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WINNIPEG, MARCH 16, 1891.

Manitoba.

Brandon aldermen talk of purchasing a second fire engine.

John Horseman, hardware merchant, Oak Lake, is dead.

Dr. Goulding, of Gladstone, contemplates moving to Virden.

F. Hughes, boots and shoes, Winnipeg, has been sold out by the sheriff.

A good many car loads of horses are arriving in the Province from the east.

A. F. Rykedale & Co., boots and shoes, Winnipeg, have been sold out by the sheriff.

K. Burden contemplates establishing Turkish baths in Winnipeg, something needed here.

The stock of I. Bennetto & Co., photographers, Winnipeg, was damaged by fire recently.

Wm. McFarlane, boots and shoes, Winnipeg, has had his stock damaged by fire; covered by insurance.

The stock of W. J. Middleton, dealer in boots and shoes, Winnipeg, is in the hands of the sheriff.

W. G. Robinson, of Cartwright, cheese maker, contemplates establishing a factory at Pilot Mound.

H. B. Rose, merchant tailor, Winnipeg, left last week for Lethbridge, Alberta, where he decided a short time ago to locate permanently.

At the experimental farm at Brandon last year, one plant of corn attained a stalk growth of 81 feet, and the yield for fodder ranged from 12 to 40 tons per acre.

The Winnipeg agency of the Commercial Union Assurance Co., is now in charge of A. McMicken and John Paterson as joint agents.

This is the company recently represented by the late Hon. Gilbert McMicken.

J. E. T. Powers, formerly in business at Brandon, held a sale of his household effects recently before leaving for Portland, Oregon, where he expects to make his future home.

Four colonist sleeping trains left Toronto on March 7th for Manitoba. There were 57 cars of stock and 186 passengers. In addition to these 247 passengers left on the regular train.

A McGregor correspondent writes:—"W. J. Thompson has purchased the dry goods, boots, shoes and groceries from J. H. Ashdown, who bought the entire stock formerly owned by C. E. Wisch. H. B. Fryer bought the hardware

A meeting of farmers of the Oak Lake district, was held at Thompson's hotel, to consider the cultivation of chicory. The farmers propose growing fifty acres this year, as an experiment. Chicory is in appearance something like a parsnip. It can be left in the ground all winter without injury. Its market value is about 30 cents per pound.

Thompson Bros. who contemplate starting a cheese factory near Emerson, have arrived from the east. They brought with them two car load of horses. They have purchased the farm known as the McKechnie farm containing 640 acres, about two miles north of Emerson and will put on the farm 100 head of milk cows.

Manitoba Mercury:—"We are pleased to learn that Mr. Fullerton, since his return from Montreal, has decided to remain in Manitou and continue in the business which he has so successfully established. The many friends of the old firm of Fullerton & Ross will be glad to learn that there will be no change in the business."

W. J. Mitchell, recently in the wholesale drug trade in Winnipeg, but now residing in the east, visited this city in time to plump his vote for the government candidate. He says he does not wish to see Winnipeg made subordinate to St. Paul yet. He remained in the city a week or so after election day, shaking hands with his many friends and renewing old acquaintances before returning east.

Since the advent of the railway at Souris, says the Brandon Times, the population of the place has more than doubled and the business done has more than trebled. Souris now stands third in the race for places as the wheat markets of the Province. Up to the time of our visit two weeks ago there had been marketed not less than 460,000 bushels of wheat of which the firm of McCulloch & Herriot had purchased about 118,000 bushels.

An example of what energy and good farming will do in Manitoba was exemplified by Mr. Kee, a practical farmer who purchased a quarter section of land near Emerson two years ago. The first summer he broke and backset the entire quarter section. Last year he put in a crop and after paying the purchase price of the farm, \$1,600, out of the proceeds of sale of the grain grown on his land, he had \$300 cash left and 1,000 bushels of oats and barley.

John Horsman, hardware dealer, died at Oak Lake on Saturday last, in the 65th year of his age. Deceased was for many years a leading hardware merchant of Guelph Ont. His premises were destroyed by fire and he subsequently opened out in Watford and Toronto. Mr. Horsman was in Winnipeg during the boom, then went to Rice Lake, Wisconsin, and after-

wards to Oak Lake, Manitoba, where he opened in the hardware line and continued until a few months ago, when he handed it over to his son in law, E. Dickson, M. P. P. Mr. Horsman had been in failing health for some time.

Alberta.

Mahaffy & Clinksill, general dealers, of Battleford, Sask., are having a building erected at Lethbridge, where they intend opening a general store.

J. G. McCallum has signed a contract with the Alberta Hotel Company, of Calgary, for the erection of an addition to the Alberta hotel. The proposed additions will cost nearly \$20,000.

North West Ontario.

The Fort William council have procured some fire apparatus.

The bricklayers engaged on the C. P. R. hotel at Fort William have finished their work.

James Plumridge, baker, West Fort William, is closing out business and moving to Vancouver.

No 1, vol. 1, of the Sudbury Sun a paper devoted to the mining and general local interests of Sudbury and its surroundings has been issued.

Assiniboia.

The stock of W. Cruickshanks & Co., general dealers, Regina, is advertised for sale on March 17.

The Moosomin Courier is advocating the establishment of a board of trade in that place. Good idea.

Peter Ferguson, of Indian Head, is in Eastern Canada, where he goes as immigration agent for the Indian Head Agricultural Society. He has with him samples of grain grown in the district.

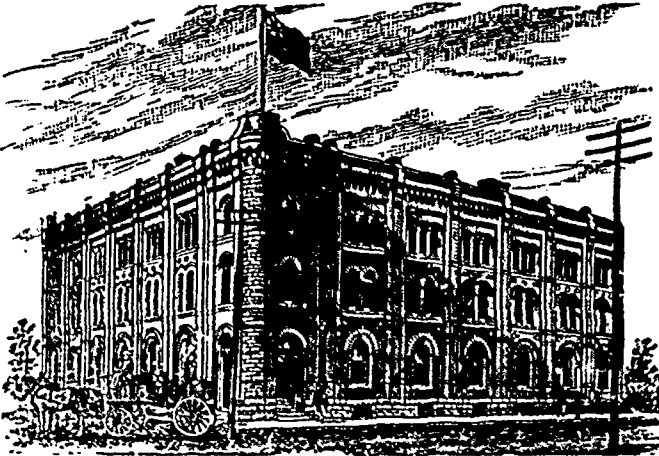
French Wheat Crop.

The French wheat crop has been a strong bull factor recently. Special reports on the wheat crop in France, sent to the National Association of French Millers, are summed up as follows: The situation is unfavorable in the most important sections, viz, in the north, northwest, west and centre, and also bad in the northeast. In the east, however, an ordinary crop is expected, and the injury is unimportant in the southwest, south and southeast. Two-thirds, therefore of the total area have suffered disastrously, but the remaining third not to any material extent. The extent of the injury cannot, of course, yet be fixed. What hopes might have been entertained that the plant would recover have been dispelled by the unfavorable weather in the past week which has perhaps done more harm than the most severe frosts in mid-winter.

New York Money Market.

The decreasing bank reserves and apprehensions of heavy gold shipments had an apparent effect upon the New York loan market, although time money is still quoted at 4 1/2 per cent. for six months, and a light supply of commercial paper finds takers at 5 to 5 1/2 per cent. Call loans, however, stiffened, and bankers' balances through the week ranged from 2 1/2 to 4 per cent., with average rate to stock market borrowers in the neighborhood of 3 per cent.—Bradstreet's, March 7.

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Mr. Blake's Position.

Hon. Edward Blake has made known his reasons for withdrawing from political life. His letter was published on the morning after the elections, when it was too late to influence the result. Had it been published a few weeks sooner, it would certainly have exerted a disastrous influence upon the Liberal prospects in Ontario, and will no doubt be used with telling effect in any by-elections which may take place in the future. Mr. Blake states that from the first adoption by his party of the policy of unrestricted reciprocity, he decided that it would be his duty to withdraw his support from this issue, but refrained from expressing his views, in deference to the wishes of his friends. Mr. Blake says — "In our present political condition, a moderate revenue tariff, approximating to free trade with all the world, and coupled with liberal provisions for reciprocal trade with the States, would be, if practicable, our best arrangement."

He then goes on to show that any practical plan of free trade with the United States must involve differential duties against Great Britain and other countries. He makes the point insisted upon by THE COMMERCIAL, that free trade with the republic, by whatever name it may be known, can only be carried into effect in one way, and that in its practical result commercial union and unrestricted reciprocity are but different terms for the same thing. Mr. Blake says:—

"Of the financial problem presented by unrestricted reciprocity I have seen no solution which would leave us without a great deficit. I have said that any feasible plan involves differential duties; but it does more. It involves—as to the bulk by agreement, and as to much from the necessity of the case—the substantial assimilation, in their leading features, of the tariffs of the two countries. The absence of agreement would give to each country power to disturb at will the industrial system of the other; and unrestricted reciprocity without an agreed assimilation of duties is an unsubstantial dream. For example, the States could not at present, without destroying their industrial system, admit free our woollen or iron manufacturers, the produce of wood or iron freely imported by us from beyond the seas; nor

could we, without destroying ours, levy on raw materials higher duties than those laid by the States. At the same time, our revenue necessities would constrain us to call for duties, at the most productive (which, of course does not mean the highest) rate, on whatever imports might remain available to us for revenue purposes. Again, differing rates of duty on imported goods, of a class also produced here or in the States, would open a wide door to frauds on the transfers of goods of that class between the two countries—a door which could be but imperfectly barred by increased, vexatious and rigorous custom examinations into the country of origin. Since any practicable arrangement does substantially involve, not only differential duties, but a common tariff, unrestricted reciprocity becomes, in these its redeeming features, difficult to distinguish from commercial union. No manufacturer, looking to the continental market, would fix or even enlarge his capital or business in the country of five millions, at the risk of being cut off from the country of sixty-five millions. Our neighbors, instead of engaging in manufactures here, would take our markets with goods manufactured there. And our raw materials, instead of being finished on the ground, would be exported to be finished abroad. Uncertainty would alarm capital and paralyze enterprise; and therefore I repeat that permanence is essential to success. I see no plan for combining the two elements of permanency of the treaty and variability of the tariff which does not involve the practical control of the latter by the States. And I can readily conceive conditions under which, notwithstanding her right to threaten a withdrawal, Canada would have much less influence in procuring or preventing changes than she would enjoy did she compose several states of the union."

Mr. Blake sums up as follows:— "Assuming that absolute free trade with the States, best described as commercial union, may and ought to come, I believe that it can and should come only as an incident, or at any rate as a well understood precursor of political union; for which, indeed, we should be able to make better terms before than after the surrender of our commercial independence. Then, so believing—believing that the decision

of the trade question involves that of the constitutional issue, for which you are unprepared; and with which you do not even conceive yourselves to be dealing how can I properly recommend you now to decide on commercial union?"

The drift of Mr. Blake's argument is made apparent in the last quoted paragraph above. He believes the trade question involves also our political future, and that it should be thoroughly discussed and understood on this basis. Our future political position should not be settled by accident or by the policy of drift, he urges, but should be determined by due deliberation, as becomes a free people. Believing therefore as he does, that the sacrifice of our commercial independence would lead to the extinction of our national independence, he argues that the latter matter should be thoroughly considered before we yield up the former.

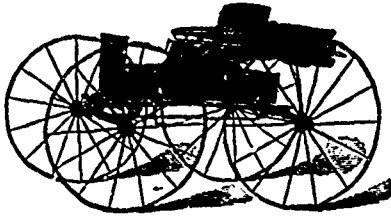
We would advise our readers to obtain and peruse Mr. Blake's letter in full, from which the above extracts are taken. Mr. Blake has had the courage to differ with his party. We think it would have shown even greater moral courage, if he had stated his honest convictions, in a public manner in better season. He wishes the political aspect of the case thoroughly considered, and not allowed to follow the "inglorious policy of drift." Then why did he not speak out in due time, in opposition to the "drift" policy. Mr. Blake, of all public men, was in a position to have brought the question squarely before the people, but he preferred to "follow the inglorious policy of drift," until the elections were over, and it was too late to influence the result. Mr. Blake has condemned himself.

For Canadian Readers.

That excellent journal, the *Dominion Illustrated*, is improving under its present energetic management, and is growing in public favor. The enlargement to 24 pages weekly affords opportunity for great improvement in its literary contents, the contributors to which now include many well known writers. Historic sketches, healthy fiction, crisp editorials on current topics, bright correspondence from London, New York, Toronto and other cities, sports and pastimes humorous sketches, etc., make up with the numerous illustrations, dealing chiefly with Canadian scenes, events and personages, a charming journal for Canadian readers and a welcome weekly visitor in every home. On receipt of 12 cents in stamps they (the *Sibston Litho. and Pub. Co., Montreal*) will forward to any address a sample copy of the journal with full particulars of the prize competition.

Hon. Gilbert McMicken, of Winnipeg, and an old resident of Manitoba, died suddenly at an early hour on March 7th. Deceased had been unwell for some time past, but was not considered seriously ill. He was 77 years of age, and had been a resident of Manitoba for twenty years. Mr. McMicken has served in various public capacities, both here and in the east, and was at one time a member of the Manitoba legislature. Lately he has represented the Commercial Union Assurance Co. in the capacity of general agent. His funeral on Wednesday last was one of the largest ever seen here, and was attended by members of the legislature, board of underwriters, the city council, Masons and a great concourse of citizens.

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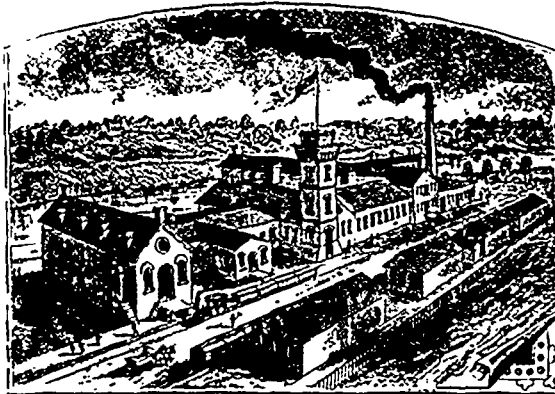
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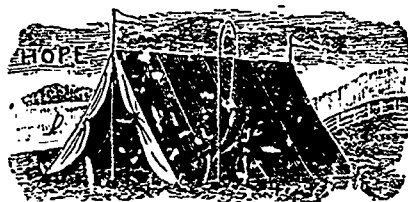
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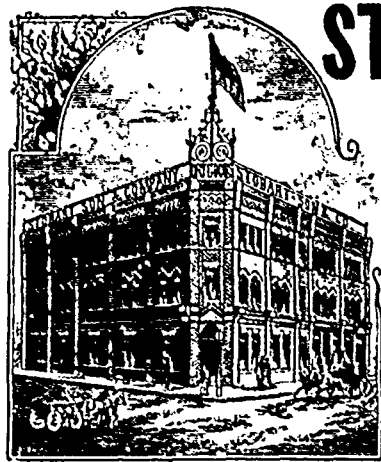
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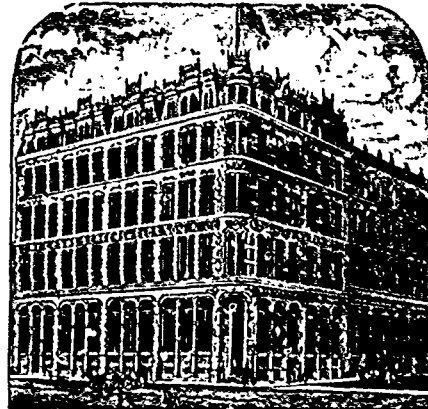
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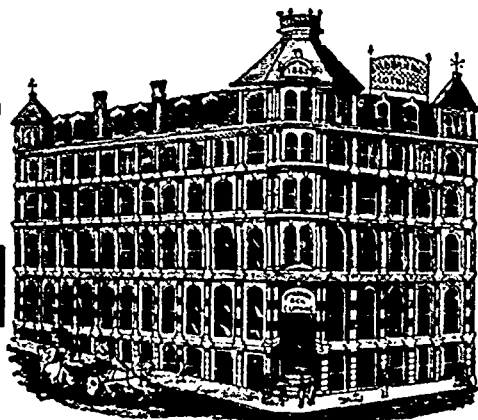
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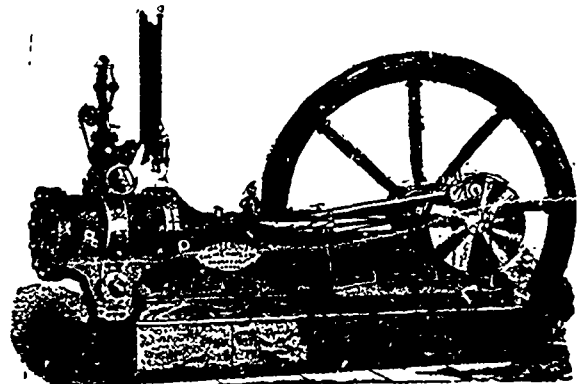
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The Commercial

WINNIPEG, MARCH 9, 1891.

FUTURE WHEAT SUPPLIES.

The question of the wheat supply for the future is one upon which alleged authorities differ widely. Some statisticians endeavor to show that in a few years wheat will not be obtainable in sufficient quantities to meet the world's requirements, while others try to prove that there will be such a vast increase in the production of wheat within a few years, by the development of new territory, that the price of the cereal will be reduced to an unprofitable figure for American growers. In spite of the decline in wheat stocks during the last two years, the weight of evidence seems to prove that there will be abundance of wheat for an indefinite time in the future, barring of course a possible temporary shortage through a wholesale failure of crops for one or more seasons in succession. Wheat is now produced in so many parts of the world, that a failure of crops in one district is made up by good crops in other parts, and thus supplies are kept up to the point of requirements. The more rapid means of communication now available, as compared with a few years ago, renders it an easy matter to gather supplies at points where they are required, and thus large reserve stocks are not now as necessary as they were a few years ago. Thus we have seen that the rather light crop of the world for the past two years has seriously reduced reserves, without causing an uneasy feeling or abnormally high prices. A light world's crop for the next twelve months, however, would no doubt render the situation rather interesting, and the result would likely be to stimulate the cultivation of wheat considerably.

Light crops over a wide area, for several years in succession, we conceive is the only way in which a deficiency of the wheat supplies is likely to be brought about for a long time in the future, and such a contingency would soon be corrected by increased cultivation. The danger of a permanent shortage of supplies for lack of available territory suitable to the cultivation of wheat, we do not apprehend. In view of the vast territory undeveloped, such a contention seems ridiculous. Last week one of our exchanges from the United States contained an article devoted to the short supply theory, and endeavoring to prove that by the year 1895 the United States would no longer have a surplus of wheat for export. The next exchange picked up (also a paper published in the republic) had a doleful article to the effect that wheat growing would soon be rendered unprofitable by the development of the vast wheat territory in the Argentine Republic. This shows the wide divergence of opinion on the question.

As for the United States, it seems likely that if that country stops exporting wheat by the year 1895, it will be because other crops have become more profitable, owing to the decline in the value of wheat. Great Britain produced last year nearly one-quarter as much wheat as the United States, while the territory

available for wheat in the latter country is vastly greater than in the former, and at the same rate would indicate that the wheat crop of the republic could be increased to double and treble its present proportions before the available acreage would be exhausted.

As for the future wheat supply of the world, there is a vast territory in Canada, South America, Australia, Russia and Siberia available for wheat cultivation, which as yet has been untouched. In the Argentine Republic recent statistics are to the effect that less than the one hundredth part of the land is under cultivation. In Russia and Siberia there is enough territory uncultivated to supply the import requirements of the world. All that is wanted is the adoption of civilized methods of cultivating and marketing the grain, to vastly expand the available surplus of wheat in Russia, without cultivating new land, while it is said that but a small portion of the land available for wheat, in Russia and Siberia is under cultivation.

Coming home, we have in Canada a vast territory yet in its virgin state, which is admirably adapted to the cultivation of wheat. With our hundreds of millions of superficial acreage, we have only a paltry 1,000,000 acres under cultivation for all classes of crops. Looking at the vast areas of uncultivated land in different countries where wheat can be grown to advantage, it would seem that very little effort will be necessary to keep supplies up to the requirements of increasing consumption, for generations in the future. There would seem to be more to fear in the direction of over supplies and lower prices, by the rapid development of new territory now rendered possible by the improved facilities for opening up and bringing new regions under cultivation.

OUR NORTHERN SEAPORT.

There is a good deal of talk about the disadvantage Canada suffers in the matter of an eastern seaport. The state of Maine is a serious and insurmountable obstacle in the way of a direct railway through Canadian territory to the sea. We have plenty of seacoast as well as splendid harbors on the Atlantic, but on account of the geographical position of the country west of New Brunswick and the eastern portion of Quebec, we can only reach the sea through our own territory, from points west of Quebec city, by a long and circuitous route. Hence there is great dependence upon New York, Boston and Portland in the United States. This of course only applies to the winter months. During the open season of navigation on the St. Lawrence, Canada has a decided advantage over the border states, as the St. Lawrence affords a seaport right in the heart of eastern Canada. The winter navigation of the St. Lawrence has been talked of, but there is little reason to believe that it is practical. If the winter navigation of the Gulf of St. Lawrence were practical, a port on the north coast of New Brunswick would afford a more direct line than our other winter ports. Another proposed scheme is for a railway through the wilds of the northern portion of Quebec to the coast of Labrador. This would involve a long railway haul through a bleak

country, though it would afford a very direct route and a much shorter water route than via the seaports of the eastern states. The long railway haul would be a disadvantage for heavy freight.

We have another route, however, to the sea, in Hudson bay. Here is a great seacoast which is usually neglected in considering our advantages in the matter of ocean ports. Hudson bay gives the vast interior portion of Canada, a great advantage over the United States in reaching the sea. By this route the great interior portion of the Dominion is 1,000 to 2,000 miles nearer the sea than the interior portions of the United States. These northern ports are also on a direct line between our productive interior country and British markets. The development of the northern route is the one thing necessary to give western Canada a great advantage over the western and central states, in the export of grain, flour, dairy products, animals, etc. With this route opened, we would be able to pour a stream of produce, by the shortest possible line right from the source of production, into the British markets. This route would only be available in the summer to be sure, but even then it would give us an immense advantage over the western states. With this route opened and our products flowing in their natural channel to market, there would be more disposition to look to the north than to the south for the greater freedom of commerce from tariff bondage.

WHEAT STOCKS.

Despite the predictions freely made at the commencement of the present crop year, that there would be a scarcity of wheat before the season was over, there seems to be an abundance of wheat yet in sight. Stocks stubbornly refuse to melt away as predicted. Reports furnished by *Bradstreet's* and Beerbohm showed the world's available supplies on March 1st of 99,523,948 bushels, as compared with 95,841,901 bushels one year ago, and as against 109,724,000 bushels two years ago. The world's available supply of wheat on the 1st inst., was 3,682,047 bushels larger than on March 1, 1890, but 10,200,052 bushels smaller than on March 1, 1889. The available supply is made up of stocks in Canada, the United States, Great Britain and Europe, and including stocks afloat for Europe from all parts.

A striking feature of the foregoing statement, says *Bradstreet's*, is found in the fact that the decrease from January 1 to March 1, 1891, in what may be termed the European and American available supply, was only 11,964,000 bushels, as compared with a decrease of 19,250,099 bushels in the like portion of 1890, and as compared with a decrease of fully 21,036,000 bushels during January and February, 1889. Out of the 11,964,000 bushels decrease within the past two months, about 9,000,000 bushels of the decline was in the United States and Canada; old world and afloat stocks falling off relatively more slowly.

Editorial Notes.

Our exchanges come to hand last week filled with unusually loud headlines, while the number of cuts of roosters displayed in their

columns would indicate that we are great poultry fanciers in this country.

From recent published correspondence it appears that the Behring sea dispute is likely to be referred to arbitration. It is to be hoped that the question will be speedily settled in this way. It should be the earnest object of both nations to remove every cause for dispute as speedily as possible after they arise. There is no reason why the greatest friendliness of feeling should not exist between people of common origin, and so similar in their civilization. Political truckling, which has been the cause of all this Behring sea trouble, should be firmly sat upon by those who desire amity and good will to exist between the great empire and the great republic.

IF THE result of the recent contest is to be taken as a guide, unrestricted reciprocity must be very unpopular in western Canada. Four government candidates elected by acclamation, and the rest returned by enormous majorities, averaging about 1000. Considering the small number of voters in many of the constituencies, the majorities are enormous. It could hardly be called a contest at all. It was simply a walk over for the government candidates, while the solitary Liberal candidate elected was returned by a majority of twenty. It is not likely that the loyalty cry exerted much influence upon the result. In best informed circles at least, it was only regarded as a harmless scarecrow.

THE St. Paul *Journal of Commerce*, in discussing unrestricted reciprocity, says: "Look at the Dakotas, Montana and Washington. Twenty years ago this vast area was a wilderness. It had no manufacturing, no towns, no agricultural industries. Now these are four populous states. Yet while this progress has been made, just the other side of an imaginary line, where natural resources are just as great there has been comparative stagnation. The population of Canada is increasing very slowly." The *Journal* writer should come north and learn whereof he speaks, as he is far astray. Canada has increased in population at a comparatively more rapid rate than the United States. Manitoba is more prosperous and progressive than Dakota. Winnipeg is the most populous and prosperous city north of Minneapolis, though in years it is only an infant compared with Brainerd, Fargo and other principal points in Minnesota and Dakota, north of St. Paul and Minneapolis. The *Journal* man is, to use a vulgar term, "away off" in his comments.

SECRETARY BLAIN, of the United States, has evidently not changed his views regarding Canada. In a speech last year he intimated that Canada could only gain freedom of commercial intercourse with the republic through political union. On the eve of our elections the *Washington Press*, which is considered the special organ of the present Washington administration, and the exponent of Mr. Blaine's views in particular, said in reference to the contest in Canada: "Whichever side wins, the friendly but uncompromising attitude of the United States toward Canada is not likely to alter. When the Dominion gets ready to enter the union we shall not close the door against her. But until she does this of her

own free will we must decline to admit of the unrestrained reciprocity that is the dream of the Canadian Liberals. When Canada enters into partnership with the United States it must be a political as well as business partnership. Our northern neighbors are welcome to share the benefits of union with us, but it is only fair to insist that they must also share the responsibilities of citizenship." This was perhaps intended to pave the way for a refusal to enter into negotiations for reciprocity, in case of the return of the Liberals to power. The utterance was made, intentionally no doubt, too late to influence the elections in this country, as it was undoubtedly the desire at Washington that the "Liberals" should win, as it would certainly have been regarded there as a big step in the direction of that political union to which the *Press* refers. That a little more squeezing would bring about the desired result, would no doubt have been the opinion at Washington, hence the declaration that reciprocity would not be granted.

THE Liberal vote in Winnipeg at least cannot be taken as indicating the strength of the minority in favor of unrestricted reciprocity. A talk among the business men reveals the fact that many of those who supported the Liberal candidate were opposed to unrestricted reciprocity. One influential supporter of the Liberal candidate said: "We don't want unrestricted reciprocity, but we do want reciprocity in natural products. The Liberals don't intend to carry out their nominal policy of unrestricted trade, but I believe they will obtain a better measure of limited reciprocity than the Conservative party could, and therefore I support them." Another influential and well informed business man, who spoke and worked on the Liberal side, said: "I am opposed to unrestricted reciprocity, but I don't believe the thing can be carried out. It is simply impractical, and will be dropped if the Liberals are returned. I therefore feel safe in supporting them, believing that in other respects they will do better for the country than the present administration." Still another business man said: "We have nothing to hope from the Conservatives in the direction of lower duties. Unrestricted reciprocity is a humbug, and only taken up as a party cry to catch votes. It will be quietly dropped if the Liberals have a majority, and the party will set about reforming the tariff and reducing expenditure." These remarks were made in confidence, and it may be said they represent the opinions of a large number of the best informed men of this city who voted the Liberal ticket. Of course this is not a strictly conscientious view to take, as such a view would compel the acceptance of the policy laid down, and not the private intentions of the party. However, in politics few people are so strict as this. Another large portion of the Liberal vote was made up of persons who thought the government had been in power long enough, and simply voted for a change, without studying the trade question in any of its aspects. The number who voted the Liberal ticket in the belief that unrestricted reciprocity would be a good thing, and that it could be carried out, must have been but a small fraction of the total Liberal vote polled in Winnipeg. If the same sentiments prevailed

in other constituencies, and there is no reason to believe that they did not, the Liberal vote by no means represents a large minority in favor of unrestricted reciprocity.

Canada Permanent.

The thirty-sixth annual meeting of the directors of the Canada Permanent Loan and Savings Co. for 1890, was held at Toronto, on Feb. 21. The directors presented the balance sheet and statement which furnished evidence of the continued and increasing prosperity of the institution. The total income for the year was \$3,715,789, in addition to the balance of \$119,114 brought over from the previous year. Of this sum, \$2,355,490 were received on account of mortgages and other securities; a sum which exceeds the receipts of any previous year. The receipts of money for investment amounted to \$1,192,593, of which \$345,522 were received on deposit, in the company's office; \$624,605 on debentures, and \$222,465 on debenture stock, the net increase being \$117,737. The demand for money throughout the year was active, and loans to the amount of \$2,115,055 were made. The directors found themselves again under the necessity of choosing between making a further issue of capital stock or of refusing profitable business. As the company had not yet been in a position to reach its legal limit of liabilities to paid up capital stock, the board decided to create \$500,000 additional stock in shares of \$50 each, upon which \$10 per share was called up. These were allotted to existing shareholders at a premium of fifty-two per cent., of which \$6 per share were called up. These shares were largely taken up by the allottees, and those not so taken up were sold at a profit of \$1,915. The issue has increased the subscribed capital stock to \$5,000,000 and the paid up stock capital to \$2,600,000. The total assets exhibit an increase from \$11,205,335 to \$11,868,967. The net earnings for the year amounted to \$317,330. After paying therefrom the half yearly dividends of six per cent on each on the capital stock, as well as the municipal tax thereon, and charging the account with the discount on the debenture stock issued, and applying \$2,380 in reduction of the company's building, the board was able to add \$35,000 to the reserve fund, the remaining sum of \$3,371 being carried to the contingent fund. These reserve funds now amount to \$1,550,156, equal to 59.62 per cent on the paid up capital stock. It was stated that a "marked improvement had taken place in the general aspect of affairs in Manitoba. The last harvest was abundant, though the quality of the grain was injured by exposure to unfavorable weather. Real property is gradually acquiring a saleable value which for some years after the inflation and subsequent reaction it seemed to have lost. In Ontario, not much, if any, change in values has taken place. Any property remaining on the company's hands have been taken at prices which it is believed can be realized if considered advisable."

President J. Herbert Mason, who occupied the chair, said in his address.—

"Last autumn I made a rather extended tour through the province of Manitoba and the territories of Assiniboia, Alberta and Saskatchewan. The improvement in that vast country, referred to in the report, of which there was unmistakable evidence, would have been more



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The Largest Factory of its kind in the Dominion.

LION "L" BRAND. PURE VINEGARS.

Manufactured Solely under the Supervision of the
Inland Revenue Department.

Mixed Pickles, Jams, Jellies & Preserves

—PREPARED BY—

MICHIEL LEFEBVRE & CO., MONTREAL.

Established 1849. Gold, Silver, and Bronze Medals. 20 1st Prizes.

pronounced had the farmers been able to save the wonderfully abundant crop of grain last year grown. Through the limited supply of labor and harvesting machinery, incidental to a new country, much of it was injured, as I sorrowfully witnessed, by exposure to unsettled weather, which unfortunately set in much earlier than usual. The almost unprecedented reaction in real estate values, following the inflation of 1882 and 1883, resulted in a number of Manitoba properties being thrown on the hands of the company. While most of these properties have been producing rentals, the burden of caring for them, collecting rentals, etc., has taxed the energies of the company's officers. In the past year a number of sales were made, at prices above the sums they stood at in the company's books, and since the beginning of this year further satisfactory sales have been made. All the remainder have been written down to actual present values, and it is expected that a large portion of them will be disposed of during the coming year."

This company is represented in Winnipeg by J. H. Brock, and does a large business in the west.

The number of sheep in Ontario according to the report of the Bureau of Industries in that province is 1,340,000, being nearly 5,000 less than for 1889. The yield of wool last year was 4,575,000 pounds, against 4,539,000 in 1889.

The Chicago board of trade is willing that all the commercial exchanges in the United States should have its quotations, but they must make their own arrangements to secure them—the Chicago board has retired from the 'quotation' business.

GEORGE E. TUCKETT & SON'S new tobacco factory, at Hamilton, Ontario, has been completed. The building is of brick, with red stone trimmings, four storeys and basement, with two extensions for engine house and bonded warehouse at the west end. It is 200 feet long by 75 feet wide, and the extensions are 40 by 60. Connection is made with the tobacco warehouse on Oxford street by a tunnel 150 feet long, 6 feet 6 inches high and 6 feet wide.

BUTTER is booming in United States markets. The Minneapolis *Commercial Bulletin* says: 'The president of the Minnesota Creamery

Pure Highland Scotch Whiskies.

THE FAMOUS
LAGAVULIN DISTILLERY,
ISLAND OF ISLAY,
SCOTLAND.

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

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

ASK FOR THE LAGAVULIN.

MACKIE'S
PURE OLD BLEND
10 YEARS OLD.

GOLD LABEL

AS PATRONIZED BY ROYALTY AND THE LEADING PHYSICIANS.

Sold only in the Northwest by:
G. F. & J. GALT. RICHARD & Co.
HUDSON'S BAY Co.

The Manufacturers' Life AND Accident Insurance Co's

Head Office: - TORONTO.

Combined Authorized Capital - - \$3,000,000

Incorporated by Special Act of the Dominion Parliament.
Full Government Deposit.

Absolute Security Offered in a Live, Prosperous and
POPULAR CANADIAN COMPANY.

PRESIDENT—SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD, P.C., G.C.B.
VICE-PRESIDENTS—George Gooderham, Esq., President of the Bank of Toronto.
" William Bell, Esq., Manufacturer, Guelph.
" S. F. McKinnon, Wholesale Merchant, Director of the Traders Bank
JOHN F. ELLIS, MANAGING DIRECTOR.

WM. SCOTT, Provincial Manager, Winnipeg

AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.



Company has given orders to have prints advanced two cent. The merchants are all wishing they had held on to their packing stock that they sold 4 to 4½c, because it would bring 10 to 11c now. Early Monday morning a report was received that there was a butter famine in Chicago, but the market reports of Saturday failed to substantiate such report."

RIO coffees are strong, and news received from Rio last week reported that market up equal ½c. The New York coffee exchange

issued recently a report stating that the world's visible supply of coffee shows a big but not unexpected falling off. The figures give a total supply February 1 of 2,157,823 bags. For Europe the total stock is put at 914,193 bags, for Rio 135,000, for Santos 263,000, and for the United States 177,630; afloat for the United States from Brazil, 226,000 bags; afloat for Europe from Brazil, 427,000. The total stock January 1 was 1,398,337 bags, February 1, 1890 it was 2,840,103 bags.

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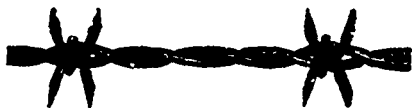
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TORONTO.

Highest prices paid for Choice Samples of HARD WHEAT on cars at any Station in Manitoba or Northwest Territories.

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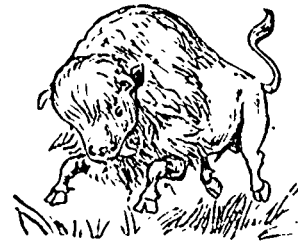
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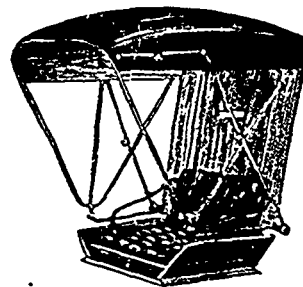
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BRASS GOODS.

Montreal Brass Works.

WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.

The advancing tendency in grain prices is calling for more funds in proportion to the movement, but as the bulk of the crop is going forward at once and is immediately realized upon, the banks are not carrying nearly as much grain as they sometimes do, in proportion to the size of the crop. In mercantile collections, though the general report is that there is a growing improvement in collections, yet there is still a great deal of dissatisfaction on this score. The improvement in collections has not been nearly as great as wholesalers have looked for, and with the steady grain movement and advanced prices, better returns should be made from the country than the past few weeks have shown. Discount rates are steady at 7 to 8 per cent. for mercantile paper.

WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.

The spring bustle is commencing in several lines. In dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, etc., dealers are busy receiving stocks, and orders for shipment are being made up. Quite a quantity of goods has already gone out, though stocks are not complete enough to fill many orders. In hardware, paints, etc., there is very little movement yet, and in most other lines business is reported on the dull side.

DRIED FRUITS.

Demand steady and prices unchanged. Quotations here being as follows: California London layer raisins, \$3.50 per box; quarter boxes, \$1; Valencia raisins, \$2.20 to \$2.30; Valencia layers, \$2.75; currants, 7c; figs, cooking in bags, 6½c, in boxes, 7c; choice, 13c, do in 10 lb. boxes, 14 to 15c; fancy Eleme figs in layers, 16 to 17c; dried apples, 10½c; evaporated apples, 16c; Golden dates, 7½c per pound; choice new golden dates, 10c per pound; California evaporated fruit—Apricots, 24c; peeled peaches, 35c; pitted plums, 22c; raspberries, 35c; prunes, 8½ to 12½c, the higher figure being for choice of fine varieties. Malaga raisins—London layers, \$3.50; black baskets, \$4.50; Tahitis, \$5.

DRUGS.

There has been a lively demand for strychnine, and dealers have been obliged to wire for further supplies. From the quantity of this drug being taken, it would appear that a determined effort is to be made to exterminate the gophers this spring. Camphor is advancing and is 10c higher. A sale of a large quantity of American blue vitrol was made at 7c per lb., but smaller lots are generally held at about 7½c. Quotations here are as follows:—Howard's quinine, 55 to 60c; German quinine, 45 to 50c; morphia, \$2.30 to \$2.60; iodide of potassium, \$4.25 to \$4.75; bromide potassium, 55 to 65; English camphor, 80 to 90; glycerine, 25 to 35c; bleaching powder, per keg, \$6 to \$5; bicarb soda, \$3.50 to \$4.25; sal soda, \$2.50 to \$3; chlorate of potash, 25 to 30c; alum, \$4 to \$5; copperas, \$3 to \$3.25; sulphur flour, \$4.50 to \$5; sulphur roll, \$4.50 to \$5; American blue vitrol, 7½c.

GREEN FRUIT.

Oranges are in good supply, some California are daily expected, which are expected to be better stock than last receipts. Southern apples are being brought in as required, and held at old prices. Few eastern

apples offered. Fancy apples are held at \$8 per barrel, with less desirable stock selling at \$7.50 and even \$7, as to quality. Mexican oranges are held at \$6 to \$6.50, and Floridas at \$4.50 per box in 128 size, and \$5 in 150 to 200 size. Lemons are quotable at \$5.50 to \$6. per box Malaga grapes, in 55 lbs kegs at \$13 per keg. Cranberries are scarce. A few were offered at \$11.50 per barrel. A few bananas are arriving.

GROCERIES.

There is a new feature to note. Quotations here are as follows: Sugars—Yellow, 6 to 6½c; Granulated, 7½c. Coffees, green, Rio, from 24 to 25c, Java, 27 to 29c; Old Government, 29 to 32c; Mochas, 33 to 35c. Teas: Japan, 23 to 46c; Congous, 22 to 60c; Indian teas, 35 to 60c; young hyson, 26 to 50c. T. & B. tobacco, 56c per pound; lilly, 7s, 52c; diamond solace, 12s, 48c; P. of W., butts 47c; P. of W., caddies, 47½c; Honey-suckle, 7s, 55c; Brier, 7s, 53c; Laurel Bright Navy, 3s, 56c; Index d thick Solace, 6s, 48c; Brunette Solace, 12s, 48c. McAlpine Tobacco Co's plug tobacco: Old Crow, 46c; Woodcock, 52c; Beaver, 63c; Jubilee, 60c; Anchor, 59c; cut tobacco: Silver Ash, 65c; Cut Cavendish, 70c; Senator, 80c; Standard Kentucky, light, 85; do dark, 80c. Special brands of cigars are quoted: Reliance, \$50; Gen. Arthur, \$50; Mikado, \$40; Terrier, \$30 per 1000. Mauricio, \$12.50; Soudan Whips, 40.00; Turkish Caps, \$35.00; Commercial Traveller, \$25. Special selects, \$55; Selects, \$45; Columbia, Canucks, \$40; Darby, \$36; Sports, \$3. Lion "L" brand mixed pickles in kegs, are quoted: Three gallons, \$2.50; do five gallons, \$3.50; do 10 gallon kegs, \$6.50.

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS.

Spot business quiet, but orders are being booked for future delivery. By the end of this month dealers will likely be busy shipping out spring orders. Prices are as follows: Turpentine in barrels, 76c per gallon; in 5 gallon cans, 81c gallon; linseed oil in barrels, raw 79c; boiled, 82c; benzine and gasoline, 50c; pure oxide paints, in barrels, 90c per gallon; coal tar \$6 per barrel; Portland cement, \$4.90 a barrel; Michigan plaster, \$3.25 to \$3.50 a barrel; putty, in bladders, 3½c a pound, bulk, in bbls., 3c; whitening, in barrels, \$1.40 a wt; Elephant genuine white lead, \$7.25; Elephant, No. 1, do, \$6.40; Bull's Head, do, \$6.00; Royal Crown, do, \$5.00; Crown pure white lead, \$7.25; Royal Charter, \$6.50; Railroad, \$6.25; Red Star, \$5.50; Calsomine, in cases of 20 five-pound packages, \$6, per 100 pounds; Alabastine, \$7.25 per case of 20 packages. Window Glass, first break, \$2.10.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKETS.

WINNIPEG.

WHEAT

Wheat had a wider and somewhat higher range of prices last week, with sharp bulges on some days, and almost as rapid reactions on others. The week commenced with a marked advance in prices at Chicago and some other markets. Cables came in strong and higher, and there was a plethora of crop damage news from abroad. London, Paris and Berlin sent in strong cables, with the former 3d higher. The

bearish features were in the situation on this continent, the visible supply showing only a small reduction, and large receipts at primary markets, Minneapolis and Duluth getting 513 cars, against 424 the same day a year ago. On Tuesday there was a reaction and a considerable portion of the gain of Monday was lost. Minneapolis and Duluth got 308 cars against 284 a year ago, and Beerbohm reported an increase on ocean passage of 1,536,000 bushels. Cables, however, continued strong, Liverpool reporting 1d higher, and the published crop report of the State of Michigan was unfavorable. The principal feature on Wednesday was the official United States crop report, giving reserves of wheat in farmers' hands. The proportion of wheat still in the hands of farmers is placed by this report lower than an average of the last ten years, the range being from 26 to 33 per cent. It is this year put at 28.2 per cent., or 112,000,000 bushels. It has been lower only in two years of the last ten—after the short crops of 1881 and 1885. Including the visible stocks the supply is therefore 135,000,000 bushels. The Government report, however, did not seem to have much influence upon the markets. Cables were less favorable, though closing cables were stronger, and large receipts again showed up, Minneapolis and Duluth getting 293 cars, against 230 a year ago. On Thursday foreign advices were strong, which assisted in a sharp upward movement in prices. Minneapolis and Duluth received 386 cars, against 243 cars a year ago. The gain of Thursday was about lost on Friday, on more favorable crop weather reported from Europe and large receipts at north-western states points. At the close of the market on Friday, prices at Chicago were only about 1c higher than a year ago. The Government report of wheat in farmers' hands in the United States was at first regarded as a bearish document, as it was somewhat larger than had been counted upon, but when the present visible supply, added to wheat in farmers' hands, is compared with the same stocks held a year ago, the showing is very bullish. The figures are. Visible now, 22,790,750 bushels, in farmers' hands, 112,000,000 bushels; total, 134,790,750. Visible a year ago, 23,314,149 bushels, in farmers' hands a year ago, 156,000,000 bushels; total, 184,314,149 bushels, showing a shortage now, as compared with a year ago, of nearly 50,000,000 bushels.

In Manitoba there has been rather an upward movement in prices in country markets, or a continuation of the same tendency noticeable to advance prices for the past few weeks. The disposition has been specially noticeable in the tendency to move up prices at points where prices were below the average, while at some points where the highest prices were being paid, further advances were made last week. Thus up to 80 to 82c per bushel was paid for small quantities in some country markets, and one report of 84c was announced, these prices being to farmers. The average price in Manitoba country markets to farmers would be fully 75c per bushel for best samples, equal to about No. 2 hard. All grades have advanced about in proportion, for anything fit for milling, even for frosted grain, frosted samples bringing from 40 to 60c per bushel. These prices show an advance of 10 to 15c per bushel over prices ruling before the upward movement started. The firmness is increased by a growing demand from eastern Canada millers for Manitoba

wheat, while better prices are being obtained for the lower grades which are going for export. At the commencement of the season, the value of our low grade wheat was very uncertain, as it was difficult to get exporters to touch it. First shipments were in fact experimental, but these proved successful, and the value has since been considerably enhanced. For badly damaged wheat, unfit for milling, there is still considerable moving to eastern Canada, where it is in request for feed purposes, and brings a fair price, on account of the high values of other feed grain.

FLOUR.

There has been no further change. Quotations in jobbing lots to the local trade, per 100 pounds are: Patents, \$2.60; strong bakers', \$2.40; 2nd bakers, \$2.00; XXXX, \$1.35; superfine, \$1.15; middlings, \$2.50; graham flour, \$2.30; cracked wheat, \$2.30; buckwheat flour, \$3.75.

MILLSTUFFS.

Prices are firm but unchanged at \$12 for bran, and \$14 for shorts. Fine shipments east continue, and a good local demand.

MEALS, OIL CAKE, ETC.

Oat meal holds firm, and any change will be to a higher range of values. Prices are: Oil cake, in bags, \$21 a ton; oil cake meal in ton lots, \$26.50; in car lots f.o.b. \$25; Oatmeal, standard, \$2.70; granulated, \$2.50 per 100 pounds; rolled oats, \$2.80 per sack of 90 pounds; Cornmeal is held at \$1.85 per 100 lbs. Pot barley, \$2.65 per 100 lbs. Pearl barley, \$3.00.

GROUND FEED.

The upward tendency of oats and barley has caused further advances in ground feed, as high as \$25 per ton having been asked for best oat chop. Ground feed may be quoted at \$20 to \$25 per ton, as to quality, though ground damaged wheat may be obtained at \$14 to \$15 per ton.

OATS.

Further advances are again to be reported in oats. The upward tendency has now continued for weeks, and prices have gained fully 15c per bushel. It is reported that a number of dealers who contracted to fill orders ahead, are badly stuck. Some of these were contracts made on Government tenders, to supply oats at western territorial points, for mounted police. These were made in some instances to lay down oats at western points lower than can now be bought for in Manitoba country markets, it is said. It is also reported that some shippers will have to buy at unprofitable figures to fill city and eastern orders. A few cars are still going east, but the movement is trifling, and it is evident that country markets are about bare of supplies. In Winnipeg, loads on the street, bring 40 to 42c for ordinary feed quality, and 44 and 45c per bushel of 34 pounds has been paid for choice white seed oats. Jobbing lots in the city are held at 45c per bushel. In Manitoba country markets the average price to farmers will be about 35c per bushel, the range being from 28 to 40c at different points.

BARLEY

Barley has an advancing tendency, in sympathy with oats, and is quotable in Winnipeg street market at 34 to 36c per bushel for the little that is obtainable—feed qualities.

BUTTER.

There is considerable scarcity of good butter, fit for table use, and some rather inferior quality has to be taken, the quoted prices being 18 to 20c for good to choice tub, which is often not of real good quality. A few rolls have been offered, and when good will bring 20 to 22c.

EGGS.

Eggs have been rather scarce, and held more firmly at 20 to 21c per doz for fresh.

CURED MEATS, SAUSAGE, ETC.

Prices are easy and irregular, but quotable about as follows: Dry salt bacon, 9 to 9½c;

smoked long clear, 10½ to 10½c; spiced rolls, 11 to 11½c; breakfast bacon, 12½; smoked hams, 13½ to 14c; mess pork, \$17 per barrel. Sausages are quoted: fresh pork sausage, 10c lb.; bologna do., 8c lb.; German do., 9c lb.; ham, chicken and tongue do., 9c per ½-lb. packet.

LARD.

Pure lard is held at \$2.25 per 20 pound pail, with compound lard at \$2 per pail.

CHEESE.

Jobbing at 12½c in small lots. A large lot in first hands was refused at 11c.

HIDES.

Round lots of frozen hides are quoted at 3½ to 3¾c per pound. Inspected cows quoted: No. 1, 4c; No. 2, 3c; No. 3, 2c. Calf, 4 and 5c for No. 1 and No. 2. Sheepskins are quoted at 50 to 75 cents each as to quality. Tallow 2½c for rough to 5c for good rendered.

VEGETABLES.

Considerable movement is taking place in potatoes, for shipment to the States. Quite a number of car lots went forward last week. Shippers are buying at 30c per bushel delivered at cars. With milder weather prices would perhaps be higher. Prices for other vegetables are: turnips, 25c to 30c per bushel; parsnips, 2 to 2½c per pound; carrots, 75c per bushel; beets, 40 to 50c per bushel; cabbage, 75c per dozen, for good, as to quality; onions, 3 to 4c per pound; Spanish do., \$1.50 per crate of 30 lbs. nett; celery, 35 to 60c doz. heads.

DRESSED POULTRY.

No wholesale stock held. Good turkeys will bring 12 to 15c per pound and chickens, 13c, for choice on the market.

DRESSED MEATS.

There is a firmer tendency in meats. In beef there has been no advance, but stocks of frozen are not large, and good fed fresh killed beef will have a firmer tendency when stocks of old are cleaned up. City wholesale butchers are talking of 7c per pound for fancy Easter beef, but nothing is going over 6c yet for city dressed. Not much country dressed beef is offering, and the best will bring from 4 to 5c per pound. Mutton is again higher. One lot sold at 12½c. Stocks are scarce, and prices may go even higher, unless supplies come in from some quarter. Hogs are steady at 6½ to 7½c. Hardly anything going over 7c per pound. A little veal is offering and good brings about 8c per pound.

HAY.

Pressed hay on track offering at \$7 to \$7.50 per ton. Loose on the street market abundant at \$4 to \$6 per ton.

Statistical Wheat Information.

Imports into the United Kingdom during the week ended March 7, aggregated 230,000 brls flour and 952,000 bu wheat.

During 1890 the United Kingdom imported 5,240,000 bushels of La Plata wheat, and it is estimated that 6,400,000 bushels will be imported in 1891.

Of the receipts of wheat at Minneapolis for the week ended March 7, reaching 1,153 cars, 134 of them, or 11.5 per cent. were from Washington and eastern Oregon.

The visible supply for the United Kingdom decreased 950,000 bu; that is the consumption exceeded the imports of wheat and flour and farmers deliveries by that amount.

Wheat and flour imports into France for the first half of the crop year, ending February 1st, equal 21,273,250 bu of wheat, against 14,758,000 bu for the same time last year.

A year ago Thursday May wheat at Duluth closed at \$1½c per bushel for No. 1 hard. Chicago closing was 78½ Mar., 79½ May. At

Minneapolis on the same day May ranged at 77½ to 78 and Mar. at 75½.

The visible supply decreased 135,661 bushels during the week ended March 7. For the corresponding week last year the decrease was 682,000 bushels. The total stocks at all points enumerated in the statement aggregate 22,790,750 bushels against 23,314,149 bushels last year.

Bradstreet's report on Wednesday last showed a decrease of 909,600 bu during the week in the available supply at 1,000 points east of the Rocky mountains; decrease previous week 1,145,000 bu; decrease for the corresponding week last year, \$17,000 bu. Bradstreet's report of available stocks showed a decrease for both coasts for the week of nearly 1,600,000 bu.

The following table shows the exports of breadstuffs and provisions from the principal Atlantic seaboard ports for the week ending March 7, and the corresponding week last year:—

Articles.	1891.	1890.
Flour, barrels.....	130,800	170,800
Wheat, bushels.....	175,300	376,700

The amount on ocean passage as per statement on Tuesday last, increased 1,536,000 bu, making the available supply 49,286,750 bu, against 52,154,139 bu for the corresponding date last year, 50,750,385 bu two years ago, 53,700,966 bu three years ago, 75,946,178 bu in 1887, 69,531,419 bu in 1886, and 74,713,107 in 1885. The amount on ocean passage increased 952,000 bu for the corresponding week last year.

Total receipts at the four principal spring wheat points since Aug. 1, the beginning of the crop year foot up, Minneapolis, 37,414,836 bu; Duluth, 11,720,242 bu; Chicago, 11,354,603 bu; Milwaukee, 4,936,416 bu making a total of 65,426,097 bu against 70,083,941 bu during the same time last year and 47,251,460 bu in 1889. The total receipts of wheat at the four principal winter wheat points, Toledo, St. Louis, Detroit and Kansas City from July 1 to date are 23,040,652 bu, against 25,665,540 bu in 1890 and 26,249,932 bu in 1889.

Toronto Grain and Produce Prices.

Wheat—There was a strong feeling on the market, prices were fully 1c higher than a couple of days ago. There were numerous enquiries from millers for winter wheats, but the business done was limited, prices asked being too high for their views, and were only paid when they must have the wheat. The majority of millers are waiting for lower prices on wheat or better prices for flour. Manitoba wheats were firmly held. No. 1 hard offered at \$1.15; No. 2 hard sold at \$1.07; No. 3 hard sold at 97c. No. 1 frosted offered at 90c. —*Empire*, March 9

Wheat—At Carleton Junction hard sold by sample at \$1.03 and No. 3 hard at 97c. No. 2 spring outside sold at 92c. No. 1 frosted was offered at 88 to 89c and No. 2 at 78c, with 70c bid.

Oats—White, outside, was offered at 44c, with 47c bid. White was offered at 49c to ship now, with 47c bid.

Flour—Manitoba patent, \$5.25 to \$5.30; do. strong bakers', \$4.85 to \$5; Ontario patents, \$1.50 to \$1.75; straight roller, \$5.10 to \$1.00.

Produce—Quotations are: Beans, \$1.35 to

WE HAVE TOO MANY CIGARS.

With a view to reduce our stock of Cigars, we offer half dozen brands at very close figures. Some Capital lines for Jobbing. We have a job lot bought from Sheriff at less than factory cost.

About Four Thousand Traveller's Samples, Very Slightly Damaged at Half Price

CALL AND SEE THEM.

Dawson, Bole & Co.

WINNIPEG - MANITOBA.

\$1.75; potatoes, per bag, on track, 80 to 90c. Erie 1 apples, 7½ to 8c; evaporated, 12½ to 14c; eggs, fresh, 16½ to 17c; sheepskins, \$1 to \$1.40; hides, green, No. 1, 5 to 5½c; wool, 20c; onions, per barrel, \$3 to \$3.50.—*Empire*, March 10.

Montreal Live Stock Markets.

At the East End abattoir this morning there were 300 cattle, 60 calves and 30 sheep. The attendance of butchers was large and all appeared in need of stock and business was in consequence better and sales freer than for some weeks, the stock being well cleaned up early. The choice cattle sold from 3½c to 5c; but good butchers' stock sold at 4½c, medium at 4c to 4½c and culls from 3c to 4c. Milkman's strippers sold at \$30 to \$50 a piece. Good calves sold freely at \$6 to \$10, and sheep and lambs at 4½c to 4c per pound. *Montreal Gazette*, March 10th.

There has been a decided improvement in the canned goods market, says the *Montreal Gazette*. The demand for corn, peas and tomatoes being very brisk. In consequence these lines are held very firm by jobbers, the following prices about representing their views. Tomatoes, \$1.25; corn, \$1.20 to \$1.30; peas, \$1.25 to \$1.30.

The Seattle Typographical Union, in Seattle, Washington, has decided to abolish piece-work on all the daily papers, and establish an eight-hour working day, with a minimum scale of \$4 per day. Hereafter work will begin on the morning papers at 7.30 p.m. The action of the union has been adopted by the proprietors.

Lumber Cuttings.

E. A. Bateman has opened a lumber yard at Hartney, Man.

The length of the large band saw in McLaren's mill at New Westminster, B.C., is 46 feet.

It has been finally settled to rebuild the big McLaren lumber mills at Ottawa, which were recently destroyed by fire.

The Fraser River Lumber Company, Ltd., has been incorporated with head office at New Westminster, B.C. The directors are: M. G. Terhue, Grier Starett and Joseph Saint.

Prices in Manitoba Country Markets.

Prices to farmers at principal country points last week were:

Brandon.—Wheat, best 72c, oats 28 to 30c, barley 28 to 30c bushel, flour \$2.50 to \$2.90 hundred, bran \$10. shorts \$12 ton, potatoes 25 to 30 bushel, hay baled \$10 to \$12 ton, butter 16 to 20c lb, eggs 18 to 20c doz. Live stock, cattle 3 to 3½c lb, hogs 6½ to 7c lb, sheep 5 to 5½c lb.

Carberry Wheat, best, 70c, oats 30c, bran 88, shorts \$11, butter 20c, eggs 20c.

Morden.—Wheat, best, 75c, eggs 20c butter 17c, flax \$1.

Deloraine Wheat, best, 75 to 80c, oats 32 to 35c, potatoes 25 to 30c, eggs 18c, butter 18c, dressed hogs 7c, do. beef 5 to 6c, do. mutton 10c.

Minnedosa.—Wheat, best, 75c, oats 30 to 35c, butter 20c, eggs 20c, dressed meats, beef 4 to 5c, hogs 6 to 6½c, mutton 7 to 8c.

Virden.—Wheat, best, 77c, oats 35c, barley 25c, butter 20c, eggs 20c.

Rapid City.—Wheat, best, 75c, oats 35c, barley 28c, eggs 20c, butter, tub, 15 to 17c, rolls, 18 to 20c.

Boissevain.—Wheat 50 to 75c, oats 30c, butter 20c, eggs 15c.

Regina, Assa.—Wheat, 50 to 60c, oats 35c, butter 25c, eggs 25c, dressed beef 5 to 7c, do hogs, 7½ to 8c lb.

Moosomin.—Wheat 75 to 78c for best, oats 34 to 39c, barley 28 to 30c, butter 17 to 20c, eggs 20c.

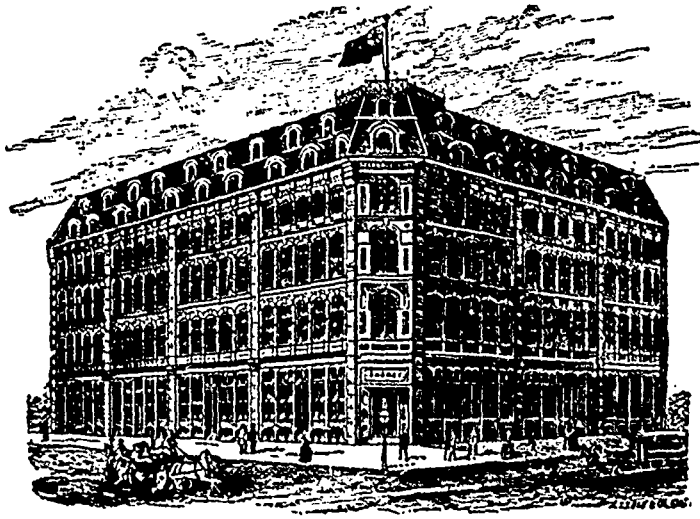
One McCallum contemplates going into the meat business at Selkirk, Man.

The Selkirk Fish Co., Selkirk, has received a large boiler and engine which they intend putting into their barge, the Sultana. The work of putting the machinery in has now commenced.

Jos. Carman, wholesale fruit and commission dealer, Winnipeg, has received the agency for the Brandon flour and oatmeal mills, and will handle the products of these mills in Winnipeg. He will continue his produce and commission business, but contemplates discontinuing the handling of fruits.

Mr. Peck, of Carscaden, Peck & Co., wholesale clothing, Winnipeg, we are sorry to learn, is seriously ill. He returned from the east a couple of weeks ago, and contracted a severe cold en route, which has settled into a complication of pleurisy, pneumonia and bronchitis. Though seriously ill, his case is not considered really dangerous.

MEN'S BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING A SPECIALTY.



Our Samples for the Spring Season, 1891, are
now on view at No. 18 Rowand Block,
cor. Portage Ave. & Main.

H. SHOREY and CO., WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS,
1866, 1868 and 1870 Notre Dame and 36, 38, 40 and 42 St. Henry St., MONTREAL.



TASSE, WOOD & CO.
Manufacturers of
Fine Cigars,
MONTREAL.

Our Brands: { Reliance Terrier,
Mikado and General
Arthur.
Are unsurpassed by any in the Dominion
Ask your Wholesale Merchant
FOR THEM.

Wm. Ferguson,
WHOLESALE

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.
Permit Orders Promptly Executed
8th Street, - - Brandon

Cash at
Allen & Brown's
—FOR—
EGGS, BUTTER AND HOGS.

PACKING HOUSE:
MODERMOT STREET. - WINNIPEG.

TEES, WILSON & CO.
70 ST. PETER STREET, MONTREAL
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
INDIAN, CEYLON, CHINA AND JAPAN
TEAS.
We make a specialty of CEYLON and INDIAN Teas,
and carry the largest assortment of any House in the
Dominion
Represented in Manitoba, Northwest Territories and
British Columbia, by
D. C. MCGREGOR, - M. J. HAYES BLOCK WINNIPEG

EASTER.

Ask your Grocer for Griffin's Sugar-Cured
Hams, Breakfast and Roll Bacon, also Pure
Leaf Lard, quality strictly first-class. Full
stock of Long-Clear Bacon, Barrel Pork and
all kinds Heavy Provisions.

LET US HAVE YOUR EASTER ORDERS
WRITE FOR PRICES.

J. Y. GRIFFIN & CO.,
Pork Packers and Provision Merchants,
WINNIPEG.

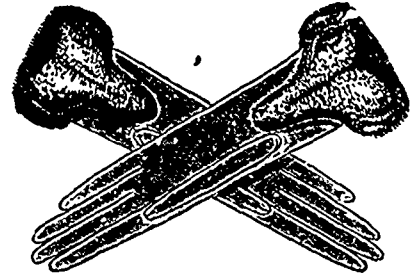
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WHOLESALE
CLOTHIERS,
650 Craig St. MONTREAL.

Represented by J. McLEOD, HOLIDAY &
Bro., Winnipeg, Man.

SAMUEL HOOPER, DEALER IN MONUMENTS, HEAD
Stones, Mantle Pieces, Grates, Etc. Special designs fur-
nished on application. Corner Bannatyne and Albert
streets, Winnipeg.

RICHARD & CO,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
Wines, Spirits and Cigars
365 MAIN STREET,
WINNIPEG.

JAMES HALL & CO.
—MANUFACTURERS OF—
Gloves, Mitts, Snowshoes, Indian Moccasins



Our specialties are all styles of GLOVES, MITTS AND
GAUNTLETS
In fine Buck and Antelope universally acknowledged
the best.
BROCKVILLE, - ONT.

Winnipeg Brass Works
86 ALBERT STREET.

Manufacturer of all Classes of Brass
Goods, Brass and Iron Railings,
Etc., Etc.
ELECTRIC BELLS KEPT IN STOCK.
ANDREW SCHMIDT, - Winnipeg.

MUNROE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers
Wines, Liquors and Cigars
OF THE BEST BRANDS
9th STREET, - BRANDON

Robertson, Linton & Co
CORNER OF ST. HELEN AND LEMOINE STS
MONTREAL.

Importers of British and Foreign Dry Goods,
Canadian Tweeds, Cottons, Etc.
Complete set of Samples with J. N. ADAMS,
Rooms 14 and 15, Rowan Block, Winnipeg.
(Opposite Queen's Hotel.)



\$1000.00 a year is being made by John R.
Goodwin, Fox, N.Y., at work for us. Reader,
you may not make as much, but we can
teach you quickly how to earn from \$2 to
\$10 a day at the start, and more as you go
on. Both sexes, all ages. In any part of
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vening all your time, or spare moments only in
the week. All is new. Great pay \$1000
every worker. We start you, furnishing
everything. EASY, SURE, FULLY PAID.
PARTICULARS FREE. Address at once,
STINSON & CO., PORTLAND, MAINE.

STRANG & CO.
Wishart Block, Market St. East,
WHOLESALE GROCERS
AND DEALERS IN
Provisions, Wines and Liquors,
WINNIPEG.

PAINTS. COLORS. VARNISHES.

WILLIAM JOHNSON COMPANY.

OUR SPECIALTIES ARE,

Johnson's Decorators Pure White Lead
 " Pure Liquid Paints.
 " Pure Colors in Oil.
 " Superfine Coach Colors in Japan.
 " Magnetic Iron Paint.
 " Sun Varnish for Universal Use.

WORKS: - MONTREAL.

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Wholesale Dealers in

HIDES!

SHEEPSKINS AND WOOL.

JOHN HALLAM

88 Princess St., WINNIPEG

83 and 85 Front Street East, - TORONTO.
PROPRIETOR

☞ We will be in the market this season
 as usual for all classes of Wool, and
 are prepared to pay the highest mar-
 ket prices.

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING CO.

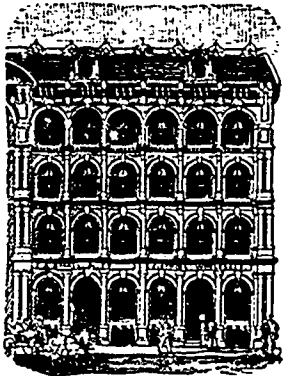
LIMITED.

The most perfect Flouring Mill in Canada. CAPACITY 2,000 BARRELS A DAY.

Barrel Factory at the Mill and Grain Storage Capacity of 550,000 bushels in addition to which we have a system of handling Elevators throughout the Northwest.

All Grades of HARD WHEAT FLOUR in Barrels and Bags.

Offices at: MONTREAL. KEEWATIN. WINNIPEG.

**E. A. SMALL & CO.**
MANUFACTURERS OF CLOTHING

WHOLESALE.

Albert Buildings,
Victoria Square, MONTREAL.

Represented by WM. H. LEISHMAN,
 Sample Rooms, Nos. 30 and 32 McIntyre Block
 Winnipeg, Man.

Redwood BreweryFine Ales, Extra Porter
and Premium Lager.Most Extensive Establishment of
the kind in Western Canada.**ED. L. DREWRY,**

PROPRIETOR,

WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.

☞ Highest cash price paid for good
 Malting Barley.

Thomas Davidson and Co.

Stamped and Japanned Ware, &c.

Office and Sample Room - 474 St. Paul Street
MONTREAL.Works and Warehouse: 187 Delisle Street,
St. CUNEGONDE, QUE.Merrick, Anderson & Co., Northwest Agents
WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.**THE TWO STRONG**

POINTS OF

—ARE—

ITS LARGE PERCENTAGE OF STRENGTH-GIVING ELEMENTS
AND

IT BEING SO EASILY DIGESTED.

It fulfils the ESSENTIAL CONDITION of a PERFECT FOOD

Andrew Allan, President. John McKechnie, Superintendent.
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THE VULCAN IRON COMPANY,
OF MANITOBA, (LIMITED),

BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS,

Light and Heavy Forgings, Engine and Boiler Works
Millwrighting,

GENERAL BLACKSMITHING,

All Kinds of Machinery.

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Eby, Blain & Co.
WHOLESALE GROCERS,COR. FRONT AND SCOTT STS.,
TORONTO.

Represented in Manitoba and the Northwes
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McBean Bros.,GRAIN, PRODUCE AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS.

214 William Street, - WINNIPEG.

Liberal advances made on Consignments.

—CORRESPONDENCE INVITED—

MONTREAL HOUSE - - A. G. McBEAN.

Prices at Montreal.

Flour—In spring wheat flour there has been a fair amount of business on local account, with sales of strong bakers at \$5. Quoted: Patent, winter, \$5.15 to \$5.25; patent, spring, \$5.25 to \$5.50; straight roller, \$4.70 to \$4.85; extra, \$4.30 to \$4.50; superfine, \$3.80 to \$4.20; fine, \$3.20 to \$3.75; city strong bakers', \$5; medium bakers', \$4.75; Ontario bags, extra, \$2.05 to \$2.15.

Bran, etc.—The bran market is quiet at \$17 to \$17.50 on track, the sale of a lot of Manitoba being quoted at the inside rate. Broken lots delivered have sold at \$18. Moullie is steady at \$22 to \$27 per ton. Shorts have been placed at \$19 to \$20 and middlings \$20 to \$21 per ton.

Wheat—In Manitoba wheat the feeling is quite strong, No. 2 hard being quoted at \$1.07 to \$1.08, but in the absence of business to any extent prices are nominal, No. 3 hard is quoted at 96 to 97c, and No. 1 frosted 95 to 86c, but these figures are more or less nominal.

Barley—Malting grades are quoted all the way from 60 to 70c. Sales of No. 3 have been made in the West at 50 to 52c f.o.b. Feed barley is quoted at 49 to 51c with sales at both figures.

Oats—The market keeps very strong, holders of Ontario white oats asking 54c or 2c more than last week. Manitoba white are quoted at 51 to 52c, and mixed at 50c, sales having been made at that, 50c per 34 lbs.

Oatmeal—The advance previously referred to has been maintained ordinary standard being quoted at \$2.50 to \$2.60 per bag, and rolled at \$2.65 to \$2.85 as to quantity. Standard in barrels is quoted at \$5.40 to \$5.50, and rolled oats \$5.60 to \$5.75 with granulated at same figure.

Eggs—A car from the States was sold at 18c to 19c, but the market is firm at 19c, and some dealers look for better prices. The colder weather has started prices in an upward direction.

Dressed poultry—Realized 10 to 11c for turkeys, and 6½ to 8c for chickens.

Potatoes—The sale was reported of 2 cars at 70c per bag of 90 lbs., and several round lots of choice Rose were sold at 80c. Sales of Canadian Rose have been made in New York within the past week at \$3 and \$3.12½ per 180 lbs.

Apples—Choice varieties such as Spies command high prices. Fair to good qualities have sold at \$3.50 to \$4.50 per bbl.; fancy selections of Spies have sold in a jobbing way at \$6 to \$6.50 per bbl.

Butter—The local demand is taking all offerings of finest creamery and dairy for table use at full prices, but medium and inferior grades are difficult to move. Several lots of creamery have been taken for the local trade at 23 to 24c for finest. Eastern Townships is selling at 20 to 21c. In Western there has been some enquiry at 12 to 15c, and inferior 6 to 8c. Rolls 13 to 15c.

Cheese—The strong position of the market has received no check. Sales have been made of finest August at 10½ to 11c, and medium goods have realized 10 to 10½c.

Provisions—Sales of Canada short cut have taken place at \$15 to \$16. The lard deal partook of a new feature this week in a further cut of 2½c per pail, the present price being \$1.40 per pail of 20 lbs. or 7c per lb. Smoked meats—Hams, 11 to 12c, bacon, 10 to 11c.

Dressed hogs—Dealers claim that \$5.75 to \$5.85 is a fair range of quotations. Smaller lots have sold at \$5.00.

Evaporated apples—Business appears to be confined to jobbing lots at 13 to 13½c per lb. Dried apples—Changing hands upon a basis of 8 to 9c.

Gallon apples—A fair enquiry is experienced at \$3.25 per dozen tins.

Onions—The market is steady with sales reported of Spanish at 90c to \$1 per crate, and \$3.50 per case. In Canadian onions there is a fair local demand with business at \$3.50 per bbl.

Hides—A few hides taken from butchers at 6 to 6½c per lb. for No. 1, but Quebec tanners are kicking against paying over 6½c for No. 1. Calfskins are steady at 7c.

Groceries—A good demand for refined sugar has been experienced during the week at steadily maintained prices, 6½c having been paid for granulated which is ¼c lower than the same grade is selling at in New York. Yellow range from 5¼ to 5½c for low grades to fair, and 5½ to 5¾ for brights. In syrups, both in wood and tins, sales reported at from 3¼ to 3½c, choice amber being quoted at 3¾ to 4c as to quantity. In molasses there have been a few sales of a jobbing character at 33c for Barbadoes and 28 to 30c for Antigua. In coffee a large business has transpired in this market during the past week, mainly in Rio, several good sized lots having changed hands at 20c sixty days, and 21c four months.

Dried fruits—At the close of last week a good demand sprang up for Valencia raisins, several good sized lots being placed at 6c for common and 6½c for good brands. A good demand has been experienced for currants and under light stocks prices remain firm at 5½ to 6¼c.

Hardware—The pig iron market is in a very unsatisfactory state, now that the demand from Ontario is supplied almost exclusively by United States iron. Pig iron is quoted here at \$22.50 to \$23, Camboro at \$21.50 and Eglinton at \$21. Bar iron is unchanged at \$2.20, although that figure is well known to have been shaded. Tin plates are extremely quiet at \$4.50 for coke and \$4.75 to \$5.25 for charcoal. In Canada plates the market is unchanged at \$3 to \$3.10. Terne plates are steady at \$9.25 to \$8.50. In metals there is an easier feeling in copper, as sales have been made of Orford brand at 13½ to 14c per lb. during the past few days. Tin has been placed at 22½ to 23c. The card prices of nails is quoted at \$2.40 for iron and \$2.50 for steel.

Money—Money is abundant and loans on call have been negotiated at 4 and 4½ per cent., one amount of \$50,000 being placed at the inside figure, notwithstanding the reported general dullness of trade. Regarding discounts the ruling rates are still 6 to 7 per cent., although some weak concerns have to pay as high as 8 per cent. at a pinch. A leading banker of this city stated a few days ago that there were plenty of calls for funds but lenders wore as particular as ever in demanding undoubted collateral, and that quite a number of applicants have to be refused on account of inability to furnish the required security.—Summarized from *Trade Bulletin*.

The Coffee Market.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* says: "Over the condition of the market for Rio and Santos grades opinions differ to some extent very naturally, but hardly to a radical tone, and on the whole the feeling may be considered as conservatively cheerful. Cost is pretty full, and deliveries have been free for some time past, but the general statistical position improves if anything, and the visible supply is considered small enough to warrant carrying against any depressing efforts that may be put forth. Even jobbers are not adverse to giving the market some assistance, as they are owners of considerable stock in one position or another at a cost that requires the realization of at least present or better figures to let them out whole. Some also argue that consumption promises well enough at current cost, and that a large proportion of dependent territory has not yet been heard from. The speculative element has not been particularly demonstrative of late, either for ordinary regular form of trading or in a manipulative way, but the general tendency has appeared favorable for standing under the near-by options, and they have shown the greater strength on all fluctuations. Europe, too, has appeared slowish and hesitating, and many of the trade hold to the opinion that the old and most powerful bulls are a trifle opposed to any further advance just at the moment, not through any special change of sentiment, but because such course would interfere with their plans. To-day the deal in options was not very large, but there was a strong upish market, and the close found an irregular addition of 15 to 30 points to the line of valuations prevailing. So far as the position of Brasils themselves were concerned no positively new features came out; but a material reduction in the Government estimate of the Java crop induced very light offering, and buyers trying to cover pushed the market as noted. On the street, the feeling seemed to be even stronger than upon Change, quite liberal trading taking place, and at the highest rates yet reached in some cases, especially when the class of coffee handled is considered; and, while the demand seemed to be fairly well met, the close found a retention of strong, confident feeling throughout."

DURING one week recently the number of cattle exported from Chicago direct to British markets reached 8,000 head. The exports were fully one hundred carloads greater than for the corresponding week last year.

President James J. Hill, of the Great Northern railway, arrived from Europe recently. During a few weeks in London he completed financial arrangements that will enable him to push his road through to the Pacific ocean in very short order. His trip, his friends say, was in every way successful.

An unrevised statement of internal revenue of Canada for the month of January last shows a revenue of \$535,293, compared with \$528,735 for the same month last year. The value of the goods entered for consumption in the Dominion for January last was \$8,317,877, as against \$7,416,166 for January, 1890. The duty collected was \$1,616,459, as against \$1,625,622 for January, 1890. The goods exported were \$4,294,959, or an increase of \$1,053,689 over the same period for 1890.

British Columbia.

E. H. Cole, grocer, Vancouver, has sold out. Horses from Oregon are being brought into the province.

Customs collections at Nanaimo for February were, \$5,053.

Mrs. Harrison is erecting a new hotel building at Chilliwack.

W. H. Webber has opened in the commission business at Victoria.

Billinghurst & McHenry contemplate opening in wholesale liquors at Victoria.

Sproule has purchased the blacksmith shop of D. Dockstader at Port Haney.

Davis & Taylor, painters, Vancouver, have added wall paper to their business.

A pump manufacturer from Manitoba contemplates moving his works to Steveston.

A. T. D. McElmon, barrister, Nanaimo, who was stricken with apoplexy recently, is dead.

The Inland Revenue returns for the month of February, in Victoria district, amount to \$7,036.12.

E. P. Hemerway, of New York, has arrived at Vancouver to take the management of the City Foundry.

The business of the Vancouver Co-operative Co., has changed hands and will be conducted by Stuart & Burton.

E. P. Wickham just purchased the business and plant of the Vancouver steam laundry formerly the property of Smith & Co.

W. M. Pherson has purchased the canneries formerly owned by C. G. Hobson & Co. on Bute Inlet. The canneries will be moved to the Fraser river.

Owing to some disagreement among the owners, says the *Steveston Enterprise*, the Garry Point Cannery has been for some time in charge of a sheriff.

A meeting of the property owners and residents of Centreville held a meeting recently for the purpose of taking some steps towards protection against fire.

The new salmon cannery at Lulu Island is approaching completion. It will have a capacity of about 20,000 cans for the season. It is also the intention to pack fruit and vegetables.

Victoria Times: "Van Horne has raised the freight on sugar from Montreal 25 per cent. for the benefit of the C. P. R. sugar refinery at Vancouver. This the consumer of sugar in Victoria now has to pay."

The death is announced at New Westminster of Thos. Mowat, fishery inspector. Mr. Mowat was a young man, only 32 years of age, and a diligent official. He has not been in robust health for some time, and recently suffered from gastric fever.

Gen. Lyman Banks, coal prospector for the Oregon Improvement Company, has returned to Seattle from Queen Charlotte Sound, where he has spent nearly a year, seeing what the prospects are for opening bituminous coal mines. He said to a reporter, that they were now working a diamond drill night and day.

THE COMMERCIAL exchange list, which includes every paper published west of the great lakes, has been increased by the addition of the *Steveston Enterprise*, a new paper hailing from the Pacific province. Steveston is a town on the Fraser river, near the mouth of this noble

stream. It is surrounded by the rich delta lands of the Fraser, which produce such enormous crops. A large number of salmon canneries are in the immediate vicinity, and a big saw mill is projected.

The following figures have been published as representing the loss by the recent fire at New Westminster: H. T. Reed & Co., hardware, loss, \$15,155.32; insurance, \$9,000. Ogle, Campbell & Freeman, dry goods, loss, \$23,437.49; insurance, \$17,000. Lyal & Co., stationery, loss, \$18,003.52; insurance, \$11,500. Trapp & Co., hardware, loss, \$20,302.47; insurance, \$16,700. W. E. Fales, furniture, loss, and insurance not yet known. F. Stirskey, jeweler, loss, \$3,507; insurance, \$3,200. J. E. Phillips, gents' furnishings, loss, \$9,984.80; fully insured. A. M. Herring, drugs, etc., loss, \$11,266.55; insurance, \$9,000. L. F. Bonson, saloon, no insurance. Rousseau & Co., boots, shoes and tannery, loss, \$3,236.65; insurance, \$3,250. Murray & Greig, painters, loss fully covered; insurance, \$1,600. Morey & Co., stationers, loss, \$3,000; insurance, \$2,000.

The following are the foreign shipments of coal, from the Vancouver island mines, for the month of February:—

	Tons.
New Vancouver Coal Company	31,950
Wellington Mines	16,051
Union Mines	4,400
East Wellington Mines	2,370

Total 54,771

The customs revenue for the port of Victoria for the month of February amounted to \$63,690, as compared with \$42,943 for the same month of last year. Imports were:—

Dutiable	\$213,065
Free	49,402

Total \$259,467

EXPORTS.

Produce of Canada	\$92,492
Not produce of Canada	2,901

Total \$95,393

British Grain Trade.

The *Mark Lane Express* of March 9, in its weekly review of the British grain trade, says: "English wheats were firm, the average quotation being 32s 4d. Foreign wheats were better held, with the finer grades in good request at 37s. At to day's market the return of frost and snow caused a buoyant retail inquiry, and English wheats were 1s 6d dearer. Foreign wheats were strong at an average rise of 1s 3d; Russian touched 38s 9d, and Californian reached 40s 6d. Flour of all kinds was 6d higher, while grinding barley was 3d higher, and malted barley 6d higher. Corn gained 9d. Oats, beans, peas, and rye advanced 6d."

Out of the twelve largest cities of the world Japan has three of them.

FLOUR in store in Duluth on March 1 was 89,004 barrels, against 79,185 barrels last year.

THE Interstate Grain Company, of Minneapolis, is having plans drawn for a 1,000,000 bushel elevator.

JAPAN in 1889 had 27 cotton mills with 200,000 spindles, and the amount of cotton manufactured was 27,936,116 pounds. The bulk of the raw cotton is imported from British India.

Italy's vineyards last year produced 621,562,000 gallons of wine against 500,000,000 gallons in 1889.

THERE are 1,461 abandoned farms in Massachusetts, covering 126,510 acres and having an assessed valuation of \$1,076,328.

Minneapolis flour shipments from Jan. 1 to March 2 amounted to 1,013,625 bbls., against 1,113,050 bbls during the same time in 1890, and 741,172 in 1889.

Central Dakota, which suffered so severely from drought last year, is rejoicing in a heavy snowfall this winter, this being regarded as favorable for crops next season.

Exclusive of Mediterranean ports, about 3,600,000 bushels of wheat were recently reported afloat for France, against only 200,000 bushels same week last year.

For Great Britain as a whole, the cultivated surface recorded as farmed by its owners is 4,843,000 acres, while that accounted for as in the hands of tenants is 27,925,000.

The available supply of wheat has decreased 9,833,000 bushels since Jan. 1, according to Bradstreet's figures, against a decrease of 12,349,000 bushels for the same time last year.

Bradstreet estimates the stocks of wheat in second hands in Europe, afloat and in the United States and Canada, on March 1, at 99,523,000 bushels against 95,842,000 bushels last year.

Bradstreet makes the total exports of wheat and flour from both coasts, including Montreal, from July 1 to March 7 at 67,926,000 bushels, against 73,074,000 bushels for the same time last year.

WILLETT & GRAY, New York, in their weekly sugar circular say: "Don't forget that this is a rising year for raw sugars, and that before April granulated at 4½c will look cheap from the raw sugar basis.

Archie Cassils, one of Montreal's best known and most popular citizens died Saturday aged 48. Cassils was a member of the leather firm of Cassils & Co., and was a brother of William, Charles and John Cassils.

During the first two months of this year Chicago has received 493,300 cattle, 2,001,000 hogs and 380,500 sheep, as against 516,182 cattle, 1,371,631 hogs and 339,426 sheep for the corresponding two months of last year.

Duluth public warehouses contain 4,008,371 bushels wheat, of which 1,036,255 bushels are No. 1 hard; 2,079,495 bushels No. 1 northern; 468,249 bushels No. 2 northern; 192,281 bushels No. 1 white winter; 25,213 bushels No. 3 spring; 127,417 bushels no grade spring; 4,011 bushels rejected; 50,507 bushels special bin.

A big combination of breweries is reported from the States. It includes the Blatz Brewing Co., of Milwaukee and five big Chicago establishments. The company is known as the U. S. Brewing Co., with a capital stock of \$12,000,000. The Blatz property is to be turned into the pool for preferred stock of the syndicate to the value of \$3,750,000.

PROF. ROBERTSON, Dominion Dairy Commissioner, in connection with the experimental farm department, at Ottawa, has prepared a pamphlet giving full instructions and details for the erection, equipment and management of cheese factories and creameries. The bulletin can be procured on application.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

THE SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT ROUTE

EAST, WEST —AND— SOUTH.

THROUGH TICKETS AT LOWEST RATES to Toronto, London, Detroit, Buffalo, Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, Boston, New York AND ALL POINTS IN THE EAST, also to St. Paul, Chicago, etc., etc.

\$10 Saved on 1st Class and \$5 on 2nd Class Tickets to Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, Ore., San Francisco and all Pacific Coast Points by taking the Canadian Pacific Route.

Equipment Superior to any line on the Continent. Luxurious Dining and Sleeping Cars.

FREE COLONIST SLEEPING CARS.

The only line running Upholstered Tourist Cars.

Leave.	WINNIPEG.	Arrive.
14 20 Daily.	Pacific Express for Portage la Prairie, M. & N.W. Railway Stations, Carberry, Brandon, Qu'Appelle, Regina, Moosejaw, Medicine Hat, Calgary, Banff Hot Springs, Donald, Kamloops, Vancouver, New Westminster and Pacific Coast Points.	16 30 Daily.
17 30 Daily except Thur.	Atlantic Express for Rat Portage, Port Arthur, Sudbury, Sault Ste. Marie, North Bay, Toronto, London, Detroit, Niagara Falls, Ottawa, Montreal, Boston, Halifax, New York and all Eastern Points.	10 25 Daily except Wed
10 45 Daily.	St. Paul Express for Morris, Greta, Grafton, Grand Forks, Fargo, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, Chicago, St. Louis, Detroit, Toronto, Montreal, etc.	13 50 Daily
10 45	Connects with Alised for Morden, Manitou, Killarney, Deloraine and Intermediate Stations.	13 50
a 11 30	Morris, Morden, Manitou, Killarney and Deloraine.	17 15
a 11 50	Headingley, Carman, Treherne, Holland and Glenboro.	15 15
b 7 50	Stony Mountain and Stonewall.	12 35 b
b 13 00	Kildonan, Parkdale, Lower Fort Garry and West Selkirk.	10 35
c 7 00	Niverville, Otterburne, Dominion City and Emerson.	21 30

a, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; b, Monday, Wednesday and Friday; c, Wednesday only.

TICKETS 471 Main Street and C.P.R. Depot, Winnipeg.
W. M. McLEOD, City Pas. Agt.
Or of any Regular Station Agent of the Company.

GEO. OLDS, D. McNICOLL,
Gen. Traffic Mgr., Gen. Pass. Agt.,
MONTREAL. MONTREAL

W. WHYTE, ROBT. KERR,
Gen. Sup't, Gen. Pass. Agt.,
WINNIPEG. WINNIPEG

COCHRANE, CASSILS & CO. Wholesale Boots and Shoes

Cor. Craig & St. Francis Xavier Sts.,
MONTREAL.
Manitoba and N.W.T. Agency: J. M. MACDONALD,
McIntyre Block, WINNIPEG.
British Columbia Branch: WM. SKENE, Van Horne
Block, VANCOUVER.

LYMAN BROS. & CO.,
WHOLESALE
DRUGS AND MEDICINES
Every requisite of the Drug Trade promptly supplied.
TORONTO, ONT.



DON'T BE TALKED,
into buying cheap shoddy Yarn for it does not pay.

Send to us for samples of our

**PURE WOOL
WESTERN YARN,**

for it will pay you to handle our Goods.

WESTERN WOOLEN MILLS,
STEPHENSON, JOHNSTONE & CO.
St. Boniface, Opp. Winnipeg

* **OAK TANNED**
"EXTRA"
BRAND.

BELTING

* MONTREAL AND TORONTO.
THE J. C. McLAREN BELTING CO.

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will, as usual, make his Spring and
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CREAMERY BUTTER!

DAIRY BUTTER!!

CHEESE!!!

Stacks of Cotton.

The cotton trade this year is confronted with conditions which it is safe to say have found no parallel within recent years. The primary feature is, of course, the immense size of the season's yield, which has swamped all but the very largest estimates, and as yet no signs of an abating movement. The monthly report of Secretary Hester of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange places the total amount of the crop in sight at the close of February at 7,411,000 bales, an excess of 636,000 bales over the same period last season, and an excess over the entire crop of 1889-90 of about 100,000 bales. Against this vast flood of supply the trade has not been able to oppose any sufficient barrier, and the result is that middling upland cotton at New York is now lower than at any time since February 26, 1886, a year of great depression in this trade. The same is true of prices at Liverpool. The effect of the large movement on the visible supply has been to increase the world's total 600,000 bales over the total supply at the same time last year.—*Broadstreet's.*

London Fur Sales.

The following is a report of the January fur sales at London, Eng., issued by P. R. Rolland & Sons, of London:—

The past year has been on the whole a good one for the fur trade; the chief feature presented being the extraordinary rise in the value of the fur seal and of the wool seal (whitecoat), the fact of which was already mentioned in the month of October. Great stress has been laid upon the short supply of the former, but when all descriptions are put together and quantities reckoned up (Copper Island skins taking the place of the 80,000 Alaskas short), this is very much modified by the real facts that only 30,000 less skins in all were offered than in 1889. The statistics of the number of fur seals offered at public sale in London for the last eight years are, in 1883, 171,205; 1884, 157,329; 1885, 180,059; 1886, 217,704; 1887, 226,378; 1888, 219,670; 1889, 214,577; 1890, 182,653. What quantity the coming twelve months will produce is, of course, uncertain as yet; some people think that the supply will be large and that some occult information has not yet been furnished to the public.

The commencement of last year found the trade overstocked with goods left from 1889, and the general desire was to use this stock before making more extensive purchases. The months of October, November and December brought in cold and favorable weather, which has continued with great severity up to the present sales. The furriers have consequently done well in most articles, perhaps with the exception of marten and mink. This year commences propitiously, and there is a certain liveliness which was wanting among the buyers of last season, for much old stock has been consumed, leaving room for future ventures.

The sales just ended were extremely well attended; Germany, as usual, furnished the greater number of buyers, but England again did not contribute her proper quota.

Beaver—In the Hudson's Bay Company's sale (63,419, being 8,000 less in quantity than last year), are on an average 10 to 15 per cent. dearer; some particular marks are up 20 per cent. The fur is taken for Germany, France and England, and some skins for America.

In Messrs. Lampson's sale (6,695), a small collection of Alaska, Columbia and a few Canada and Rocky Mountain sorts. Buyers were chiefly for Germany, some for France and America, but very few for London. Prices are 10 per cent. higher.

Musquash—In the Hudson's Bay Company's sale (554,104 against 316,286 last year), sold at 10 per cent. higher figures, being wanted principally for Germany, some few for England and a smaller quantity for America or for speculation.

In Messrs. Lampson's sale of brown (690,423 against 1,022,503 last January), the article is 20 per cent. higher than in June, with the exception of the Minnesota sorts. Taken by German, French and English houses, but the latter to no large extent. The collection on a whole was a good one with several lots of good useful Canada skins and some Eastern, also a good many New Jersey sorts. Black (19,074), were secured principally by the Leipsic trade at a rise of 10 to 15 per cent.

Rabbit—In the Hudson's Bay Company's sale (36,286, a greatly reduced quantity) fetched nearly double upon the low prices of last year. Taken for France.

Marten (3,039, against 15,000 last January).—A poor and small lot of skins; were purchased for the London market, at an advance of 10 per cent.

Lynx (1,657)—Rose 20 per cent. The bulk go to America, very few were purchased for England.

White Fox (4,139).—Are 20 per cent. cheaper. Mostly secured by Leipzig firms, a few for London.

Wolverine (177).—This small quantity fetched about last sale prices.

Wolf (2,850, being 5,000 less than last January)—Sold at about last sale figures, part to the German market, and part to the English trade.

Badger (2,163).—Are rather cheaper. Bought by an English firm.

Cat, common (638).—Taken for Germany at last prices.

Cat, house (3,359).—Purchased for German use at last figures.

Bear, black (1,955), **bear, brown** (308) **bear, grizzly** (1,267).—An increase on last January quantities, excepting the grizzly. Sold at an advance of 20 to 25 per cent. on last October prices, though they were a poor and scanty lot, with the exception of the grizzly. They were again wanted by the English trade, who are the chief purchasers; a lot or so for American requirements.

Mink (57,391).—About half last January quantities. Also rose 20 per cent. on October figures, the collection consisting of a fair lot of Alaska (or Sitka), Michigan and some Eastern sorts, but also many of the Southwestern descriptions. The chief purchasers are the German trade, a few only being taken for England, and a few dark lots for America.

Gray Fox (6,955)—A fair average show of Western and Southern skins. Remain at last sale prices.

Skunk (106,896, nearly 70,000 less than last January) The first part of the catalogue comprised old skins, but later on some fine strings of good fresh parcels. The fresh skins are quite 30 per cent. dearer than last October and the staler parcels 15 per cent., the fur being wanted for most European markets.

Raccoon (181,314, against 189,306 last Jan-

uary). The offering consisted of many parcels of Southwestern and common sorts, and some few good lots of Western and Northwestern, but some old skins were also included. Taken for Germany, France and England, at an advance of 10 per cent. on October values and 20 per cent. for rough skins for dyeing.

American opossum (\$4,111, half last January's quantity). A small and not very brilliant collection. Realized 40 per cent. better figures than the very low prices of October, being secured principally for London use some for Germany.

Hair seal, dry (3,993).—Are 10 per cent. dearer. Purchased for Germany and France.

Fur seal, salted.—Included in a total of 28,267 now brought forward, Messrs. Lampson offered 4,153 Alaska of very poor quality, which underwent a reduction of 15 per cent; 11,638 Northwest Coast of average quality (with the exception of one very fine string), selling 10-15 per cent. cheaper; and 1,874 Lobos Island, which realized last price.

Other firms sold 3,585 Northwest 10 per cent. cheaper; 5,601 Lobos Island, of better quality than last year, at last sale figures; 240 Japanese; and 1,121 Cape of Good Hope, of low quality, also at about former prices.

Our Natural Outlet.

If Canada is to be as good and as prosperous a country as nature intended it should be, the short road to the sea (Hudson Bay) should be opened without delay. The government might as well stop wasting money in a vain effort to increase immigration if the things most essential to advancement are neglected. These are the opening of the coal deposits and the construction of a line of railway to the sea. Were these two important works performed soldiers with bayonets could not keep settlers out of the country. The only thing that kept Manitoba and the west from being settled long ago was the isolated position that the rich province occupied in the centre of the continent. The construction of railways has, to some extent, removed this obstacle, but the distance from Manitoba to Montreal is great and the cost of carrying cattle and grain too high to make agricultural pursuits as successful as would be the case if a thousand miles of the distance between Liverpool and Manitoba could be removed. Were this done not only would there be higher prices for produce, but the lands of the country would be raised in value. The difficulties in the way are not natural they are purely artificial. Independent of every other consideration the traffic from the northern sea into Canada would, alone, be of sufficient importance to warrant the construction of a railway. There are as many salmon at certain seasons in the rivers that flow into Hudson Bay as there are in the rivers of British Columbia.—*Pilot Mound Sentinel.*

The stock and plant of William Hessin, the insolvent biscuit and confectionery manufacturer, of Toronto, has been purchased by A. M. Smith, of Smith & Keighley, at 10 cents on the dollar, who in turn sold it to a company composed of H. C. Fortier, Chas. Peter and G. W. Booth, which will be known as the Toronto Biscuit and Confectionery Company. They are now engaged in refitting the machinery and making what other improvements are necessary to the carrying on of this large concern.

Eastern Business Changes. ONTARIO.

E. A. Jones, hotel, Leslieville, is dead.
A. M. McKay, drover, Ingersoll, is dead.
J. S. Gadd, printer, Dresden, has sold out.
Geo. Lavery, grocer, Milton, has sold out.
Chas. White, jeweler, Milton, is selling out.
Cope Bros., grocers, Warton, have dissolved.
Tufts & Son, grocers, London, have sold out.
H. L. Snider, grocer, Prescott, has assigned.
John Battlo, Cement Mill, Thorold, is dead.
Fralick & Bro., carriages, Picton, were burned out.
William English, boatbuilder, Peterboro, is dead.
W. Scott & Son, builders, London, have assigned.
Hamilton Bros., shoes, Stratford, have dissolved.
Geo. Guertin, jobber, Petawawa, Tp., has assigned.
Max Klec, cigar manufacturer, Toronto, has assigned.
Jas. Heeneey, dry goods, Belleville, has assigned.
W. B. Kellott, general store, Bothwell, has assigned.
A. Paul & Co., general store, Sudbury, have assigned.
Robt. Mullin, grocers, etc., Glen Williams, has assigned.
Douglas Baplic, confectionery, Lakefield, has assigned.
Oliver Spanner, furniture, Toronto; style now Spanner & Son.
Richert & Lotson, picture frames, etc., Berlin, have sold out.
Mrs. P. A. Gurley, general store, etc., Dresden, has sold out.
J. C. Keith, hardware, Belleville, has the bailiff in possession.
A. Gordon, jeweler, Durham, was burned out; partially insured.
A. Fisher & Son, saw and grist mill, Paisley, were damaged by fire.
F. M. Falls & Co., hardware, Woodstock, have dissolved; Jas. Gardner will continue the business.

QUEBEC.

J. S. Loyer, shoes, Montreal, has assigned.
E. Bellevance, plumber, Montreal, has assigned.
Nicholas Kearns, grocer, Montreal, has assigned.
Michael Cuddy, dry goods, Montreal, has assigned.
Mignerou & Belisle, grocer, Montreal, have dissolved.
Thouin & Debin, grocers, Montreal, have dissolved.
Heney & Seiveright, grocers, etc., Sherbrooke, have assigned.
N. V. Leduc, dry goods, etc., St. Hyacinthe, has assigned.
D. Collins, manufacturer of scales, Montreal, has assigned.
Longtin & Co., general store, St. Phillippe, have dissolved.
Mrs. M. McKenzie, dry goods, Sherbrooke, has compromised.
Martel & Co., grocers, etc, Farnham, are offering to compromise.
Lalande & Roy, tinsmiths and plumbers, Montreal, have dissolved.
Loynachan Bros., commission merchants, Montreal, have dissolved.

John Wright, grocer, Montreal, is dead.
J. F. Pellerin & Fils, shoe manufacturers, Montreal, have dissolved.
J. B. Plamondon, general store, St. Louis de Bonsecours, has compromised.
James Simo & Co., general store, Frelighsburg; creditors are in possession.
Taylor Manufacturing Company, plush robe lining and felt goods, Montreal, are advertising plant etc., for sale by auction.
Jos. Steiner & Bros., wholesale furs, Montreal, have dissolved; A. Vogel continues the business under style of A. Vogel & Co.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Jas. Gentles, victualler, etc., Dartmouth, has assigned.
J. A. Crooks, grocer, Halifax, was burned out, insured.
A. F. S. Taylor, commission, etc, Yarmouth, is out of business.
West & Harris, shoes, Halifax, are advertising to sell off to close business.
Jas. Butler & Co., fish, W. I. goods, etc., Halifax, have admitted J. M. Inglis, jr., as a partner.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

J. S. Verner, general store, Sheffild, is dead.
J. R. Garden, general store, Gibson, has assigned.
Reed & Mitchell, butchers, St. Stephen, have assigned.
T. H. Hall, books and stationery, St. John, was burned out; insured.
Wright & Fowler, general store, Woodstock, have dissolved; W. R. Wright continues.
E. M. Campbell, photos; H. V. Dalling, jeweler; H. V. Moers, harness, Woodstock, were burned out.
The Newcastle (Miramichi) Spool and Excelsior Co., (limited) Newcastle, were burned out; loss, \$15,000; insured \$5,000.

British Columbia Trade Letter.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.)

VANCOUVER, March 9.—In pursuance of my promise last week, I wish to refer to some legislation of the provincial parliament having a bearing on the material interest of the country. One matter of importance is the repeal of the royalty clause in the railway act, which gave particular offence to the miners. Last year it was supposed by the government that it would encourage capital to take hold of railway enterprises in British Columbia, but the experience of one year did not lead to favorable conclusions in this respect and the legislature was almost unanimous in voting for repeal. As a matter of fact, the tax on the mining industry was insignificant, but the principle was bad and it was very objectionable to a large class interested. Another feature of legislation is the reform of the land laws now under consideration. By the present bill the price of good farming land is raised to \$5 per acre, medium lands to \$2.50 and pastoral lands is made \$1, the size of holdings being limited. The effect of this will be to discourage speculation to the degree heretofore carried on and encourage those who desire to carry on farming on a small scale. The tax on wild lands will also likely be increased. In addition to this, Vancouver and the district immediately surrounding it has been or will be erected into a separate judicial and administrative district, which will give that city a resident judge and registry and land offices, a matter of very con-

siderable importance to a section having so much legal and real estate business to transact. The government school bill is a good one in some respects, but is objectionable in so far as it makes the school trustees appointive instead of elective as formerly, and instead of decentralizing the government control of schools as was expected brings it more strongly than ever within governmental authority. Perhaps the most questionable piece of legislation is the bill granting provincial charters to railways connecting with American systems which have passed their second readings. I say questionable in the sense of being doubtful as to its results, inasmuch as, while it gives increased railway communication with the interior, it will at the same time open up the way to diverting the traffic southward instead of coastwise. The feeling, however, in the interior is strong on the matter and the opinion of the legislature is that the C. P. R. was moving too slowly to supply the demands of the mining development. The C. P. R. Co. on the other hand, contend that it is doing all that the prospects of traffic will justify, and so it must for the present rest at that. The Dominion elections produced no great excitement. There was but really a week of campaigning in the two electoral divisions in which contests were held, and the Opposition candidates in both instances were so badly snowed under that they lose their election deposits. In Victoria the fight was out and out on the tariff issue, and in New Westminster district the defeated candidate advocated abolishing the protective principle in the tariff. The result shows that such a radical change in the fiscal policy of this country has no favor in B. C., where as in the Maritime Provinces, the people appreciate the commercial disadvantages of commercial union.

This being a mild season business is characterless, but good and decidedly an improvement over the same period last year. Although the weather has been backward, and only just now breaking up for spring, business has steadily continued, but by no means as actively as if the fine weather of January had continued. The cold weather being so unusual at this season has prevented business being as brisk as it otherwise would, considering there is so much development work in all parts of the province awaiting the advent of spring weather. Shipping has been especially good. The Bata via arrived from China and Japan with a full cargo of freight, the Mongkhot from Portland, and the West India from Liverpool. The latter is owned by the B. C. Steamship Co., and will remain on this coast. Her cargo to Vancouver was consigned to Baker Bros., and in Victoria to R. P. Rithet & Co. Several more commission and real estate offices have been opened up recently, which shows that these branches of business offer special inducements, but are now very fully represented. There is a good opening for shipments of first-class creamery butter and eggs, as both articles are in demand. Fish are getting more plentiful, but even here the supply is somewhat uncertain during the winter season. It is interesting to note that shipments of salt salmon from Westminster to Montreal were satisfactory and brought more than the contract price. There is at present talk of all the canneries of the Fraser being consolidated under one control, with headquarters in Vancouver. Six at least are known to have gone into the syndicate. It is also mooted with some grounds that

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SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS IN
NECKWEAR, UNDERWEAR,
Hosiery, Etc.

CORNELL, SPERA & COMPANY,

Corner Princess and Bannatyne Streets, WINNIPEG.

an effort will be made to buy up all the Burrard Inlet saw mills and run them under one management. Potatoes are going up in price and all classes of feed and produce have an upward tendency. Strong opposition has been developed by the owners of land affected on the south side of the Fraser to the lands being reclaimed by the Sumas Dyking Co. The most serious objection is the diverting of two streams, which will be certainly hard to overcome. Some of the settlers wish to do the work themselves with the assistance of the government. It is doubtful, however, if any but a strong company could do it to advantage. Certainly if the promoters do not ask too much from the settlers, the work can be done more cheaply, if practicable, by a comprehensive scheme, than in sections. Wholesale prices are:—

Flour, grain and feed— Manitoba Patents, \$6.00; Manitoba Bakers, \$5.55; Oregon flour, \$5 to \$5.25; Rolled oats \$3.50 per sack; cornmeal, higher \$2.69; oatmeal, \$3 to \$3.50; Oil cake, firm at \$40 per ton. Feed shows an upward tendency. Shorts, \$26 per ton; bran, \$21; wheat, \$35 to \$10 Oats are firm at \$35 per ton, hay is also firm at \$17 to \$18.

Butte—Creamery, scarce at 28 to 29c. Good dairy butter at 24 and 2½c per lb; medium, 15 to 20c; poor 10 to 16c.

Eggs—Best Ontario pickled eggs, 20 to 28c. Fresh very scarce at a bout 35c per doz.

Vegetables—Potatoes firm at \$25.00 per ton, and some are asking more. Carrots and turnips \$10 to \$15 per ton; onions, native very scarce, and firm at \$4 to \$5 per box.

Fruits.—Oranges 25c lower. Choice Washington Navels, \$4.75 per box; best Riverside seedlings, \$3.; second quality seedling,

\$2.75. Apples have advanced, Oregon apples being held at \$2 per box. Sicilian lemons are quoted at from \$7 to \$8 per box, and California at \$4 to \$5.

Fish—salt Salmon, \$9 per 200 lb barrel, canned salmon, \$4.50 to \$5.50 per case.

Sugar—B. C. refined held at 7½c for granulated and 6½c for yellow.

Strychnine.

It may be a surprise to our readers to know that the Winnipeg wholesale drug house of Dawson, Bole & Co. is one of the largest handlers of the deadly drug strychnine in the world—perhaps the very largest. The consumption of this drug in Manitoba and our western territories is very large, and this makes Winnipeg a great strychnine market. The use of the drug, both as a poison and in medicine, is very wide, but it is so exceedingly powerful in its nature, that an infinitesimally small quantity will do great execution. Thus notwithstanding its wide use, the quantity of the commodity annually consumed in the world, expressed in pounds, will not appear very great. Manufacturers who put up annually tons of tonic elixirs and other medicines containing strychnine, will use but a very small quantity of this drug in a year expressed in pound and ounces.

The Winnipeg firm referred to has handled eighty pounds of strychnine within the last few weeks, which is an enormous quantity of this article. The relation of this quantity to the entire consumption of the drug may be imagined when it is stated that when the Winnipeg orders were sent in to the English dealers, the effect was to immediately advance the value of the commodity ten per cent. The heavy demand for strychnine here is in the spring of the

year, and it is required for poisoning gophers very largely. In southern Manitoba and the territory of Assiniboia it is used most extensively. Of course a great deal of the drug is wasted, as the quantity sold is sufficient to poison every living creature in the country many times over. Dawson, Bole & Co.'s first order for their spring trade was sixty pounds, but they were obliged to increase this by cable very materially, and their sales for the season will be well up to 100 pounds. An order by a retail drug store for strychnine usually does not exceed one ounce, and this will further show what an enormous quantity the Winnipeg wholesale house referred to has handled this season.

Strychnine is now steadily advancing in price in first hands, though it was \$2 to \$3 per pound lower at the opening of the season. The wholesale price in this market has been advanced 5 per cent.

Northwest States Wheat Stocks.

Stocks of wheat in store in the northwest country elevators amounted to 6,814,000 bushels, showing decrease of 450,000 bushels for the week. The stock of wheat in Minneapolis public elevators is 5,970,028 bushels, showing decrease of 120,473. The stock in Duluth is 4,067,549 bushels an increase of 59,178 bushels. The Minneapolis private stocks as computed by reliable authority are, 4,456,000 bushels, showing decrease of 31,000 bushels for the week. The total supply in Minnesota and Dakota elevators amounts to 21,337,575 bushels, showing a decrease of 551,295 bushels. The total a year ago was 21,604,731 bushels. Minneapolis Market Record, March 9.

Wheat from the Pacific Coast.

The liberality of the current wheat receipts at Minneapolis continue to create surprise, particularly as we have been officially informed that the crop in the districts tributary to that market were much smaller in 1893 than in 1889. The arrivals at Minneapolis so far during the crop year, have exceeded those of last year by fully 3,000,000 bushels, while the crop of Minnesota and the Dakotas was in the aggregate 8,000,000 bushels less than the year previous. As to whether the marketing has been closer than usual, these increased deliveries resulting in the reduction of reserves in farmers hands—opinions widely differ. A part of the increase can, however, be accounted for by the arrivals at Minneapolis from the Pacific coast. For many weeks past, if not for months, the arrivals have consisted of fully 10 per cent. of coast wheat; this will partially explain why, with a smaller crop, Minneapolis has received more wheat than last year, with a big crop, no Pacific coast wheat then arriving.

The end of this movement from the coast is not yet in sight, as millers have more generally adapted themselves to its use, the demand for it has grown, until it has become a formidable competitor with that grown on the Atlantic slope. Later reports from the State of Washington show that large stocks of this wheat is continually coming eastward; there is hardly a State in the winter wheat belt, which is not now using more or less of this wheat, to which they have apparently been driven by the scarcity and high price of the home grown.

If the trade had been told a few years ago, that Pacific coast wheat would ever come this side of the Rockies to compete with the home product, the statement would have been ridiculed. But the wheat is now here, and promises to be, for all time, a factor in filling values. —Chicago Daily Business.

The Northern Route.

The construction of the Hudson Bay railway is the one thing needful to put an end to all this talk of unrestricted reciprocity with the United States. Hudson Bay itself is open for navigation all the year round; the straits are open four months in each year, and probably more. This gives ample time for two trips per year for sailing vessels, at least three and very likely four for steam vessels. It makes an ocean port in the heart of Canada, bringing England, the dearest market to sell and the cheapest to buy in, over 1000 miles nearer to Manitoba and western Canada than by any other route, thereby saving the freight on that amount of land carriage. Every article the Manitoba farmer produces can be landed in England in the best of order, owing to more favorable climate conditions, thereby realizing the highest prices, and, as a United States senator stated last winter, giving every farmer in this part of Canada and in the western states at least \$2 per acre more for his produce. —Minneapolis Tribune.

The metal in a 5 cent nickel piece is worth about half a cent, and 15 cents will purchase copper enough to make \$2 worth of cents.

**Northern Pacific
And Manitoba Railway.
TIME CARD.**

To take effect at 6 a.m. Sunday, Dec. 7, 1890.
Central or 90th Meridian Time.)

North Bound		STATIONS.		South Bound	
Freight.	Passenger.	Central Standard Time.		Passenger.	Freight.
No. 117.	No. 117.			No. 118.	No. 118.
3rd Class.	1st Class.			1st Class.	3rd Class.
Miles from	Miles from			Miles from	Miles from
Winnipeg.	Winnipeg.			Winnipeg.	Winnipeg.
11.20a	4.10p	0	Winnipeg	11.30a	3.00a
11.05a	4.02p	3.0	Portage la Prairie	11.37a	3.18a
10.45a	3.50p	9.3	St. Norbert	11.51a	3.47a
10.25a	3.30p	15.3	Cartier	12.00p	4.16a
9.55a	3.20p	23.5	St. Agatha	12.22p	4.55a
9.40a	3.12p	27.4	Union Point	12.30p	5.16a
9.20a	3.00p	32.5	Silver Plains	12.41p	5.45a
8.55a	2.45p	40.4	Morris	12.57p	6.25a
8.30a	2.30p	48.8	St. Jean	1.12p	6.57a
7.55a	1.50p	68.1	Letellier	1.30p	7.55a
7.20a	1.45p	85.0	West Lynn	1.50p	8.50a
6.30a	1.35p	103.1	Pembina	2.05p	9.05a
9.42a	1.16p	161	Grand Forks	5.50p	
5.30a	1.05p	250	Winnipeg Junction	9.55p	
1.30a	1.00p	343	Brainerd	2.00a	
8.00p	1.00p	453	Duluth	7.00a	
8.00p	1.00p	481	St. Paul	7.05a	
8.35p	1.00p	470	Minneapolis	6.35a	
9.30p	1.00p		Chicago	11.16a	

Eastward.		STATIONS.		Westward.	
No. 4.	No. 2.	Main Line.		No. 1.	No. 3.
Atlantic	Atlantic	Northern Pacific		Pacific	Pacific
Express	Mail.	Railway.		Mail.	Express
9.45a	267	9.10p	Winnipeg Junction	9.10p	
2.05a	497	9.27a	Bismarck	9.27a	
1.43p	788	8.60p	Miles City	8.60p	
4.05a	1049	8.00a	Livingston	8.00a	
10.55p	1172	1.60p	Helena	1.60p	
6.35a	1854	5.40a	Spokane Falls	5.40a	
12.45a	1699	11.25a	Pasco Junction	11.25a	
		11.00p	Tacoma	11.00p	
2.60p	1953		via Cascade div.)		
		6.30a	Portland	6.30a	
7.00a	2080		(via Pacific div.)		

Miles from		STATIONS.		Miles from	
Winnipeg	Winnipeg			Winnipeg	Winnipeg
11.60a	0	4.30p	Winnipeg	4.30p	
11.37a	3	4.42p	Portage Junction	4.42p	
11.10a	11	5.10p	St. Charles	5.10p	
11.03a	13	5.18p	Headingley	5.18p	
10.40a	21	5.41p	White Plains	5.41p	
10.15a	29	6.06p	Gravel Pit	6.06p	
9.55a	35	6.27p	Eustace	6.27p	
9.33a	42	6.48p	Oakville	6.48p	
9.05a	50	7.15p	Assiniboine Bridge	7.15p	
8.50a	55	7.30p	Portage la Prairie	7.30p	

Miles from		STATIONS.		Miles from	
Morris	Morris			Morris	Morris
6.30p	12.50p	0	Morris	2.50p	9.00a
5.15p	12.27p	10	Lowe's	3.12p	9.45a
5.00p	12.01p	21	Myrtle	3.37p	10.32a
4.40p	11.51p	25	Roland	3.45p	10.52a
4.05p	11.3	33	Rosebank	4.05p	11.25a
3.25p	11.20a	39	Miami	4.19p	12.05p
2.40p	11.00a	49	Deerwood	4.40p	12.55p
2.27p	10.45a	54	Atta	4.51p	1.31p
1.55p	10.30a	62	Somers	5.05p	1.57p
1.20p	10.10a	68	Swan Lake	5.23p	2.25p
21.00p	10.03a	74	Indian Springs	5.35p	2.50p
12.40p	9.53a	79	Marleapolls	5.45p	3.14p
12.12p	9.39a	86	Greenway	6.00p	3.43p
11.45a	9.25a	92	Balder	6.15p	4.12p
11.05a	9.01a	102	Belmont	6.35p	4.55p
10.30a	8.48a	109.7	Hilton	6.55p	5.38p
9.25a	8.25a	120	Wawancsa	7.15p	6.15p
8.58a	8.02a	129.5	Rounthwait	7.35p	7.00p
8.02a	7.44a	137	Martindale	7.57p	7.37p
7.25a	7.25a	145.1	Brandon	8.15p	8.15p

† Meals.
Nos. 117 and 118 run daily.
Nos. 119 and 120 will run daily except Sunday.
Nos. 147 and 148 run daily except Sunday.
Nos. 140 and 137 will run Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Nos. 138 and 139 will run Tuesdays, Thursdays & Sats.
Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars and Dining Cars on Nos. 117 and 118.
Passengers will be carried on all regular freight trains.

J. M. GRAHAM, General Manager, Winnipeg.
H. SWINFORD, General Agent, Winnipeg.

Manitoba and Northwestern Ry.

PASS		Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.	PASS	
Tuesday and Saturday	Monday and Friday			Wednesday	Friday
LEAVE		0	Winnipeg	ARRIVE	
11 00				17 20	
ar 12 50		50	Portage la Prairie	15 30 de	
do 13 00				16 20 ar	
14 45		91	† Gladstone	13 55	
15 50		117	Neepawa	19 23	
16 45		135	Minnedosa	11 45	
ar 17 45		150	Rapid City	10 10 de	
18 24		171	Shoal Lake	9 57	
19 45		194	† Hirtle	8 55 de	
20 25		211	Blinscarth	7 55	
21 55					
ar 21 05		223	A Russell B.	7 15 de	
21 32					
23 02		236	c Langenburg D.	6 48	
22 30					
24 00		262	c Saltcoats D.	6 50 de	
ARRIVE				LEAVE	

† Meals.
A Thursdays and Saturdays. B Wednesdays. C Thursdays and Saturdays. D Mondays and Fridays.
If any passengers for stations between Winnipeg and Portage la Prairie, train will stop to let off, and when flagged to take on passengers.
W. R. BAKER, Gen. Super't.
A. McDONALD, Asst.-Gen. Pass'gr Agent.



FAST TRAINS with Pullman Vestibuled Drawing Room Sleepers, Dining Cars and Coaches of latest design, between CHICAGO and MILWAUKEE and ST. PAUL and MINNEAPOLIS.
FAST TRAINS with Pullman Vestibuled Drawing Room Sleepers, Dining Cars and Coaches of latest design, between CHICAGO and MILWAUKEE and DULUTH.
THROUGH PULLMAN VESTIBULED DRAWING ROOM AND COLONIST SLEEPERS via the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD between CHICAGO and PORTLAND, ORE.
CONVENIENT TRAINS to and from Eastern, Western, Northern and Central Wisconsin points, affording unequalled service to and from WAUKESHA, FOND DU LAC, OSHKOSH, KENESHAW, MENASHA, CHIPPEWA FALLS, EAU CLAIRE, HURLEY, WIS., and IRONWOOD and BEECHER, MICH.
For tickets, sleeping car reservations, time tables and other information, apply to Agents of the line, or to Ticket Agents anywhere in the United States or Canada.
S. R. ANSLIE, General Manager, Milwaukee, Wis.
J. H. HANNAFORD, Gen'l Traffic Mgr., St. Paul, Minn.
H. C. BARLOW, Traffic Manager, Chicago, Ill.
LOUIS EKSTEIN, Gen'l Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ill.

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Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway
Albert Lea Route
In connection with the Northern Pacific and St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railways, will during the months of November, December, 1890, and January, 1891, run a series of

CHEAP EXCURSIONS
To Ontario and Quebec Points.
\$40 — FOR THE ROUND TRIP — \$40
TICKETS GOOD 90 DAYS.
Avoid delays and detentions in Chicago and other points by purchasing your tickets via the "Albert Lea Route."
For detailed information call upon your nearest railway agent or write to
C. H. HOLDRIDGE,
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