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Reserve - - - - \$3,000,000.00

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ESTABLISHED 1817.

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Travellers' Circular Letters of Credit and Commercial Credits issued for use in all parts of the world.
Collections made on favorable terms.
Interest allowed on deposits at current rates.

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RESERVE FUND, - 325,000

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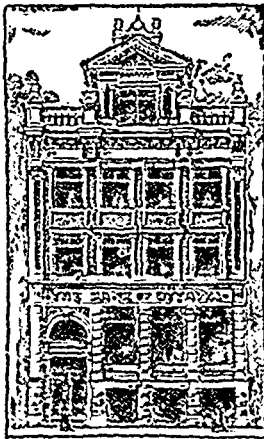
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Reserve - - - - \$1,000,000

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San Francisco—The Bank of British Columbia.
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This bank has the largest number of branches of any bank in Canada.

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Accounts of Corporations, Merchants and Individuals received on favorable terms.

Interest allowed on deposits in Savings Dept.
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Debentures Purchased.

A General Banking Business transacted.

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CAPITAL (PAID UP) - \$1,500,000
RESERVE FUND - 1,500,000

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HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

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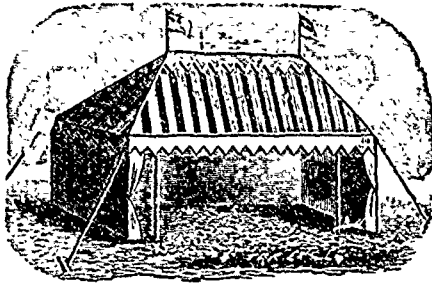
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PREPARED BY WILLIAM OGILVIE

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THE COMMERCIAL

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

Sixteenth Year of Publication

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Office: 151 McDermot Street.

D. W. BUCHANAN,
Publisher.

The Commercial certainly enjoys a very much larger circulation among the business community of the vast region lying between Lake Superior and the Pacific Coast, than any other paper in Canada, daily or weekly. The Commercial also reaches the leading wholesale, commission, manufacturing and financial houses of Eastern Canada.

WINNIPEG, JANUARY 29, 1893.

WORRIES OF BUSINESS.

Every one has troubles of his own. Farmers and mechanics sometimes speak as though business men were the favored ones. People not in trade have little idea of the worries and annoyances which business people have to meet and contend with every day. Of one of these worries we propose to speak briefly.

One of the most annoying and most frequent causes of worry on the part of business men in almost every description of trade, is reports which come in of cutting in prices on underselling by a competitor. Cutting in prices to an unreasonable extent is always a bad thing. When a man is struggling to make an honest living and pay 100 cents in the dollar, it is a cause of much unrest to him to be frequently told that he is being undersold, especially when he knows that the goods cannot be sold below his prices on a legitimate business basis.

These reports of underselling are, we again say, one of the great causes of worry to business men, and we make the assertion here that most of the reports of this nature are not founded on fact. If this be true it would appear that much of the annoyance caused to business men on this account, is unnecessary, and that if the real facts were known, there would be little cause for worry.

Retail dealers have their full share of worries of this nature. They are

told every day by their customers, that Mr. so and so is selling exactly the same article at a much lower price than they are asking for it. In nine cases out of ten we may safely say, the customer who makes statements of this kind is wrong. He may not always be lying, but he is in error. Consumers as a rule are not competent judges of the goods they are purchasing. They may think the lower priced article is the same, but the probability is that it is a cheaper class of goods. Even where the goods could be compared together, in many cases the consumer would not be able to pick out the most costly article, though there might be a very considerable difference in value. Consumers who go from one store to another, and report that Mr. so and so has exactly the same article at a much lower price, are simply mistaken in probably nine cases out of ten. The writer was in a shoe store the other day when a customer came in and asked to be shown some shoes. He asked the price of one pair, and started back in astonishment as he explained that he could buy exactly the same shoe at another store at such a price. The price named was so far below the price asked by the dealer that it was evident at once the customer had made a mistake. He was positive, however, as people who make such statements usually are, that the goods were exactly the same, and finally went off in a huff because the merchant tried to persuade him that there must be a mistake somewhere, as the price he said the shoes were offered at in the other store was far below the cost of the goods.

The average retail dealer has a great many worries of this nature to contend with, and if he be inclined to believe the statements made, he will be in continual hot water about being undersold by competitors. Sometimes reports of this nature lead to senseless cutting in prices between competitors, when, if the matter were traced back, it would be found that either a mistake had been made, or a falsehood stated.

But retailers are not the only ones who are worried about underselling. The jobber has his full share of worries of this nature. He is frequently regaled with serious complaints from his travellers on the road, about the low prices offered by his competitors. As in the case of the retail dealer, the majority of these reports are not founded on fact. The retailer who says that he is buying an article at a lower price from another house, does not always mean to lie outright, but the effect of his statement often amounts to the same thing. Sometimes he may, like the retailer's customer, be laboring under a mistake.

Sometimes he may make such a statement to test the market as it were. He may fancy that he is not getting the closest price obtainable, and may just be making a bluff to see what the effect will be. Sometimes the retailer may make a statement of this nature to get rid of a traveller with whom he does not wish to do business. Various other reasons might be given, all leading to the same conclusion that if the facts were known, the reported underselling would not turn out to be a very serious affair after all.

The writer very recently came across two cases, one immediately after the other, in which reports of underselling had caused considerable worry to local jobbers. Circumstances led to the discovery, shortly afterwards, that in both these cases the reports were utterly false. In one case a grocery traveller wrote in to the effect that he was being undersold on a certain line of goods, and urged that the price quoted by his house would have to be reduced. Time proved that no such prices had been offered as were quoted to him. In the other case a traveller wrote to the effect that a competitor had quoted much lower prices to one of their customers, in consequence of which he was unable to secure the expected order. An investigation showed that the statement made to the traveller was utterly without truth, the prices quoted by both houses being the same. The moral is, that business men, whether retailers or jobbers, should not accept statements of this nature as correct. In the great majority of cases there is either a mistake or a misrepresentation in connection with the matter. Before engaging in an unprofitable and foolish price-cutting contest, merchants will do well to ascertain just how much truth there is in reports of underselling. In the majority of cases they may take it for granted that the actual underselling is not as serious a matter as reported.

A NEW GRAIN DISTRICT.

This is the first season that grain from points along the Calgary and Edmonton railway has been a feature of our grain trade. A few odd cars have been handled by the Winnipeg grain firms in recent previous years, but this season the available surplus of grain in northern Alberta has been sufficient to attract some attention from the Winnipeg trade. As a result a number of elevators have been established by Winnipeg firms at points along the Calgary and Edmonton railway in Northern Alberta. Oats have been grown to a considerable extent in the Edmonton district, and as in previous years the surplus

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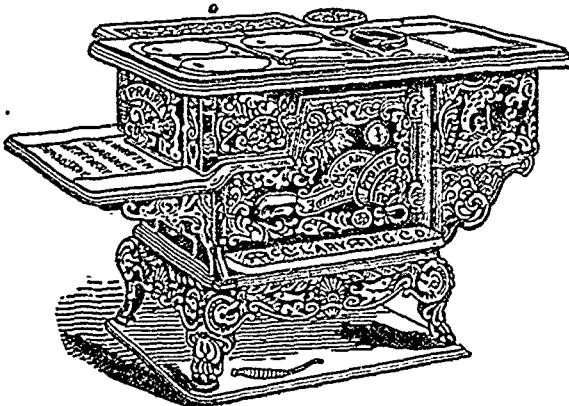
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Agents for Manitoba and the Territories

is being shipped mainly to British Columbia points. The Crow's Nest railway construction has also taken quite a quantity, and by reason of this demand good prices have been realized. At South Edmonton an oatmeal mill has been established and this has been an important factor in the situation.

The grain from northern Alberta which has come eastward has been practically all wheat, and of this it is our intention to speak. The wheat shows that the farmers of northern Alberta have some experience to gain in raising this cereal to the best advantage. In the first place, nearly all the wheat from that section of the country is affected with smut. A Winnipeg dealer who recently received six or eight samples, found every one of them was affected with smut. Another party here, who is particularly well qualified to speak, as nearly all of this wheat has passed through his hands, says that three-quarters to nine-tenths of the wheat from northern Alberta is affected with smut. This shows a very bad record, and it further means a heavy loss to the farmers, as smutted wheat will not bring anywhere near the price of sound grain.

This smut is not the fault of the country. It is owing to lack of knowledge and experience on the part of the farmers. Manitoba farmers had to learn the same lesson by dear experience. It took a great deal of persuasion as well as dearly-bought experience to induce Manitoba farmers to treat their seed grain to prevent smut. The loss from smut on some crops was enormous. Now that the farmers have been finally taught to bluestone their seed smut has largely disappeared.

The disease is a preventable one. This has been clearly proved in Manitoba, over and over again, in spite of the opposition and unbelief of a few farmers. An effort should be made to distribute information regarding treatment for smut among the farmers of northern Alberta, at once. If they intend to continue to grow wheat for shipment, they must get rid of the smut. It will not pay them to grow smutty wheat. Where the wheat is used only for local purposes, the matter is not of as great importance, but when the grain is put through elevators for shipment, the smut balls get broken and the wheat becomes tagged, or dusted over with the foul-smelling smut. Even after smutted grain is put through an expensive cleaning process, it is not worth as much as sound wheat.

Besides the prevalence of smut, the most of the wheat sent from Northern Alberta shows that new seed is required in that district. Most of the wheat is a mongrel soft variety, re-

sembling the wheat grown by the old Red river settlers. On this account it will not compare in value with Manitoba wheat. Out of eight samples received recently by a Winnipeg dealer, one was a fine red type, but smutty; one was a pure Ladoga wheat, good of the kind, save for the presence of smut, but a very poor kind; another was a mixed Ladoga, and the rest were mixed soft wheats. Ladoga wheat is no good, as millers do not want it, and it should not be grown. The old soft wheat should be got rid of and new seed used. Seed wheat is carried at special low freight rates, and those interested in the district should make an effort to have new seed introduced at once.

Some wheat has also been handled here this year from the Prince Albert branch. While the presence of smut is not so noticeable in the grain from that branch, the wheat shows a large admixture of Ladoga and also of soft varieties. The Prince Albert wheat is even more mixed than that from the Edmonton branch, and evidently new seed is badly required in that district also. Ladoga wheat shows up in many of the Prince Albert shipments, thereby reducing the value of the grain. Both these districts can no doubt raise just as good wheat as is grown in Manitoba, if the right kind of seed is used, and treatment of the seed is made for smut. It is in the interest of the farmers of these districts that The Commercial calls attention to the matter in the hope that those most directly interested will follow it up and endeavor to remedy the disadvantage to the shipment of choice hard wheat from these districts. In Manitoba it was only through the persistent efforts of the millers and grain men and others interested, that the farmers were induced to abandon other varieties in favor of red type wheat, while the experience of low prices for smutty wheat was a strong argument in favor of bluestoning their seed. Now red type is used almost universally, and there are few farmers who are so foolish as not to treat their seed to prevent smut.

MAP OF OUR GOLD TERRITORIES.

We give as a supplement with The Commercial this week, a map which will prove very interesting to our readers. The intense interest which is taken in the mining districts of western and northwestern Canada, at the present time, on account of the great mineral discoveries of recent years, has created a great demand for maps and information about these regions. Many maps and pamphlets have been published, purporting to give information about our fabulously rich mining territories. We believe the map sent out

with The Commercial this week is the most accurate one yet published. This map was prepared and first published by the Hudson's Bay Company, and it is reproduced in The Commercial with the consent of the company. The Commercial therefore does not take any credit to itself for compiling the map.

The Hudson's Bay Company, for about 200 years, exercised full authority throughout the vast region comprising western and northern Canada. The trading posts of the company are dotted all over this great expanse of territory. The trading posts are still the only indications of civilization throughout districts as large in territorial expanse as some of the countries of Europe. The company, therefore, has within its reach, information about the north country which is not obtainable from any other source. This information has been made use of in compiling the map, and this is one reason why we believe this map is the most valuable one yet published.

Nearly all the other maps published have been prepared in the interest of certain districts, or with the object of showing the particular advantages of certain routes. Under these circumstances it may be taken for granted that other districts and other routes would hardly receive perfectly fair treatment. In the case of the Hudson's Bay Company, there is no partiality for any particular district or route. The company has supply posts at every out-fitting point, and it matters not what route is taken. It will be all fish that comes to their net. This is another reason why we believe this map is more nearly correct than any one yet published.

The map itself shows the great mineral districts of British Columbia and the territory to the north of the province. At the south we have the famous Kootenay district, rich in gold, silver, coal and other minerals. Farther north the old Cariboo district is shown, which first made British Columbia famous as a gold country. Northward again we have the promising territory of Omineca, and still beyond that the Cassiar territory is shown, which created quite an excitement a few years ago. Last but not least is the renowned Klondike, which at the moment is on every one's lips the civilized world over. In the territory shown on the map there are areas as large as some of the countries of Europe yet unprospected, or at best only skimmed over by a few adventurous prospectors, and no doubt within this area many rich mineral districts remain yet to be discovered.

The map has another feature which is of great importance to many people at the present time. It shows a

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number of the best known routes to the Klondike, including the land and water routes via Edmonton, the route via the Stikine river, and the Dyea route, etc. The map also shows the location of Hudson's Bay company posts throughout the territory included in the map.

WINNIPEG CHRISTMAS MARKET.

We give a view this week of a section of the Winnipeg Christmas market, which will convey some idea of the grand display made by our butchers for the holiday season. Winnipeg has always been noted for the wonderful display of choice meats for the holiday season. A gentleman from

shown at the corner in the engraving, is of a steer which weighed 2,500 pounds live weight, and several more approximating the same size were strung along the front of their stall, though they are not all visible in the cut. At the top of the cut is shown a long row of superb mutton, which would do credit to any country to produce the like. The Christmas display of the firm was made up of about thirty carcasses of beef, and 180 carcasses of mutton, besides pork, poultry, game, etc.

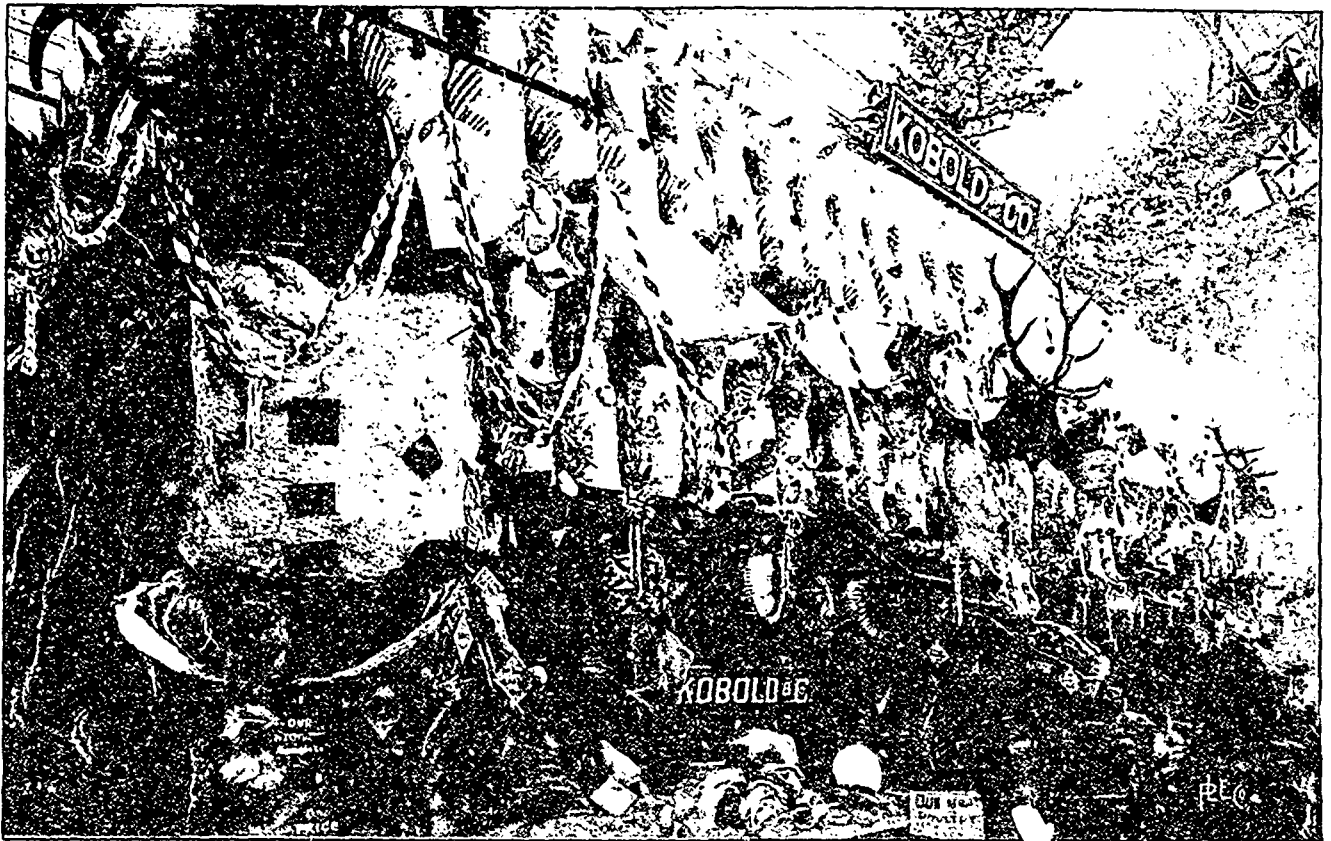
THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

A little controversy has been going on in one of the Winnipeg daily papers regarding the public library. In this

literature; but it is questionable if it is the duty of municipalities to keep up public libraries to accommodate the horde of readers of trashy literature. It is a well known fact that the patrons of the public library are composed very largely of the class who never go beyond the lighter works of fiction. This class of literature is obtainable at almost a nominal cost. It is very doubtful if the public should be called upon to supply novel readers with literature free of cost.

MARKET REPORTS.

Jobbers as well as retail dealers will find information of value to them in our telegraphic market reports.

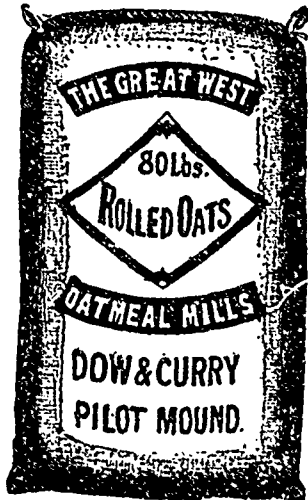


WINNIPEG CHRISTMAS MARKET.

Toronto, who is an expert in the meat trade, said that the display in the Winnipeg market this year far exceeded anything in the Eastern cities. The cut given herewith shows the display made by Kobold & Co. In fact the view does not show the full display made by Kobold & Co alone, to say nothing of the other stalls in the market, as the engraving would have to be made larger than our space will permit of, to show the full display made by this firm. While the display of meats in the Winnipeg city market for the holidays is always fine, the stalls of Kobold & Co. are usually the centre of attraction. The big carcass of beef

age of the world, the advisability of keeping up public libraries at all, would seem to be a debatable question. When books were scarce and so expensive as to be almost beyond the reach of people of moderate means, the public library would no doubt prove a very valuable institution. In these days the situation is different. Literature is just about the cheapest thing under the sun. Books and periodicals are simply lying around everywhere. They are within the reach of practically everybody. A public library for reference purposes, composed of the more expensive books, such as technical and scientific works, etc., would be useful in any community, even in these days of cheap

which are received up to the hour of going to press each Saturday. This new feature of The Commercial, which was inaugurated a few months ago, will be extended from time to time as circumstances will warrant or trade requirements demand. Our telegraphic advices last week gave the first advices received here of advances in linseed oil, turpentine, putty, lard, oats, dressed hogs, oatmeal, eggs and bran and shorts, in Eastern Canada markets, besides giving extensive market quotations and other information. Important changes in British Columbia markets are also reported. The Commercial is up to date.



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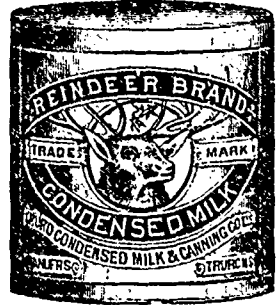
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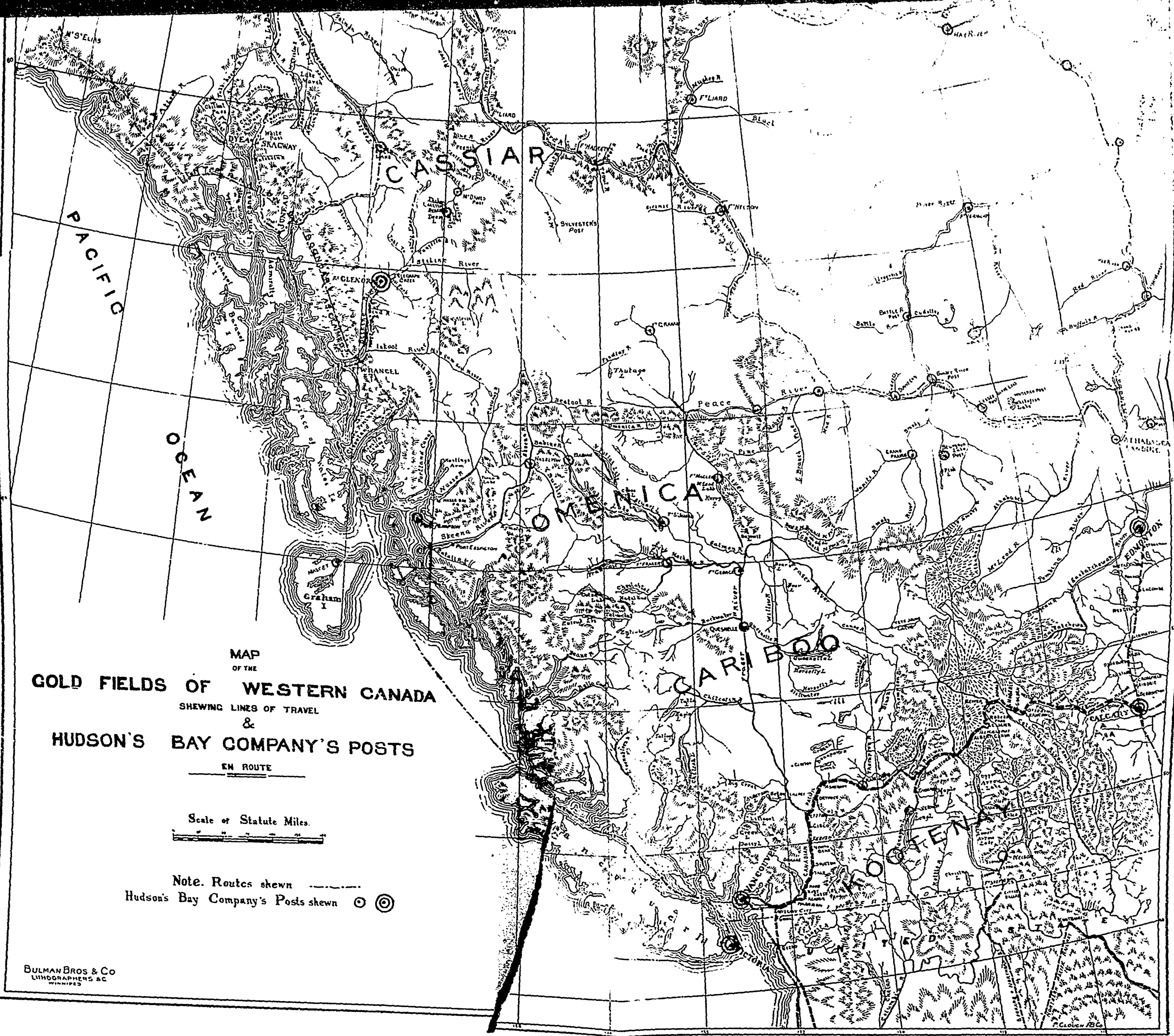
WOOL, TALLOW

FURS and

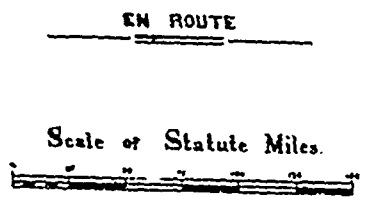
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MAP
OF THE
GOLD FIELDS OF WESTERN CANADA
SHEWING LINES OF TRAVEL
&
HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY'S POSTS



Note. Routes shewn -----
Hudson's Bay Company's Posts shewn (C) (C)

BULMAN BROS & Co
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Importing Fruits.

According to telegraphic reports from Ottawa, it is learned that the Ontario fruit growers have renewed their agitation against the importation of fruit and nursery stock from the United States, basing their opposition to such imports on the alleged ground that it is necessary to protect Canadian fruit growers from the introduction of diseases peculiar to fruit trees. The prohibition of the importation of fruit would be a fine thing for a few Ontario fruit growers, but it would be a great hardship for the people of Manitoba and the Territories, who are practically dependent upon the United States for their supply of many varieties of fruit. The Ontario growers have never been able to supply the western market with such fruits as plums, peaches, pears, strawberries, crabs, prunes, cherries, etc. Such shipments of soft fruits as have been received here from Ontario have usually arrived in a rotten condition, showing that the Ontario growers are entirely lacking in their knowledge of handling the softer fruits for long distance shipment. Any severe restrictions upon the importation of fruits would be such a severe blow to Manitoba and the Territories that it is not to be expected the government will entertain any such proposals for a moment. Even the prohibition of the importation of nursery stock would be a serious matter to the West, as the stock most suitable to our climate would naturally come from the north-western states, and of late years Manitoba farmers have been doing considerable in the line of experimenting with hardy nursery stock.

British Columbia Business Review.

Vancouver, Jan. 25.

As to Klondikers passing through Vancouver, the lowest estimate now given is 100,000. Victoria expects more than that number and Seattle expects three times as many. A short time ago 200,000 was considered a high estimate and now half a million prospectors en route to Yukon this summer is mentioned as the probable number. When it is taken into consideration that Cook & Son have already sold in England alone \$2,000 tickets to Klondikers some idea of the magnitude of the rush may be had. It is reported that 50,000,000 in gold will be taken out of the country this season. Even this vast amount divided among half a million people is only \$100 per head so that it is quite probable that the majority will come pretty close to misery, starvation and want.

Tremendous preparations are being made. All available steamers are being chartered and twenty-four new

steamers are actually being built for the trade between the three British Columbia cities. Of these the Hudson's Bay Co. are building ten and Canadian Pacific Railway seven.

The streets of Vancouver and Victoria are like county fairs every day now, with the husky dogs out for practice, the loaded mules and the outfitters in their picturesque costumes, but in Seattle the crowds are so dense that the streets are difficult of navigation. There is a hot rivalry between Victoria and Seattle and the press of these cities are saying many bitter things of each other. All lines of business are improving. This is naturally the effect of outside money coming into the country. Klondikers are coming over from the states to outfit here in batches of 25 and 50. Money is plentiful and collections are rapidly improving.

Stocks of hay and oats both here and on Puget Sound are very scarce.

British Columbia Fruit Growers

The annual meeting of the British Columbia Fruit Growers' association took place at Westminster recently. Mr. Earl, of Lytton, gave an address, referring to the vast mineral wealth of the province, but stated that he thought if properly looked after there was a Klondike in the province for the farmers of British Columbia. He took occasion to thank the Canadian Pacific railway for their unflinching courtesy to the association. He acknowledged that they were not able to put their fruit on the market in as good condition as the fruit growers in the south, and suggested engaging an expert from California to teach them.

A board of directors was elected, which subsequently met and elected the following officers: President, G. H. Hadwen, Duncan; first vice-president, W. J. Mcgridge, Surrey; second vice-president, Donald Graham, M. P. P., Spallumcheen; secretary-treasurer, T. R. Pearson, New Westminster.

The secretary's report showed the association in a sound financial condition. The association after discussion decided to use what is known as the Portland box. A committee was appointed to look into the matter of adulterated jams imported from California. H. E. Doseh read a paper on nut culture. He made the statement that British Columbia paid \$10,000 a year for English walnuts alone, and British Columbia could grow walnuts. It was decided to hold an international fruit fair every year in New Westminster district.

British Columbia Fruit Exchange.

At the annual meeting of the B. C. Fruit Exchange the resignation of Manager Henry was accepted. It was reported that fruits had not been properly packed and that every care must be taken and an exhibit for Winnipeg must be arranged. Secretary T. R. Pearson presented a verbal report. The increase in the amount of fruit handled by the exchange had been most gratifying. In 1896, the shipments only totalled

about \$5,000 worth, while the shipments in 1897 represented over \$19,656. Of this amount, over a third was for apples. Plums were the next heaviest item; pears, and then strawberries.

Coast Merchants Dissatisfied

Vancouver, Jan. 24.—Loud is the talk throughout the coast cities over the dilatoriness and inaction of the authorities at Ottawa in forcing the United States government to abolish the existing customs regulations at Skaguay. The local press comment upon the matter in no uncertain manner. In speaking of the recent visit of the minister of the interior to Washington, he is spoken of as having accepted promises to remedy the evil instead of insisting, as he had it in his power, to compel the United States government to act promptly and honorably in the matter. Prominent politicians here say that though these promises were made weeks ago, not only have instructions not been sent to Skaguay, but it is very much a question whether the United States authorities have ever thought more seriously of the matter, than to sending Mr. Sifton home with a good impression of Washington society; and to show that he is still under the hypnotic influence of the astute politicians and officials at Washington, one had but to read his telegrams, not later than yesterday, received by the British Columbia and Vancouver boards of trade, in which he announces, in effect, that everything has been arranged with the Washington authorities, but that, owing to departmental routine, there has been delay in promulgating the instructions, but that they will be sent forthwith.

The question is asked: "Does Mr. Sifton comprehend that the telegraph service between the civilized east and the gold fields of the north is still in the embryo stage, and that even should the instructions be issued at Washington to-day, to do away with the obnoxious customs regulations at Skaguay and Dyea, these instructions could not go into effect for at least thirty days, as they must first go to the collector at Sitka, who might readily leave them on his desk for one or two steamers before finally forwarding them to the sub-collector at Skaguay."

In a nut-shell, the situation is simply this: Canadian merchants are losing trade that is justly theirs, and the country is getting none of the gold that is taken out of Canadian soil. That this situation could be changed is without question, and instructions to the Mounted Police at Tagish to close the passes to all aliens, would bring the United States government to time in twenty-four hours, and ensure to Canada that trade that is unquestionably her's, and of which she has but a very meagre share to-day.

Ottawa, Jan. 24.—The department of customs has decided to allow a refund of the duty paid on products from Liberia, Morocco, Spain, Salvador, Tonga, and the South African republic since the preferential tariff took effect on the 23rd of April last, as, with the exception of Spain, Canada does not import much from these countries, the amount of refund will not be great.



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GRANBY RUBBER COMPANY

Full Line Lumberman's Gum Goods and Snow Excluders
 Fine Jersey Goods in Men's, Women's, Misses' and Children's
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 IN APRIL AND MAY

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"OGILVIE'S FLOUR."

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Dear Sirs—We have pleasure in stating that the quality of the flour made in the Winnipeg mills, of which we have imported considerable on this crop, has given the highest satisfaction to everyone who has baked it. Glasgow is pre-eminently a city of large baking establishments, some of them with a capacity of 2000 barrels per week, and all managed by gentlemen well qualified to give a sound verdict on the merits of any flour. With remarkable unanimity they have expressed the opinion that nothing finer than your Patent grade has ever been placed on the market. The baking results have been exceptionally high, both in regard to color and out-turn, and we can invariably command a higher price. We are, yours respectfully,

WILLIAM MORRISON & SON.

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YOU HAVE

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

OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN

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

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OUR SPECIALTY—Consignments of produce from Manitoba and Northwest Territories. Prompt returns made on the 15th of each month

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FUR TALLOW

HONEST WEIGHT GUARANTEED

Canada's Gold Fields.

London, Jan. 13.—Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal presided at a meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute, held in the Whitehall rooms of the Hotel Metropole on Tuesday evening, when Mr. Edgar P. Rathbone gave an interesting lecture on the "Gold Fields of Ontario and British Columbia."

Amongst those present were: Mr. T. W. Borden, Dominion minister of militia; the Rt. Hon. James Bryce, M. P.; Major Sir Bartle Frere, Lieut.-General Sir J. Bevan Edwards, Sir H. Cunningham, Sir George Robertson, Sir Frederick Young, Lieut.-General Lowry, Mr. J. G. Colmer, Mr. C. S. Dicken, Mr. C. A. Duff Miller, and Mr. J. S. O'Halloran, secretary.

In introducing the lecturer, Lord Strathcona said that Mr. Rathbone had been several years engaged in mining operations in South Africa, so that he was a competent mining expert. He was sure that those who heard Mr. Rathbone's lecture would know a great deal more about Canada afterwards than they did before.

Mr. Rathbone, in the course of a few introductory remarks, said that his paper would be directed to the discussion of certain subjects relating to the gold-mining industry of Ontario and British Columbia, which was believed would materially advance the growth of those provinces should proper attention be given to them. There could be no doubt that, by taking advantage of the experience gained by other gold-mining countries, the Dominion of Canada would be able to avoid, in its early stages as a gold producer, many of the costly mistakes which had so frequently accompanied the first discovery of payable gold-fields elsewhere. He contended that a country owed its real lasting prosperity to the production of gold from veins rather than from placer deposits, which could of necessity only have a very temporary existence. He entered rather fully into the geological and mineralogical considerations, since it could not be doubted, he said, that in them lay the real proof that Canada was finally destined to occupy an important position as a producer of the rarer metals.

There were some drawbacks, the lecturer said, to what might be termed rapid mining progress, owing principally to the annual heavy snowfall, which much hindered the work of the prospector at the very season when in other countries most prospecting work was usually done owing to the vegetation having died off and thus left a more or less bare surface, so that the outcrops of the veins could be easily traced. In the gold mining districts of Ontario, for instance, the ground for some five months, extending as a rule from about the end of November to the end of April, was practically covered with snow; whilst in the summer months when it had disappeared, vegetation was so thick that an enormous amount of clearing work had to be carried out before the prospector could do any work. In parts of British Columbia, although the ground was also covered with snow during the same months, still in the summer season the prospector had a better chance than he had in the districts of Ontario, especially in the dry belts where there was little vegetation, and the outcrops of veins were easily detected by the mining novice. Again, however, on the coast region of British Columbia the vegetation was so very profligate

that the clearing of the ground by the prospectors became a gigantic task. From all this it followed that of necessity mineral discoveries in Canada were likely to take place slowly.

After explaining the two sources from which gold is derived—viz, "alluvial" and "vein-gold" mining—the lecturer said that, so far as could be ascertained from the government reports of British Columbia and Ontario, the total gross value of gold derived from placer gold-mining in British Columbia, principally from the district of Cariboo, and spread over a period of about forty years—amounted to something like £12,000,000 sterling. The greatest period of prosperity in this class of mining was apparently during the sixties, when the annual output ranged in value from about £500,000 to £1,000,000 sterling. During the past decade, however, it appeared to have ranged only from £80,000 to £200,000. Doubtless in the next few years the gold production derived from placer mining within the Dominion would enormously increase, owing to the recent discoveries in the North-western Territories, on the Yukon and at Klondike. He did not think that the annual production of gold from that district was likely to greatly exceed what was obtained from Cariboo in its palmy days, whilst the natural difficulties of obtaining it would be vastly greater. It was probable that there was just as good deep-level gravel deposits still unworked in Cariboo as would be found in Klondike, with the immense additional advantage of their being some 1,000 miles nearer to civilization. The amount of gold produced from vein-mining in British Columbia had, until quite recently, been hardly worthy of notice, and indeed even at the present time it was largely due to the production of one mine. Thus in 1893 the value of the total production was given at about £5,000, whereas in 1896 it had risen to about £250,000. It was unfortunate that for the purposes of this paper the mineral statistics of the Dominion for 1897 were naturally not yet published, as doubtless the increase in the production of gold during the past year would be found to be very satisfactory, and probably far greater than had ever been recorded in any previous year.

At the present time in Canada there were two separate bureaus for the collection of mineral statistics from British Columbia and Ontario. Much useful work could be accomplished by the establishment of a Chamber of Mines.

In a country like Canada, where the prospector was frequently working under great physical disadvantages, the government should in legislating do everything in its power to encourage him in this respect; however, careful distinction should always be made between the genuine miner who put some good work into the ground and the speculating prospector who did little or no mining work on the ground which he took up, but preferred to sit down on his claims and passively await the time when some greenhorn capitalist came along and offered him some ridiculous sum in cash for what must, from the nature of things, be an entirely unproved industrial problem. Where any real proof of mineral value of ground had been given, he considered that the government should always insist that in order to hold the title the owners should carry out thereon annually some reasonable amount of mining work. This was the case in British Columbia, but in On-

tario, after making a costly survey, large blocks of claims were held by the payment of a small sum and no work was necessarily done, so that prospecting work was, in a very backward condition. In connection with the gold production, he suggested that instead of a mint, which he did not consider Canada at all required, it would be a wise provision of the legislature to insist on all gold bars or ingots being officially stamped, producers paying some small duty per ounce of gold.

In his concluding remarks the lecturer said that it was a drawback to mining that engineers were not obliged to qualify in some way, as doctors or lawyers do in their professions. The risks of mismanagement, however, could be greatly minimized in the case of the Canadian mining districts, as any one of them, except it be Klondike, could be easily reached in from fourteen to twenty days after starting from London. He paid a high compliment to the Canadian Pacific Railway company, which, he said, had done more than even the government itself to build up and encourage what he felt assured would prove to be Canada's most important source of revenue.

Mr. Bryce, M. P., said that the moral he drew from Mr. Rathbone's lecture was that Canada should profit by the mining experience of countries in other parts of the world. They would do well to set about their gold mining in a systematic way. Only these veins should be worked which it had been ascertained would be really profitable. (Hear, hear.) That was a moral of great importance to Canada, and it was of no less practical importance to the British investor.

Toronto Board of Trade.

Toronto, Jan. 25.—The board of trade annual meeting was held this afternoon. Elias Rogers succeeded Edward Gurney, as president, by acclamation, and A. E. Kemp succeeded Rogers as first vice. For second vice and treasurer there were warm contests. M. E. Ellis was elected first vice and A. E. Ames treasurer, defeating Paul Campbell and Ald. John Hallam. The latter had waged a particularly hot fight against Ames, but was defeated by a large majority. Campbell and Hallam headed what was called the anti-gratuity fund ticket, being opposed to the insurance scheme which is connected with the board. Their platform was weak, however; in fact, the retiring council of the board had actually resolved to apply for the necessary legislation to wind up the fund.

Members of the council were elected as follows: Members of council, Edward Gurney, W. D. Matthews, E. B. Osler, H. M. Baird, Stapleton Caldecott, R. Wilkie, W. G. Gooderham, P. Howland, M. McLaughlin, J. Herbert Mason, C. Matthews, Thos. Dannett, James D. Allan, Geo. Keith and Henry Pellatt.

The retiring and incoming presidents spoke in hopeful tones of reviving trade and expanding commerce. Mr. Gurney advocated the establishment of a commercial agency in London. Mr. Rogers announced that the largest chlorine producing firm in the world had decided to open a branch business in Ontario, having discovered that certain parts of Ontario are especially adapted to the growth of chlorine. Both Gurney and Rogers advocated a Dominion insolvency law.

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Grocery Trade Notes.

A Toronto report says: There has been a steady movement in low grade teas of Indian and Ceylon growth. Low grade China green teas are wanted, but there are none to be had. Fine green teas are in moderate supply, but there is a scarcity in the finest grade, and it has been found necessary to import some from New York and pay the 10 per cent duty.

A Montreal report says: The market for Barbadoes molasses is very firm, the trade price for jobbing lots being 28c. One wholesale grocer who was out of stock and could not secure any Barbadoes here has brought in a few car lots from the lower ports, costing \$21-2c to 23c f.o.b. Halifax and about 25c laid down here.

Very strong cables on rice come from Europe, where advancing markets are reported. As to crop conditions abroad, it is said that Burmah promises a large yield, with the prospect of a good portion of the crop being absorbed by the Japan market, which it is thought will take up quite as much as was taken by India last year. It is said that the shortage in Japan is greater than the surplus in Burmah, although it may be that a portion of the shortage in Japan may be met by imports of rice from localities other than Burmah or from the substitution of other products.

The Montreal Trade Bulletin says: Now that the United States has effectually stopped the importation of bounty fed German refined sugar by imposing a duty upon it equal to the amount of the bounty, German refiners are making desperate efforts to gain a foothold in Canada, and it seems that they are succeeding more effectually than it was at one time thought possible. The protection which Canadian refiners are afforded is so very small and the bounty granted German refiners so large that it is feared it will be no difficult matter in time for the latter to completely destroy our sugar industry. It is about time that some steps were taken to check the serious inroads which the German refiners are making in Canada.

Petitions have reached the inland revenue department from some of the eastern boards of trade that the law respecting canned goods should be amended by requiring the packer to place in clear lettering on each can the net weight of the contents, and the date when the goods were packed. The department will ask the views of boards of trade throughout the country on this request. Some years ago similar petitions were presented to the department, but were so strongly opposed by the canners that the matter was not pressed. The contention of the canners is that if the goods are put up properly it matters not whether they are one year or ten years old, but that the stamping of the date on the can prejudices purchasers.

Hardware and Paint Trade

The recent cutting in prices of refined petroleum has apparently ceased in the East. Reports from Montreal say Canadian refined has advanced 1-2 to 1c, to 11 1-2c in car lots.

Purfs green has ruled strong at Montreal, where prices have advanced 11-2c per lb. to 14 to 15c. The stronger feeling in linseed oil is maintained and still higher figures are looked for in the near future.

Dry Goods Trade.

The London auction sale of wool opened January 18 at 5 per cent, advances for merinos over closing rates of last sale, and since the opening a further advance of 5 per cent is noted.

The prosperity now being enjoyed in the dry goods trade in Eastern Canada, is reflected in the activity at the textile mills. Six mills closed down for about two years, at the town of Almonte, Ont., are now running full time, and many mills are running over time.

The Montreal Trade Bulletin says: Prices here on all lines remain quite firm; in one or two instances a slight advance has taken place. Remittances are fully up to the mark for the season, and despite the present temporary depression all look forward to a general improvement this year.

Cotton goods continue low in price in the United States, and most New England manufacturers have reduced wages to meet the low prices for goods. It now looks as though a long strike has started, as many mills accepting the reduction will be struck if the employees see any chance to win.

Grain and Milling News.

The Union Elevator at East St. Louis, Missouri, was burned on January 26, with 3,000,000 bushels of grain, mostly corn.

J. G. Rattray, Jas. Lothian, Wm. Lothian Robt. Forke and James L. Mann are forming a joint stock company to build an elevator at Pipestone, Man.

Thompson, Sons & Co., grain commission merchants, of Fort William, have moved to Winnipeg, and will hereafter make their headquarters here, though an agency will be maintained at the lake port. Mr. Thompson says that they find after a trial, that the grain trade can be handled to better advantage at Winnipeg than at any other point. Mr. Thompson senior, has been connected with the Manitoba grain trade practically since the beginning of our export business, having first been interested in the grain business at Brandon in the early eighties.

The Lumber Trade.

I. N. Kendall, millwright, of Ottawa, has gone to the "Swiv's Nest Pass, where he will construct a saw-mill for the Canadian Pacific railway.

In a personal letter to the editor of the Farmers' Advocate, Manager Whyte, of the Canadian Pacific railway, says: "I am considering the suggestion made by you to grant a reduced rate on lumber used in the erection of barns; but even if the company were disposed to grant a reduction there would be great difficulty in keeping a proper check and preventing the abuse of the privilege.

Business in Brandon.

The western city continues to hold a fair measure of trade although there is not nearly the rush of business since the holiday season has passed. Most of the large retail houses are taking stock and preparing for the coming busy season that all indications point to. Nowhere in the west are there finer retail stores than those of Nation & Shewan, the A. C.

Fraser Co., Wilson & Rankin and the Strone-Whyte Co. The two large wholesale harness firms, Adams Bros., and S. & H. Borbridge report a good trade for the past season.

The Brandon felt factory has been turning out quite a quantity of good felt shoes, the first in the province. They have also been making a line of wool felt horse-blankets, with a jute interlining, a strong and serviceable covering. Latterly they have been turning out a felt sleeping bag and a felt lined duck coat for Klondike travellers. This is an institution that will be a big thing yet among local industries.

The aerated water factory of Cleverly and Ferguson is kept busy filling orders even in the winter season and when spring opens they will require considerable extension to meet the demand. It is expected that a good deal of building will go on this coming summer. Among proposed buildings, F. Nation is said to contemplate erecting a large block on Rosser avenue, corner of 8th street, opposite the Fleming block. The hospital board have also under consideration the addition of another wing to the building, as it is much needed. Business property on Rosser avenue continues to be valuable, and will continue, as premises are all occupied and are still in demand. Hotel property and business in Brandon during the past year has been a veritable Klondike for the landlords. The full capacity has been taxed nearly all the time. The Grandview continues to hold the commercial trade though a rival is said to be coming on the scene. The Palace hotel passed into the capable management of D. W. Beaubier last summer and he has made it a most popular house. It is a first-class building and is now the best furnished house in the city. The Langham hotel has been purchased by R. H. Shore, of the Mills House, Manitou, who is to take possession in June.

This week Brandonites have been entertaining visiting curlers at the annual bonspiel.

Trade Returns

Ottawa, Jan. 25.—Trade and commerce seem to have received an enormous impetus by the change of government judging by the official figures of Canada's foreign trade for the calendar year 1897, which show an increase over 1896 of \$62,115,000. The record for 1897 is unprecedented in the history of Canada. The total exports and imports entered for consumption reached the enormous total of \$271,501,000, compared with \$219,388,000 in the calendar year of 1896, or an increase of over \$52,000,000. The exports exceeded the imports by over \$17,000,000. The total exports were \$154,675,000, against \$117,795,000 in 1896, an increase of nearly \$37,000,000. The imports, including only those entered for consumption were \$116,826,000, compared with \$101,591,000 in 1896, an increase of over \$15,000,000. The duty collected in 1897 was \$20,532,000, compared with \$19,879,000 in 1896. These returns are not for the fiscal year, but for the calendar years ending Dec. 31st.

London Wool Sales

There has been sharp competition at the present series of wool sales in London. United States buyers have bought greasy merinos freely at 10 per cent above the close of the last sales, for best stock.

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ASSETS	\$6,368,144 66
INCOME FOR 1896	1,886,258 00
LIFE ASSURANCE IN FORCE	38,196,890 92

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INSURANCE NOTES.

D. H. Cooper, of the Imperial Life, Winnipeg has returned from a trip to Toronto.

W. W. Serim's, of the Hartford, has returned from attending a meeting of insurance men at Chicago.

A. C. Archibald, a well known fire insurance man, has returned from a trip to New York and other eastern cities.

George H. Stirling, secretary of the Manufacturers' Life Assurance Co., was in the city recently on a visit to the western agencies.

The fire loss of the United States and Canada for the year 1897, as compiled from the daily records of the New York Bulletin, shows a total of \$110,319,650.

The preliminary balance for the year ended December 31, shows that our home company—the Great West Life—has had a very successful year. The amount of new business written, in round figures totals up \$2,206,000. The amount of insurance in force at the end of the year was \$7,198,000 and the net gain for the year \$1,419,000. This shows about the most successful year since the company was organized, and it is doubtful if the percentage of increase in business will be materially exceeded, if equalled by any other Canadian company. The income for the year was \$215,670, showing an increase of \$50,000. Assets increased over \$90,000. Interest earnings increased by over \$5,500. At the end of the year there were no death claims unpaid.

Saskatchewan.

H. Couture and O. Morin have formed a partnership and bought out the Albion hotel at Battleford from J. E. Beliveau, the consideration being \$5,000. The change of management will take place on the first of February. The former owner, Mr. Beliveau, is preparing to go to the Yukon.

Mr. Macpherson, of the Macpherson Fruit company, Winnipeg, left for the south on Wednesday.

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Manitoba

It is rumored that the Dauphin railway will be extended to the Saskatchewan.

E. Lawson has given up the Bruce house, at Souris, and T. A. Smith, is now the proprietor.

W. Kitchin has purchased the wholesale liquor business of Boudre & Co., of St. Boniface.

J. Leybourne, of Glenboro, has purchased the McCormick implement business at Holland.

Mrs. G. G. G. G. goods, Morris, is dead. Deceased was an old resident of the town, in business since the early days.

The new city directory, just out, places the population of Winnipeg at 45,000, being an increase of 2,850 over last year.

LaLonde & Milord, manufacturers of snow shovels, etc., Winnipeg, are building up quite an important local industry in their line.

Several seizures of tobacco smuggled in from the United States have been made among the Mennonites of Southern Manitoba.

The general stock of the estate of J. B. Henderson will be sold by auction in Winnipeg on February 7. The stock amounts to \$13,866.

The Winnipeg Retailers' association, has taken up the question of advertising Winnipeg as an outfitting point for the Klondike. It was decided to solicit the co-operation of the board of trade in the matter.

Fire in the premises of F. Ossenbrugg, furrier, and Ostrander, fruits, Winnipeg, did considerable damage. Ossenbrugg's loss estimated at \$1,000

partially covered by insurance. Ostrander's loss about \$400.

Geo. H. Rodgers & Co., dry goods and boots and shoes, etc., Winnipeg have sold out their tailoring department to S. C. McRae, who was formerly cutter for the firm.

Horses and cattle are still running out on the prairie in some sections of the province. As the grass was well cured on the ground last fall, horses and cattle will keep in good condition grazing on the prairie where there is little snow.

J. F. Fumerton & Co., of Glenboro, have decided to build a large brick store early next season. They have acquired the corner known as the Livingstone property for this purpose.

A recent meeting of the Winnipeg Retailers' association the question of settling the vacant lands around Winnipeg was taken up, and it was decided to petition the minister of the interior to appoint a resident agent to promote settlement in this district. The committee appointed to consider a proposal to amalgamate with the Caterers' union, reported progress.

There was talk of men being out of work in Winnipeg, but when they were offered employment by the city at breaking stone at a low rate, the applicants for relief or work suddenly melted away only one man being willing to accept this employment. There are always a number of men about the cities who prefer to be out of work in order to sponge a living. Charitably disposed persons should apply the work test to beggars.

Legal Decisions .

On Tuesday at the court house Mr. Justice Balm delivered judgment on the application made to him under the overloading tenants' act, to recover possession of the Oriental hotel, on Main street, of which Martin T. McKittrick is the tenant. The property was mortgaged by the owner to the London and Ontario Investment company, and they took possession of it under their mortgage. In pursuance of the requirements of the license commissioners, certain improvements were made in the premises, otherwise a license would not have been granted. The company having gone to this expense, raised McKittrick's rent from \$75 a month to \$100, which he refused to pay. He was then served with a month's notice to quit, and as he still retained possession, the present proceedings were instituted by the company to recover possession. McKittrick contended he holds the premises as a yearly tenant and was entitled to six months' notice to quit.

His lordship dismissed the application with costs. He stated he found as the result of the hearing and examination, that the tenant McKittrick was holding the premises in the bona fide belief that he had a right to hold them, and furthermore, having regard to the terms of the lease under which McKittrick held up to the time the company took possession, and to what subsequently took place between him and the company's agent, it was fairly open to question if the implication did not arise that it was understood by both parties that the tenancy should be continued at least until the end of the year for which the tenant was applying for a license. It could not be said therefore, that the tenant was holding without color of right, and the application must be dismissed. Mr. Phippen for the Ontario Investment Co.; Mr. Bonnar for McKittrick.

DUFLOS VS. CHAREST.

This was an action of ejectment. Plaintiff was the owner of and leased to defendant a farm near Fanny-stelle with all the houses, animals and machinery for five years with a proviso that in case of neglect on the part of the lessee in the care of the animals on the farm plaintiff could cancel the lease on giving one month's notice. As plaintiff considered defendant had not fulfilled the terms of the lease he gave defendant notice to quit in September last and filed this statement to recover possession as defendant still remained in possession. On the case being called counsel stated an agreement had been arrived at by which defendant was to go out and give up possession on 6th April next an order was made accordingly. Mr. A. J. Andrews and Mr. Bernier for plaintiff, Mr. Huggard for defendant.

For the Klondyke.

Winnipeg is perhaps not receiving as much direct benefit from the rush to the northern gold regions as its importance and position would warrant. Directly and indirectly, however, the trade of the city is being benefitted to no inconsiderable extent by the development of our mineral districts. Some of our more enterprising firms have endeavored to share in that trade by putting up and handling goods specially adapted to the requirements of the distant mining regions.

G. F. & J. Galt, wholesale grocers, are among those who have made special efforts to cater to this trade, and they have now put a line of goods on the market which have been received with general favor. One line which is peculiarly adapted to meet the requirements of miners, prospectors, travellers and hunters in the northern and remote districts, is Johnson's meat and vegetable biscuits. These biscuits are prepared right here in Winnipeg, and they contain meat, flour and vegetables. Thus the three principal food requirements are contained in condensed form in the one article. Good beef and choice Manitoba strong bakers' flour are used in their preparation. They are dry and light, and contain a large amount of nourishment in small space. With a few of these biscuits in his pocket a prospector could go an indefinite time without any other food. The difficulty of obtaining fresh food, thereby causing scurvy and kindred disorders, is one of the drawbacks in the far north. The admixture of vegetables in the biscuit supplies what is required in the food to prevent scurvy. They will keep for any length of time, in any climate.

Messrs. Galt are also putting up evaporated vegetables in packages suitable for the Klondike trade. The vegetables are thoroughly dried and ground, so as to go into small space. Three ounces of the prepared potato is equal to one pound of the raw article; fourteen pounds of onions go into one pound of the prepared commodity, and so on. In this way, fresh vegetables, so necessary to health, in the far north, can be reduced to very small space, and packed in a way that they can be shipped anywhere. Another preparation is concentrated tea in tablets or blocks. A tablet about the size of a cough lozenge, will make a cup of tea by dropping it into the required quantity of hot water. The tea is also put up in compressed blocks, which could be thrown around like a stick of wood without receiving damage. These lines are all being prepared in Winnipeg, thus adding to local industries. The local manufacture of tin boxes, for instance, has experienced quite a "boom" as a result of this trade. There is a large demand for the goods, as shown by the fact that 20,000 pounds of flour was purchased at one time, recently, to be used in making the meat and vegetable biscuits. Messrs. Galt filled orders in one day for Seattle, Portland and San Francisco houses.

Local jobbers are also putting up staple goods in packages suitable for the northern trade. For instance, sugar is being put up in double sacks, the outer sack being heavy duck, which will stand considerable moisture without damage to the contents.

Abattoir for Winnipeg.

Another extensive and important establishment is about to be added to the industrial institutions of Winnipeg. For the past year Messrs. Gordon & Ironsides have had in contemplation the erection of a large abattoir and cold storage warehouse at this point in connection with their extensive cattle business. They have now secured a favorable site, and have decided to proceed at once with the erection of the buildings. The site is near the C. P. R. stock yard, on the south side of the tracks, and has been recommended for the approval of the city council by the market, license and health committee. The abattoir will

have a capacity for slaughtering one thousand cattle a week and the storage warehouse will be large enough to store that number of carcasses. The establishment will be right up to date in every respect; and in order to have the equipment as modern as it is possible to have it, Messrs. Gordon & Ironsides have sent a representative to Chicago and other centres to inspect the great abattoirs there and obtain information regarding the latest method of killing and handling beef, etc. In addition to the dead meat trade, all the auxiliary branches will be carried on. The abattoir and cold storage building will cost many thousand dollars, and when operations are commenced quite a large staff of men will be employed. Eastern Canadian trade will be cultivated at the outset, but in the near future shipments of dead meat will be made to Great Britain or wherever desirable markets can be found.

New Cold Storage Plant.

J. Y. Griffin, of J. Y. Griffin & Co., pork packers and provision dealers, Winnipeg, returned this week from a trip east. He says that times are good in the east, and both in Canada and the United States there is a very buoyant and hopeful feeling. Mr. Griffin visited New York, Chicago and other points with a view to looking into the latest improvements in refrigerating appliances. The result is that he closed a contract with Frick & Co., of Waynesboro, Pa., to put in an ammonia refrigerating plant in the Winnipeg packing house of his company. This plant will be put in at once, and be ready for operation about the first of April. This plant will do away with the necessity of storing ice for cold storage purposes, and besides will permit of the production of a much lower temperature than can be reached with ice. A temperature away below zero can be reached by this process, if required. The company which has undertaken the work is one of the largest in this line in the United States, and a first class plant is guaranteed.

Winnipeg Customs Returns.

Custom returns for the past six months, ending December 31, show an increase in the total trade of over \$25,000,000. The returns are as follows:

	1897.	1896.
Imports	\$62,701,000	\$58,102,000
Dutiable	34,350,000	31,989,000
Duty collected	10,341,000	9,683,000
Free goods	25,612,000	21,631,000
Coin & bullion	2,732,000	4,478,000

The exports during the same period were:

	1897.	1896.
Minerals	\$ 7,656,000	\$ 5,814,000
Fish	7,100,000	7,230,000
Animals and produce	32,467,000	25,950,000
Forest	19,767,000	18,762,000
Agricultural products	26,771,000	14,247,000
Manufactures	5,756,000	5,132,000
Miscellaneous	174,000	248,000

Total	\$99,673,000	76,886,000
Produce of Canada	89,779,000	69,911,000
Coin & bullion	987,000	3,212,000

W. B. Scarth, deputy minister of agriculture, has gone to Washington to study the workings of the patent office with a view to the re-organization of the Canadian patents' branch.

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Write or wire for prices.

Correspondence answered promptly.

J. Y. GRIFFIN & CO., WINNIPEG.

PORK PACKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

TRADE SALE OF WHOLESALE GROCERY STOCK

TO THE TRADE ONLY

Having purchased the stock of the late firm of TURNER, MACKEAND & Co., we will dispose of the same by auction TO THE TRADE ONLY, at the premises formerly occupied by the late firm, No. 147 Bannatyne Avenue, commencing Monday, 7th February, 1898, at 2 o'clock p.m., and continuing each afternoon throughout the week, or until the whole is sold.

Stock is well assorted, and is composed of **Staple and Fancy Groceries, Teas, Cigars, Pipes, Woodenware, etc., etc.** All fresh and in perfect condition.

Catalogues are being prepared and will be ready for distribution at time of Sale.

Wholesale
Grocers

THOMPSON, CODVILLE & CO.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

J. C. CURRIE, Auctioneer

Statistical Wheat Reports.

WHEAT IN CANADA

Stocks of Wheat in Canada at principal points of accumulation are reported as follows:

Montreal	101,000
Toronto	59,000
Winnipeg	418,000
Manitoba elevators	3,208,000
Fort William, Port Arthur and Keewatin	1,210,000

Total January-15. 4,996,000

BRADSTREET'S REPORT OF STOCKS.

Total stocks in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains as reported by Bradstreet's on Jan. 15, were 52,680,000 bushels.

Total stocks in the United States and Canada a year ago were 71,563,000 bushels, according to Bradstreet's report.

Pacific coast wheat stocks on January 1 were 6,661,000 bushels, compared with 4,189,000 bushels a year ago.

THE VISIBLE SUPPLY.

The Chicago visible supply statement of stocks in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains for the week ended Jan. 22, was 37,153,000 bushels, being a decrease of 685,000 bushels for the week. A year ago the visible supply was 51,295,000 bushels, two years ago 67,523,000 bushels, three years ago 84,665,000 bushels, four years ago 80,264,000 bushels.

WHEAT STOCKS AT U.S. POINTS.

Chicago	9,979,000 bushels
Duluth	2,144,000 "
Minneapolis	13,526,000 "
New York	2,529,000 "
Buffalo	1,342,000 "

STOCK OF OATS AND CORN.

The visible supply of oats in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains is 14,534,000 bushels, compared with 13,153,000 bushels a year ago. The visible supply of corn is 41,789,000 bushels, compared with 21,713,000 bushels a year ago, according to the Chicago statement.

WORLD'S WHEAT STOCKS.

Stocks of wheat in the United States, Canada, in Europe and afloat for Europe, on January 1, for a series of years, were as follows, Bradstreet's report: January 1, 1898, 132,434,000; January 1, 1897, 139,163,000; January 1, 1896, 169,973,000; January 1, 1895, 184,753,000; January 1, 1894, 190,223,000; January 1, 1893, 182,372,000; January 1, 1892, 156,536,000; January 8, 1891, 111,434,000; January 1, 1890, 115,000,000.

CROP MOVEMENT.

The following table gives the receipts of wheat at the four principal United States spring wheat markets from the beginning of the crop year, August 1, 1897, to date, compared with the same period of last year:

	This Crop	Last Crop
Minneapolis	51,508,450	40,948,840
Milwaukee	5,916,322	5,527,714
Duluth	32,442,592	32,020,726
Chicago	25,960,903	13,437,167

Total 115,828,267 91,934,447

The following table gives the receipts of wheat at the four principal United

States winter wheat markets from the beginning of the crop movement, July 1, 1897, to date, compared with the same period of last year:

	This Crop	Last Crop
Toledo	9,037,634	6,150,414
St. Louis	10,048,968	9,705,803
Detroit	3,805,146	2,767,373
Kansas City	23,519,350	5,601,600
Total	46,411,098	24,225,190

Winnipeg Raw Fur Prices.

Prices as to size and color, for prime skins. Skins taken out of season range much lower:

Badger	\$.05	\$.50
Bear, black	5.00	25.00
Bear, brown	4.00	20.00
Bear, yearlings	2.00	8.00
Bear, grizzly	5.00	16.00
Beaver, large	5.00	6.50
" medium	3.00	4.00
" small	1.50	2.25
" cubs . . . . .	.50	1.00
" castors, per lb	2.50	5.50
Fisher, dark	6.00	9.00
Fisher, pale	3.00	5.00
Fox, cross dark, large	5.00	15.00
" cross pale	2.50	5.00
" kitt . . . . .	.10	.50
" red	1.00	1.60
" silver dark	40.00	75.00
" peale	25.00	60.00
Lynx, large	1.50	2.00
" medium	1.00	1.25
" small . . . . .	.50	.75
Marten, dark	2.50	5.00
" pale or brown	1.50	4.00
" light pale	1.00	2.25
Mink, dark	1.00	1.50
Mink, pale . . . . .	.75	1.25
Musquash, winter . . . . .	.04	.10
" fall . . . . .	.04	.07
Otter, dark	6.00	10.00
Otter, pale	5.00	8.00
Skunk . . . . .	.25	.50
Wolf, timber	1.00	1.50
" prairie . . . . .	.40	.75
Wolverine	1.00	3.50

Winnipeg Prices a Year Ago.

Following were Winnipeg prices this week last year:

Wheat—No. 1 hard, afloat Fort William, 74 to 75c.

Flour—Local price per sack: Patent, \$2.25@2.30; Bakers, \$2.05@2.10.

Bran—Per ton, \$6.

Shorts—Per ton, \$8.

Oats—Per bushel, car lots on track, Winnipeg, 22@23c.

Barley—Feed, 20 @ 24c; Malting, 25@28c per bushel.

Flax Seed—Price to farmers at country points, 45@50c per bushel.

Butter—Dairy, dealers' price, 13@16c.

Cheese—Dealers selling at 8@10c.

Eggs—Dealers were paying 20c net for fresh.

Beef—City dressed, fresh, 5@6c; country beef, 3@4c.

Mutton—5@5½c; lamb, 5½@6c.

Hogs—Dressed, 4@4½c.

Cattle—Butchers nominal 2½@3c.

Hogs—Live, off cars, 3½c for best bacon.

Sheep—Nominal at 3@3½c.

Hides—Green frozen, 5½@5½c.

Seneca Root—Dry, 19@20c.

Poultry—Chickens, 6@7c per pound; turkeys, 9@10c per lb.

Potatoes—25c per bushel.

Hay—\$5.00 for baled on track.

British Columbia Markets.

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

BY WIRE TO THE COMMERCIAL.

Vancouver, January 20, 1898.

The only important change this week is a sharp advance in mutton and sheep.

Butter—Manitoba dairy 19@20c; Manitoba creamery 22½@23½c per lb; Australian creamery 24½c.

Eggs—Eastern eggs, 18c. per dozen. Local, 35c; Oregon eggs, 23c.

Cheese—Manitoba 11½@12½c per lb.

Cured Meats—Hams 12½c; breakfast bacon 13½c; backs 13c; long clear 10c; short rolls 10½c; smoked sides 11c; Lard is held at the following figures: Tins 9½c per lb, in pails and tubs 9c lb.

Fish—Flounders 3c; smelts 5c; sea bass 4c; black cod 5c; rock cod 4c; red cod 4c; tommy cod 5c; herring 4c; frozen salmon 6c lb; whiting 5c; soles 6c; smoked halibut 10c; kippered cod 9c; sturgeon 6c; smoked salmon 10c; fannau haddie 10c; kippered herring 8c; Columbia river oolochaus 7c lb; fresh halibut, 6c; spring, salmon, 7c.

Vegetables—Potatoes \$12@14 per ton ashcrofts \$19.50; California onions 2c lb; onions 1½c lb; cabbage 1½c lb; carrots turnips and beets \$10.00 a ton.

Green Fruits—California lemons \$3.50; apples, 75c @ \$1.25.

Meal—National mills rolled oats, 90 lb sacks, \$2.75; 245 pounds sacks \$2.80; 422½ pound sacks \$2.90; 10.7 sacks, \$2.50 Oatmeal 10 10's, \$3.25; 2 50's, \$3.00. Off grades, 90 lbs, \$2.50 per sack.

Flour—Delivered B. C. points—Manitoba patent per barrel \$6.25; strong bakers \$6.00; Oregon, jobbers price \$6.00.

Grain—Oats, \$24.00 per ton; wheat, \$25@26 per ton; barley, \$26 per ton.

Ground Feed—National mills chop, \$24.00@25.00 per ton; ground barley, \$26 ton; shorts \$24 ton; bran \$22; oil cake meal, \$35 ton; F.O.B. Vancouver including duty paid on imported stuff.

Hay—\$15 to \$16.00 per ton.

Dressed Meats—Beef \$5.75 @ \$6.25; mutton 10½c; Australian mutton, 8c; pork 6½@7½c; veal 7@9c lb.

Live Stock—Steers, grass feed \$3.25 @ \$3.50 per 100 lbs; sheep, \$5.00 per 100 lbs; hogs, \$5.50@6.00 per 100 lbs; cows \$2.75@3.00 per 100 lbs live weight.

Poultry—Chickens, 8c lb; ducks, 10c lb; turkeys, 15c lb.

Game—Venison, 4c lb; grouse, 60c brace; mallard, 30c brace.

Evaporated Fruits—Apricots, 11c per lb; peaches 9c; plums, 9@10c; prunes, French 5@7½c; loose muscatel raisins, 6c; London layer raisins \$1.90 box; Italian prunes, 6@8½c lb.

Nuts—Almonds, 13c; filberts, 12½c; peanuts, 10c; Brazil, 12½c; walnut, 13c lb.

Sugars—Powdered and icing, 6½c; Paris lump, 6½c; granulated, 5c; extra C. 4½c; fancy yellows 4½c; yellow 4½c lb.

Syrups—30 gallon barrels, 1½c pound; 10 gallon kegs, 2½c; 5 gallon tins \$1.65 each; 1 gal. tins, \$4.25 case of 10; ½ gallon tins, \$5.00 case of 20.

Teas—Congo: Fair, 11½c; good 18c; choice 22c. Ceylon: Fair, 25c; good 30c; choice, 35c lb.



BOVRIL

Is a condensed beef preparation in which ALL NUTRIMENT IS PRESERVED and from which ALL NON-NUTRITIOUS MATTER IS EXTRACTED. It is the acme of MINIMUM IN BULK and MAXIMUM IN STRENGTH PRODUCING, and is

**ALWAYS READY
FOR USE.**

A cup of boiling water and a teaspoonful of the preparation makes a delicious invigorating beverage in a few seconds. It is indispensable in a KLONDIKE OUTFIT and to prospectors and explorers generally.

BOVRIL

LIMITED

LONDON, ENGLAND

Canadian House, 27 St. Peter St., Montreal.

NORTHWESTERN AGENT:

W. L. MCKENZIE, McIntyre Block

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Assiniboia.

C. Payton & Co., have opened a butcher shop at Medicine Hat.

J. H. Fleming has taken over the Commercial hotel at Maple Creek.

J. H. Palmer, general merchant, Walsh, is moving to Maple Creek.

W. F. Lawrence, general storekeeper, Maple Creek, has sold out to Mr. Cook, of Mount Forest, Ont., who takes possession about the first of April.

Northwest Ontario.

Phillips & McCraner, hotel keepers, Fort William, have dissolved partnership, Phillips retiring.

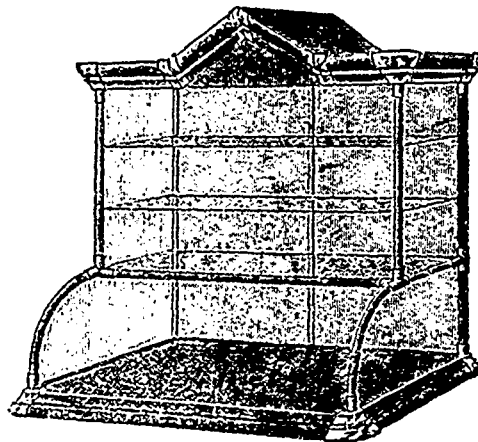
Morton & Co., general merchants, Fort William, have assigned. Liabilities \$14,000; assets about the same.

R. H. Hamilton, formerly a member of the firm of Hamilton & Whalen, Fort William, has opened a millinery store at the place named.

Nuttall Bros., fish merchants, Port Arthur, have dissolved partnership. R. E. Nuttall continues the business.

Terry & Bowell have entered into a partnership in the blacksmithing and wood-working line at Port Arthur.

A deputation of bicycle manufacturers interviewed Hon. W. S. Fielding and urged an increase of the duty on finished bicycles to offset United States competition.



LaLonde & Milord

MANUFACTURERS OF

SHOW CASES

STORE FITTINGS, SASH, DOORS, ETC.

Also Wood Turning, Band Sawing and Stair Work

OFFICE AND FACTORY:

766 and 768 Main Street

WINNIPEG, MAN.

A New Warehouse.

The Macpherson Fruit company, of Winnipeg, let the contract this week for the erection of a large new block on the site of their present premises. In March they will move to the Henderson block, on Princess street, and their premises on Main street, as soon as vacated, will be pulled down or removed and a handsome new brick and stone block will be reared in its place. The new building will have three floors beside the basement, and will be the full size of the lot, 25 feet wide by over 90 feet long. The building will be first-class in every respect and will be fitted up in the most modern style in the way of labor saving conven-

iences. When finished the building will add another to the many fine wholesale warehouses now in the city. The building will be completed early in the summer.

An international conference will be held in Europe to consider the sugar bounties. This much is decided upon.

The Canadian Pacific railway has purchased Hinz's railway and Trail smelter. This gives the Canadian Pacific access to Roseland.

A majority of the engineers have voted in favor of accepting the terms of the employers. This will likely conclude the great strike in Great Britain.

WINNIPEG PRICES CURRENT

GROCERIES		Dried Fruits		Tobacco		DRUGS	
<p>Prices to retail dealers for ordinary lots, with usual discounts for cash or large lots.</p> <p>Canned Goods Per case</p> <p>Apples, 3s, 2 doz. 2 25 2 50 Apples, preserved, 3s, 2 doz. 3 35 3 50 Apples, gallons (per doz.) 3 00 3 45 Blackberries, 2s, 2 doz. 3 25 3 50 Blueberries, 2s, 2 doz. 2 50 2 75 Beans, 2s, 2 doz. 1 80 2 00 Corn, 2s, 2 doz. 1 60 1 75 Cherries, red, pitted 2s, 2 doz. 4 75 5 00 Peas, Marrowfat, 2s, 2 doz. 1 90 2 00 Peas, sifted, 2s, 2 doz. 2 00 2 25 Peas, Bartlett, 2s, 2 doz. 3 50 3 75 Peas, California, 2 1/2s, 2 doz. 4 75 5 00 Peas, Bartlett, 3s, 2 doz. 5 50 6 00 Pineapple, 2s, 2 doz. 4 50 5 00 Pineapple, imported, 2s, 2 doz. 5 50 6 00 Peaches, 2s, 2 doz. 3 50 4 00 Peaches, California, 2 1/2s, 2 doz. 4 75 5 00 Peaches, Canadian, 3s, 2 doz. 5 50 6 00 Plums, 2s, 2 doz. 3 50 4 00 Plums, California, 2 1/2s, 2 doz. 4 50 5 00 Pumpkins, 3s, 2 doz. 2 25 2 50 Raspberries, 2s, 2 doz. 3 00 3 25 Strawberries, 2s, 2 doz. 3 50 3 75 Tomatoes, 3s, 2 doz. 2 50 2 75 Salmon, talls, 1s, 4 doz. 4 50 5 00 Salmon, Cohoes talls, 1s, 4 doz. 2 25 2 50</p> <p>Per tin. Sardines, domestic 1/2s. 06 08 Sardines, imported, 1/2s. 09 15 Sardines, imported, 3/4s. 18 25 Sardines, imp. 3/4s, boneless. 20 35 Sardines, Dom., mustard. 10 12</p> <p>Per doz. Imported Fresh Herring, 1s. 1 50 1 75 Imp. Kipperd Herring, 1s. 1 90 2 00 Imp. Herring, Tom. Sauce 1s. 90 2 00 Imp. " Anch. Sauce 1s. 90 2 00 Imp. " Shrimp Sauce 1s. 90 2 00</p> <p>Canned Meats Per case. Corn Beef, 1s, 2 doz. 3 00 3 25 Corn Beef, 2s, 1 doz. 1 75 3 00 Lunch Tongue, 1s, 2 doz. 6 50 7 00 Lunch Tongue, 2s, 1 doz. 6 25 6 50 Brawn, 2s, 1 doz. 5 50 6 00 Pigs Feet, 1s, 2 doz. 6 00 6 50 Roast Beef, 2s, 1 doz. 2 75 3 00 Chicken, Duck or Turkey, 1s 2 doz. 1 50 5 00</p> <p>Per doz. Potted Ham, 1/2s. 75 Deviled Ham, 1/2s. 75 Potted Tongue, 1/2s. 75 Potted Ham, 3/4s. 1 50 Deviled Ham, 3/4s. 1 50 Potted Tongue, 3/4s. 1 50</p> <p>Coffee Per pound. Green Rio. 12 15</p> <p>Cereals Per sack Split Peas, sack 9s. 2 25 2 50 Pot Barley, sack 9s. 2 00 2 20 Pearl Barley, sack 9s. 4 00 4 50 Rolled Oats, sack 50. 1 80 2 00 Standard Oatmeal, sack 9s. 2 10 2 20 Granulated Oatmeal, sack 9s. 2 10 2 20 Beans (per bushel) 1 25 1 30 Cornmeal, sack 9s. 1 45 1 55 Cornmeal, 1/2sac 49 (per 1/2sac) 75 0 80</p> <p>Per pound Rice, B. 4 1/2c 4 3/4c Rice, Japan 5 c Sago 4 c Tapioca 4 c</p> <p>Cigarettes Per M Old Judge 85 90 Athlete 8 90 Sweet Caporal 8 90 Sweet Sixteen 5 70 Derby 6 60</p> <p>Cured Fish Codfish, whole cases, 100 lbs. 6 00 Codfish, boneless per lb. 04 06 Codfish, Pure per lb. 07 08 Herrings, in kegs 3 50 3 75</p> <p>Dried Fruits Currants, Prov'l Barrels. 06 6 1/2 Currants, Prov'l 1/2 Barrels. 06 1/2 6 3/4 Currants, Prov'l Cases. 07 7 1/2 Currants, Vostizza Cases. 07 1/2 7 Currants, Filistria, bbls. 08 1/2 7 Currants, Filistria, cases. 07 7 1/2 Dates, Cases. 08 08 Figs, Eleme, about 10 lb box. 12 1/2 15 Figs, Coking, Sux. 05 1/2 06 Prunes, Bosina, Cases. 08 09 Prunes, French, Cases. 06 07 Sultan Raisins. 10 12</p> <p>Raisins, Val., box of 25 lbs. 70 1 90 Raisins, Val. Layers, per box 25 2 55 Loose Muscatels, 2 crown 06 1/2 07 Loose Muscatels, 3 crown 07 1/2 08 Loose Muscatels, 4 crown 08 1/2 09 London Layer, 20 lb Boxes. 90 2 00 Apples, Dried. 05 07 Evap. Apples, finest quality. 11 12</p> <p>California Evaporated Fruits Peaches, peeled. 18 20 Peaches, unpeeled. 11 13 Pears. 11 12 Apricots, new. 10 11 Pitted Plums. 11 12 Prunes, 100 to 120. 6 1/2 6 Prunes, 90 to 100. 6 6 1/2 Prunes, 80 to 90. 7 7 1/2 Prunes, 70 to 80. 7 1/2 8 Prunes, 60 to 70. 8 8 1/2 Prunes, 40 to 50. 10 11</p> <p>Matches Per case Telegraph. \$3 60 Telephone. 3 40 Tiger. 3 25</p> <p>Nuts Per pound Brazils. 12 1/2 15 Paragon Almonds. 13 15 Peanuts, roasted. 13 15 Peanuts, green. 10 12 Grenoble Walnuts. 15 18 French Walnuts. 13 15 Sicily Filberts. 11 15 Shelled Almonds. 25 30</p> <p>Syrup Extra Bright, per lb. 3 1/2c 4c Medium, per lb. 3c 3 1/2c Maple, case 1 doz. 1/2 gal. tins. \$7 00 Molasses, per gal. 35c 45c</p> <p>Sugar Extra Standard Granulated. 5 5 1/2c German Granulated. 4 1/2c Extra Ground. 6 c Powdered. 6 c Bright Yellow Sugar. 4 1/2c Maple Sugar. 12 1/2c 15c</p> <p>Salt Per pound Rock Salt. 1 1/2c 1 1/2c</p> <p>Per barrel Common, fine. 1 90 2 00 Common, coarse. 1 90 2 00 Dairy, 100-lb. 3 25 3 50 Dairy, 60-lb. 3 15 3 30</p> <p>Per Sack Dairy, white duck sack. 00 50 Common, fine jute sack. 00 45</p> <p>Spices Per doz. Assorted Herbs, 1/2 lb tins. 75 90</p> <p>Per pound Allspice, whole. 18 20 Allspice, pure ground. 18 20 Allspice, compound. 15 20 Cassia, whole. 18 20 Cassia, pure ground. 20 25 Cassia, compound. 13 18 Cloves, whole. 18 25 Cloves, pure ground. 25 30 Cloves, compound. 18 20 Pepper, black, whole. 10 15 Pepper, black, pure ground. 13 15 Pepper, black, compound. 10 13 Pepper, white, whole. 20 25 Pepper, white, pure ground. 25 35 Pepper, white, compound. 18 20 Pepper, Cayenne. 30 35 Ginger, whole, Jamaica. 25 30 Ginger, whole, Cochin. 20 25 Ginger, pure ground. 25 30 Ginger, compound. 15 25 Nutmegs, (per pound). 60 1 00 Mace (per pound). 1 00 1 25</p> <p>Teas Per pound China Blacks— Choice. 35 40 Medium. 25 35 Common. 13 20 Indian and Ceylon— Choice. 32 40 Medium. 25 32 Common. 22 25 Young Hysons— Choice. 35 45 Medium. 28 35 Common. 22 30 Japan— Finest May Picking. 35 40 Choice. 30 35 Fine. 25 30 Good Medium. 20 25 Common. 15 20</p> <p>Wooden Ware Per doz. Pails, 2 hoop clear. 1 50 1 60 Pails, wire hoop. 2 25 2 40 Pails, Star fibre. 4 00 Tubs, No. 0 common. 9 50 10 50 Tubs, No. 1 common. 8 50 9 00 Tubs, No. 2 common. 6 50 7 00 Tubs, No. 3 common. 5 50 6 00</p> <p>Per nest. Tubs, nests (3). 1 65 1 75 Tubs, wire hoop (3). 2 25 2 40</p> <p>Per doz. Tubs, fibre, No. 0. 16 50 Tubs, fibre, No. 1. 14 50 Tubs, fibre, No. 2. 12 50 Tubs, fibre, No. 3. 10 50</p> <p>Per nest Tubs, fibre, (3). 50 55 Butter Tubs, wire hoop (2). 50 55 Butter Tubs, wire hoop (3). 75 80</p>							

CURED MEATS AND LARD

LARD
 Lard, pure, 20 lb pails. \$1 60
 Lard, pure, 50 lb pails. 4 00
 Lard, pure, in 3, 5 and 10 lb tins, per case of 60 lbs. 5 50
 Lard, Tierces, per lb. 7 1/2 7 3/4

Smoked Meats per lb.
 Hams. 11 11 1/2
 Breakfast bacon, bellies. 11 11 1/2
 Breakfast bacon, backs. 10 10 1/2
 Spiced rolls. 5 5 1/2
 Shoulders. 8 8 1/2
 Long Clear. 8 1/2 9

Dry Salt Meats
 Long clear bacon. \$ 8 1/2
 Boneless Shoulders. 8 8 1/2
 Backs. 8 8 1/2
 Imported Short Clear. 8 5 1/2

Barrel Pork Per barrel
 Heavy mess. 14 50 15 00
 Short cut. 16 00 16 50

Meat Sundries
 Fresh pork sausage, lb. 7 1/2
 Bologna sausage, lb. 6 1/2
 Ham, chicken and tongue, doz. \$1 20
 Picked hocks, per lb. 03
 Picked tongues. 05
 Picked pigs feet, pair. 1 40
 Sausage casings, lb. 20 25

LEATHER

Per pound
 Harness, oak. 32
 Harness, union oak No. 1. 32
 Harness, union oak No. 1 R. 31
 Harness, hemlock No. 1, anchor brand. 32
 Harness, hemlock No. 1 R, anchor brand. 31
 Harness, hemlock country tannage, No. 1. 31
 Do., No. 1 R. 30
 Black collar leather. 35
 Sole, union oak. 26 30
 Listowell, sole. 26 30
 Penetang, sole. 26 28
 R. F. French calf. 25 1 30
 R. F. French kip. 95 1 15
 Canada calf. 65 80
 Canada Calf, Horseshoe. 90
 Horseshoe Brand Kip. 80
 Karn Kip. 80 85
 Wax upper. 32 45
 Kangaroo, per foot. 25 50
 Dolgona, per foot. 25 40

FUEL

Coal
 These are retail prices, delivered to consumers in the city, or 50c per ton less at the yards, except western anthracite nut size, which is 10c less at the yards. Per ton
 Pennsylvania anthracite—
 Stove, nut or lump. 10 00
 Pea size. 7 50
 Western anthracite, stove. 9 50
 Western anthracite, nut. 7 25
 Lethbridge bituminous. 7 50
 Hocking. 7 50
 Souris Lignite. 4 50
 Souris, car lots F.O.B. mines. 1 50
 Blossburg smithing. 9 50

Cordwood
 These are prices for car lots, on track
 Winnipeg. Per cord
 Tamarac, good dry. 4 50
 Tamarac, partly dry, last winter's cut. 4 25
 Pine, green cut, dry. 4 00
 Pine, dead cut. 3 50 3 75
 Spruce. 2 75 3 00
 Poplar, green cut dry. 2 50 2 75
 Poplar, dead cut. 2 25 2 50
 Oak, green cut dry body. 4 50 4 75
 Oak, dead cut. 4 00

FRESH FISH, OYSTERS

Whitefish, lb. 4 1/2 05
 Pickerel, lb. 03 1/2
 Trout, lb. 09
 Lake Superior Herrings, doz. 20
 Pike, lb. 02
 Salmon, lb. 12
 B. C. halibut, lb. 10
 Smelts, lb. 08
 Cod, lb. 08
 Haddock. 08
 Boaters, per box. 1 25
 Finlon haddock, lb. 6 1/2 07
 Smoked goldeyes, doz. 30
 Oysters, standards, gal. 1 80 2 00
 Oysters, select, gal. 2 00 2 20
 Oysters, shell, barrels. 7 50 7 75
 Salt Whitefish, per 1/2 bbl. 6 50
 Salt Trout, per 1/2 bbl. 7 50

New York Wheat.

New York, Jan. 24.—Wheat receipts, 31,450 bushels; exports, 87,709 bushels; sales, 3,015,000 bushels futures; 136,000 spot. Spot steady. No. 2 red, \$1.05 f.o.b. afloat, to arrive; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, \$1.00 1-2 do.; No. 1 hard Manitoba, \$1.00 1-4 f.o.b. afloat. Options opened stronger on higher cables, reported reduction of Italian duty, foreign buying and bullish home news, eased off under realizing, but rallied again on strong late cables and export demand, and closed 7-8 to 2 1-8 net higher. No. 2 red, Jan., \$1.06 1-4 to \$1.07, closed \$1.07; Feb., \$1.03 1-4 to \$1.03 3-4, closed \$1.03 3-4; March, \$1.01 to \$1.01 1-2, closed \$1.01 1-2; May, 94 13-16 to 95 9-16, closed 95 1-2; July, 88 3-8c to 89c, closed 89c.

New York, Jan. 25.—Wheat receipts, 26,825 bush.; exports, 129,240 bush. Options opened easier, owing to unsatisfactory cables, rallied on covering, eased off under the small reduction in Bradstreet's visible, and after a nervous afternoon, trade finally closed firm at 1-8 to 1-4c advance on all but January, which closed 1-8c net lower. Sales included. No. 2 red Jan., \$1.06 1-2 to \$1.07 1-4, closed \$1.06 5-8; Feb., \$1.03 5-8 to \$1.04 5-8, closed \$1.03 7-8; March, \$1.01 3-4 to \$1.02, closed \$1.01 3-4; May, 95 1-4 to 95 15-16, closed 95 5-8; July, 88 3-4 to 89 1-2, closed 89.

New York, Jan. 26.—Wheat — Receipts 19,425 bushels; exports 48,058 bushels; sales 2,085,000 bushels futures, spot strong; No. 2 red \$1.05 5-8 f.o.b. afloat to arrive; No. 1 Northern Duluth \$1.03 5-8 f.o.b. afloat to arrive; No. 1 hard Manitoba \$1.07 5-8 do. Options opened higher on strong English cables, and foreign buying, eased off a little under realizing, but finally recovered, and closed very strong at 5-8 to 1 cent net advance on European war rumors, and firm closing cables. Sales included No. 2 red Jan. opened \$1.04 9-16 to \$1.06 3-8, closed \$1.06 3-8; Feb. opened \$1.04 1-4, closed \$1.04 7-8; March closed \$1.02 5-8; May closed 96 5-8; July opened 88 7-8 to 89 5-8, closed 89 5-8.

New York, Jan. 27. — Wheat— Receipts 22,000 bushels; exports 219,675 bushels; sales 3,380,000 futures; 48,000 spot. Spot strong. No. 2 red, \$1.07 2-4 f.o.b. afloat to arrive, No. 1 Northern Duluth, \$1.10 3-4 f.o.b. afloat to arrive; No. 1 hard, Manitoba, \$1.09 3-4 f.o.b. afloat. Options opened strong on cables and were generally firm all day with few exceptions and few reactions on continued bull news from abroad and a strong home situation closed very strong at 2 1-8 net advance. Speculation broadening. No. 2 red January \$1.07 at \$1.08 1-2, closed \$1.08 1-2; February \$1.05 7-8 at \$1.07, closed \$1.06 7-8; March \$1.03 1-4 at \$1.04 3-4, closed \$1.04 3-4; May 97 1-8 at 99, closed 3-4; July 89 15-16 at 91 5-8, closed 91 5-8.

New York, Jan. 28.—(Wheat — Receipts 56,125, exports 75,204, sales 5,355,000 futures. Spot firm; No. 2 red \$1.08, No. 1 Northern Duluth \$1.11, No. 1 hard Manitoba \$1.10., Options opened easier owing to disappointing Liverpool cables, rallied on active covering, stimulated by sharp advance in Antwerp, touching a dollar for May, after which it reacted under realizing but closed firm, 1-8 cto 1-2c higher on near months, but 3-8c net lower on July. No. 2 red Jan. \$1.08 1-8 to \$1.09 3-4, closed \$1.09; Feb. \$1.06 1-2 to \$1.07 3-4, closed \$1.07; March \$1.04 7-8 to \$1.06 3-8, closed \$1.05 1-2, May 98 1-8c to \$1, closed 99c; July 90 3-4c to 92 1-8c, closed 91 1-4c.

On Saturday, January 29, No 2 red wheat closed at \$1.08 1-2 for January, and 98 1-2c for May option; July, closed at 90 3-4c. A week ago May wheat closed 94 1-8c.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices

Prices are quoted per bushel of 60 pounds for wheat, bushel or 56 pounds of corn, bushel or 32 pounds of oats, per barrel for mess pork, and per 100 pounds for lard and short rib bacon; tax seed per bushel of 60 pounds.

Chicago, Jan. 24.—The leading futures closed as follows:

Wheat, Jan., 95c; May, 93 1-2c; July, 84 7-8c to 85c.
Corn, Jan., 27 1-8c; May, 29c; July, 30.
Oats, No. 2, May, 23 3-4c; July, 22 1-2c.
Mess pork, Jan., \$9.75; May, \$9.90.
Lard, Jan., \$4.75; May, \$4.85; July, \$4.95.
Short ribs, Jan., \$4.85; May, \$4.90.

Chicago, Jan. 25.—The leading futures closed as follows:

Wheat, Jan., 27 3-8; May, 93 7-8; July, 84 7-8.
Corn, Jan., 27 3-8, May, 29 1-8 to 1-4; July, 30 1-8.
Oats, May, 23 3-4; July, 22 5-8 ppto 3-4.
Mess Pork, Jan., \$9.92 1-2; May, \$1.02 1-2.
Lard, Jan., \$1.82 1-2; May, \$1.92 1-2; July, \$5.
Short Ribs, Jan., \$1.92 1-2; May, \$1.97 1-2.

Chicago, Jan. 26.—The leading futures closed as follows:

Wheat—Jan. \$1; May 94 3-4; July 85 3-8.
Corn—No. 2 Jan. 27 5-8; May 29 1-4 to 3-8.
Oats—May 23 7-8 to 24; July 22 3-4 to 7-8.
Mess pork — Jan. \$9.87 1-2; May \$9.97 1-2.
Lard—Jan. \$1.85; May \$1.87 1-2; July \$1.97 1-2.
Short ribs—Jan. \$4.95; May \$4.95.

Chicago, Jan. 27.—The leading futures closed as follows.

Wheat, No. 2, Jan., \$1.04 7-8; May, 97 1-8 to 1-4; July, 87 1-4.
Corn, Jan., 28, May, 29 5-8 to 3-4; July, 30 5-8.
Oats, May, 24 1-4; July, 23.
Mess Pork, Jan., \$9.95; May, \$10.05.
Lard, Jan., \$1.82 1-2; May, \$1.92 1-2; July, \$5.02 1-2.
Short Ribs, Jan., \$4.92 1-2; May, \$4.97 1-2.

Chicago, Jan. 28.—January wheat was bid up to \$1.10 to-day, a cent above the highest point reached during the December squeeze. May at the same time sold up to 98 1-4. The bulge in May was started on a sharp closing advance at Antwerp, and brokers for Leiter helped things along by bidding up January. Leiter people say that the May price is now very close to the market set for the sale of their line. Some reaction followed the advance, January closing at \$1.08 and May at 97 1-4.

The leading futures closed as follows.

Wheat — Jan., \$1.08, May, 97 1-8; July, 86 3-4.
Corn — Jan., 27 7-8, May, 29 3-8; July, 30 5-8 to 30 3-4.
Oats—May, 24 1-4, to 24 3-4, July, 23.
Mess pork—Jan., \$9.90, May, \$10.
Lard—Jan., \$4.80, May, \$4.90, July, \$1.97 1-2.
Short ribs — Jr \$4.87 1-2; May, \$4.92 1-2.

On Saturday, Jan. 29, wheat opened 97 1-4 to 1-2c for May option and ranged from 90 3-8 to 95c. Closing prices were:

Wheat—Jan. \$1.08, May 96 7-8c, July 86 3-8c.
Corn—Jan. 27 3-4c, May 29 3-8c.
Oats—Jan. 23 5-8c, May 24 1-8c.
Pork—Jan. \$9.80, May \$10.
Lard—Jan. \$4.80, May \$4.87 1-2.
Ribs—Jan. \$4.90, May \$4.92 1-2c.
Flax seed.—Cash \$1.30, May \$1.28.
A week ago May option closed at 92c. A year ago May wheat closed at 75 1-2c, two years ago at 67 1-2c, and three years ago at 57 1-4c.

DULUTH WHEAT MARKET.

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

Monday—May 92 3-4c, July 91 1-4c
Tuesday—May 93c, July 91 1-2c.
Wednesday—May 93 3-4c, July 92 1-4c.
Thursday—May 96c, July 94 7-8c.
Friday—May 95 7-8c, July 94 3-8c.
Saturday—May 95 1-2c; July 94 1-3c.
Cash No. 1 hard closed on Saturday at 96 1-2c and cash No. 1 Northern at 94 3-4c.
Last week May options closed at 91 1-2c.
A year ago May option closed at 75 5-8c, and two years ago at 64 1-4c, three years ago May option closed at 57 1-4c and four years ago closed at 64 1-8c.

MINNEAPOLIS WHEAT.

On Saturday, January 29, No. 1 Northern wheat closed at 94 3-4c for May option and 94 1-8c for July. A week ago May wheat closed at 90 3-8c.

WINNIPEG CLEARING HOUSE.

Clearing for the week ending January 27, for three years are as follows:

1896...	\$88,057
1897...	81,703
1898...	\$1,249,440

Mackenzie and Mann, in addition to the land grant for the Stikine road railway, will receive a cash subsidy from the British Columbia government of \$2,250 per mile.

W. L. Gerstle, of the Alaska Commercial company, has closed contracts with Victoria merchants for \$170,000 worth of goods, principally drugs and provisions for the company's stores in the north. He has not yet contracted for clothing.

It was announced yesterday that the first mortgage bonds of the Manitoba and Northwestern railway have been sold in England through Coates, Son & Co. The cable does not say who the purchasers are. It is to be hoped the road has fallen into good hands, and that it will be completed at once to the Saskatchewan.

The Canadian Pacific railway will transport 500 reindeer from New York to Vancouver for Alaska.

Attorney General McKenna's decision regarding the famous clause 22 in the new United States tariff, has been confirmed by the board of appraisers. This will permit of the importation of foreign goods in bond through a contiguous country, without making such imports subject to the ten per cent discriminating duty. An opposite decision would have prevented the importation of goods from Europe through Canada, or at least would have subjected such imports to an extra duty of ten per cent, much to the disadvantage of Canadian railways.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION

Winnipeg, Saturday, Jan. 29.

Winnipeg is not receiving that direct benefit from the rush to the northern gold districts which its importance and position would warrant, but nevertheless some business is being done here in supplying goods for the northern trade. The principal business here for the Klondike is in food-stuffs. Manitoba millers are shipping some flour, though there is not much money in the business on account of the keen competition from millers in the Pacific coast states. Several lines of food-stuffs are being prepared and put here specially for the Klondike trade, for which there is a good demand. Native Manitoba produce such as dairy goods, is also benefitted by the development of the mining country. While business generally is not particularly active, it is good for the season. Bank clearings at Winnipeg continue comparatively large. No important business failures are reported this week.

WINNIPEG MARK

Winnipeg, Saturday Afternoon, Jan. 29.

FISH.

Reports from the Manitoba lakes say that a good average catch is being made in the winter fisheries. Prices are the same as last week. See quotations on another page.

GROCERIES.

Sugars are easier here, in sympathy with the decline in the east reported by wire two weeks ago. Dried fruits are firm. Advices from California are strong, and Mediterranean dried fruits are tending upward in other markets. The great strength in domestic canned goods is owing to some extent to the Klondike trade, which is taking a considerable quantity of canned vegetables. Tomatoes are very strong.

GREEN FRUITS.

The market is quiet and steady. Local dealers have taken considerable interest in the effort of Ontario fruit growers to secure the prohibition of the importation of fruits from the United States, on the alleged ground that there is danger of the introduction of diseases peculiar to fruit trees. Knowing as they do that Manitoba is practically dependent upon the United States for our fruit supply, with the exception of apples and some varieties of grapes, the dealers are naturally anxious that no further restrictions should be placed on the importation of fruits. The supply of fruits procurable from British Columbia would not begin to meet the requirements of the market, and Ontario shippers have never yet been able to lay down soft fruits in a saleable condition. One dealer remarked that if the fruit received from the United States arrived in the same condition as that coming from Ontario, he would be quite willing to agree to the prohibition of imports. Prices here are unchanged, as follows: Mexican oranges \$1.00 to \$1.50; naval oranges \$1.50; bananas per bunch \$3 to \$3.50; California lemons \$1.50 to \$5 per box; apples, Ontario stock,

\$4 to \$4.75 per barrel; southern apples, \$4 to \$4.25 per bbl.; Cape Cod cranberries \$7.50 to \$8 per barrel; sweet potatoes \$5.25 per barrel; Malaga grapes, \$7.50 per keg for medium, and \$8 for heavy weights; Ontario black walnuts, 8c lb; coconuts, \$1 per dozen; Sicily filberts, large 11c to 12c per lb; Grenoble walnuts, 13c; figs, fancy grades, \$1.40 to \$1.50 per 10 lb box, 30 lb boxes 16c; 50 lb. boxes, 17c per lb.; dates 7 1-2c per pound; imported celery 50 to 60c per doz.

RAW FURS.

The result of the London sales, as reported by cable in The Commercial last week, is fairly satisfactory, though the advance was not as great as was expected on some lines. There was a moderate advance on most kinds of furs, black bear, wolf, mink and badger being the strongest lines. Lynx, which is very low, did not improve any. The price which this fur has been selling at should bring it into demand. At any rate, it can scarcely go any lower. A little higher prices are being had here on some lines, as a result of the advances at the London sales.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

WHEAT—After a quiet spell, wheat has again had quite a stirring up, prices having made a considerable spurt upward this week, as will be seen by reference to our reports of each day's market at Chicago, New York and Duluth. The full advance of yesterday was not held, Chicago having been 1-2c higher than at the close. Argentina has been shipping fairly freely, but Russian exports are light. Atlantic port exports last week were 4,000,000 bushels, including flour as wheat.

The local market has moved upward in sympathy with the outside advance. On Monday 90 1-2c was bid for Manitoba No. 1 hard, all oat basis, Fort William, and on Tuesday 90 1-2 to 91c was quoted. On Wednesday 91c was made, and on Thursday there was an advance in the Winnipeg market of 1c with sales at 92c, all oat basis, Fort William. Yesterday a further advance of 1c was recorded, sales having been put through at 93 for No. 1 hard, February shipment, basis all oat Fort William. The quantity of wheat offering was limited, and most of the grain is held in few hands. Some holders were asking 93 1-2c yesterday. There was a sale yesterday of No. 1 hard at \$1.05 North Bay. There is scarcely any No. 2 hard reported, and it is nominal at 2 to 3c under No. 1. In Manitoba country markets 75 to 79c was paid to farmers yesterday, these prices covering the range at most points, as to freights, etc.

FLO—The advance in wheat naturally has a strong influence on prices though in the local market prices are very irregular, some brands being quoted 10c higher, while other brands were quoted 5c lower. Ozilvio's quoted patent \$2.50, and Glenora (2nd grade) \$2.30. Lake of the Woods quoted patent \$2.35, and strong bakers' \$2.15. Second bakers' quoted \$1.90 to \$1.95, and XXXX \$1.35 to \$1.40.

MILFEED—Bran is firm and is held as high as shorts, in some cases. Top lots are held at \$10 per ton for bran and \$12 for shorts, and \$1 per ton less in large lots.

GROUND FEED—Pure grain feed is quoted at \$22 to \$24 for oats and barley, the outside price for rolled oat feed. Inferior mixed mill feed, \$18 to \$20 per ton. Ground corn feed is quoted at \$16 to \$17 per ton. Oil cake \$22 per ton.

OATMEAL—The market is firmer, but limited demand. Round lots of imported are held at \$1.65 here, and smaller lots at \$1.80 to retail dealers. Manitoba meal held at \$1.70 to \$1.75 in round lots for rolled.

OATS—Market dull and easy and very little business doing. City retail dealers are getting about all they want direct from farmers at about 35c per bushel of 31 pounds. For car lots on track here, 35 to 36c per bush, will cover the range for mixed and No. 2 white.

BARLEY—Nominal. Feed barley quoted at about 35c. For malting barley good prices would be paid for good samples, ranging from 38 to 43c as to quality, and 1 to 2c higher for fancy samples.

CORN—Car lots have been offered here this week at 36c to 37c per bushel of 56 pounds, but it would cost higher to lay it down since the advance south this week.

BUTTER—Creamery, quiet. We quote dealers selling at 21 to 23 1-2c as to quality. A little late October creamery has brought the outside price in a small way, but the demand is limited.

BUTTER—Dairy. The demand for dairy butter keeps up well. We quote selling prices here at 16c to 18c for fresh tub and rolls, the outside price for selected packages in small quantities. Ten per cent commission off these prices to country shippers.

CHEESE—Dealers are selling at 10 1-2 to 11c in small lots.

EGGS—Dealers are paying 16c for receipts of fresh country eggs, and selling at 17c. Pickled are offering lower at 13c to 16c as to quality. The market has been weak, but the colder weather should improve it.

DRESSED POULTRY—The supply of poultry is light for all sorts. Chickens will bring 7 1-2 to 8 1-2c. From 10 to 11c would be paid for Manitoba turkeys. Geese are scarce and wanted and 9 to 10c would be paid for them. Ducks would bring about 8c.

LARD AND CURED MEATS—Lard is firmer. Ham and breakfast bacon are 1-2c lower, but dry salt meats are 1-4 to 1-2c higher. See quotations on another page.

DRESSED MEATS—The firm tone for dressed hogs continues, and prices are 1-1c higher this week, 6 1-4 to 6 1-2c being paid for choice lots of desirable weights, though the outside price is rather an extreme figure and was not generally realized, except in some cases for choice. Heavy logs 5 1-2 to 6c as to quality. Frozen beef is dull and quoted at 4 to 5c as to quality, and fresh unfrozen at 5 1-2 to 6c as to quality, for sides. Mutton 5 to 7c, as to quality.

HIDES—There are very few offering 6 1-2 is the general price for frozen hides, with 5 lbs. tare. We quote: Butcher hides, 7 to 7 1-4c. Green frozen hides, 6 1-2c; bulls, oxen, stags and brands, 5c to 6c; kip hides, 6 to 7c; calf, 8 to 9c per lb; deacon skins, 15c to 25c each; sheep pelts will average 40 to 60c each; horse hides, 75c to \$1.75 each; colts, 25c each.

WOOL—Nominal at 8 to 10c here for unwashed fleece.

TALLOW—Quoted at 3 1-2c for No. 1, and No. 2 to 2 1-2c for other grades as to quality.

SENECA ROOT—Nominal at 15 to 20c per lb. Advices from outside markets are very unsatisfactory, the demand being very slow and holders are not getting rid of their stocks to advantage. The quantity being consumed is so small that it is believed some substitute is being used for this article.

VEGETABLES—Celery is scarce and higher. Prices are as follows: Potatoes, 35c to 40c per bushel; carrots, 90c to \$1 per bushel; onions, native, 2 to 2 1-2c per lb.; imported, 3c; celery, 60 to 75c per doz. bunches; cabbage, \$4 to \$5 per 100; beets, 30 to 40c per bushel; turnips, 15 to 20c per bushel; parsnips, 1 1-2 to 2c per lb.

HAY—The market is easier. Offerings are liberal and the demand is slower. \$6 per ton is now about the outside price for baled hay, f.o.b. country points. Loose hay is offering very freely. The big prices expected for hay this winter have not been realized.

LIVE STOCK.

There is very little doing in live stock of any kind. Butchers cattle are nominally higher at 3c for cows and heifers and 3 1-4 to 3 1-2c for choice well fed steers, but there is really next to nothing doing. Sheep nominal at about 3c.

HOGS—The market for live hogs is firm. We quote choice bacon hogs, weighing 150 to 250 lbs. at \$1.75 per 100 lbs.; 250 to 300 lbs., \$3 to \$4.25; heavy hogs, over 300 lbs., \$4 to \$3.75, as to quality, live weight.

Business at Toronto

Toronto, Jan. 28.—There have been a good many failures in Ontario since the first of the year and the maturity of a large amount of paper on the 4th of February may be attended with a considerable crop of additional failures. This may make it appear to the casual observer that the condition of business in the east is not as healthy as generally represented. But these failures are in themselves an indication of the improving conditions of trade. In the first place they are for the most part the result of the accumulated weight of indebtedness of the past three or four years—a state of affairs that six months of prosperous times could not be expected to remedy. Formerly the large distributing houses in Toronto and Montreal were disposed to deal more leniently with these delinquents and to renew their notes from time to time and frequently when a retailer in the country became discouraged and "threw up the sponge," the wholesale man would keep on the business as a supply account. Now the folly of the long credit system and adding to old sore, throwing good money after bad, is generally recognized and owing to the adoption of the cash business by many retailers throughout the country, the chance of delinquents wiping out old debts, getting a fresh start and taking cash discounts, which they would have to do in order to compete with men of capital, who sell only for cash, is so slim that it is generally considered best to allow the debtors to go into insolvency. The fact that the wholesale firms are now in a position to do this and refuse to keep unprofitable retailers afloat, shows that they are more independent of such firms than formerly. When the winding out process is over and with a continuance for a few years at least of the present more prosperous times,

the business of this province will be on a sounder and more healthy basis.

From the Coast.

Mr. E. Nicholson, commission merchant, Winnipeg, has returned from a trip to the Pacific coast. He visited Seattle, Portland, San Francisco and points south in California. At Seattle there is great excitement over the Klondike and the streets swarm with people who are going north. Thousands of dogs are also visible, about Seattle. These dogs are being taken north for service in the Yukon and Alaska but many of them, he thinks will prove of little value, as all sorts of dogs are being taken. It is not safe to own a valuable dog about Seattle, as dogs are being picked up regardless of ownership. A great business is being done at Seattle in supplying the people, many of whom seem to have scarcely any knowledge of the requirements of the north country or where they are going. They are like a flock of sheep following a leader at random, little knowing what may be in store for them. At other points, Mr. Nicholson says, the Klondike fever is not so severe as at Seattle, though Portland merchants are now making a strong effort to capture some of the trade. A sort of bazaar has been established at Portland, where parties going north can see samples of goods supposed to be required for the gold regions, and learn where they can get supplies. In California Mr. Nicholson was surprised to find the weather cold and disagreeable, and he felt the cold there quite as much as here. Frost was experienced throughout Northern California, but up to the time he left they were not able to say whether or not the orange crop had been damaged. California merchants he says, are looking for a sharp advance in dried fruits as stocks are light, and large quantities are being shipped to the Yukon or to parties who are outfitting for the northern country.

Western Business Items.

J. H. Brock returned Thursday from a trip to the States.

Siddons & Montgomery are putting up a new implement warehouse at Stonewall, Man.

J. F. Forbes, of Fort Saskatchewan, is opening a real estate and accountant office at Edmonton.

Wm. J. Stinson, of Austin, Man., is selling out his business and intends removing to Vernon, B. C.

V. Coture has purchased the Mondor hotel St. Boniface, Man., and will take charge on March 1st.

Mr. Driscoll, manager of the McClary Manufacturing Co., Winnipeg, returned Thursday from London, Ont.

R. Johnson has sold his interest in the saddlery business at Stonewall, Man., to Jos. Stinson, who will continue the business.

The Ogilvie Milling Co. are having two more large boilers placed in their Winnipeg mill, which will materially increase the power plant.

Davidson & Pire, butchers, Inman Head, Assn., have dissolved partnership. The business will continue under the firm name of Smith & Price.

The stock and book debts of the estate of John Ely & Co., of Salteaux, Assn., will be sold at a rate on the dollar at Winnipeg, on Saturday, Feb. 5. The stock amounts to about \$1,500, and book debts \$600.

Frederick Ashford, confectionery, Winnipeg, has assigned.

Sparling & Meser, grocers, etc., Morden, have assigned to H. S. Lemon.

George Kennedy, restaurant, Carberry, Man., has added groceries to his business.

Chris Duncan, of Carberry, has gone to Shoul Lake, Man., where he will open up a bakery and confectionery store.

G. B. Ryan & Co., dry goods, Guelph, Ont., will close their branch at Regina. C. H. Mills has been in charge of the branch.

The McGregor Herald states that Geo. Rogers, M. P., is negotiating for the purchase of W. Knox's general store and business at that place.

Thompson, Codville & Co., wholesale grocers, Winnipeg, have opened their former business at Edmonton. W. S. Robertson, of Edmonton, will be in charge of the new branch. A large stock of general groceries has been put on with special regard to such goods as will be required for the northern and Klondike trade.

The J. B. Henderson failure at Carberry Man., is likely to turn out unfavorably for the creditors. The claims filed so far amount to \$24,076, and a number of small claims are likely to turn up yet, probably increasing the liabilities to \$25,000. The total assets, including stock and book debts, amount to \$14,226, of which \$13,536 is stock and fixtures, making a deficit of over \$10,000 to start with, and of course the stock and book debts will shrink in value largely before the estate is closed out. The bank has a claim of \$3,000, but this is secured by \$3,800 of paper under discount. As the bank is understood to be willing to waive their claim on the estate, in view of the security held, the amount of the bank's claim is not included in the liabilities, nor the securities in the assets.

Minneapolis Markets.

Prices are ruling strong and demand is steady in corn and oats. A raise of 1-2 to 1c in the former and 1-2c in the latter this week. Flour sales are heavy and prices up 5 cents. In produce, the keenest demand is for eggs, butter is easier, poultry unchanged, demand good.

Flour—Prices in barrels: First patents, \$1.90 to \$5.00; second patents, \$1.75 to \$1.85.

Millfeed—Shorts in bulk, \$9.25 to \$9.50; bran in bulk, 9.50 to \$9.75; corn feed, \$10.00 to \$11.00 per ton.

Corn—Quoted 25 to 25 1-2c for No. 4; 25 3-4 to 26c for No. 3; 26 1-4c for No. 2 yellow per bushel of 56 pounds.

Oats—Held at 23 1-4c for No. 3 white and 23 to 23 1-8c for No. 3 per bushel of 32 lbs.

Barley—Feed quoted at 25 to 25 1-4c.

Flax seed—\$1.27 for No. 1 per bus.

Eggs—13c for strictly fresh including cases; cold storage 11c to 12c; held fresh, 10 to 12c.

Cheese—Choice to fancy, 9 to 10c; fair to good, 7 to 7 1-2c.

Butter—Creamery, 16 to 18c; second, 13 to 14c; dairy, 10 1-2 to 16c.

Dressed meats—Lambton, 4 to 6c; lambs, 5 to 8c; hogs, 3 1-4 to 3 1-2c for heavy and 4c for medium and light.

Potatoes—Car lots mixed, 30 to 38c; choice, named varieties, 40 to 55c.

Poultry—Chickens, 5 to 7 1-2c; old fowls, 4 to 5c; turkeys, 7 to 11c; ducks, 8 to 9c; geese, 7 to 8c.

Live stock—Hogs \$3.50 to \$3.75. Cattle, 23-4 to 4 1-4c.

MONTREAL GROCERY MARKET.
Montreal, Jan. 29.

Special to The Commercial.

Business is good in this branch. Prices steady. The only change this week is a decline in canned corn. Molasses is firm and stocks are well in hand.

Quotations are: Granulated sugar, 4 1-4c at the refineries; yellow, 3 1-2c to 3 7-8c; imported beet granulated, 4c. Molasses 28 to 29c. Syrups 1 3-4 to 2 1-2 as to quality. Valencia raisins from 4 3-4 to 5 1-2c. Valencia layers 6 1-2c. Currants, 5 1-8 to 6 1-2c, as to brand. Coffee, Rio, 9c to 11c. Mocha and Java 20 to 24c.

Canned goods.—Tomatoes, \$1.20 to \$1.25; corn, 87 to 90c; peas, 90c to \$1.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK PRICES.
Special to The Commercial.

Montreal, Jan. 24.
The supply of stock to-day was again large, consisting principally of ordinary stock, for which the demand was limited, many thus remaining unsold, though their owners were anxious to sell out. In good to choice cattle the supply was limited, demand brisk, prices holding up though exporters say they cannot touch them yet although old country markets have gone up. Sheep were in good demand owing to sharp advances abroad. Offerings were small. The supply of hogs continues large and prices have stiffened, due to improved demand from local packers. The advance is from 1-4 to 1-2c per lb. over a week ago.

Prices were: Cattle, extra choice, 4 3-8 to 4 1-2c; good, 3 3-4 to 4 1-4c common, 2 1-4 to 3 1-2c per lb, live weight. Sheep, 3 1-4 to 3 1-2c live weight. Hogs, live weight, 5 1-2 to 5 3-4c off cars.

THURSDAY'S MARKET.

Montreal, Jan. 28.
At the market yesterday prices were about steady.

Cattle—Choice, 4 1-4 to 4 1-2c; fair to good, 3 to 4c.

Sheep—2 to 3 1-2c per lb.

Hogs—5 1-4 to 5 1-2c.

MONTREAL GRAIN AND PRODUCE.
Special to The Commercial.

Montreal, Jan. 29.
Oats have moved up sharply this week and are quoted 1 1-4c higher than a week ago. There is a good export demand. Flour is more active with good foreign demand. Oatmeal is firmer and an advance is looked for. Millfeed is firm and in active demand with prices \$1.50 per ton higher than a week ago. Ontario flour is held higher. Cheese is weak and 1-4c lower owing to limited export demand and low prices offered to exporters. Butter is also weak and lower in sympathy with dealers in British markets. The export outlook for Canadian winter creamery is very unfavorable, owing to large offerings of Australian and New Zealand butter, and it looks as though winter goods will have to be sacrificed unless they can be consumed at home.

Oats—No. 2 white 29 to 29 1-2c.
Flour—Manitoba strong bakers, \$4.90, Manitoba patents, \$5.35 to \$5.40.

Millfeed—Bran \$13 to 13 50 per ton. Shorts \$14 to 14 50.

Oatmeal—Rolled oats, \$1.70 to \$1.75 per bag.

Hides—9 to 9 1-2c for No. 1.

Eggs.—Candled, 18c to 20c per dozen, new laid, in small lots, 23c to 25c.

Butter—Dairy, 15 to 16c.
Butter—Creamery, 18 to 19c.
Cheese—8 3-8 to 8 5-8c
Dressed hogs—\$6.25 to 6.75 per 100 pounds.
Dressed beef—Front quarters, 3 to 4c; hinds, 5c to 7c.
Dressed mutton—Lamb, 6 1-2 to 7c, mutton, 5 to 6c.

MONTREAL HARDWARE MARKET.
Montreal, Jan. 29.

Special to The Commercial.
Business is fairly active in paints and oils, but hardware lines are quiet. Prices are steady. Quotations are:

White lead, government standard, \$5.37 1-2c; No. 1, \$5; dry white lead in kegs, 4 3-4c; linseed oil raw, 44 to 45c; boiled 47 to 48c; turpentine, 50 to 51; bar iron, \$1.35 to \$1.45; tin plates cokes, \$2.75 to \$2.90; I. C. charcoal, \$3.25 to \$3.75; Canada plates, \$2.10 to \$2.15. Tern plates, \$5.95 to \$6.25; galvanized iron, 4 1-4 to 4 3-4c; lead \$3.75 to \$4; iron pipe, \$3.90 to \$4; putty in bulk, \$1.65; in bladders, \$1.80c; ingot tin, 15 1-2 to 16c.

TORONTO WHOLESALE TRADE

Special to The Commercial.
Toronto, Jan. 29.

Good snow runs makes business more active, including deliveries of grain. Orders freely filled for spring. Some large cash orders are being filled for Klondike parties. A salt combine has been formed for controlling the Ontario trade. Heavy shipments of Canada mess pork to Britain are reported. No Dominion sugar agreement yet arranged for. Jobbers threaten to cut sugars to retaliate on competitors. Long clear bacon and rolls, 1-4c higher. Sole leather is 1c higher.

Hardware quiet. Iron pipe prices are being shaded.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK MARKET.
Special to The Commercial.

Toronto, Tuesday, Jan. 25.
Unusually heavy offerings were received to-day 65 cars of stock including 2,700 hogs and 450 sheep and lambs. A lot of stock, mostly inferior eat but did not find purchasers. Some eight cars went forward to Montreal.

Cattle—Export—A few cars were made up; prices ruled 3 3-4 to 4 1-4 two cars bringing \$1.15. Bulls 3 1-2 to 3 3-4c. Butchers cattle were steady for good stock but trade was slow for anything but the best. 3 1-2 to 3 3-4c was paid for best the latter figure only exceptionally. Stockers sold at 2 3-4c to 3 1-4c finding U. S. buyers.

Sheep—Trade quiet; fair demand for lambs for shipment to Buffalo. Prices Sheep 3 to 3 1-4c per lb. lambs \$1.60 to \$1.85 per cwt.

Hogs—Market weak; prices hardly held owing to very heavy offerings. Choice bacon hogs 5 3-8 live weight off cars; light and thick at 3 3-4 to 4 7-8 per lb. live weight off cars. Store hogs 4 3-4c per lb. stags 2 to 2 1-4c sows, 3 to 3 1-4c.

FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

Toronto January 28
Receipts of live stock of all kinds at the semi-weekly market to-day were 42 carloads. There was rather an over supply of common butchers' cattle, and they were slow sale at 1-4c lower. Lambs were in good demand to ship to the United States, and they were 1-4 to 3-8c higher. Prices were:

Cattle—Export cattle brought 3 3-4 to 4 3-8c. Butchers' cattle 3 to 3 3-4c. Fat bulls 3 to 3 1-2c; stockers 2 3-4 to 3 1-4c; feeders; 3 1-4 to 3 3-4c.

Sheep—Export sheep, 3 to 3 1-4c per lb.; bucks, 2 1-2c; lambs, 4 1-2 to 4 3-4c. Butchers sheep \$3 to 3 4 each.

Hogs—Hogs, best bacon, \$5.25 to \$5.35; thick fat, \$4.80 to \$4.85, and light fat \$4.80 to 4.85 weighted off cars per 100 lbs.

TORONTO GRAIN AND PRODUCE
Special to The Commercial.

Toronto, Jan. 29.
The grain markets are active and higher. Ontario wheat 4c higher; No. 1 hard Manitoba at Midland, \$1.04 1-2; Ontario flour 2 5c higher; Manitoba firmer; oatmeal 10c higher; oats 1 1-2c higher; bran \$1.50 and shorts \$1 higher; hides 1-2c dearer for both green and cured, sheepskins 15c higher; Canadian pulled wool 1 to 1 1-2c lower, owing to imitations of foreign wool.

Flour—Manitoba patent, \$5.10; bakers, \$5 Ontario straight roller, \$4 to \$4.15.

Wheat—Ontario wheat, 87c., Manitoba No. 1 hard, \$1.04 1-2.

Oats—No. 2 white, 27 1-2c.

Barley—Quiet, at 32 to 33c for No. 2; 28c for No. 3 extra and 25c to 27c for feed.

Mill feed—Shorts \$11.50 to \$12.50 per ton; bran, \$8.50 to \$9 per ton.

Oatmeal—\$3.30 per barrel, for car lots.

Eggs—New laid, 18c to 20c, fresh, 14 to 16c; limed, 13 to 14c.

Butter—Dairy, tubs, choice, 15 to 16c; medium, 12 1-2 to 14c.

Hides—No. 1 green, 9 1-2; cured 10c; sheepskins, \$1.10 to \$1.25 for fresh killed.

Dried apples.—Firm at 5 to 5 1-2c; evaporated, 8 to 8 1-2c.

Honey—6 1-2 to 7c per lb. in bulk.

Beans—75 to 80c per bushel.

Dressed hogs—\$6.50 per 100 pounds for choice.

Wool—Fleece 20 1-2 to 21c. Puffed 19 to 20c, extras, 20 to 22c.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, Jan. 28.—12.30 p.m.—Corn—Spot firm. Wheat—Spot firm. No. 1 red northern spring 8s 1d; No. 2 red western winter 7s 11 1-2d. Peas, Canadian 6s 2d.

NEW YORK MONEY.

New York, Jan. 28.—Prime mercantile paper 3 to 3 3-4 per cent, sterling exchange firm with actual business in bankers' bills at \$4.84 5-8 for demand and at \$4.82 1-2 to 3-4 for sixty day, posted rates \$4.84 to 1-2 and \$4.85 1-2 to \$4.86; commercial bills \$4.81 1-2 to \$4.82; bar silver 56 5-8c; Mex can dollars 45; government bonds strong.

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

London, Jan. 24.—Owing to shorter supplies of cattle and an improved demand, there was a stronger feeling in the market, and prices show an advance of 1-2c since last week for both American and Canadian, while Argentine stock was firm. Choice States sold at 11 1-2c, Canadians at 10 1-2c, choice Argentinians selling at 11 1-2c.

Liverpool, Jan. 24.—This market for American cattle was stronger, and 1-4c higher, choice selling at 11c, while the prices for choice Canadians were firm at 11 1-2c. The sharp advance in sheep noted last week was fully maintained, choice selling at 12 1-2c.

VISIBLE SUPPLY.

New York, Jan. 24.—Visible supply, wheat, 37,153,000; decreased, 695,000.

The Prince Albert Route.

S. McLeod, general merchant, Prince Albert, was in the city this week on his way home from a purchasing trip in Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal and New York. Mr. McLeod is one of the leading business men of Prince Albert, and may be considered a pioneer, having gone there from Winnipeg in 1883. He has had a successful business career, and in 1896 was mayor of the town. While in the east Mr. McLeod was interviewed by a number of the leading papers in Toronto, and Montreal on the subject of the Prince Albert route to the Canadian gold fields. The information he furnished attracted general attention, with the result that many inquiries are being received every mail asking for full information on the route. Mr. McLeod also interviewed members of the boards of trade in the Canadian cities on the subject of promoting trade on that route. The safety and cheapness as well as shortness of the route are points that Mr. McLeod took care to dwell on with emphasis. As to cheapness, he quaintly puts it thus: "It's cheaper than staying at home." Mr. McLeod left on Thursday for Regina to proceed home.

Boots and Shoes.

Manufacturers are busy on spring goods, and are working on full time. Travellers are still out on their spring trip, and a few orders are coming in, but the great bulk of them have been received, and are ahead of those of a year ago. Remittances continue very satisfactory from both Eastern and Western customers. Prices are firm and well maintained, complaints of cutting being less than in former years, although we are informed that there is still one or two houses resorting to it.—Montreal Trade Bulletin.

Movements of Business Men

J. H. Ashdown has returned from a trip South.
E. Nicholson has returned from a trip to California.
A. H. McIntyre, jeweller, Portage la Prairie, was in the city on Monday.
E. A. Mott, manager of the Cockshutt Plow Co., Brantford, has returned from the south.
James Burrige, manager of the Gurney Stove and Range company, was west this week.
A. S. Binns and H. J. McGill, of R. J. Whittla & Co., wholesale dry goods, Winnipeg, returned last evening from a trip to the Pacific coast.
W. Gardner, of Barker, Miller & Gardner, merchants, Macleod, N. W. T., was in the city a day this week on his return from a trip to Montreal.

Financial Notes.

The Merchants' Bank of Canada will establish a branch at Neepawa, Man., taking over the private business carried on by Dr. Harrison.
W. J. Whitall, vice-president of the Quebec bank, holding many important business interests at Montreal and Quebec city, has passed away at the age of 81.
T. N. Christie, who has acted in the capacity as manager of the Union bank at Indian Head since its opening three months ago, will move to Calgary to take charge of the branch of the Union bank to be opened there.
J. J. Millidge, of the firm of Gibbins & Millidge, grain brokers, Winnipeg, has been appointed manager of

the branch of the Union bank at Bois-Sevain Man., Mr. Millidge was accountant of the Bois-Sevain branch when it was first started, and later was located at Souris. Further reported Union bank changes are to the effect that H. B. Shaw, of the Winnipeg branch, will go to Indian Head as manager of the branch at the latter town.

The Live Stock Trade.

L. J. Thomas and A. B. Hankey, live stock brokers of St. Paul, Minnesota, are in Manitoba on a business trip.

The growth of the live stock business at Winnipeg is shown by the establishment of offices at the stock yards. Several exporting firms now have offices at the yards. H. A. Mullins & Co have recently established offices at the stock yards here.

There was no improvement in the Glasgow market last week. According to reports received, sales of Canadian cattle were at figures which showed a loss of from \$1 to \$5 per head to the shippers, which is very discouraging news after the unsatisfactory state the above market was in all last summer.—Montreal Gazette.

British Columbia Items.

G. A. Feehan is starting in groceries at Trail.
D. Gaydon, restaurant, Vancouver, has sold out.
Paulson Bros. are opening in groceries at Rossland.
C. J. Mills, Nelson, is starting in business as grocer, etc.
Nathan Friedman, men's furnishings, is opening at Vancouver.
Johnston & Haines, hardware, etc., Sandon, have assigned.
W. J. Orr, Kaslo, boots and shoes, has closed out and removed.
H. L. Turner, grocer, Rossland, is succeeded by Turner & Rajston.
Morrison & Knowles, hotel, Silverton, are succeeded by L. M. Knowles.
Geo. E. Munro, Victoria, grocer, is offering his business for sale.
Alfred Wood, cigars, etc., Victoria, is succeeded by Ruxsell Humber.
Mrs. D. Gaydon, Vancouver, fancy goods, etc., advertises business for sale.
Julian & Gould, grocers, Kaslo, have closed out and removed to Kalama, Wash.
Hall Bros., general store, Valdez Island, advertise their business for sale.
E. A. Marshall, Vancouver, is opening in furniture and mattresses at Vancouver.
A. L. Stewart, Illecillewaet, general merchant, contradicts the rumor that he is giving up business.

W. J. Blackwell is closing his bottling works at Slocan City and removing to Seattle, Wash.

It is said Turner, Beeton & Co., of Victoria, wholesale importers, dry goods and commission merchants, contemplate opening a branch at Vancouver.

The restrictions placed upon Canadian shipping in handling goods from United States points for Alaska, is greatly resented at the coast, as calculated to deprive Canadian carriers of a profitable trade.

The Centennial Alaska Transportation company will put on two boats from Vancouver to Dyea and Skagway. The company have purchased the Takasago in Japan for \$50,000, and rechristened it the Centennial.

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