. 1 57.6, do small 24.6, No. 2 46, do small 24, No. 3 27 shillings.

Moose River and East Maine: No. 1 47.6 to 49, do small 22, No. 2 41 to 41.6, do small 21 to 22, No. 3 26, do small 14.3, cubs 5.6, wetted from 12.9 to 42 shillings.

Northwest: No. 1 40.6, do small 16.3, No. 2 31 to 31.6, do small 14.6, No. 3 21.6 to 22, do small 10.3, cubs 5.3, wetted from 8.3 to 36.6 shillings.

Mackenzie River: No. 1 34, do small 16.6, No. 2 34, do small 14.6, No. 3 19.3 to 19.6, do small 10, cubs 4.6, wetted 9 to 30.6 shillings.

Bursamis: No. 1 48, do small 22.6, No. 2 40.6 to 41.6, do small 21, No. 3 26.6, do small 14, cubs 5.9, wetted from 13 to 47 shillings.

Muskats, Yorkfort: No. 1 from 8 to 8½, No. 1 small 5½ to 6, blue pelted 5½ to 5¾, kits 3¾ to 4¼ pence.

Moose River: No. 1 9½, do small 7½, blue pelted 6½, kits 4¾ pence.

Canada: No. 1 11 to 11½, do small 7¾ to 8, blue pelted 7½ to 7¾, kits 4¾ to 5 pence.

Mackenzie River: No. 1 7, do small 5½, blue pelted 5, kits 4 pence.

East Maine: No. 1 13½ to 14, do small 7¾, blue pelted 5½, kits 5½ to 5¾ pence.

Northwest: No. 1 9, do small 7½, blue pelted 5½ to 6, kits 4¾ to 5 pence.

The Hudson's Bay Company's collection of 50,280 rabbit skins brought ten pence per dozen.

M. Lampson & Co's. Sale.

Muskats, Eastern and New York: No. 1 good 15½ to 18½, pale 14 to 15½, No. 2 9½ to 11½, pale 8½ to 10½, kits 5, pale 3½, small seasoned 9, do seconds 5½ to 7¼ pence.

Canada: No. due 17 to 22½, pale 14½ to 20; No. 2 10 to 14½; pale 8½ to 13½, kits 2½ to 5¾, small seasoned 7½, do seconds 4¾ to 6½ pence.

Minnesota: No. 2 6 to 8½, kits 3½ to 4½, small seasoned 4¾ to 6¾ pence.

Western: No. 1 14 to 18, pale 12½ to 16, No. 2 9 to 11½, pale 8 to 9, kits 4 to 4½, pale 2½ to

3¾, small seasoned 6¾ to 7¾, do seconds 5½ to 6½ pence.

New Jersey, Southern and Delaware: No. 1 14 to 15½, pale 9 to 14, No. 2 8¾ to 9¾, pale 6¾ to 9½, kits 5, pale 3¾ to 4½, small seasoned 6¾ to 7½, do seconds 5½ to 7¼ pence.

Halifax: No. 1 15 to 15½, No. 2 11½, kits 6½, small seasoned 8½, do seconds 6¾ pence.

Sitka: No. 1 5½, No. 2 3½, kits 2½, small seasoned 3½, do seconds 3½ pence.

Red River: No. 1 6¾ to 7¾, No. 2 5½ to 6½ pence.

Black Muskrat: No. 1 32, No. 2 28, kits 12, seasoned 22 pence.

Re' Fox, United States, good colored: No. 1 and 2 8.6 to 9.6, No. 3 5.3 to 6, No. 4 2.9, sandy and pale 7.9 to 8.3 shillings.

Halifax, Nova Scotia and Labrador: No. 1 and 2 10 to 10.3, No. 3 5.6 to 6, sandy and pale 9.9 shillings.

Northwest: 3 to 11 shillings.

Canada: No. 1 and 2 9.3 to 10, No. 3 5.3 to 7.3, No. 4 3.3 shillings.

Mink, Eastern: No. due 29, No. 2 17, No. 3 11 shillings.

Michigan and Western: No. 1 10.4 to 13, No. 2 7.9 to 9.6, No. 3 3.7 to 4.

Southwestern: No. 1 7 to 9.3, No. 2 5 to 6.3, No. 3 2.5 to 3.6.

Southern: No. 1 6.6 to 7.3, No. 2 4.9, No. 3 2.3.

Alaska: No. 1 11.3 to 11.6, No. 2 10, No. 3 3.7 to 3.11.

Halifax: No. 1 15, No. 2 11, No. 3 4.3 shillings.

Marten, United States and Canada: No. 1 and 2 9, No. 3 4.9, No. 4 3.6, small 6.3, pale 8.6 to 15.

Sitka: No. 1 13.6, No. 2 9.3, No. 3 6.6, small 8.9, pale 7.3 to 11 shillings.

Badger: No. 1 8.6 to 11.6, No. 2 2.6 shillings, No. 3 5 pence.

Raccoon, Northwestern and Western: No. 1 5 to 5.9, No. 2 3.3 to 4.9, No. 3 2.3 to 2.6, No. 4 1.4 to 1.9, large dark 9.6 to 24.

Southwestern: No. 1 3.4 to 4.6, No. 2 2.5 to 3.7, No. 3 1.7 to 2.1, large dark 4.9 to 6.6.

Southern: No. 1 3.1 to 3.3, No. 2 2.3 to 2.10, No. 3 1.8 to 1.9, extra large 3.9 shillings.

American Opossum, cased: No. 1 22 to 28, No. 2 14 to 17½, No. 3 3 to 3½, extra large 32 to 32, small 8½ to 18½ pence; open 12 to 17½ pence.

Black Bear, army and rough: No. 1 125 to 170, No. 2 95 to 135, No. 3 45 to 70, No. 4 4 to 12, rough, middlings and smalls; No. 1 90 to 160, No. 2 65 to 125, No. 3 27.6 to 35; yearlings 27.6 to 115, cubs 8 to 60 shillings.

Gray Bear, army and rough: No. 1 120 to 185, No. 2 70 to 145, No. 3 22.6 to 35, No. 4 6 to 9, No. 1 middling and small 100 to 145, No. 2 do 60 to 100, cubs 32.6 shillings.

Brown Bear: No. 1 110 to 165, No. 2 65 to 115, No. 3 20 to 55, No. 4 5 to 13, No. 1 middling and small 130, cubs No. 1 75, No. 2 55, and No. 3 12 shillings.

Beaver, East Maine and Labrador: Large No. due 48 to 49, No. 2 36, No. 3 28, middling 15 to 34, small 16 to 22, extra dark 61 to 70 shillings.

Columbia: Large No. 1 31 to 35, No. 2 27 to 28, No. 3 18, middling 9.6 to 26, small 8 to 14 shillings.

Alaska: Large No. 1 32 to 35, No. 2 27 to 30, No. 3 17 to 21, middling 11 to 28, small 7 to 14 shillings.

Canada: Large No. 1 36 to 37, No. 2 29 to 30, No. 3 17 to 21, middling 12 to 20, small 8.6 to 21 shillings.

Skunks. Best grades 1 to 4 from 1 to 10 shillings, lower sorts 1 to 4 from 8 pence to 11 shillings, good sorts, small stripes 5.9 to 9, other grades 4.6 to 7.9 shillings, good sorts large stripes 1 to 6.3, other grades 3.5 to 4.9, white 1.5 to 2.10 shillings.

Gray Fox: Western, cased, No. 1 5.3 to 6.3, No. 2 4.6 to 5.6, No. 3 1.9 to 2.6, southern 1.6 to 5.9 shillings; western, open 3.9 to 5.9 shillings.

White Fox: No. 1 9.6 to 13, No. 2 8.3 to 9.6, No. 3 3.3 to 4.6, small 6.9 to 8.9 shillings.

Wolf: Large 2.3 to 10, middling 1.6 to 5.3, gray 3.6 to 4.6 shillings.

Wild Cat: Open and cased, 10 pence to 3.7 shillings, small 2.19 pence.

House Cat: Black and blue 16 to 26, mottled 5, kittens 4 pence.

Civet, 19 to 24 pence.

Russian Sable, Kamtschatka: Large skins, dark and dark brown 115 to 140, good brown 55 to 69, brown 40, pale 17.6 to 30, small skins, dark and dark brown 35 to 55, good brown 22.6 to 30, brown 17.6 shillings.

Jakutsk: Large skins dark and dark brown 100 to 210, good brown 55 to 100, brown 30 to 55, small skins 45 to 90 shillings.

Japanese Raccoon: No. 1 3.6 to 4, extra large 4.6 to 5.3, pale 3.4 to 5.3, No. 2 2.11 to 3.1, dark 4.6 to 6 shillings.

African Monkey: Selected skins brought us to 74 pence, mixed lots, best 55 to 61, good 51 to 59, medium 45 to 53, poor 41 to 42 pence, inferior skins brought from 11 to 22 pence.

Australian Opossum: Sydney collection No. 1 blue 11½ to 29, No. 2 blue 8 to 8½, No. 3 blue 3½ to 4, No. 1 red 11½ to 13, No. 2 red 6¾ to 8½ pence.

Victoria: No. 1 blue 21 to 25½, No. 2 blue 10 to 14½, No. 3 blue 3 to 7, smalls 4 pence.

Tasmanian, black: No. 1 blue 57 to 63, No. 2 blue 34 to 39, No. 3 blue 6 to 15½, small 27 to 30 pence.

Melbourne: No. 1 blue 8½ to 11½, No. 2 blue 6 to 7¾, No. 3 blue 3 to 3½, small 4½ to 6¾, No. 1 red 8 to 10½, No. 2 red 5 to 6¾ pence.

Tasmania, gray: No. 1 blue 1½ to 20, No. 2 blue 8 to 11½, No. 3 blue 4½, small 10½ pence.

Adelaide: No. 1 blue 8½ to 11, No. 2 blue 6 to 7½, No. 3 blue 3 to 3½, small 5 to 7½, No. 1 red 8½ to 8½, No. 2 red 4½ to 6½ pence.—*Fur Trade Review.*

The Canal from Lakes to Sea.

The *Engineering Record* says: "The matter of the construction of a ship canal from the interior lake ports to seaboard at New York city attaches to itself considerable importance, notwithstanding the fact that there is little real prospect of its immediate inception. But the magnitude of the interests involved and material effect upon freight rates from interior points of shipment to foreign ports make it an attractive subject for the consideration of all such public bodies as the Boards of Trade and Transportation of the city of New York. A request of that body has drawn from the Hon. Horatio Seymour of the state of New York, and now of Marquette, Mich., a very interesting letter, upon which an equally interesting comment is made by S. A. Thompson, secretary of the Duluth Chamber of Commerce.

"Mr. Seymour observes that the present water route between Duluth and Liverpool is not of a uniform character; that the ocean portion carries the largest ships afloat, with their correspondingly large cargoes; that the lake portion is traversed by the steamers and barges built in adaptation to its characteristic features, and finally, that narrow and shallow canal portions require the smallest craft of all and will permit nothing else. If the canals are deepened to twenty-one feet they will still materially lack the requisite draught for the largest ocean steamers, even if the lake harbors were not still more seriously deficient in channel capacity. Mr. Thompson takes issue with Mr. Seymour on this question, and points out that although these general observations may hold in respect to the largest ocean steamers the latter are not vessels which would, in the ordinary operations of commerce, be required to navigate the interior waters of the lakes and canals. He states that the president of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation recently admitted, in a discussion upon this subject, that 95 per cent. of the ocean freighting of the world is done in steamships which draw twenty feet or less, and that 90 per cent. of it is done in steamers that draw eighteen feet or less. If these statistics be admitted the force of the largest ships, is quite broken. It is certainly true that ocean ships partially loaded to meet the requirements of a shallow channel can never profitably pass through the canals and lakes, but it is also quite true that the great bulk of ocean freight as now carried forms the cargoes of vessels which could be fully loaded with a less draught than twenty feet at interior points and pass to their foreign destinations without breaking bulk. This feature of the subject is, however, one of great importance, and must be carefully considered in the discussion of any ship canal project.

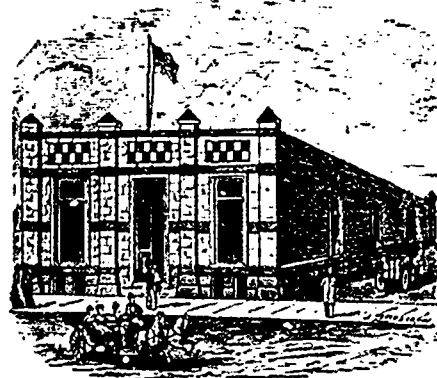
"Mr. Thompson also called attention to the estimates of cost for the canal under consideration as made by Mr. Seymour. It is clear that if a canal prism must be constructed to accommodate the largest ocean vessels the cost will be very much in excess of that necessitated by the construction of a canal which shall accommodate the great bulk of the present freight steamers. He also makes another point which is of considerable force in connection with all engineering construction at the present day. Modern engineering appliances and processes have been so improved and advanced that many classes of engineering work can be constructed for a comparatively small portion only of the cost which would have been necessitated for the same work twenty or twenty-five years ago, and these improvements are of such character as to apply largely to the work required in canal construction. The vast improvements in lockage systems also reduce very largely the re-

quired water supply, and thus avoid what in many cases would be a serious difficulty, and Mr. Thompson has taken advantage of a knowledge of this fact in order to reduce another of the objections of Mr. Seymour against the feasibility of the enterprise. As we have already observed the time may not yet have come for the commencement of such a work, but we regard the full discussion of the subject by such eminent authorities as those named as one of the necessary preliminary stages. We do not doubt that a careful consideration of all the points involved will lead to a most healthy public sentiment in regard to the subject, and probably to its ultimate consummation."

Toronto Hide Co's New Quarters.

One of the new buildings of a substantial nature erected in Winnipeg during the past year, is that built by John Hallam, of Toronto, for the accommodation of his business here, carried on under the name of the Toronto Hide Co. The Toronto Hide Co. opened business in Winnipeg in 1886, and have until recently occupied rented quarters. It has been difficult, however, to obtain a building conveniently adapted to the requirements of the trade, and this led Mr. Hallam to purchase property and erect a building which would in every respect fill the bill.

The new building is on 5th Avenue north, near 3rd street. It has not a very pretentious



appearance in height, having only a ground and basement floors, but it is very strongly and solidly built. It has heavy solid stone walls to the ground floor, and brick above, the walls being strong enough to carry several more stories, which may be added in the future. The building is 90 feet deep, by 33 wide. An office is fitted up at the front entrance, while hides, pelts, wool and other articles handled will be taken in or out at the large door opening on the lane in the rear. The ground floor will be used for wool, etc., and green and salted hides will be transferred by elevator to the basement, for additional salting, curing, etc. The basement is the particular pride of the building. It has a splendid cement floor, resting on a thick concrete bed. The floor slopes to the centre, and there are traps along the floor which gather up all moisture and drippings from the hides, and convey it to the sewer. Good drainage is a feature which is required in this trade, and which was the incentive to the erection of the building, as there is more or less dripping from hides in curing. The basement can be readily flushed and thus kept perfectly clean and clear from the obnoxious odor of a hide house without such facilities. The floor is supposed to be capable of bearing up a pressure of 700 pounds to the square inch. The building has all conveniences of water, electric light, and the mode of heating is by furnace. The ground floor, or ceiling of the basement, is filled in with concrete.

One advantage of the new building is that facilities are afforded for thawing out frozen

hides, which allows of their inspection by the official hide inspector. Nearly all the winter hides are marketed in a frozen condition, and it has been the custom heretofore to purchase them by the lump, at an average price. With facilities to thaw out the hides, they can be inspected and purchased according to grade. The business of the Toronto Hide Co., at Winnipeg, is in charge of Harry Leadlay, as manager.

Bank of British North America.

The fifty-seventh annual general meeting of the bank was held on March 7. The directors' report showed £7,647 17s 11d brought forward from the last account; and after adding £10,000 to the reserve fund, the sum of £47,863 10s 2d remains as the available profit for the half year. Out of this amount a dividend of 40s per share has been declared, payable on April 7, making a distribution of 7½ per cent. for the year 1892, and leaving a balance of £7,863 10s 2d to be carried forward.

United States Crop Report.

The report for March of the United States department of agriculture relates to the distribution of corn and wheat and the stocks remaining on farms. It is not a census of individual holdings of growers, but is based on county estimates of the percentage of last year's products remaining, made by a board of correspondents in each county, and also by an independent board, reporting to the state agent. All grain, including any surplus of previous years, is included. These separate results are scrutinized, obvious errors and inconsistencies corrected, differences harmonized and the ultimate statements tabulated by states to show both percentages and aggregate quantities. The corn on hand, as estimated, aggregates 626,847,370 bus., or 38.5 per cent. of the last product. This proportion has been exceeded in March four times in the last ten years, and the quantity has been exceeded five times. The consumption of eight months, 1,001,616,603 bus., only exceeds that following the smaller crops of 1887 and 1880. The aggregate sold from farms to go beyond county lines is 277,379,000 bus., or 17 per cent. of the crop. The proportion merchantable is 1,345,445,000, or 82.6 per cent. The values returned for merchantable corn averaged 42.9c, for unmerchantable 27.7c, making an aggregate of \$655,000,000, which exceeds the December valuation by \$13,000,000, averaging 40c per bushel.

The estimated proportion of wheat on hand is 26.2 per cent. of the last crop, smallest percentage in ten years. The quantity on hand aggregates 137,000,000 bus., 36,000,000 bus. less than last March, 23,000,000 bus. more than the remnant of the very small crop of 1890. A very large proportion is found in states that do not spare a bushel for commercial distribution, only 34,000,000 in the principal spring states, more than half of which is required for seed in the spring. Of the winter wheat states only Kansas and California have any considerable surplus available for commercial distribution. The amount exported in twelve months is 391,000,000 bus., required for consumption 300,000,000 bus., seed used 54,000,000 bus., visible stocks 79,000,000 bus., a total of 624,000,000 bus., against an apparent supply of 723,000,000 bus. There is, therefore, an apparent excess of distribution from the last two crops of 31,000,000 bus., as compared with previous estimates, showing if present estimates are correct, which cannot be positively assured, that the crops of 1891 and 1892 were underestimated by two or three per cent, which would be a very close margin on the safe side. Very little old wheat is reported on hand. The average weight of the crop, per measured bushels, as calculated from returns of millers and state agents and correspondents, is 57.5 pounds, reducing the estimated product to 491,000,000 commercial bushels.

Seed Testing and Distribution of Seed Grain.

Wm. Saunders, director of the experimental farms, writes to THE COMMERCIAL as follows:—

Sir,—Knowing that farmers generally are much interested in the above subjects, permit me to place before your readers the following:

Seed Testing—The work of testing the germinating power of grain and other agricultural seeds is now in active progress at the central experimental farm in Ottawa. Up to the present over 1,000 samples have been tested and reported on this season, and on the whole with very gratifying results, showing a good percentage of vitality. There are, however, some districts in the Dominion from which samples have been received of very poor quality, and quite unfit for seed. In some parts of Manitoba the harvest season of 1891 was very unfavorable and considerable quantities of grain were left out in stack or stook and threshed out in the spring of 1892. A number of samples of such grain have been tested and they show a very low percentage of vitality, many of them ranging from 15 to 40 per cent. only, and are quite unfit for seed. In some other parts of the Dominion, and especially in some sections of Ontario and Quebec, the weather during the last harvest period was very wet, and the grain in the stook was subject to repeated wettings before it could be housed, and in the meantime some of it sprouted. A large proportion of such samples also show a large degree of germinating power, and if sown as seed will be likely to result in poor crop.

Any farmers desiring to send further samples for test should forward them without delay; the packages should contain about one ounce each, and they can be sent to the experimental farm free through the mail. The samples are tested and reports are usually furnished in about ten days after the grain is received.

Seed distribution—Last year 10,905 sample bags of promising sorts of grain, weighing three pounds each, were sent free through the mail to 9,114 farmers residing in different parts of the Dominion. This large quantity of grain, over twenty-five tons, was all of first-class quality, and consisted of the most promising sorts which have been tested on the several experimental farms. By instruction of the honorable minister of agriculture a similar distribution is now in progress for this year, and already over 3,000 samples have been sent out, and a large number are being mailed daily. The object of this distribution is to place in the hands of good farmers in all parts of the country samples of the best varieties of oats, barley, wheat, peas, etc., so that they may shortly be available for seed in every district of the country, and eventually result in the displacing of poor, mixed and enfeebled sorts, with varieties possessed of greater vigor and fertility. The number of samples sent to one applicant is limited to two in each case, and on this basis a very large number can still be supplied. With careful and judicious handling these three pound samples will generally produce from one to three bushels the first year, and at the end of the second season the grower usually has seed enough for a large field. The advantages resulting from this large distribution of the best sorts of grain obtainable will no doubt in a few years be generally manifest in an improvement in the quality and an increase in the quantity of the average grain crops of the Dominion. A circular is sent with each sample which the recipients are expected to fill up and return at the close of the season, with particulars as to the character and growth of the grain. The request is also made that a sample of not less than one pound of the product be returned to the Central Experimental Farm, so that information may be had as to the measure of success attending its growth. Samples are sent to applicants as long as the supply lasts. Letters can be sent to the Experimental Farm at Ottawa free of postage.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company

OF NEW YORK.

RICHARD A. McCURDY, - PRESIDENT.

Statement for the Year Ending December 31st, 1892.

ASSETS, - 175,084,156.61.

Reserve for Policies (American Table 4 per cent.)	\$150,181,067 00
Miscellaneous Liabilities	734,855 07
Surplus	15,168,233 94

INCOME.	
Premiums	\$32,047,705 34
Interest, Rents, etc.	8,191,009 00
	40,238,805 24

DISBURSEMENTS.	
To Policyholders	\$19,386,532 48
For Expenses and Taxes	7,419,611 08
	\$26,806,143 54

THE ASSETS AND INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:	
United States Bonds and other securities	\$ 65,820,434 80
Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first lien	60,348,092 54
Loans on Stocks and Bonds	10,304,597 50
Real Estate	15,038,884 26
Cash in Banks and Trust Companies	7,806,692 55
Accrued Interest, Preferred Premiums, etc	6,075,474 87
	\$175,084,156 61

INSURANCE AND ANNUITIES.	
Insurance Assumed and Renewed	\$654,909,500 00
Insurance in force	745,780,083 00
Annuities in Force	352,036 01

Increase in Annuities in Force	82,732 98
Increase in Payments to Policyholders	630,820 50
Increase in Receipts	2,604,150 71
Increase in Surplus	3,137,260 78
Increase in Assets	15,577,017 93
Increase in Insurance Assumed and Renewed	47,737,705 00
Increase in Insurance in Force	50,295,925 00

NOTE.—In accordance with the intention of the Management as announced in November, 1891, to limit the amount of new insurance actually issued and paid for in the accounts of the year 1892, to One Hundred Million Dollars, the amount of insurance in force as above stated includes the amount of such voluntary limit with but a slight increase unavoidable in closing the December accounts.

I have carefully examined the foregoing Statement and find the same to be correct.

A. N. WATERHOUSE, Auditor.

For the Surplus a dividend will be apportioned as usual.

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Samuel D. Babcock	Henry W. Smith.	George Bliss.	Stuyvesant Fish.
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James C. Holden,	Dudley Olcott,	Wm. P. Dixon,	Walter R. Gillette,
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Alexander H. Rice,	Julien T. Davies,	Henry H. Rogers,	David C. Robinson,
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MEDICAL DIRECTORS:

GUSTAVUS S. WINSTON, M.D.	ELIAS J. MARSH, M.D.	GRANVILLE M. WHITE, M.D.
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Energetic and Reliable local, district and Travelling agents wanted.
Address,

T. C. LIVINGSTON,

Resident Director, Winnipeg.

A. C. LAUT, Secretary.

R. J. BLANCHARD, M.D.	} Medical Examiners.
J. A. McARTHUR, M.D.	

That Expense Account.

That strict surveillance some houses keep on their road salesmen is as derogatory to their interests as it is harrasing to their equanimity. To require that a detailed statement, accounting for every cent spent on the trip, should be submitted to the scrutiny of the house, is doubtful policy. It implies that a low view of the status of the traveller is taken, whereas the sort of service the traveller is engaged to do, and the extent to which he is thrown upon the guidance of his own judgment, justify the belief that the wholesale trade have a rather high conception of the nature of the traveller's work. He is no mere servant with a specified limited commission to carry out. If he were, it is probable the ways and means whereby he should proceed to do the thing directed to be done would be as clearly defined as the duties themselves. He is an executive agent, entrusted with some of his principals. He has to decide for himself in as many cases as they have to decide for themselves or their agents. His house must delegate some authority to him, in the same way as the country must delegate authority to its government, and—to bring the parallel a step further—while he must render an account of the money he spends and receives—as a ministry must—so, like a ministry, he should be allowed to put the details of some classes of expenses under the general entry of secret service outlay. There is no doubt the traveller has to be diplomatic in his methods. With one customer expenditures pay in an altogether different direction than that spent in company with his neighbor, and it takes a good judge of human nature to discriminate when a mistake is apt to mean the loss of an order. There is no need to indicate more closely some very necessary expenses that probably, if made self-explanatory or justifiable on paper, which indeed being put on paper, might wrongly be deemed more condemning than justifying. All this is said upon the supposition

that the traveller has a creditable record that is well known to his firm. If he has, he ought to be allowed to lump his secret service expenses in one entry. The test of whether or not he is worthy of this confidence will be found in the returns from his work, and it is by this criterion that his expenditures should be judged.
—Exchange.

Canada is to replace her copper coinage with nickel pieces.

Merrick, Anderson & Co., Winnipeg, say in a circular issued to the trade last week, that in a few weeks' time they will be offering a manilla twine far superior to anything offered in this market, either made here or in the States, and at a price that will enable dealers to sell to the farmers at about 10½ to 11½ per pound.

NOTICE!

We take this opportunity of Warning the Trade against Low-Price Blue Stone. We give a guarantee of purity with every purchase. See the opinions of the Grain Exchange re pure Blue Stone

BOLE, WYNNE & CO.,
WINNIPEG.

WATER POWER.

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

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

The Report and Plan may be examined at the office of

ERNEST W. PEARSON,
Clerk and Treasurer.



—MAKERS OF—

BAGS

PROMPT SHIPMENTS FROM WINNIPEG STOCK.

Prices and Samples on application to our Manitoba and Northwest Agents,

Merrick, Anderson & Co., Princess St. Winnipeg

Dry Goods Terms.

The wholesale dry goods section of the Toronto Board of Trade have issued a circular saying that the following terms have been adopted, all sales on a four months' basis: Discounts—6 p.c. 10 days 1st following month; 5 p.c. 30 days, 1st following month; 3 p.c. 60 days, 1st following month; over 60 days, discount allowed at the rate of 7 p.c. per annum for the unexpired term. In regard to dating the following has been agreed to:—

MILLINERY AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

Goods shipped.

Spring.... 1st Jan. to 31st March "as April 1."
Fall 1st July to 30th Sept. "as Oct. 1."
Intermediate mos., 1st following.

HAT, CAP AND FUR TRADE.

Men's felts . . . 1st Jan. to 31st March "as April 1"
1st July to 30th Sept. "as Oct. 1."
"straws . . . 1st Jan. to 30th April "as May 1."
Furs 1st July to 31st Oct. "as Nov. 1."

Early Milling in Scotland.

On vol. 23 of the proceedings of the Philosophical Society of Glasgow, now in the press, there is an interesting paper on "The Rural Economy of Scotland in the Time of Burns" (1759-96)—a period which may be regarded as practically co-extensive with the latter half of the eighteenth century. The author is James Colville, M.A., D.Sc. (Edin.), and in the course of his paper, which was communicated to the society last session, the author makes a number of references to the milling and baking and cognate features of the "rural economy" of the people in that most interesting period of the history of Scotland. He makes quotations of a couple from "The Two Dogs" of the national poet:

"Our laird gets in his racket rents,
His coals, his kain, and a' his stents" dues—

and he goes on to say that the Earl of Aberdeen had a granary at Tarbat, in eastern Ross, which held 600 bolls of corn yearly. In the dearth of 1782 the people of Tarbat stopped a ship laden with teind corn for Greenock. As regards culture, he says that at Rutherglen, near Glasgow, by 1793 the burgh lands were thirled one-fourth, with tank meal to the miller and to his knave or man. Kilwinning, in Ayrshire (an important place in the early history of Scottish freemasonry), with thirled to the Abbey and to Lord Eglinton, whose family-seat is near by. Paisley was thirled to the Abbey one-twentieth, besides knaveship. In Nithsdale, Dumfriesshire, culture was held to apply to wheat (one seventeenth), though the laird had no mill to grind it. It has been an ancient obligation to take all the corn to the baronial or Abbey mill, hence the farm was said to be "thirled" or "stricted" to this mill, he had to pay a culture or portion of the meal to the miller, sometimes as high as one-twelfth. Horse and seed corn was excepted. The portion of corn taken to the mill each time was called a "melder." Tam o'Shanter's wife Kate complained

"That ilka melder wi' the miller
Thou sat as laug as thou had siller."

Dr. Colville says that in consequence, no doubt, of these exactions, the quern, or primitive hand-mill, was in constant use, and in reference to this ancient mechanical contrivance the poet Robert Jamieson wrote—

"The cronach stills the dowie heart,
The jorram stills the bairnie,
The music of a hungry wame
Is grindin' o' the quernie."

He also states that in the north querns are still in use, and that a livelihood is earned by making and selling them. They cost 3s. 6d. to 5s. each.—*Miller.*

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NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME CARD.

Taking effect on Sunday, Nov. 20, 1892.
(Central or 90th Meridian Time.)

North Bound			South Bound			
Brand.	Ex. Tues, Th. & Sat.	St. Paul Express Daily.	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.	St. Paul Express Daily.	Brand. Ex. Mon., Wed & Fri.
2.55p	4.10p	0	0	Winnipeg	11.45a	1.00p
2.45p	4.00p	8	0	Portage Junction	11.51a	1.10p
2.30p	3.45p	9	3	St. Norbert	12.02p	1.24p
2.17p	3.31p	15	3	Cartier	12.25p	1.37p
1.59p	3.18p	23	6	St. Agathe	12.47p	1.53p
1.50p	3.04p	27	4	Union Point	12.49p	2.02p
1.39p	2.51p	32	6	Silver Plains	1.01p	2.13p
1.30p	2.33p	40	4	Morris	1.20p	2.36p
	2.18p	48	8	St. Jean	1.35p	
	1.57p	58	0	Letellier	1.57p	
	1.25p	65	0	Emerson	2.15p	
	1.15p	68	1	Penblin	2.25p	
	9.35a	103		Grand Forks	6.00p	
	5.35a	223		Winnipeg Junction	2.55p	
	8.35p	470		Minneapolis	6.30a	
	8.00p	451		St. Paul	7.05a	
	9.00a	533		Chicago	9.35a	

MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

East Bound.			West Bound.			
Freight Mon., Wed. & Fri.	Passenger Tues, Thur. & Sat.	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.	Passenger Mon. & Fri.	Freight, Thur. & Sat.	
11.40a	2.55p	0	Winnipeg	1.00p	3.00a	
7.30p	1.15p	0	Morris	2.30p	7.30a	
6.40p	12.53p	10	0	Love Farm	3.03p	8.15a
5.46p	12.27p	21	2	Myrtle	3.31p	9.05a
5.24p	12.16p	25	9	Roland	3.43p	9.25a
4.46p	11.57a	33	5	Rosebank	4.02p	9.58a
4.10p	11.43a	33	6	Miami	4.15p	10.25a
3.23p	11.20a	49	0	Deerwood	4.33p	11.16a
2.58p	11.08a	54	1	Altamont	4.50p	11.48a
2.18p	10.49a	62	1	Somerset	5.10p	12.28p
1.43p	10.33a	63	4	Swan Lake	5.23p	1.00p
1.17p	10.19a	74	0	Indian Springs	5.39p	1.30p
12.53p	10.07a	79	4	Maricapolis	5.50p	1.55p
12.22p	9.40a	80	1	Greenway	6.00p	2.23p
11.51a	9.35a	92	2	Balder	6.21p	3.00p
11.01a	9.12a	102	0	Belmont	6.45p	3.50p
10.26a	8.55a	102	7	Hilton	7.21p	4.29p
9.49a	8.40a	117	1	Ashdown	7.35p	5.03p
9.35a	8.30a	120	0	Wawanesa	7.47p	5.16p
8.48a	8.06a	129	5	Rounthwaite	8.14p	6.09p
8.10a	7.45a	137	2	Martinville	8.35p	6.45p
7.30a	7.30a	145	1	Brandon	8.55p	7.30p

West bound passenger trains stop at Belmont for meals.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

Taking effect Tuesday, Dec. 20, 1892.

East Bound.			W. End		
Mtd. No. 144 Mon. Wed. Fri.	Pass. No. 118 Tues. Thur. Sat.	Miles from Winn.	STATIONS.	Pass. No. 117. Sat. 141 Mon. Wed. Fri.	W. End
12.16p	12.10p	0	Winnipeg	4.15p	3.40p
11.50a	11.52a	3.0	Portage Junction	4.25p	4.00p
11.18a	11.33a	11.5	St. Charles	4.45p	4.20p
11.07a	11.22a	14.7	Headingley	4.50p	4.35p
10.38a	11.12a	21.0	White Plains	5.07p	5.00p
10.05a	10.54a	23.8	Gravel Pit	5.25p	5.20p
9.55a	10.49a	31.2	Lasalle Tank	5.31p	5.35p
9.35a	10.40a	35.2	Estaco	5.40p	5.40p
9.11a	10.26a	42.1	Oakville	5.56p	6.13p
8.25a	9.55a	55.5	Portage la Prairie	6.25p	7.00p

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