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Reserve Fund 6,000,000 00
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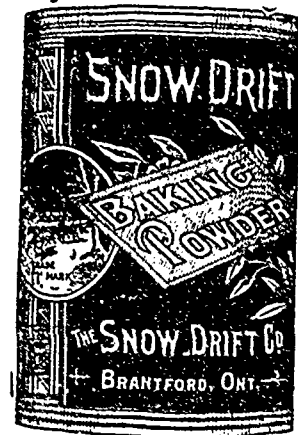
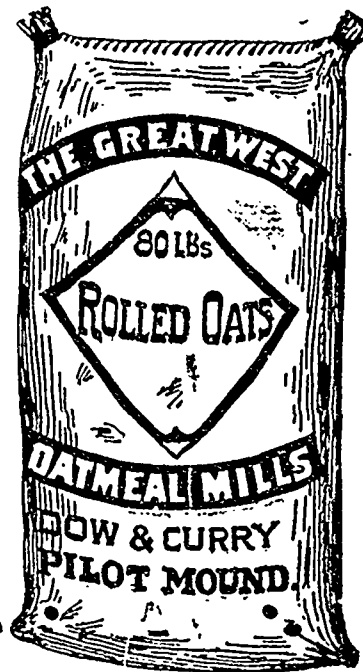
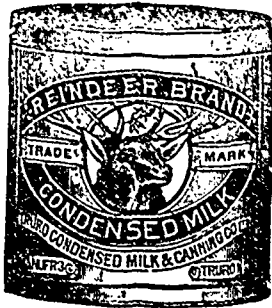
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WINNIPEG, FEBRUARY 3, 1896.

Manitoba.

C. Bissett, has opened a carriage and paint shop at Deloraine.

A. Bright, grocer, Winnipeg, has sold out to W. J. Smith.

The Winnipeg city travellers will hold their at home on February 17.

Finklestein & McCutcheon, general dealers, Carberry, have dissolved. Finklestein continues the business.

Wm. Wood, dealer in boots and shoes, Winnipeg, has admitted R. Watson as partner.

The partnership existing between H. G. Middleton and T. H. Fahey under the firm name of Middleton & Fahey, commission agents, Winnipeg, has been dissolved.

The Winnipeg board of trade banquet on Tuesday evening will be public and anyone wishing to attend can procure tickets from the secretary or members of the council.

Latchford & Richardson, transfer and dealers in wood, coal, etc., Brandon, have dissolved partnership. Richardson continues the business and Mr. Latchford will go into the same business at once on his own account.

Phillips & Co., hardware merchants, of Killarney and Cartwright, have dissolved partnership. W. T. Phillips continues at Killarney and L. H. Phillips at Cartwright.

G. E. D. Elliott, a commercial traveller for J. Y. Griffin & Co., Winnipeg, met with an accident at the packing house of his firm on Monday afternoon, which proved fatal. Mr. Elliott fell through the hoist, and only survived a short time after the accident. He had been in the employ of Messrs Griffin & Co., for about four years and was well liked by his employers and those with whom he had dealings.

W. S. Adams, who had lumber mills at Pine Falls on the Winnipeg river, is reported to have been corresponding with the crown lands department, the Canadian Pacific Railway, etc., relative to securing timber limits along that river. He wishes to secure poplar and spruce for the manufacture of paper. It is said to be Mr. Adams' idea to build an electric railway from Darwin, on the Canadian Pacific railway, to the Winnipeg river, a distance of twelve miles, and use the water power on the river both for running the mills and supplying electricity for the line.

Alberta.

R. A. Essery, implement dealer, Edmonton, is dead.

L. Ewon, jeweller, Lethbridge, has assigned.

A. F. Andrew, books and stationery, Edmonton, has assigned.

J. Cameron, general dealer, Edmonton, has assigned.

The Manufacture of Margarine.

A writer in *Le Bulletin des Hailes*, Paris, contributes the following. Margarine is a produce which has been talked of a great deal for some time, both in France as well as in foreign lands. All the Parliaments of Western Europe have been successively filled with projects of law relating to the rules of commerce in this commodity, but, in spite of all the commotion which this article has caused, there are very few people who have an exact idea of its fabrication. We believe it will be of use to our readers to have some information on the manufacture of margarine, and we therefore give the results of a study of the subject, made by Mons. Villon, who is well known as a chemical analyst. The true name of this matter is oleo margarine, and it is the liquid part which flows from tallow when it is pressed warm. The tallow employed is that which is known under the name of the "first juice," and comes from the melting at a low temperature of fat fresh from the butcher. This first juice is composed of solid stearine, fusible at 100° Fahr., and olein (oily liquid). The first operation consists of separating the liquid from the solids in the first juice, which we call tallow.

The solid tallow is put in cloths of strong linen, so that they form covered cakes. When this is done the hydraulic press is loaded with them. Upon the bed of the press is placed a strong plate of sheet iron, heated in water at 122° Fahr., and on it are put five cakes of tallow, then another plate of sheet iron, and so on until the press is full. Generally, 180 to 200 cakes of tallow fill the press, and the operation should be rapidly performed in order to prevent the cooling of the plates. With three workmen the press can be rapidly filled.

The separation of the oleo begins without pressure, by the simple weight of the plates, and by the heat which comes from them. When it is noticed that the running has ceased, the press should be worked, going very slowly at the commencement. The pressed tallow which remains in the cloths is used for manufacturing artificial lard and wax candles. The oleo which has run from the press is sent to margarine factories, or exported.

Oleo is a granulous mass of a yellow color and its taste approaches that of ordinary butter. The principal market for the oleo is Rotterdam (Holland), where the Americans also send considerable quantities of this product for the needs of Europe.

Fabrication of Margarine.—The manufacture of margarine consists of mixing the oleo with some milk and a small quantity of cotton oil, the proportions varying according to the quality of the margarine to be made. Here are some of the figures: Oleo, 16 cwt., milk 11 gallons, and oil 2 cwt. The quantity of oil varies greatly according to the season; thus, in winter when the cold is intense, 30 and even 40 per cent of oil is used, whilst in very hot weather the addition of oil is almost suppressed. Oil of earth nuts and of sesame can also be used. The oil makes the paste of the margarine, which is naturally too short and brittle, and gives it the oiliness of good butter.

Oleo is melted in the furnace at 113° Fahr. and the milk and oil are brought to the same temperature. Each of these products is enclosed in a receptacle above the churn, which

is of wood, and is filled by means of funnels. The materials are mixed well, until the whole has the appearance of cream, the churning lasts about two hours; then the mixture is turned into a wooden strainer, slightly inclined in order to run it off into a large tub. When it leaves the strainer to fall into the tub, it meets a strong sheet of fresh water which solidifies the margarine into grunles.

In the tub the margarine floats on the surface of the cold water, and by the aid of an openwork basket the fatty matter, which looks like sleet, is collected. It is turned into perforated receptacles and left to drain for a longer or shorter period, according to the temperature. This operation generally takes about two hours. After this the mechanical working of the margarine is begun. It is placed upon a round table like those used in dairies, but very much larger, and the moisture is worked in order to press out the buttermilk and give it the consistency of butter. It is next passed in small portions at a time, through a horizontal worker, which is composed of two cylinders of wood with deep flutings, which spread out the paste and give it its nice appearance. It is then made into large cakes or put in tubs.

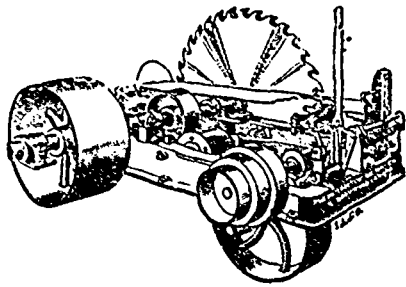
During the making of margarine it should be noticed that it does not solidify in one mass, because during the slight fermentation which it undergoes before being drained it has not the peculiar taste which indicates good margarine. That is why it is necessary not to use too cold water.

To give to margarine the taste of good quality butter, the fat, whilst dropping, is sprinkled with a little special ferment mixture, which comes from the artificial manufacture of the ferments of good butter.

If there are houses which make margarine under its right conditions, there are also certain establishments which sell mixtures of butter and margarine for pure butter. This dishonest trade does the greatest injury to pure butter and its makers, because it destroys all confidence of the purchasers. Up to the present time, the detection of the presence of small quantities of margarine in butter offers great difficulties, and sometimes it is even impossible to discover the fraud. It has been thought that it would be well to alter the appearance of margarine, by incorporating with it a product which would be easy of detection, and that the change should be obligatory. The matter proposed for mixing with it is phenolphthalein, in very small quantities and according to Mons. Bruylante, margarine would then have a rosy tint if placed in alkaline solutions; the reaction persists even when mixed with the margarine 50 and 90 per cent of fresh butter. This substance also resists frequent cold or warm water washing. It could be removed by water alkalined with caustic soda, but that practice could not be followed in commerce as the butter thus treated would have the taste of soap.

The above description of the method used for the manufacture of margarine will enable people to know the nature of the product, and also the facility which exists for discovering the fraud in butter, but, on the other, one does not deny its usefulness for such households as have no means to buy fresh butter.

At the East End Abattoir, Montreal, on Monday, value showed no material change from a week ago. The demand was principally for good stock, of which the supply was ample to fill all requirements. Good stock sold at 3½ to 3¾; fair, 2¾ to 3c; common, 2 to 2½c, and inferior 1½ to 2c per lb. Sheep sold at \$3 to \$5 each, and lambs at 8c to 8½c per lb, live weight, which figures show a decline of ¾c per lb. since the previous Monday's market.

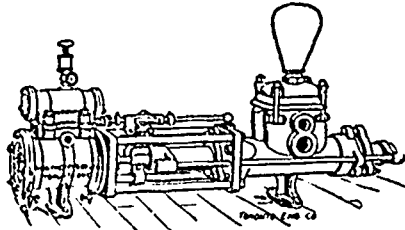


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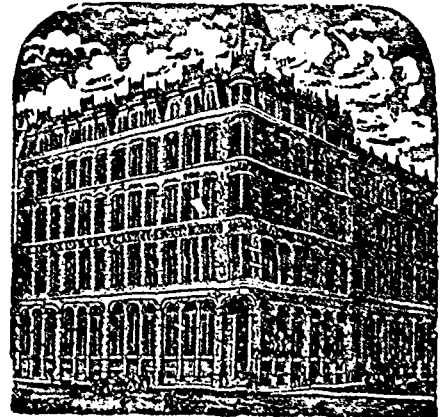
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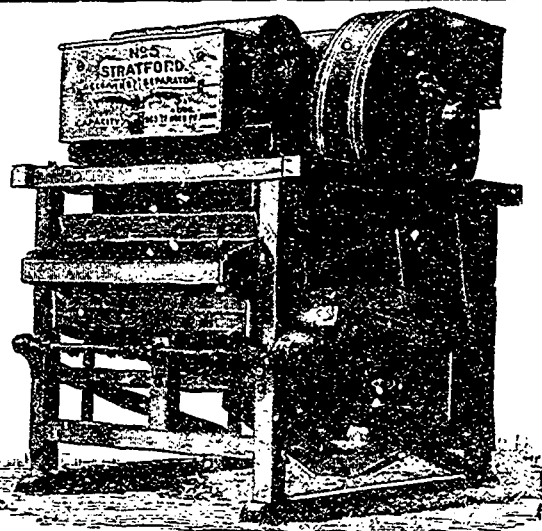
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Dry Goods.

The Toronto Globe has the following dry goods article:

"The demand for domestic goods in previous seasons was interfered with by the inability of customers to get short ends in high grades, such as could be got in imported goods. They preferred to pay more for foreign goods rather than be compelled to take full pieces of domestic goods. The practice of now cutting short ends to suit buyers of Canadian goods has added very much to their popularity and has removed this objection to them. The tendency to-day is for the retailer to buy as large an assortment of styles as possible, and at the same time keep within a certain limit that will not materially increase his outlay of capital. This can only be done by buying short lengths. This has induced many manufacturers to put up their goods in shorter lengths. But when wholesalers know that they will not be able to sell full pieces, as in the case with high price domestic goods, the lengths are ordered so as to avoid having many ends left over. The retail dealers in men's wear have passed through a season not altogether favorable for heavyweight goods. The last part of last year was too mild. The short snaps of cold weather improved the overcoat trade, but it was not of sufficient duration to encourage orders for heavy suits. A large proportion of the masses will not purchase winter clothing unless the weather compels them. These conditions have, to some extent, influenced merchants in holding off, or on the other hand, in placing only small orders for spring. The advances in wool took place after the initial orders were given by wholesale dealers. This fact should make the original purchases of extra value. Nearly all domestic goods have been advanced from 5 to 10 per cent. These advances are more noticeable on the lower lines. On repeat orders manufacturers are asking and receiving advances. The value of domestic lines is very good and the market is firm. Advance prices are not being asked as a rule by wholesale woolen houses. Although there is an apparent advance the superior style and finish of Canadian domestic goods does not show this to any perceptible extent. The capacity of manufacturers has been taxed to the uttermost so as to give delivery of goods on time. Repeats in some cases cannot be delivered until March. Domestic goods are having an increased trade by reason of their intrinsic value and reliable colorings. The general woolen houses find that they can dispose to custom tailors a very much better class of goods, and the manufacturers of high class fabrics are rapidly meeting this demand in a most satisfactory manner. This condition of the market is welcomed by the merchant, both from a standpoint of profit as well as satisfaction to his customer.

The general character of domestic woolens calls for nobby effects, neutral in medium and dark colorings and of no pronounced designs. Trousering have been in the back ground in domestic goods for the past few seasons. This trade is picking up again. Strip pantings in the fine hair-line and the medium stripes are the favorites. An extreme opposite to a hair-line is shown in a very broad stripe. The diagonal stripes, the twill and Celtic combinations in stripes are good. A few check trouserings are seen among the ranges for spring and are meeting with a partial success. Tweed trouserings are having their usual sale. This is confined chiefly to greys, with a few black and white. The feeling at present is for rough fects in the cheviot make, with the Scotch blend of colorings in the heather mixtures in checks, stripes and twills. All these mixtures have become prominent. The quiet subdued effects, be they worsteds or tweeds, are the favorites. The fashion for large checks, is likely to gradually work its

way into this market from England, and at no distant day will be seen here. Small checks will be required for the country trade for some time. Canadian cheviot effects have a decided call because they can be brought out in such combinations of colorings that render a desirable effect. The staple colorings are brown, fawn, and grey. Grey is the best shade, with brown next. Green was shown for this past fall and is represented to a small extent for the present season.

Advocating Restricted Immigration.

At the recent monthly meeting of the Manufacturers' Club at Philadelphia, General Francis A. Walker, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Boston, delivered an exhaustive address upon "The Restriction of Immigration."

The Ledger of that city says: "In beginning, General Walker said he did not propose to speak of measures for straining out from the vast body of our immigrants some hundreds or some thousands, more or fewer, of idiots, paupers or criminals, who but for such precautions, might find their way into the United States to become a public charge, or worse.

"All men," said he, "of all classes and all views concerning immigration in general assent to the proposition that our government owes it to the people to exclude persons physically or mentally diseased or permanently incapable of self support. But it is a matter much more serious and of much larger consequences which we are called to study this evening. It is a question, not of excluding thousands, but possibly of excluding hundreds of thousands. It is a question, not of keeping out a small number of idiots, criminals and paupers, but of forbidding to land upon our shores very large numbers of persons who are subject to no such imputation and who are reasonably able to earn their own livelihood among us, at least according to the standard of subsistence they have been accustomed to at home."

General Walker spoke of two views regarding immigration in the past which have been held very generally by the American people, but which he said, were entirely erroneous. One of these views was that immigration constituted a net reinforcement of the population of the country—the more foreigners the greater our numbers. This General Walker said, had not been the case. He quoted figures to show the growth of population from immigration, and said that with a million and three-quarters added from the outside the population of 1850 was only 6,508 above what it would have been according to estimates made in 1875, based upon the rate of growth maintained up to that time.

"The coming in of foreigners, he said, for the first time in our history created distinct social classes, whose habits of living and ideas of comfort and decency were very widely apart. The whole history of mankind shows how intensely sensitive to social and economic conditions is the principle of population. Let those conditions remain unchanged, and the population will go on increasing generation after generation, like gas expanding in a vacuum, at a rate which can be predicted with almost absolute precision.

"The speaker said that years ago the American was not ashamed to do the most menial labor, but since the introduction of so many foreigners into the country the Americans gradually withdrew from certain kinds of work, and left it to the foreigners to perform. He lamented this fact and contended that it should not be beneath an American to do any honest labor. This is a very bad excuse for admitting a degraded class of foreigners.

"Three important changes have occurred in our position as a people, General Walker said, with reference to the advantage of receiving

great numbers of foreigners into our citizenship. In the first place, the arable public lands of the United States are entirely exhausted. In the second place, there has been a steady decline in the price of agricultural products. In the third place, we now have a labor problem.

"He dwelt at length upon this latter change, and said that it was a very serious question, as we are subject to great labor disturbances, with a great army of uneducated laborers, who may prove exceedingly dangerous.

"In years gone by the foreigners who came to this country were of the better class, persons who had the means to pay their passage here when the rates were high. Now the rates are materially reduced; are exceedingly low, in fact, and the foreigners who take advantage of them are the very scum of the countries of Europe, totally unfit to become a part of our social and political organization. He prophesied that, should this continue, this country would ultimately reach the same level as those countries.

"Degraded labor," he said, "was very injurious to the business interests of the country.

"If there is danger to the republic from this overwhelming access of foreigners, we have no right to make sentimental considerations upon this question predominant. The man who cares not for his own household is a heathen man and an infidel. Self-defense is the first law of nature and of nations. If our country and its institutions are really in peril, as many believe they are, we have no right to refuse to consider the matter in its whole length and breadth.

"If the institutions of the country require it we are bound to put up the bars and impose at least a temporary check upon this access of the most degraded elements of Europe. But, after all, it is not you or I or all the men who are fortunate in their own lives who decide this question. It is not what economists may think, or what statisticians may think, or politicians may think, or merchants or manufacturers and bankers may think. It is what the working people think that is going to determine what shall be done.

"The working people of this country are going to settle this question of immigration. Just so long as they are willing to say: 'We see the danger, we appreciate the loss already suffered in the breaking down of the rate of wages, as in the clothing trade, in the tobacco manufacture and in the mining industries; we know that the American standard of living is threatened by this incoming of foreigners; we would it were otherwise. But we will not close the door upon any man who comes here in good faith to make a home for himself and his children after him.'

"Just so long as the working class take this position all our talk will be idle. For one, I am willing to leave the matter there. Those who are nearest in condition and circumstances to those who are coming to our shores—to them I am willing to leave it whether, for the sake of the American rate of wages, the ports shall be, at least, temporarily closed."

Returns received by the American Iron & Steel Association show that the production of pig iron in 1895 in the United States was the largest ever reached in any calendar year, amounting to 9,446,308 gross tons, against 6,657,388 tons in 1894, 7,124,502 tons in 1893, 9,157,000 tons in 1892, 8,279,870 tons in 1891 and 9,202,703 tons in 1890. The production in 1895 was 2,788,720 tons, or nearly 42 per cent, more than in 1894, and 248,605 tons more than in 1890, when the largest previous production was attained.

Oswald Murdoff & Co., wholesale shoe dealers, Toronto, have assigned to E. R. C. Clarkson. Liabilities, \$81,000; assets estimated at \$35,000. The creditors are principally in Quebec and Montreal.

The Commercial

WINNIPEG, FEBRUARY 8, 1896.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

WE notice in an exchange that a large colony of Iowa farmers are moving to North Dakota. Possibly these Iowa farmers would have come to Manitoba or the Canadian territories were it not for our live stock quarantine regulations. These regulations keep out hundreds and thousands of good settlers. We cannot expect western states farmers to sacrifice their live stock in order to come to Manitoba, when they can settle in North Dakota, just south of the Manitoba boundary, and retain all their stock, without being subject to any annoyance or expense on their account.

THE legal squabble in connection with the Duluth and Winnipeg railway appears to be drawing to a close, and it is expected the road will then come under the full management of the Canadian Pacific. The early extension of the road to Winnipeg it is said is not at all improbable. It could be done to advantage this year, material and general supplies for railways building being remarkably cheap.

WINTER dairying has not been prosecuted to any extent in Manitoba and has not been encouraged here, though in Ontario efforts have been made to carry on the factories in the winter with some success. The prosecution of cheese and butter making this winter, in connection with the Manitoba dairy school in Winnipeg, may show, however, that even here winter dairying may be carried on profitably to some extent.

THE report published a short time ago that Sir William Van Horne would sever his connection with the Canadian Pacific railway, does not appear to be a probability of the near future. It is stated in a semi-official report from Montreal that Sir William has no intention of rejoining for the present, or at least until the great railway system is thoroughly established on a profitable basis. In the same connection it is announced that a substantial increase is expected in the net earnings of the road for 1895, when the returns are all in.

A PETITION was presented in parliament at Ottawa one day last week for the incorporation of the Lake Winnipeg and Hudson Bay Navigation Company. The petition was numerously signed by residents of Manitoba and the territories. The object of the proposed company is to improve the waterways leading to Hudson bay. This probably does not mean anything more than the granting of a charter, though it is impossible to predict what the future may develop in the direction of extending navigation between Winnipeg and Hudson bay.

McCabe, Robertson & Co., wholesale dealers in fancy goods, Toronto, have failed. A rough estimate of the assets and liabilities placed the former at \$18,000 and the latter at \$0,000. The largest Canadian creditor is Belding, Paul & Co., Montreal.

The Revival of Commerce.

Indications that we are entering upon a period of general commercial revival become more pronounced as the year progresses. And by this we do not mean the trade of the United Kingdom only, although from the multiplicity of markets with which we are directly connected, than in itself is no bad criterion of the trend of business outside the insular limits. But from many and various sources we obtain evidence that, with the exception of one or two countries, commerce is really expanding, and unless some disastrous event, such as a great war, intervenes to check it, there is good reason to believe that the tendency will increase and strengthen. The matter is, of course, one of the first importance, both to the commercial and the speculative markets, for a period of thriving trade creates greater enterprise in every direction. Prices of commodities, as a rule, advance, but the lessened purchasing power of money arising from this cause is counterbalanced by the increased demand for funds.

Bankers and financial institutions, as well as traders and manufacturers, make larger profits, and although the rate of money advances in the open market, there is ample compensation for this in the revival of speculative activity in a hundred directions and the spirit of greater confidence which is engendered. It follows necessarily the gilt-edged investments will during such a period no longer be maintained at the extreme price to which they were carried by the distrust of investors for anything involving risk; but if these will to a moderate extent be levelled down, the mass of second-class securities will be levelled up, and the change will by no means be one to be regretted. We have but touched the outlines of a very large subject, in order to draw attention to the great importance of the question. Let us now show a few of the data upon which shrewd judges base their opinion that we are entering upon a cycle of good trade. In the first place, it must be borne in mind, that such a revival, judging from past experience, is about due, after several years of depression; and although we do not attach too much importance to empirical theories of this kind, yet the circumstance is worth mentioning.—London Financial Times.

Argentine Wheat.

A recent consular report, says an exchange, gives some interesting information in regard to the wheat trade of the Argentine Republic, which, in view of the constantly increasing competition from that country may be interesting to American producers. The Argentine wheat grower, like the American, is taxed "all the tariff will bear" by the railroads, which carry to the seaboard the bulk of the grain exported. The average cost of transportation of wheat from the farm to the hold of the vessel is variously estimated at from 8 to 11c per bushel, including exchange, but probably the average is about 9 to 10c per bushel. The Argentine exporter is in a very advantageous position in regard to ocean freights, because there is no coal in that country.

Numerous cargoes of coal are received at the Argentine seaports and exchanged for grain, and the competition between vessels reduces ocean freights to a very reasonable basis. The average freight rate to England is reported at about 4s per qr. or about 12c per bushel. This makes the total charges on wheat from the Argentine farm to the British port average about 20c to 22c per bushel, not counting insurance, loss in transit, etc. Supposing that the wheat brings 75c in London, this price would leave over 50c per bushel, not counting the middle-man's profit, loss in transit, insurance charges at the port of entry, etc., which are uncertain. A specimen account of

wheat shipped shows a price equivalent about 40c on the farm, and 57½c in Franco. With the virgin soil and cheap labor of Argentine wheat growing is profitable even at lower prices than this, and it is no wonder that the production has increased very rapidly. These figures are only approximate but they show in a general way the situation.

United States Cattle Supplies.

Should the demand for beef assume its old time proportions it is evident that there would be a shortage. A glance at the figures showing the movement of cattle as compared with other seasons show that the present low prices are not the result of a heavily supplied market, but of other and outside influences. With a light export trade and an abundance of cheap poultry, pork and mutton it has been impossible to maintain cattle prices. All these meats are in close sympathy with each other, and the influence of a shortage in any one is modified if the rest are plentiful. Should prices for hogs and sheep improve materially, therefore, it is reasonable to look for an improvement in cattle also. It seems too that there will be a better demand for all these meats now that the consumption of poultry is lessened.

So far as cattle are concerned there does not seem to be any prospect of heavy supplies, it being generally conceded that the number of cattle now feeding is less than the average of recent years, notwithstanding the plentifulness of corn. The high prices for feeders during the period of heaviest movement is evidence of their scarcity, and the high price has also deterred many from feeding. But it should be remembered that the number on feed does not wholly regulate the supply of beef. The supply of beef may be materially increased, and no doubt would be if prices justified, by an increase in the average weight of beef marketed. In a year of cheap corn feeders generally would bring their cattle to greater weight if market conditions favored it.—National Stockman.

Increased Mutton Consumption.

The disposition of the vast number of sheep that have been placed on the market can mean but one thing—that we have made an enormous increase in our mutton consumption during the past few years. Cheapness and improved quality combined have done much to advance the popularity of mutton. It is now a staple article of diet in many families where formerly little or none was used. The prejudice against it on the part of many people is being surely overcome as the quality of the meat is improved, and unless prices are out of proportion to other meats we may look for a continued growth in the consumption. The influence of this increasing demand for mutton is now being felt in the cattle markets. It is impossible for beef to compete with cheap mutton and pork except at corresponding prices, which accounts to a large extent for the downward tendency in cattle.—National Stockman.

The annual election of the Toronto board of trade took place on January 28. E. B. Osler had been previously elected president by acclamation, and E. Gurney, first vice-president. The candidates for second vice-president, which leads ordinarily to the presidency for two years, were James Carruthers, John Platt, and A. A. Allen. Carruthers was elected. The new council will consist of D. R. Wilkie, William Christie, W. D. Matthews, H. N. Baird, Stephen Caldecott, W. G. Gooderham, Edward Cox, M. C. Ellis, J. L. Spink, F. G. Phillips, J. Macdonald, Elias Rogers, J. H. G. Hagarty, W. D. Beardmore, and J. Herbert Mason.

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Our Travellers are now out with a complete line of new samples of our specialties in

GLOVES, MITTS, MOCCASINS,
Etc., for 1896,

Expect an early call and kindly reserve orders till seeing our samples.

James Hall & Co.

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WHOLESALE MILLINERY,
FANCY DRY GOODS.

For the accommodation of our western customers, we will be prepared to receive a visit from them early in February, so that stock can be selected and shipped earlier than the usual opening.

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Merrick, Anderson & Co. Agents,
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WHEAT 2 Bushels	B A G S .	FLAX 2 and 4 Bushels
FLOUR—Jute 49, 98 & 140 lbs.	B A G S .	POTATO 90 lbs.
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OAT 4 and 5 bushels	B A G S .	ALL KINDS

**Sewing Twines, Jute, Cotton and Flax.
Branding Ink, Blue and Red—5 Gallon Kegs.**

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

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STANDS unparalleled in its Distinctive Qualities and Peculiar Advantages. We are aware others are attempting to imitate our Brands, which is the Strongest Guarantee of the Superiority of **"OGILVIE'S FLOUR."**

WINNIPEG, Oct. 5th, 1893.
Messrs. Ogilvie Milling Co.,
GENTLEMEN:—I have great pleasure in giving you my opinion of the two grades of flour, Patent and Bakers, you are now manufacturing. It excels all other flours that I have ever used, and makes more bread per barrel, and gives me splendid satisfaction in my business, and I am very glad to express my opinion after a number of years experience in flour. Yours is certainly the best I have ever used. **H. LISTER, Baker.**

—IN HANDLING—
OGILVIE'S FLOUR
YOU HAVE
THE BEST
Each bag guaranteed. Bawn 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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MONEY TO LEND at Lowest Current Rates.
MORTGAGES and DEBENTURES PURCHASED.
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WHOLESALE DOMESTIC AND IMPORTED
DRY GOODS AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS,
Now is the time for action! Goods are advancing.
We have made ample preparations for this, and can give our customers the benefit.
Our Spring Samples are now complete, and it will mean \$'s to you to see them before placing your orders.
Our Mr. F. G. Crawford will call on you shortly, when the favor of your orders will oblige. **G. H. R. & Co.**

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

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Established 1860,
MONTRÉAL.
Solicit consignments of BUTTER, ETC., AND OFFERS OF
OATS
WHEAT of the Various Grades.
FEED BARLEY.

WHEAT,
OATS AND BARLEY WANTED!
Send Large Samples and Name Prices Wanted.
THOMAS McLAUGHLIN,
Board of Trade, Toronto, Ont

British Columbia Business Review.

Vancouver, Jan. 28, 1896.

Business has fallen off slightly on account of the persistent rainy weather, but the impression is so general that trade will shortly revive that wholesalers are preparing for increased activity in their different lines.

The weather has been so mild for the past week that all partly finished houses are being rushed to completion, and in fact work has been active wherever shelter could be had from the dampness or rain. When the weather becomes less humid, extensive street improvements will be commenced, and a number of projected handsome stone and brick blocks will be started. There is no sign of retrogression in trade or commerce. There is a constant and steady improvement taking place in all branches of trade.

The lumber trade is brisk, doubtless importers are anxious to lay in a supply before the rise in prices. Counting the vessels under charter and the vessels in port, probably at no time in the history of the province has the trade been so promising. If prices were higher the lumber at the present would be British Columbia's most important industry. The most gratifying news continues to come from the mining districts, and there is every indication of great activity in the early spring. A few of the important news items to hand are as follows: F. A. Heinze, builder of the Trail, B. C. Smelter is arranging for the construction of a narrow gauge electric tram railway from Pentiction to Rossland. The railway will open up a very rich section of agricultural and mining land.

Rich placer claims have been struck at Pt. Roberts, on the American side, a mile and a half from the boundary. Canadians and Americans have gone crazy over the find and are rushing to the spot.

There are several big schemes on foot in reference to the gold claims in Alberni district. Extensive development work is expected there in the summer.

In Cariboo, extensive work is being done on the Brackenridge and Rose Gulch claims with paying results. Splendid prospects are reported from Spanish Creek. Claims on Goose Creek and Keithby Creek are also showing up well.

Good money is being taken out in Harvey Creek, while news from Clearwater district has induced many miners to migrate to that section of Cariboo.

In West Kootenay, the Hall mines smelter has started operations and is working satisfactorily. The teams from the mines are delivering 100 tons a day, which will be easily handled by the smelter. One hundred men are employed at the mines.

British Columbia Markets.

(BY WIRE TO THE COMMERCIAL.)

Vancouver, February 1, 1896.

Flour has advanced 10c all around, per barrel. Eggs have declined 2 to 3c per dozen. Butter is firm and higher prices are expected soon. Fresh meats are firm and likely to be higher.

Butter.—Dairy butter, 18 to 20c; creamery 25 to 26c; Manitoba cheese 10½c per lb.

Cured Meats.—Hams 12c; breakfast bacon 12½c; backs 11½c; long, clear 8½c; shortrolls 9c; smoked sides 10c. Lard is held at the following figures: Tins 10½c per pound; in tins and tubs 10c. Mess pork \$14; short cut \$15.

Fish.—Prices are: Flounders 8c; smelt 5c; sea bass 4c; black cod 6c; rock cod 4c; red cod 4c; tommy cod 4c; herring 4c; salmon 9c; halibut 7c; whiting 6c; soles 6c; crabs 60c dozen; smoked halibut 10c; bloaters 10c; kippered cod 9c; sturgeon 6c.

Game.—Mallards, 50c; pintails 40c; widgins, 35c; venison, 5c.

Vegetables.—Potatoes new, \$10 per ton; onion silver skins, 1½c; cabbage, 1½c; carrots, turnips and beets, ¾ to 1c a lb.; sweet potatoes, \$2.50 per 100 lbs.

Eggs.—Fresh, local, 35c; Oregon, 23c to 25c per dozen.

Fruits.—California seedling oranges \$3.00, navels, \$1.00; native apples \$1.00; California lemons, \$1.00 to \$1.50; California apples, \$1.20 to \$1.80; Jap oranges 50c.

Evaporated Fruits.—Apricots 11c per lb; peaches 7½c; plums 7c; prunes, French, 4c; loose Muscatel raisins 4c; London layer raisins \$1.65 box.

Nuts.—Almonds, 18c; filberts, 12½c; peanuts, 10c; Brazil, 12½c; walnuts, 10 to 16c lb.

Flour.—Manitoba patent, per bbl., \$1.50; strong bakers, \$1.20; Oregon, \$1.10; Oak Lake patent \$1.80; do strong bakers \$1.10.

Meal.—National mills rolled oats, 90 lb sacks, \$3.00; 45 pound sacks, \$3.10; 22½ pound sacks, \$3.80; 10.7 sacks, \$2.60. Oatmeal, 10-10's, \$3.00; 2-50's, \$2.75. Off grades, 90 lbs, \$2.25; 2-45s, \$2.35. Manitoba Rolled Oats, 90's, \$2.25 45's \$2.35.

Grain.—Washington State wheat \$27.00 per ton f. o. b. Vancouver, duty paid. Oats 16.00 per ton.

Ground Feed.—National mills chop, \$21 to \$23 per ton; ground barley, \$22 ton; shorts, \$18.50 ton; bran \$16.50; oil cake meal, \$26 ton: F. O. B. Vancouver, including duty paid on import stuff.

Hay.—Nominal at \$8 per ton.

Dressed Meats.—Beef, 7c; mutton, 7½c to 8c; pork, 6 to 7c; veal, 7 to 9c per lb.

Live Stock.—Steers, 8 to 9½c lb; cows 2½ to 3c; sheep \$3.25 to \$3.50, hogs, 4½ to 5½c, lamb, per head \$3.00 to \$3.50.

Poultry.—Chickens, \$1 to \$6 per dozen.

Sugars.—Powdered and icing, 6½c; Paris lump, 5½c; granulated, 4½c; extra C, 4½c; fancy yellows 8½c; yellow 8½c per lb.

Syrups.—80 gallon barrels, 1½c per pound; 10 gallon kegs, 2c; 5 gallon kegs, \$1.25 each; 1 gallon tins, \$3.75 per case of 10; ½ gallon tins, \$1.50 per case of 20.

Teas.—Congo: Fair, 11½c; good, 18c; choice, 26c. Ceylons: Fair, 25c; good, 30c; choice, 35c per lb.

British Columbia Business Notes

M. C. Davidson, grocer, Vernon, has sold out.

Perry & Turner, stoves, etc., Victoria, have assigned.

M. R. Smith, of M. R. Smith, & Co., bakers, Victoria, is dead.

J. H. Worth, butcher, Wellington, has sold out to Amos Godfrey.

F. A. McPhee & Co., hotel, Kaslo, has sold out to Edwin Cummings.

Wm McRae, Tailor, Ladners Landing, has moved to New Westminster.

The stock of Richard Hilbert, boots and shoes, Nanaimo, is advertised for sale.

Alex. McRae, tailor, New Westminster, is succeeded by Wm. McRae.

Wm. Robson, fruits, New Westminster, has moved to Vancouver.

M. J. Dolan, boots and shoes, Rossland, sold out to W. L. Lawry.

H. Manley, hotel, Rossland, is succeeded by Manley & Daubar.

J. A. Shupe, general store, Rossland, has assigned.

Bearne & Fleming, grocers, Vancouver, have dissolved; R. Fleming continues.

S. J. Emanuels, auction room, Vancouver, has been sold out by landlord.

Pacific Varnish Co., manufacturers, Vancouver, business advertised for sale.

John Souitto, grocer, Vancouver, is reported to have left town.

A Chinaman named Sam Tung, who made his money in British Columbia, is building a cannery at Westminster.

A great deal of pork is being smuggled from the States by wagon loads. A quantity was seized this week.

The Westminster people are asking the Dominion government to build them a bridge across the Fraser river.

It was decided at a meeting of fruitgrowers of British Columbia, at Westminster, on Thursday, to form a British Columbia fruit exchange, under the industrial act of 1891.

A committee has been appointed by the Vancouver council to consider all smelter propositions placed before them and report to the council. Pellow Harvey, representing a Scotch syndicate, and Mr. Monckton will submit propositions.

The Canadian Pacific Navigation Company has purchased the steamer called the St. Pierre, built in Yarmouth, 1834, to run on the west coast of Vancouver Island.

The Vancouver Market is to be revived. Farmers have been communicated with, and the Canadian Pacific Railway will reduce rates from inland centers. Thursday will be the weekly market day.

The poultry exhibits throughout the province have been ahead of previous years, but shows one thing, that fancy stock is increasing in the province, while the common fowl is still comparatively scarce.

The Italian cruiser Christoforo Colombo was in port this week. The Colombo is on a cruise around the world. Her cruise is not warlike as she purchased a supply of powder from Dunn & Co. before leaving. She also coaled up while in the city.

Territorial Dairymen.

A meeting was held at Regina during the week for the re-formation of the Northwest Dairymen's association.

Officers were elected as follows: President, E. N. Hopkins, Moose Jaw; 1st vice, J. P. Dill, Wolseley; 2nd vice, Wm. Watson, Moose Jaw; secretary-treasurer, J. W. Jorrott, Regina; directors, Wm. Henley, Qu'Appelle, for East Assa.; Mr. Simpson, Red Deer, Alta.; and W. H. Sinclair, Saskatoon, Sask.; members' auditor, G. W. Brown, Regina.

Following the general meeting, the officers and directors held a meeting and decided upon the following dates and places for holding dairy conventions. Afternoon and evening sessions will be held at each place if possible:

Moosemin, March 9; Whitewood, 10th; Grenfell, 11th; Wolseley, 12th; Indian Head, 13th; Qu'Appelle Station, 14th; Regina, 16th; Prince Albert, 16th; Lumsden, 19th; Moose Jaw, 21st; Maple Creek, 23rd and 24th; Calgary, 25th; Red Deer, 26th; Edmonton, 28th.

Inland revenue collections at the port of Winnipeg for January, 1896, were:

Spirits	\$ 19,769 58
Tobacco	10,813 00
Malt	1,208 82
Cigars	766 20
Petroleum, inspection fees	109 00
Other Receipts	25 50

Total..... \$ 32,692 10
Collections, Jan., 1895 23,809 85

Increase \$ 8,882 25

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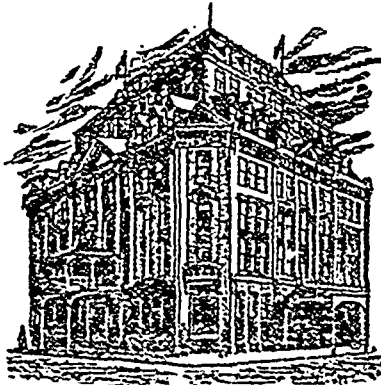
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THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

WINNIPEG, Saturday, Feb. 1, 1896.

There is no material change in the local business situation. The weather has been mild. Labor is well employed for the time of the year, and there are few idle men, owing to the work going on in the woods. The demand for farm laborers will be large this spring, owing to the backward nature of plowing and other farm work from last fall. There is very little grain coming in, though farmers hold a large quantity yet. The recent advance of 6c for wheat has not induced farmers to bring out their grain. It is the usual custom in Manitoba for farmers to hold their grain in January, as the weather is generally cold and the roads bad, owing to the dry drifting nature of the snow. Later on in February they generally resume marketing. Bank clearings at Winnipeg, though continuing to show a decline as compared with recent weeks, are still considerably greater than a year ago, clearings this week being 88 per cent. greater than the corresponding week of 1895, and about 10.5 per cent. greater than the like week of 1894.

There were 63 business failures reported in Canada this week by Bradstreet's. The total last week was 52, one year ago 56, in 1891 it was 44, in 1893 it was 54, and in the corresponding week of 1892 only 34.

Regarding the situation in the United States this week, Bradstreet's says: "The features of the week are continued retarded demand for merchandise and checked industrial operations. Shoe factories Philadelphia are shutting down or running on part time. Cotton goods makers regard the outlook for their product unpromising, there is a reaction in the price of steel billets, among fifty pig iron furnaces in the Pittsburg and Shenango districts 14 are idle; and the position of woollen goods manufacturers is shown by the fact that foreign woollen goods are relatively most active. General trade at the close of January proves disappointing, particularly in central western, western and northwestern states, where the movement of merchandise from jobbers has been slow and unsatisfactory.

Failures in the United States were 403, as compared with 354 for the corresponding week last year.

The stock markets have been quiet. The most noticeable feature was an improvement in the coal roads, particularly Reading stocks, growing out of the disagreement among the managers of the great coal roads.

WINNIPEG MARKETS.

WINNIPEG, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 1.

[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.]

COAL—A feature of interest in the coal trade this week is the meeting in New York of those who control the anthracite trade in the United States for the purpose of regulating production and fixing prices. The production for February was fixed at 2,500,000 tons. The following schedule of prices was adopted: Grate, \$3.10; egg and chestnut, \$3.35; stove, \$3.60. These figures show advances from five to twenty cents per ton above recent actual selling prices. Winnipeg prices are the same, and we quote: Pennsylv-

vania anthracite, \$3.50 per ton, delivered to consumers; Souris lignite, \$1.25 per ton, delivered to consumers, and \$3.85 at the yard here; Lethbridge bituminous \$6.50 to consumers; western anthracite, \$3.50 per ton to consumers.

CORDWOOD.—The Winnipeg city council has accepted a tender of J. G. Hargrave for poplar wood, delivered, at \$2.85, being the lowest tender. A great deal of firewood has been offered on the street market this week by farmers, and prices are low, poplar selling at \$2.75 per load and tamarac about \$3.75 for loads of about a cord. We quote the following prices for car lots on track here: Tamarac \$4 per cord; pine \$3.50 per cord; spruce \$3.25; poplar \$2.25 to \$2.50 per cord; oak, \$3.75 to \$4; birch, \$1 to \$1.25. There is a little variation from these prices as to quality, poor quality being sometimes obtainable a little lower. Some are holding good tamarac at \$4.25.

CEREALS.—National Food preparations in cartons: Dassectated rolled oats, 2 doz., 2 lb pkgs, per case, \$2.90; dassectated rolled wheat, 2 doz. 3 lb. pkgs per case, \$3.25; Dassectated wheat, 1 doz., 2 lb pkts., per case, \$2.75; Snowflake barley 2 doz., 2 lb pkgs., per case, \$2.90; Buckwheat flour, 1 doz., 5 lb pkgs per case \$2.75; Buckwheat flour 2 doz., 2 1/2 lb pkts., per case \$2.90; breakfast hominy, 1 doz., 3 1/2 lb pkts., per case, \$3.25; prepared pea flour 1 doz., per case, \$2.50; gluten flour, 1 doz., per case, \$3.50; rolled wheat, in bbls., 180 lbs. \$4.50.

DRIED FRUITS AND NUTS.—Grenoble Walnuts, 16c; Tarragona almonds, 16c; princess paper shell almonds, 22c; Sicily filberts, large, 12c; Brazil nuts, 15c; peanuts, roasted, 15c, peanuts greens, 13c, Ontario black walnuts, 8c; butternuts, 9c; hickory nuts, 10c per pound; figs, old, 14 oz. boxes. \$1 per dozen; figs, new, 9 lb. boxes, 14c; figs, superior, 35 lb. boxes, 19c; figs, fancy imperial, 55 lb. boxes, 22c per lb; dates, now, 6 and 7c per lb.

DRY GOODS—Business is quiet. Some orders for spring delivery are coming in. Collections in the country are slow, as farmers have been selling very little grain or produce for some time. The firm prices of wools at the present series of London sales, with advances on some classes, continues the firm outlook for woollen goods.

DRUGS.—Following prices are for small parcels, and will be shaded considerably for full package orders: Allum per pound, 3 1/2 to 4 1/2c, alcohol, \$1.75; bleaching powder, per pound; 6 to 8c; bluestone, 4 1/2 to 5c; blue vitrol, 5 to 8c; borax, 11 to 13c; bromide potash, 55 to 75c; camphor, 75 to 85c; camphor, ounces 80 to 90c; carbolic acid, 40 to 65c; castor oil, 11 to 15c; chloride potash, 28 to 35c; citric acid, 55 to 65c. coppers 3 1/2 to 4c; cocaine, per oz., \$7.50 to \$8.00; cream tartar, per pound, 28 to 35c; cloves, 20 to 25c, epsom salts, 3 1/2 to 4c, extract logwood, bulk, 14 to 18c; do., boxes, 18 to 20c; German quinine, 30 to 40c; glycerine, per pound, 20 to 25c; ginger, Jamaica, 25 to 40c; do., African, 20 to 25c; Howard's quinine, per ounce, 35 to 45c; iodine, \$5.50 to \$6.00; insect powder, 35 to 40c; morphia sul., \$1.90 to \$2.25, Opium, \$1.50 to \$5.00, oil, olive, \$1.25 to \$1.40, oil, U. S. salad, \$1.25 to 1.40; oil, lemon, super \$2.25 to 2.75; oil, peppermint, \$1.00 to \$1.50; oil, cod liver, \$2.25 to 2.75 per gallon; oxalica acid, 18 to 16c; potass iodide, \$1.25 to 4.50; paris green, 17 to 18c lb; saltpetro, 10 to 12c; sal rocnello, 30 to 35c; shallac, 45 to 50c, sulphur flowers, 3 1/2 to 5c; sulphur roll, per keg, 3 1/2 to 5c; soda bicarb, per keg of 112 pounds, \$3.75 to \$4.25; sal soda, \$2 to \$3; tartaric acid, per lb., 45 to 55c.

FISH.—Fresh fish are quoted here:—Cod 9c a lb; haddock 9c a lb; salmon 14c; halibut 12 1/2c; smolts 9 to 10c; Lake Superior trout 9c; whitefish 5c; pickerel 4c;

pike 2c; perch 2 to 2 1/2c; sturgeon 7c; finnan haddies 7 1/2c, or \$2.25 per box; kippered gold-eyes 80c doz.; oysters \$1.90 to \$2.00 for standards and \$2.15 to \$2.25 selects, per gallon, extra selects \$2.35 to \$2.45; oysters, in cans, selects, 55 and standards 50c per can; shell oysters, \$7.50 to \$8 per barrel. Cured fish are quoted: Boneless codfish, 40lb boxes 7c, do crates 7 1/2c; boneless fish, 40lb boxes, 5c, smoked herrings, 19c box, dry cod \$6 per box of 100 lbs., salt whitefish \$5 per barrel of 100 pounds; salt lake trout \$3 per barrel.

FLUID BEEF, ETC.—Following are prices of the goods put up by the Johnston Fluid Beef Company of Montreal:—Johnstons Fluid Beef—No. 1, 2-oz. tins, per dozen, \$2.70; No. 2 4oz., \$4.50, No. 3, 8oz., \$7.88; No. 4, 1 lb., \$12.88; No. 5, 2 lb., \$24.30. Staminal—2oz. bottles, per dozen, \$2.55; do, 4oz., \$5.10; do, 8 oz., \$7.65; do, 16oz., \$12.75. Fluid Beef Cordial—20oz. bottles, \$10. Milk Granules—In cases of 4 dozen, \$5.10. Milk Granules with Cereals—In cases of 4 dozen, \$4.25

GREEN FRUITS.—Choice apples are held firm at unchanged prices. California oranges are offering freely. It is reported that the orange crop of California has been badly damaged by frost and much fruit destroyed. This damaged or worthless fruit is being shipped by some California growers, it is said. Prices are: Lemons, New Messinas \$6.50 to \$7 per box; California navel oranges, \$4 to \$5 per box, as to size; Bananas \$3 to \$4 per bunch as to size; Apples, eastern Canada choice red varieties, \$5 per barrel; Greenings and assets, \$4.50 per barrel, Southern red apples, \$4 per barrel; Malaga grapes \$7 to \$9 per keg as to size; Cranberries \$12.50 per barrel for choice unfrozen stock; Frozen berries, \$12 to \$12.25 per barrel, Apple cider, 85c per gallon, in 80 gallon barrels; Fresh comb honey, 22c per lb.

GROCERIES.—The feature of the grocery trade is the continued strength in sugars. We quote an advance of 1/2c last week, and a further advance of 1/2c has been made by refiners, making the price of granulated 4 1/2c in lots of under 100 barrels at the refineries, and a shade less for 250 barrel lots. Yellows were also 1/2c higher at 3 1/2 to 4 1/2c at the refineries. A telegram was sent out from Halifax on Thursday, to the effect that the refiners there had received a tip that the duty on sugar would be increased, and they were consequently taking their sugar out of bond. So far as receiving a tip is concerned, the report may be regarded as false. It is customary, however, for refiners to remove their stocks of sugar from bond, previous to the presenting of the budget in parliament, for fear of a change in the duty. The fact that they have been doing this now, has probably led some press agent to imagine that they had received a tip.

HARDWARE, PAINTS, ETC.—Business has not begun to move yet, and local prices are nominal. The nail and wire manufacturers meet at Montreal soon to consider their trade before the opening of spring business, and possibly some changes in prices may be decided upon. In paints, white leads are firm, and the increased cost of leads makes prices of mixed paints firm. Paris green is very firm and higher prices are looked for. We quoted refined petroleum last week as slightly lower in the east, but this was only temporary, as prices have advanced again, in sympathy with the advance in crude in the United States. An advance of 2c in United States refined petroleum was reported from Montreal, and a fractional advance in Canadian oils. Prices here are as follows:

TIN, lamb and 56 and 28 lb. ingots, per lb, 20 to 21c.

TIN PLATES.—Charcoal plates, I. C., 10 by 14, 12 by 12 and 14 by 20, per box, \$4.50 to \$4.75; I. X., same sizes, per

box, \$5.75 to \$6; I. C., charcoal, 20 by 28, 112 sheets to box, \$8.50 to 9.00; I. X., per box, 20 by 28, 112 sheets to box, \$10.50 to 11.00.

TERNE PLATES.—I. C., 20 by 28, \$8.50 to 9.00.

IRON AND STEEL.—Bar iron, per 100 lbs. base price, \$2.50 to \$2.65; band iron, per 100 lbs., \$3.00 to \$3.15; Swedish iron, per 100 lbs., \$5.25 to 6; sleigh shoe steel, \$3.25 to 3.50; best cast tool steel, per lb, 12 to 13c; Russian sheet, per lb, 12 to 13c.

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

CANADA PLATES.—Garth and Blama, \$3.00 to 3.10.

GALVANIZED IRON.—Queen's Head, 22 to 24 gauge, per lb., 5c; 26 gauge, per lb., 5½c. 28 gauge, per lb., 5¾c.

IRON PIPE.—50 to per 60 cent. off list.

CHAIN.—Best proof coil, 3-16 inch, per lb. 6½ to 6¾c; ¼ inch, per lb, 6 to 6½c; 5-16 inch, per lb., 5¾ to 6c, ¾ inch, per lb., 5½ to 5¾c; 7-16 inch, per lb., 4¾ to 5c; ½ inch, per lb., 4¾ to 5c.

LEAD.—Pig, per lb., 4¾c.

SHEET ZINC.—In casks, 5½c lb., broken lots, 6c.

SOLDER.—Half and half (guar) per lb, 14 to 16c.

AMMUNITION.—Cartridges—Rim fire pistol, American, discount, 85 per cent.; rim fire cartridges, Dominion, 50 per cent.; rim fire military, American, 5 per cent. advance; central fire pistol and rifle, American, 12 per cent., central fire cartridge, Dominion, 30 per cent., shot shells, 12 gauge, \$6 to 7.50; shot, Canadian, soft, 5¾c, shot, Canadian, chilled, 6c.

AXES.—Per box, \$6.50 to 15.50.

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

ROPE.—Sisal, per lb., 8 to ¾c base; manilla, per lb., 11 to 1½c base; cotton, ¾ to ½ inch or 1 larger, 16c lb.

NAILS.—Cut, per keg, base price, \$2.85 to \$3, common steel wire nails, 5 to 6 inch, \$3.50 per keg; 3 to 4 inch, \$3.80 keg; 2½ inch, \$4.09 keg; 2 inch, \$1.38 keg.

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

HORSE SHOES.—Per keg, \$1.50 to \$1.75; snow pattern horse shoes, \$1.75 to \$5.

WHITE LEADS.—Pure, ground in oil, association guarantee, 5.75 per 100-lb; white lead, assorted 1 to 5-lb. tins, per lb., 9c.

PREPARED PAINTS.—Pure liquid colors, per gallon, \$1.15 to \$1.25.

DRY COLORS.—White lead, per lb., 8c; red lead, 5¾c; yellow ocre, 2¾c; golden ocre, 4c; Venetian, red, French, 3¾c; Venetian, red, English, 3¾c; English purple oxides, 4¾c; American oxides, per lb., 3 to 4c. These prices for dry colors are for broken lots. ½ per lb. less when full kegs or barrels are taken. American vermilion, kegs, 15c, English vermilion, in 30-lb. bags, 90c per lb.; less than bags, per lb., \$1; Paris green, 18 to 20c.

VARNISHES.—No. 1 furniture, per gal., \$1; extra furniture, \$1.35; pale oak, \$1.50, elastic oak, \$1.75; No. 1 carriage, \$2; hard oil finish, \$2; brown Japan, \$1; goldsize Japan, \$1.50; No. 1, orange shellac, \$2; pure orange shellac, \$2.50. These prices are for less than barrels, and include cost of cans.

SUNDRIES.—Glac, S.S., in sheets, per lb., 12½ to 15c, glue, white, for kalsomining, 17 to 18c. Stove gasoline, per case, \$1.00; benzine, per case, \$1.00, benzine and gasoline, per gallon, 50c. Axle grease, Imperial

per case, \$2.50; Fraser's axle grease, per case, \$3.75; diamond, do, \$2.25 per case. Coal tar, per barrel, \$8; Portland cement, per barrel, \$4.00; plaster, per barrel, \$3.00; plasterer's hair, 90c. per bale; putty, per lb., 2¾c. for less than barrels; barrels, per lb., 2¾c.

WINDOW GLASS.—1st break is quoted at \$1.65 per box of 50 feet.

LINSEED OIL.—Raw, per gal., 68c; boiled, per gal., 66c in barrels.

TURPENTINE.—Pure spirits, in barrels, per gallon, 60c; less than barrels, per gallon, 65c.

OILS.—Range about as follows: Black oils, 25 to 30c per gallon; clear machine oils, 33 to 40c; cylinder oil, 50 to 75c, as to quality; castor oil, 10c per lb.; lard oil, 70c per gal.; tanner's or harness oil, 65c; neatsfoot oil, \$1.00; steam refined seal oil, 85c; pure winter bleached sperm oil, \$2 per gallon.

REFINED PETROLEUM.—There is no change in burning oils. Prices here are as follows: Silver star, 24¾c; crescent, 27¾c; oleophono, 29¾c in barrels. In car lots 2c per gallon discount is allowed off prices in barrels. United States oils in barrels are quoted at 34c for coceno and 30c for sunlight.

LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES.—The situation in leather and hides is very uncertain, and it is difficult to forecast the future of prices. Reports are very contradictory, some reporting a strong market, while other reports are quite the contrary. There has been a good demand for leather lately in principal markets, but without leading to higher prices. Shoe dealers are receiving orders for spring stocks, but are not shipping yet to any extent.

RAW FURS.—There is not a great deal doing in furs in this market, though there is active competition for the lots that are offering. The following quotations give the range of prices here. The prices cover the range from small to large skins. size color and condition being considered though skins are sometimes offered which are not worth the minimum quotations, on account of being killed out of season.

Badger	.....	\$0 15 to \$0 60
Bear, black or brown	.....	5 00 to 26 00
Bear, yearlings	.....	2 00 to 8 00
Bear, grizzly	.....	5 00 to 25 00
Beaver, large	.....	5 50 to 7 50
" medium	.....	3 00 to 4 50
" small	.....	50 to 2 50
" cubs	.....	25 to 60
" castors, per lb.	.....	2 50 to 5 50
Fisher	.....	3 00 to 8 00
Fox, cross	.....	2 00 to 15 00
" kitt	.....	10 to 40
" red	.....	25 to 1 50
" silver	.....	20 00 to 75 00
Lynx, large	.....	1 50 to 2 50
" medium	.....	1 00 to 2 00
" small	.....	75 to 1 25
Marten dark	.....	1 00 to 4 50
" Pale or Brown	.....	1 00 to 3 50
" Light pale,	.....	75 to 1 75
Mink	.....	50 to 1 50
Musquash, winter	.....	03 to 07
Otter	.....	2 00 to 9 00
Skunk	.....	25 to 50
Wolf, timber	.....	1 00 to 2 75
" prairie	.....	25 to 75
Wolverine	.....	1 00 to 4 00

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

WHEAT—GENERAL SITUATION.—The advance made in wheat last week has been well maintained and a little higher range of prices was reached this week. It looks as though the advance would be something more than a temporary bulge, as prices have already apparently hardened some at the higher level reached. Prices declined early in the week, owing to smaller decreases in stocks than had

been looked for and free selling. Later the bullish sentiment again became predominant and the markets were well supported, assisted by fairly liberal export buying. Exports of wheat, flour included as wheat, from both coasts of the United States, for the week ended Thursday show a falling off, amounting to only 2,550,000 bushels, compared with 3,819,000 bushels last week 2,423,000 bushels in the week a year ago; 2,083,000 bushels two years ago, 3,123,000 bushels in the corresponding week three years ago, and 4,710,000 bushels four years ago. Shipments from all exporting countries last week were 6,500,000 bushels. The visible supply, as reported in the tabulated statement in another column of The Commercial, decreased only 465,000 bus. Crop reports from India are very unfavorable.

WHEAT.—LOCAL SITUATION.—The Winnipeg market has maintained a firm tone in sympathy with the general situation. The advance of 3c in Manitoba country markets, which we reported last week as going into effect a week ago to-day, has been maintained. The advance, however, has not induced farmers to bring out their grain, and very little wheat is being marketed in the country. It is the rule with farmers here, however, to market very little wheat in January and the early part of February. Toward spring they will be obliged to bring out the grain, so as to market it before the busy season sets in. The movement to lake ports has been light owing to the crowded state of the elevators, but the all rail movement eastward has increased some. Receipts at Fort William for the week ended January 25 were 180,409 bushels; shipments 110,931 bushels; in store 3,714,447 bushels. Receipts for the corresponding week a year ago were 30,778 bushels, shipments 18,269 bushels, and in store 883,062 bushels. Stocks in store two years ago, 1,932,316 bushels. Stocks at lake ports, milling points and interior markets aggregate well up to 7,000,000 bushels, compared with about 3,400,000 bushels a year ago. Shipments eastward from store last week it will be seen, were considerably more than double those of the previous week. Shipments this week are also expected to show an increase. There is plenty of storage at most interior points yet, and so long as farmers' deliveries continue light, there is no danger of interior elevators becoming congested. In Manitoba country markets prices to farmers this week have ranged at 42 to 45c for No. 1 hard, according to freight rates and conditions of the local markets. No. 2 hard and No. 1 northern, 2 to 3c under No. 1 hard. No. 3 hard, 31 to 38c, frosted wheats, 25 to 33c. The regular price of No. 1 hard at 18 cent freight rate points to Fort William, was 45 cents, and other grades in proportion. At a few country markets however, local competition has led to higher prices than the general average, and at two or three points as high as 50c was paid to farmers. An advance of probably 3c will go into effect in Manitoba country markets on Monday, making the price of No. 1 hard 48c at 18 cent freight rate points, and other grades in proportion. Prices in the Winnipeg market have been irregular. Business ranged on a basis of about 59 to 60c for No. 2 hard, c.i.f. Fort William. To-day holders were higher, and 61c was asked for No. 2 hard, afloat basis, Fort William, with 60c bid. No. 1 hard held 2½ to 3c over No. 2 hard. No. 1 northern sold at 61c. No. 3 hard about 5 to 6c under No. 2.

FLOUR.—There has been great strength in the flour markets in consequence of the upward tendency of wheat. Eastern Canada markets have advanced very sharply, but Ontario grades have advanced to a greater extent than Manitoba brands in those markets. Ontario grades have advanced alto-

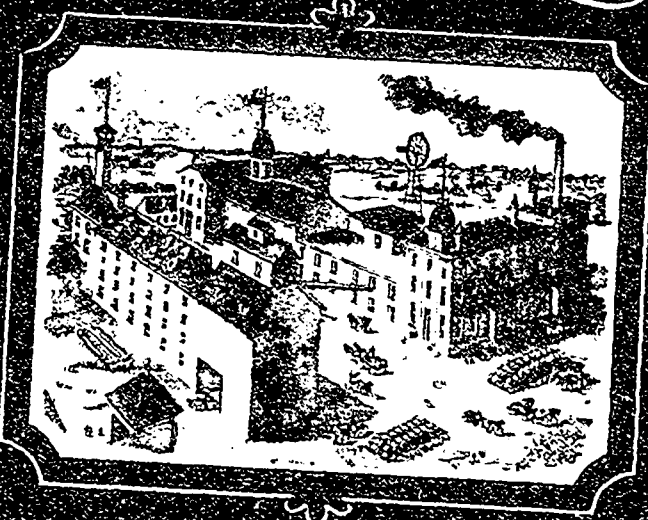
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gether 20 to 60 cents per barrel, and even more on straight rollers, while Manitoba grades only advanced 15 to 25 cents per barrel. The local market has not responded in full to the advances elsewhere and an advance of only 50 per bag of 98 pounds was made here, going into effect on Monday last. A further advance is expected the first of the week. Sales by millers here are now made at \$1.75 to \$1.80 for patents and \$1.55 to 1.60 for strong bakers per sack of 98 lbs. delivered to city retail dealers; second bakers, \$1.85 to \$1.40; xxx, \$1.15 to \$1.20, delivered.

MILLSTUFFS.—City mills are selling at \$9 per ton for bran and \$11 for shorts, delivered in the city. Small lots \$1 per ton more. Car lots are offered by country mills at about \$8 and \$10 per ton on track here.

OATS.—The market is rather firmer, in sympathy with improved prices elsewhere, but prices have not advanced sufficiently to materially effect prices here. At Manitoba country points, for shipment east, cars are worth from 11 to 13½c, as to quality and freight rate. In the Winnipeg market dealers are paying 15 to 16c for farmers loads, per bushel of 84 pounds.

BARLEY.—Car lots at Manitoba country points quoted at 14 to 16c, as to quality and freight rates for from feed grade up to No. 3, but there is very little demand from any quarter. Winnipeg street market very dull at 16 to 17c for feed barley, per bushel of 48 pounds.

WHEAT.—Local farmers' market.—The price paid at the city mills for farmers' loads has advanced to 50c per bushel of 60 pounds for best quality.

GROUND FEED. Prices range from \$11 to \$18 per ton, as to quality, the top price for rolled oat feed, and the lowest price for mixed mill feed.

OATMEAL.—Rolled oatmeal is selling at about \$1.25 per sack of 80 pounds in broken lots to retail dealers.

OIL CAKE.—Oil cake has declined to \$16 per ton.

FLAX SEED.—Prices to farmers in Manitoba country markets are about 60c per bushel.

BUTTER.—The principal feature of this market is the greater weakness in rolls. Receipts of this class are altogether too large, in proportion to the demand, and rolls are not good stock to ship. Some fresh rolls are coming in, but some of them are perfectly white, and are therefore very undesirable stock. They should be colored. Rolls have declined again as compared with good tubs, which latter are unchanged. We quote good to choice dairy tubs at 12 to 11c per lb, and lower grades at 8 to 11c. Rolls, good, fresh lots, 10 to 12c, and even slow sale at this difference, as compared with tubs. Some winter made creamery from the dairy school is offering in a jobbing way at 28c per pound prints. Montreal advices are rather better, owing to lighter receipts in that market this winter.

CHEESE.—Cheese is jobbing here in small lots at 9½ to 10c for large and 10½c to 11c for small sizes.

EGGS.—The market is about the same. From 18 to 19c was paid for receipts this week, 18c being the top in most cases.

LARD.—Prices are: Pure, \$1.80 for 20 pound pails, and \$1.50 for 50 lb pails; pure leaf lard in 5, 5 and 10 pound tins, quoted at \$6.50 per case of 60 pounds, tierces 8½c pound.

CURED MEATS.—Hog products continue firm, in sympathy with the general advance in hogs and hog products in leading markets. In the Winnipeg market dressed hogs are higher, but cured products are not changed. Smoked meats are quoted: Hams, assorted sizes, 11c; breakfast bacon, bellies, 11½; do., backs, 10½c;

picnic hams, 8c; short spiced rolls, 7½c long rolls, 7½c; shoulders, 6½c; smoked long clear, 9c; smoked jowls, 5½c. Dry salt meats are quoted: Long clear bacon, 7½c per lb; shoulders, 5½c; backs, 8½c; barrel pork, heavy mess \$18.00; clear mess \$18.00; short cut, \$16.00; rolled shoulders, \$14 per barrel, pork sundries; fresh sausage, 7c; bologna sausage, 7c; German sausage, 7c; ham, chicken and tongue sausage, 10c per package; pickled hocks, 2½c; pickled tongues, 5c; sausage casings, 30c lb.

POULTRY.—Prices are firm owing to light receipts. For native poultry dealers are paying 10 to 11c for turkeys, 9c for ducks, and 8 to 9c for chickens, according to quality and geese 10c. Even 10c has been paid for choice ducks and chickens.

DRESSED MEATS.—Hogs are still characterized by light offerings, and in consequence prices have been 10 to 15c higher again this week and we quote \$5 to \$5.25 per 100 pounds. Even up to \$5.35 was paid for a few, but this was beyond the market value. We quote country beef at 8½ to 4½c as to quality, good frozen beef has brought 4½c. The bulk sells at about 4c to 4½c per lb. by the side or carcass. Fresh, unfrozen, city dressed beef, 5 to 6c, as to quality. Mutton steady, and we quote 6 to 6½c for choice mutton, and about 5 to 5½c cents for country mutton. There is still very little business doing in dressed meats of any kind and butchers are buying very little.

GAME.—Rabbits, 6c each; jack rabbits, 50c each.

VEGETABLES.—Following are prices on the street market: Potatoes, 20c per bushel; cabbage 25 to 40c per dozen, as to size; celery 25 to 40c per dozen bunches; onions 40 to 50c per bushel; turnips 10 to 15c per bushel; parsnips, 40 to 50c bushel; carrots 25c; beets 25c bushel.

HIDES.—Prices here are much above a parity with other markets. Winnipeg has been a high market in this line for a long time and there seems to be too much competition in the trade to enable dealers to buy at profitable prices. While some dealers say they will not pay over 4c for frozen hides, others are buying freely at 5c per pound, flat rate for frozen hides. We quote prices here as follows: Green frozen hides, 4½ to 5c, 5 lbs tare off. We quote: Calf, 8 to 15 lb skins, 5 to 6c per lb; deacons, 15 to 20c each; kips, 4 to 5c; sheep and lambskins recent kill, 50 to 60c. Tallow, 4 to 5c rendered and 2 to 3c rough.

WOOL.—Manitoba fleeco, nominal 10 to 12c per lb. The London sales maintain firm prices and merino grades have advanced in all about 10 per cent over the last sales.

SENECA ROOT.—Nominal at 18 to 20c per lb.

HAY.—Hay is rather lower. Baled prairie is quoted at about \$5.50 on cars here. Loose hay on the street market, \$3.50 to \$1.50 per ton. No demand for baled.

LIVE STOCK.—There is no business doing except in hogs, and the markets are simply nominal for sheep and cattle in the absence of any business. Prices are nominal at 2½ to 3½c for fair to choice butchers' cattle. A few dry dairy cows are selling at 2½ to 2¾c per lb. Sheep nominal at about 8 to 9½c. Hogs are steady at 4c off cars here. Export shipments of cattle will be resumed about the end of this month.

Live Stock Markets.

A weaker feeling prevailed in the cattle market at Liverpool on Monday, and prices declined ¼c per lb., due to excessive supplies and limited demand. Best states cattle were quoted at 10c and Argentine at 9c. Sheep were steady to firm at 12c. Another cable

At the Point St. Charles cattle market, Montreal, the demand for hogs was slow, but prices showed no change, a few sales being made at \$1.10 per 100 lbs. from Liverpool quoted best States cattle at 9½ to 10c.

A return of the supplies at the several markets of London, England, for December shows that at the London Central Markets, Smithfield, 32,085 tons of meat were received, as against 30,891 tons in December, 1891. The supply consists of 12,167 tons of country meat, 5,367 tons of town meat, 5,299 tons from abroad, 4,812 from America and 4,441 tons from Australia and New Zealand. At the Metropolitan Cattle Market in Islington 9,898 cattle, 30,222 British, and 18,595 foreign sheep, 82 calves, and 846 pigs were received. At Deptford Cattle Market, the supplies consisted of 6,970 oxen, and 402 sheep from the United States, 2,121 oxen 11,018 sheep from South America, and 689 oxen and 2,014 sheep from Canada. While there was a large falling off compared with December, 1891, in the supplies from the United States, there was a counterbalancing increase in those from South America. In connection with the meat supply, the figures given show that 45½ per cent. of the offerings were foreign, and a further dissection of the figures elicits the fact that this enormous proportion is about equally divided between the continents, America, Australia and New Zealand.

At Toronto on January 28, the cattle market was slow, a good many cattle were left unsold. Receipts were 85 cars. There was nothing done in export cattle. Butchers' cattle were dull and easy. Best sold at 3½c, ordinary to good at 2½c to 3c, and poor and common at 2c to 2½c. A few fancy selected animals sold above 3½c, two selling at 3½ and one extra fine steer at 4c. Sheep steady at 2½ to 2¾c. Lambs 3c to 3½c per lb. Hogs were in good demand and steady. Choice bacon sold at \$3.50 and very fancy lots at \$1 per cwt.; store and light sold at \$3.75.

At Chicago on Jan. 31, hogs were high again, after the temporary decline. Common to choice droves sold at \$1.00 to \$1.25. The bulk going at \$1.15 to \$1.20. These prices are 5 to 10c higher than a week ago.

Proposed State Grain Elevators.

A bill to provide for state grain elevators has been prepared for early introduction in the New York legislature at the instance of the several canal boatmen's associations along the line of the Erie canal. The main support that the bill will receive, it is said, is from the Canal Boat Owners' Association and the Canal Boat Owners and Commercial Union at that port.

The bill is entitled, "An Act to prevent injurious combinations against the State's commerce at the ports of Buffalo and New York by the construction of grain elevators to be exclusively operated by the Superintendent of Public Works in conjunction with the State canal grain traffic at the before mentioned ports, and making an appropriation therefor." The bill provides that the Superintendent of Public Works shall be authorized and directed before the fifteenth day of May to cause to be constructed six floating grain elevators of the latest improved style; also of self propelling power, with a transfer capacity from lake vessel to canal boat at Buffalo, and from canalboat to oceanships and storehouses of New York, of not less than ten thousand bushels of grain each per hour.

Also, for the providing of dock, wharf or other facilities for the favorable location of the elevator facilities, to be exclusively used for the transshipment of State canal grain.

It is provided that when the aforesaid elevators are completed and ready for public service two of the same shall be located in the deep water harbor at Buffalo, and likewise

four of such elevators shall be used in the port of New York.

The Superintendent of public works is empowered to collect at each port, for the use of the elevators, a maximum rate not to exceed one-fourth of one cent a bushel for the service of elevating and transfer of grain, to be paid by the owner or agent of the grain so transferred, and it is further provided that in the process of elevating and transferring grain, the lake vessel, canal boat, or ocean ship shall only be required to pay the actual cost of the manual labor performed in the service called shovelling or trimming to the leg of the elevator when unloading, and trimming cargo when loading. The steam shovelling apparatus to be furnished by the State to lake and canal transporter free of all costs whatsoever.

The profits accruing to the State from the use and operation of the elevators after deducting the costs of operation and repairs thereto shall be paid by the Superintendent of Public Works to the Comptroller of the State to be applied by him in the repayment of the cost of the construction of said elevators.

Montreal Grain and Produce Market.

Grain.—The grain market was quiet. There were further enquiries for Manitoba wheat for export. Prices were: No. 2 oats, per 84 lbs, 29 to 29½; barley, feed, 88 to 89c; barley, malting, 53 to 55c.

Flour.—The tone of the flour market was firm and the advance in prices fully maintained. The demand for Ontario grades has been checked some, owing to the rapid rise in values, and dealers reported business quiet; but, on the other hand, Manitoba millers reported the demand good at the recent advance, with a large business doing. Cable enquiries were received to-day, from Copenhagen and Glasgow, but millers state that as long as the present demand continues on spot they have no flour to offer. Winter wheat patents \$1 to \$1.25; spring wheat patents \$1; straight roller \$8.75 to \$4; straight roller, bags, \$1.80 to \$1.85; extra bags \$1.60 to \$1.70; Manitoba strong bakers' \$3.55 to \$3.80.

Oatmeal.—The demand for oatmeal was slow. Prices were: Standard, bbls., \$2.85 to \$2.95; granulated, bbls., \$2.90 to \$3; rolled oats, bbls., \$2.90 to \$3.

Bran.—There was no change in feed. Bran \$14 to \$15; shorts \$15 to \$16.

Cheese.—We quote summer makes steady at 8½ to 8¾, and fall goods 9¾ to 9¾c.

Butter.—Creamery is meeting a steady enquiry at 20½ to 21c, and in every way the position is a healthy one.

Eggs.—We quote: Boiling stock at 18c to 20c, Montreal limed at 14 to 15c, Western limed at 13½ to 14c, and held fresh at 13½ to 14c per dozen.

Cured Meats.—A fair amount of business was done in local provisions, there being a good demand for small lots, and the market was moderately active and steady. Canadian short cut, clear, \$14; Canadian short cut, mess, \$14.50; Hams, city cured, per lb, 9 to 10c; Lard, Canadian, in pails, 8c; Bacon, per lb., 9 to 10c; Lard, com. refined, per lb., 6½c.

Dressed Hogs.—There continues to be a good demand for dressed hogs, and the market is active and firm at the recent advance of 10 to 20c per 100 pounds. We quote car lots, \$5.20 to \$5.80, and jobbing lots at \$5.50 per 100 lbs.

The feature of the hide market during the past week has been the advance of ½c per lb. in hides, which is due principally to some opposition buying on the part of one dealer. Dealers are paying 6c for No. 1, 5c for No. 2 and 4c for No. 3. Lambskins are firm at 70c to 75c each.—Gazette, Jan. 28.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

The prices below are board of trade quotations for Chicago No. 2 wheat, No. 2 oats and No. 2 corn, per bushel. Pork is quoted per barrel and lard and short ribs per 100 pounds.

The small decrease in the visible supply, small exports and liberal selling, depressed wheat prices on Monday, and prices showed a net loss of 1½ to 1¾ under Saturday. Closing prices were:

	Jan.	May.	July.
Wheat.....	61½	64½	64½
Corn.....	27½	30½	31½
Oats.....	19	21½	—
Mess Pork..	10 62½	10 92½	—
Lard.....	5 80	6 05	—
Short Ribs..	5 22½	5 47½	—

Wheat prices lost ¼ to ½c more on Tuesday, under liberal selling, weak cables and lack of speculative support. Closing prices were:

	Jan.	May.	July.
Wheat....	61	63½	63½
Corn.....	27½	29½	30½
Oats.....	18½	20½	21
Mess Pork..	10 87½	10 70	—
Lard.....	5 72½	5 95	—
Short Ribs..	5 15	5 4)	—

Wheat gained 1c on Wednesday. The opening was lower under foreign selling and lower cables, but advanced later on large exports, unfavorable crop reports and buying to cover. Closing prices were:

	Jan.	May.	July.
Wheat.....	62	64½	64½
Corn.....	28	30½	31½
Oats.....	18½	21½	21½
Mess Pork..	10 12½	10 62½	—
Lard.....	5 70	5 90	6 05
Short Ribs..	5 12½	5 37½	—

On Thursday wheat was irregular and very strong most of the time, under the influence of export buying, covering by shorts and general bullish sentiment. Closing prices were:

	Jan.	May.	July.
Wheat....	63½	65½	65½
Corn.....	28½	30½	31½
Oats.....	19	21½	21½
Pork.....	10 80	10 50	—
Lard.....	5 60	5 87½	—
Short Ribs	5 12½	5 85	—

On Friday wheat had quite a wide range and was very strong early in the day, May touching 66½c, but did not hold the advance, and in the afternoon prices were lower. Closing prices were:

	Jan.	May.	July.
Wheat.....	62½	65½	65
Corn.....	27½	30	—
Oats.....	18½	20½	21½
Mess Pork..	10 40	10 70	—
Lard.....	5 70	5 92½	—
Short Ribs..	5 17½	5 87	—

Wheat was strong and higher on Saturday. May wheat opened at 66½c and advanced with slight fluctuations to the close. Closing prices were:

	Jan.	May.	July.
Wheat....	—	67½	67½
Corn.....	—	30½	32
Oats.....	—	21½	21½
Mess Pork..	—	10 80	—
Lard.....	—	—	—
Short Ribs..	—	—	—
Flax Seed..	—	—	—

A week ago Jan. wheat closed at 62½c, and May at 65½c. A year ago January wheat closed — c, and May at 57½c.

Minneapolis Wheat.

No. 1 Northern wheat closed on Saturday as follows: May delivery at 62c, and 63½c for July. A week ago May wheat closed at 60½c.

New York Wheat.

On Saturday, Feb. 1, May delivery closed at 78½c, and July delivery at 72½c. A week ago wheat closed at 71½c for May.

Duluth Wheat Market.

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

Monday—Jan., 60½c., May, 62c.
Tuesday—Jan. 57½c May, 61½c.
Wednesday—Jan. 68½c May, 62½c.
Thursday—Jan. 60½c May, 63
Friday—Jan. 69½c., May 62½c.
Saturday—Jan. — c., May, 61½c.

A week ago to-day, (Saturday) prices closed at 68c for May. A year ago May delivery closed at 57½c. Two years ago May closed at 61½ c. No. 1 hard was quoted at about 1c over No. 1 northern, No. 2 northern, 2½ to 3½c lower than No. 1 northern for cash wheat.

Business Men for Peace.

The national board of trade of the United States at its closing session, on January 31, by a unanimous rising vote, directed the president of the board to send the following peace sentiment to the Associated Chamber of Commerce, London, England. "The national board of trade of the United States assembled in annual meeting at Washington, sends greetings to the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Great Britain, reciprocating all the friendly sentiments uttered by British commercial bodies and expresses the earnest wish that commerce and religion, representing the great progressive and civilizing forces of the world, may honorably avert collision between the English-speaking nations, who, more than any other, represent the sentiment, 'Peace on earth, good will to men.'"

Mr. Sproule's bill to prevent the adulteration of honey has passed a second reading in parliament.

Thos. Patterson, a prominent manufacturer of Hamilton, Ont., of wire goods, has written Mayor Jamieson of Winnipeg as to the prospects for establishing a branch factory here.

J. Booth, late manager of the Palace clothing store for the eastern owners, has disposed of the stock to Mr. Long, who will carry the business on under his own name.

The Dominion Government Savings bank transactions at Winnipeg for the month ending 31st, Jan., 1896, were: Deposits, \$18,526; withdrawals, \$12,046.06; deposits in excess of withdrawals by \$6,479.94.



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Winnipeg Markets A Year ago.

Wheat.—No. 1 hard, c.i.f. Fort William May, 66 to 68c and 50c to farmers, Manitoba country points.
 Flour.—Local price, per sack, Patents, \$1.65; Bakers, \$1.85.
 Bran.—Per ton, \$11.
 Shorts.—Per ton, \$18.
 Oats.—Per bushel, car lots, 28 to 30c.
 Barley.—Per bushel, feed 30 to 35c.
 Flax Seed.—95c to \$1.
 Butter.—Round lots country dairy 12 to 18c.
 Cheese.—Small lots 11c.
 Eggs.—Fresh, 16 to 17c round lots.
 Beef.—Frozen country, per lb., 3 to 4c. unfrozen butchers, 5c.
 Mutton.—Fresh, and lamb, 5 to 5½c.
 Hogs.—Dressed, 4 to 4½c.
 Cattle.—Butchers, 2½ to 3c.
 Hogs.—Live, off cars, 3½c.
 Sheep.—\$2.50 to \$3.00 per 100 pounds.
 Seneca Root.—19 to 20c.
 Poultry.—Chickens, 5c, turkeys, 9 to 10c, geese, 7 to 8c, ducks 6c.
 Hides.—Frozen Hides, 8½ to 8¾c.
 Potatoes.—40 to 45c per bushel.
 Hay.—\$1.50 per ton, car lots.

Wheat Stocks.

The visible supply of wheat in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, for the week ended Jan. 25, 1896, shows a decrease of 465,000 bushels, against a decrease of 621,000 for the corresponding week last year and a decrease of 118,000 bushels the corresponding week two years ago, and a decrease of 740,000 bushels three years ago.

The following table shows the total visible supply of wheat at the end of the first trade week of each month for four years, as compiled by the Chicago board of trade and includes stocks at most important points of accumulation in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains. There are some important points not covered by this statement:

	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.
Jan. 2	83,531,000	80,223,000	81,238,000	45,007,000
Feb. 5	83,376,000	79,889,000	81,393,000	43,161,000
Mar. 4	78,783,000	75,669,000	70,088,000	41,556,000
April 1	74,303,000	71,468,000	77,684,000	41,038,000
May 6	62,190,000	65,160,000	73,089,000	36,190,000
June 3	52,229,000	59,394,000	71,080,000	27,910,000
July 1	41,661,000	64,037,000	62,316,000	24,232,000
Aug. 3	38,517,000	60,010,000	59,124,000	28,079,000
Sept. 7	36,764,000	69,108,000	56,110,000	33,709,000
Oct. 7	41,832,000	73,614,000	68,276,000	61,250,000
Nov. 4	52,990,000	80,047,000	71,396,000	61,717,000
Dec. 2	63,903,000	85,179,000	78,091,000	72,630,000
Jan. 4	69,842,000	87,830,000	79,933,000	81,736,000
" 11	69,945,000	86,615,000	80,433,000	82,090,000
" 18	67,928,000	85,220,000	80,332,000	82,227,000
" 25	67,623,000	84,665,000	80,234,000	81,487,000

Bradstreet's report of stocks of wheat in Canada on January 20 is as follows:

	Bushels.
Montreal	256,000
Toronto	36,000
Kingston	25,000
Winnipeg	310,000
Manitoba interior elevators	2,750,000
Fort William, Port Arthur & Keewatin	9,324,000

Total stocks in the United States and Canada as reported by Bradstreet's were as follows, on January 20, 1896:

	Bushels.
East of the Mountains	93,903,000
Pacific Coast	8,276,000
Total stocks a year ago were:	bushels.
East of the Mountains	109,999,000
Pacific Coast	

Bradstreet's report for the week ended Jan. 27, shows a decrease of 472,000 bushels in stocks of wheat east of the mountains, making the total 98,436,000 bushels on the latter date.

Worlds stocks on January 1, 1896, (United States, Canada, in Europe and afloat for Europe) were 169,978,000 bushels, which is nearly 15,000,000 bushels less than the corresponding total one year ago, more than 20,000,000 bushels less than were so held two years ago, nearly 18,000,000 bushels less than three years ago, but nearly 14,000,000 bushels more than were so held on January 1, 1892, 58,000,000 bushels more than on January 1, 1891, and about 55,000,000 bushels more than on January 1, 1890.

Winnipeg Clearing House.

Clearings for the week ending January 30 were \$888,057; balances, \$161,451. For the previous week clearings were \$926,536. For the corresponding week of last year clearings were \$541,951, and for the week two years ago, \$795,538. For the month of December clearings were \$6,641,451, as compared with \$5,193,672 for December, 1891, and \$1,970,725 for December of 1893.

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

	Jan. 23.
Montreal	\$10,142,690
Toronto	6,648,251
Halifax	1,182,608
Winnipeg	926,536
Hamilton	768,867
Total	\$19,668,452

Comparative Prices in Staples.

Prices at New York compared with a year ago.

	Jan., 24 1896.	Jan. 25, 1895.
Flour, straight spring	\$3.00 to \$3.40	\$2.75 to \$3.25
Flour, straight winter	\$3.00 to \$3.45	\$2.40 to \$2.80
Wheat, No. 2 red	75 to 75½c	57½c
Corn, No. 2 mixed	30c	46½c
Oats, No. 2	24½c	31c
Rye, No. 2, Western	46c	....
Barley, No. 2 Milwaukee	47c	....
Cotton, mid. upld.	8 5-16c	6 11-16c
Print cloths, 6x24	30	29-16c
Wool, Ohio & Pa., X	18 to 18½c	16 to 16½c
Wool, No. 1 cmbg.	22 to 23c	20 to 21½c
Pork, mess new	\$11.75 to \$11.00	\$12.00 to 12.50
Lard, westn., sim.	6.00c	6.85c
Butter, creamery	19c	21c
Cheese, ch. east fr.	10½c	11c
Sugar, centrnl., 98	3½c	3 1-32c
Sugar, granulated	5c	3 13-16c
Coffee, No. 7	14½c	16c
Petroleum, N. T. Co.	\$1.37½	1.01c
Petroleum, rfd. gal.	7.0c	5.90
*Iron, Bess. pg.	\$13.00	\$9.90
*Steel billets, ton	\$18.00	\$15.00
Ocean Steam Freights—		
Grain, Liverpool	3d	1d
Cotton	9-61d	7-61d

Winnipeg Wheat Inspection.

The following shows the number of cars of wheat inspected at *Winnipeg for the weeks ended on the dates named, compared with the number of cars inspected for the corresponding weeks a year ago, as reported by Inspector Horn to the Board of Trade:—

Grade.	Dec. 23	Jan. 4	Jan. 11	Jan. 18	Jan. 25.
Extra Manitoba hard	0	0	0	0	0
No. 1 hard	54	17	27	31	18
No. 2 hard	61	29	34	32	16
No. 3 hard	57	16	18	32	15
No. 1 North'n.	6	5	6	6	7
No. 2 North'n.	9	2	2	0	3
No. 3 North'n.	0	0	1	0	1
No. 1 white type	0	0	0	0	0
No. 2 white type	0	0	0	0	0
No. 1 Spring	1	4	0	0	0
No. 2 Spring	0	0	1	0	0
No. 1 frosted	43	17	16	13	7
No. 2 frosted	19	0	16	9	4
No. 3 Frosted	0	0	0	2	3
No. 1 Rejected	13	6	10	11	10
No. 2 Rejected	75	26	48	32	18
No Grade	3	1	0	1	0
Feed	6	6	1	3	5
Total	352	189	176	176	107
Same week last year	74	66	81	51	30

Oats—For week ended Jan. 25—No. 1 white, 5; No. 2 white, 12; No. 3 white, 8; No. 2 black, 0, No. 2 mixed 00, feed, 9; total, 29.

Barley—For week ended Jan. 25—No. 2, 0; No. 3, 3; feed, 0; total, 3.

*Wheat inspected at Emerson going out via the Northern Pacific to Duluth, is included in Winnipeg returns. A considerable portion of the wheat moving is inspected at Fort William, and does not show in these figures.

Our Annual.

The annual number of The Commercial will be issued about the middle of February, giving a review of commercial developments for the past year. It will be handsomely illustrated. These annual numbers of The Commercial are the finest things of the kind published here, and they are given a very wide circulation. The one soon to be issued will be superior to previous efforts in many respects. Matter for this number should be in not later than February 10, and earlier if possible. Extra copies can be had on application. Price 25 cents.

The Vancouver shipyard scheme is again up, up, and on account of being in the hands of men financially strong will no doubt go through.

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Short Stories, Latest Fashions, Fancy Work, The Good Cook, Talks with the Doctor, Puzzle Contests, Library Corner and Young Folks' Page, Combine to make this department of as much value and interest as most of the special family papers. Questions answered on Law, Medicine, Veterinary and other topics free of charge.

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Butter, Eggs, Cheese and Pork Products
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WINNIPEG MAN

Toronto Grain and Produce Market.

Wheat.—The offerings of wheat are very small, there is a good demand, and the markets are very firm. Cars of red wheat sold to-day delivered to a mill west at 80c, and 80c was asked for white wheat on the lines west. Manitoba wheat is firmer. Cars of No. 1 hard are quoted at 80c asked grinding in transit, and 78c bid; No. 1 northern is quoted at 77c and No. 2 hard at 76c. No. 1 hard is quoted at 71c; Midland and No. 2 northern at 73c. O. 'Change to-day 78c was bid for No. 2 fall east; No. 1 hard was offered at 74c on track Midlands, and No. 2 hard was offered to arrive North Bay at 76c; two cars of No. 3 hard sold to arrive on track North Bay at 71c; No. 3 hard was offered at 70c Prescott, and 69c was bid for it.

Flour.—There is an active demand for flour, and the market is strong and higher. A car of Ontario patent sold at \$3.75 Toronto freights, and the millers are asking \$3.60 for straight roller Toronto freights. Manitoba flour is firm and in good demand.

Millfeed.—It is in good demand and steady; cars of shorts are quoted at \$12 to \$13, and bran at \$11 to \$12.

Burley.—No. 1 is quoted at 41 to 45c, and fancy No. 1 at 47 to 48c east; No. 2 is nominal at 39 to 40c east.

Oats.—The market is firmer in sympathy with the advance in the other markets. Mixed are quoted at 22c and white at 23c to 21c west. On the 'Change to-day mixed oats were offered outside on a ten cent freight to Toronto at 23c, and white were offered at 23c, with 23c bid. On the track here cars were quoted at 27c.

Butter.—Pound prints are in fair demand and sell easily. Large rolls are plentiful and sell at 13 to 14c, with a little more for extra choice. Fresh dairy tubs are quoted at 14 to 16c, and low grade and medium are slow at 8 to 11c. Pound prints bring 14 to 16c. Creamery butter sells well at 20 to 22c for rolls and 17 to 20c for tubs.

Eggs.—Pickled sold well at 14 to 15c for five and ten case lots and 15c for single cases. Late gathered offer at 17 to 18c and cold storage at 15 to 17c. New laid 21 to 22c.

Dressed Hogs.—Receipts were fair this morning and prices steady. For car lots of select weights \$1.70 to \$1.80 is quoted. Mixed cars sold at \$1.60 to \$1.65.—Globe, January 28.

United States Iron Trade.

A more cheerful tone pervades the iron trade, chiefly because the past week has demonstrated that further demoralization in the cruder products has been put a stop to. Influences powerful in the control of the two principal raw materials, Connellsville coke and lake ore, have decreed that prices on them for 1893 shall not go back to the low figures of 1895. Those who purchase these supplies have reached the conclusion that they have not only the desire but also the ability to do in the near future what they have set out to accomplish. In the coke trade it is hinted that further pressure may be applied. In ore the percentages of allotment are said to be fixed.

This heroic treatment has already caused a number of outside Bessemer pig iron workers to stop work, some of them preferring to cover their sales by buying iron in the open market to making the iron themselves.

Our statistics published elsewhere, show how great the need of a reduction of output is all over the country. During the month of December there was an accumulation of about 100,000 tons of coke and anthracite pig iron, outside those plants which make iron for their own use. Now it is known that a number of the steel works have accumulated iron. On the other hand, it is true that some exag-

gerated reports have been given currency, like those relating to the surplus purchases of a leading concern in the Central West. In the past year the requirements from outside sources have risen as high as 50,000 to 60,000 tons per month. Since the amounts to be received during the first four months of the current year are only 85,000 tons, additional purchases may be necessary before the great new furnace plant of the company puts it in a position to take care of its own requirements.—Iron Age.

Bounty on Agricultural Exports.

The Lubin project for a bounty on our agricultural exports has been considered by some of the eastern United States granges and received their approbation. The idea is that the manufacturing industries have for thirty years been receiving the benefit of a tariff for protection, whereby the prices of things sold to the farmers have been increased. The farmers have borne this on the plea of "infant industries" and fear of "pauper labor" till now, finding themselves in competition with the cheap wheat and cotton producing countries of the world, the enhanced prices of the things they buy begin to tell on them and they want the burden equalized by a bounty on their exports. This bounty will enhance the home price of their product as the protective tariff does that of the manufacturers and place them on an equal footing in the support of the home market. This is their argument and the alternative they offer is absolute free trade. The state granges are considering the subject; Pennsylvania is the last one to speak. The constitution forbids any bounty on exports, so their plan can only be carried out by its amendment, if at all. The alternative proposition of free trade is what is exciting the attention of the protected classes. Lubin has found many believers among the farmers, who see in his argument the explanation of the general depression of the agricultural interests for some years back.—Milwaukee Journal.

Report on Farm Animals.

The Orange Judd Farmer this week publishes the results of an investigation, made through local agents in the different counties of the country, relative to the number and values of farm animals in the United States. The total value of all classes of animals is estimated at \$1,864,420,000, or \$62,189,000 less than a year ago. This is the lowest yet reached since the decline began in 1893, when the total value of farm animals was reported at \$2,493,083,000, a shrinkage in this one item of farm property in three years of \$322,663,000, or 25 per cent. The heavy decline in the past year has been in horses and mules, the loss in value amounting to \$139,000,000. Milch cows have increased substantially in numbers and hold their own in price, while other cattle show a little enlargement in numbers and decided improvement in price.

The total number of hogs is less than two per cent smaller than a year ago, loss from sickness in some districts being offset by substantial increase in others, notably the South and the districts that suffered a corn failure in 1894. The slaughter of sheep continues, this class of animals showing a farther shrinkage during the year of nearly 3,000,000. From 1889 to 1893 flocks increased by 5,000,000, while from 1893 to 1896 the average decrease has amounted to that figure each year, while those remaining show a shrinkage in value of 91c, or 34 per cent per head.

The total number of farm animals on January 1 are estimated as follows: Horses, 15,867,000; mules, 2,310,000; cows, 17,787,000; other cattle, 82,602,000; sheep, 82,818,000; hogs, 46,302,000.

Pork Packing and Provisions.

Western packing shows a total of 880,000 for the week, compared with \$410,000 the preceding week, and 460,000 for corresponding time last year. From November 1 the total is 5,190,000 against 5,255,000 a year ago. While the quality continues good in some of the markets it is declining somewhat in others, which fact is being taken by dealers as an indication that marketable stock is now closely disposed of. It is not plain yet, however, that the lessening of supplies at this time is entirely or even mainly due to the near approach to the end of liberal numbers, but is likely the result at least in some degree of the effect of an advancing tendency in values, which naturally encourages delay in shipments. The recent speculative interest in the product and decided advance in the market from the especially low point prevailing have given assurance of better prices for hogs, which fact with the wide margin of profit in feeding operations at current values of corn, should be expected to serve as a temporary check to marketing operations. It seems reasonable to regard the situation as one influenced more by prices than by scarcity of animals. At the close the average of western markets is about 80 cents 100 per pounds higher than a week ago for hogs, the general average being about \$4.00.—Cincinnati Price Current, Jan. 28.

Consumption of Coffee.

A house in New York has just completed statistics for the year, in which it is shown that the total sales of coffee of all kinds in the United States during 1895 was 272,506 tons, against 263,274 tons in 1894, and 247,717 tons in 1893. The receipts of Brazilians into the country were 3,311,604 bags, and the distribution from the seaports, 3,230,660, comparing with 3,169,028 in 1894 and 3,208,042 in 1893. These figures are significant in showing good full average consumption, but in their application to present position must be taken in conjunction with the fact that on January 1st the world's visible supply of coffee was much in excess of last year; the quantity available for this country was then and has since shown an amount very much in excess of January, 1895, and the absence of any hints of damage to the growing bean is strong evidence that previous liberal estimates of next crop are not now assailable. Cocoa has been marked down fractionally since the opening of the year, and the shading on cost served as a momentary attraction for a little more demand, but manufacturers are again in an indifferent attitude. The supply, however, is held fairly well, as desirable cocoa is unquestionably cheap and ought to secure greater attention.

Grain and Milling Notes.

The barley crop of 1895 was by far the largest ever grown in the United States being 87,373,000 bushels as against 80,000,000 in 1891, and 70,000,000 bushels, the average for ten years back. The average crop for the past twenty years is 52,500,000 bushels.

A Montreal dispatch says that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company will build at Fort William, the coming summer, another mammoth elevator of as large capacity as those already there. A mammoth flour shed, 500 by 75 feet, will also be erected. This statement is no doubt true, as the elevator is needed, the wheat production of Manitoba having exceeded the present elevator capacity at the Lake Superior ports, though it is not likely a start will be made on the elevator until it is seen how the next crop is likely to turn out.

The total receipts of wheat at the four principal United States winter wheat points, Toledo, St. Louis, Detroit, and Kansas City,

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Others Come and Go Again.

The Leaders in the Market are

The Rosebud.
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The Lagavulin Whisky is famous for its fine quality, being made from pure SCOTCH MALT ONLY, and has long been the favorite beverage for Sportmen. It contains no grain spirit, or other Whiskies one knows nothing of, and the most eminent Physicians of the day prescribe it where a stimulant is required.

ASK FOR THE LAGAVULIN.

Mackie's Rare Old Highland 10 YEARS O.L.D.
Gold Label, as patronized by Royalty and the Leading Physicians.

Sold only in the Northwest by:

Q. Vollo. Hayward & Co. G. F. & J. Galt. J. M. Caroy.
Hudson Bay Company. Richard & Co.

from July 1st to date are 22,905,265 bushels, against 29,150,694 bushels in 1895, and 37,494,563 bushels in 1894. The total receipts at the four principal spring wheat points since August 1, the beginning of the crop year, foot up—Minneapolis, 53,743,240 bushels; Duluth, 89,747,805 bushels; Chicago, 17,745,108 bushels; and Milwaukee 6,366,239 bushels; making a total of 117,602,392 bushels, against 84,278,320 bushels during the same time last year, and 76,960,551 bushels in 1894.

The first official forecast of the crop in the Northwest Provinces of India and Oudh says that the crop has suffered seriously from want of rain. The area is reported to be 25 per cent less than last year, which is equal to a decrease of 1,100,000 acres. In the Berar, the area sown is probably 100,000 acres less than last year, from the same cause, viz., absence of moisture. The condition is reported to be poor, and promising little above a half crop. In the Punjab, where the area last year exceeded 8,000,000 acres under wheat, there is also a rather serious decrease in the area sown, according to private advices, so that it would appear that Indian exports of wheat will likely be disappointing in the ensuing season.

Literary Notices.

Der Nordwesten, Winnipeg's German newspaper, has issued a neatly printed and illustrated almanac and annual, in the German tongue.

The annual Red Book published by the Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin, has been received. It contains about 50 large pages, filled with statistical information relating to grain and provisions, including comparisons of prices for long periods, crop reports and various statistical compilations regarding wheat, corn, oats and other grains, hogs, provisions, etc. It will be found a very useful office reference to those engaged in the grain or provision trades.

The Mississippi Valley Lumberman, of Minneapolis, published last week its usual annual number, giving its summing up of the lumber trade for the season. The number also contains several very interesting special articles, including a lengthy article on the North Saskatchewan country of Western Canada, illustrated, from the pen of J. N. Ingram, who visited this country last fall.

Dairy Trade News.

In the Dominion estimates just introduced, under the head of agriculture and statistics, is found \$1,500 for crop reports and bulletins, \$1,500 for fall wheat experimental stations, \$30,000 for dairying services, \$25,000 to enable the dairy commissioner to promote

dairying interests by advances for making cheese and butter within the provinces, \$20,000 to enable the dairy commissioner to promote the dairying interests in Canada by making provision for the placing of fresh made creamery butter and cheese on the British markets is regular shipments without deterioration in quality and for securing recognition of quality there.

The Dominion government has decided to take over the creamery at Prince Albert, Saskatchewan territory, and run it on the same principle as the creamery at Moose Jaw, Assiniboia territory. These government creameries are for the purpose of encouraging dairying in the territories.

The Manitoba and Northwest members of Parliament intend to make an effort to put creamery separators on the free list. Separators are not made in Canada, and will not be for some time, owing to the limited market, and if they are allowed to be imported free of duty, the dairying interest would be greatly benefitted.

Freight Rates and Traffic Matters

The Montreal Trade Bulletin says. Another lot of 80,000 bushels of grain has been taken at 2s for Liverpool for spring shipment to this port, and further enquiries have been received for more space, and we quote Liverpool 2s to 2s 3d; Leith, 2s 3d to 2s 6d; Bristol, 2s to 2s 3d; and London 2s to 2s 3d. Hamburg is quoted at 8s.

The Chicago Trade Bulletin of January 27 says. The rail business in grain was fair and the rates steady. The eastern roads have decided to pay \$2.00 to \$2.50 a car for transferring grain through elevators. Rates are 20c per 100 lbs on flour and grain and 30c on provisions to New York. Foreign freights were dull at 30 to 31c for flour and 41 1/2 to 44.00c per 100 lbs on provisions to Liverpool.

British Commerce in South America.

Following table gives recent figures showing the extent of commerce between Latin America and Great Britain:

	Great Britain	
	Imports into.	Exp. from.
Mexico	\$2,773,730	\$6,623,320
Central America....	4,743,675	5,122,430
Colombia	2,847,060	5,101,420
Venezuela.....	726,060	3,436,315
Ecuador	1,167,395	1,394,720
Peru	5,254,745	3,049,190
Brazil	19,700,845	59,152,850
Uruguay	1,335,505	7,634,405
Argentine Republic.	30,848,120	23,166,375
Hayti and St. Domingo	405,360	1,746,305
Totals	\$69,796,995	\$96,407,450

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Canadian Pacific Railway Earnings.

Following is a statement of the Canadian Pacific Railway company's earnings and expenditures: December, 1895, gross earnings, \$1,924,616; working expenses, \$1,050,151; net profits were \$874,465. In December, 1894, net profits were \$583,443 and for twelve months ending December 31st, figures are as follows: Gross earnings, \$18,941,037; working expenses, \$11,460,086; net profits, \$7,480,951. For twelve months ending December 31st, 1894, there was a net profit of \$6,423,309. The gain in net profits over the same period last year is therefore for December \$286,022 and from Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st, \$1,057,642.

Silver.

The market has been dull, firm and featureless. Prices are well held, with only fractional changes from day to day. The recent buying demand has not continued. Silver prices on January 24 were: London 30 3/4; New York 67 3/4.

British Grain Trade

The Mark Lane Express of January 27, in its weekly review of the British grain trade says: English wheats have been dull and foreign wheats have advanced 6d. California cargoes being quoted at 23s. Oats have declined 6d and rye has gone 6d higher. Today English wheats have held for an advance; foreign wheats were firm. American flour sold well despite heavy arrivals. Feeding barley was 3d dearer.

Insurance and Financial Notes.

The liquidator of the Commercial Bank of Manitoba will pay another dividend of 10 per cent, making 70 per cent in all so far paid. The shareholders contemplate forming a company to take over the remaining assets and pay off the present indebtedness. This step is contemplated in order to check the enormous cost of the official liquidation.

T. A. Garland, general store, Portage la Prairie, has assigned.

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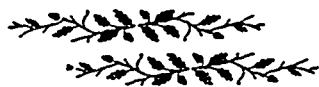
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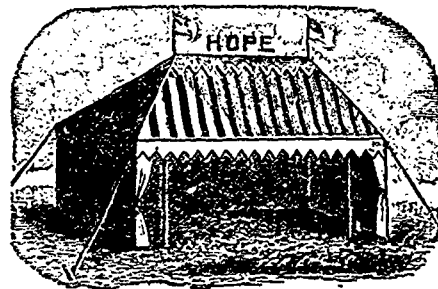
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Subsistence of Devils Lake.

It was in the latter part of March, 1883, that President J. J. Hill of the Great Northern road walked out upon the ice in Creel's Bay in Devils Lake, North Dakota, and after sounding through the ice and finding a depth of eight feet, decided that at that point was the best location for the town which subsequently became the city of Devils Lake, one of the most prosperous and growing points in North Dakota.

Since 1882 great changes have taken place in the amount of water of in the lakes and streams of North Dakota. The water in Creel's Bay has entirely disappeared and Devils Lake City is now three miles from its lake, and where the waves of the bay used to roll the plowshare is now turning the rich ground for the crops of grain which are beginning to be planted upon the old lake bed.

It has been asserted that the water supply of the lakes and rivers in the interior of continents remote from the seas has been progressively diminishing, and Devils Lake is only an instance of the drying up which has been steadily taking place in our Northwestern lakes and rivers since the early eighties. Lakes which, ten years ago, covered thousands of acres and had a depth of from three to twenty feet, have either entirely disappeared or are reduced to nothing more than a mere quagmire—with a little temporary water in the spring which quickly disappears with the advent of warm dry weather. Whether this state of affairs will be permanent or not remains to be seen.

In the summer of 1882 a large stream—Big Coulee—flowed into the northern side of Devils Lake. At Churches Ferry, ten miles from its entrance to the lake, that stream, during the summer of 1882, was 200 feet wide, and old man Church cleaned up over \$3,000 during the summer from the profits of ferrying over the new settlers who were then pouring into the country. Within two years the Big Coulee had dried up and since then we believe no volume of water has reached Devils Lake through its bed.

In 1882 and 1883 myriads of lakes and sloughs occupied the elevated, rolling country throughout the northern part of North Dakota. Few farms were more than a mile from water. The writer remembers that when Mr. Lamb started Michigan City, one of his favorite arguments was that the city was built upon the banks of a beautiful lake, which would be a paradise for fishing and boating for the inhabitants of the future great city. In fact, during that summer a causeway and bridge were built across the lake at its narrowest point, but since then the lake has been absorbed by the hungry south winds of summer. The causeway and bridge are still there, but the water is absent. Some persons have attributed this progressive

diminution of the water supply to cultivation, but the same set of conditions have taken place in parts of the Northwest as yet entirely unoccupied and uncultivated.

Notwithstanding all this, the writer is hardly prepared to say that the rain fall is diminishing throughout the Northwest, though undoubtedly it has been less than the average for the last ten years. He prefers to attribute this desiccation of our surface waters in the Northwest to the unusually hot summer months of June, July and August, with their attendant dry south and southwest winds, which have been so prominent a feature of the three summer months, with but one or two exceptions, since 1885.

If we have a cycle of unusually cool summer months during the next ten years, coupled with a rainfall above the average, the lakes and streams will doubtless again become replenished, to a large extent, though not to the degree of ten or fifteen years ago, for cultivation of the land causes it to absorb water directly into the ground, which, before cultivation, was quickly shed off in the early spring to the streams, sloughs and lakes.

The numberless lakes which have dotted our Northwest country have been one of its chief sources of beauty and attraction, and let us hope that we have reached the turning point where a series of cool summers and increased rain and snow falls will restore them to their old time levels.—Northwest Magazine, St. Paul

Graphite.

Graphite seems to be a common name for the mineral known as black lead or plumbago, but authorities contend that it contains no lead, nor is it in any way related to lead. Graphite is found in parts of Mexico, Lower California, and to come nearer home, at Ticonderoga, N. Y. A very superior graphite is mined in Ceylon. The graphite found in the first two named places is of an amorphous form and is said to be of an inferior sort. The pigment is never found in a state of absolute purity. The process of preparing it for market, which consists of heating, grinding, washing, etc., is a complicated one. Pure graphite paint, free from iron and other like impurities, should be of a flake formation, no matter how finely ground. When laid on a surface each flake laps over its neighbor like the scales on a fish. This scale formation, however, is so minute that the use of the pigment on the finest surface cannot reasonably be objected to. It can be ground impalpably fine—as fine perhaps as any pigment used in painting. Graphite has long been used for painting purposes, especially for painting metallic surfaces, such as bridge parts, pipes, roofs, etc., during which time its great durability has been conspicuously established. Instances of roofs painted with graph-

ite having worn for periods varying from 10 to 15 years before requiring repainting, are numerous in evidence. The writer has in had the testimony of a bridge painter who refers to bridge work painted with graphite paint that has worn 20 years.

A pound of graphite is three times greater in bulk than white lead. It has great covering, coloring and spreading properties. It is of a dark grey color, and with white pigments it forms delightful cool grey tints. Jet blacks, dark greens and reds may be obtained without causing the graphite to deteriorate in value, but when light colors are attempted the result will be graphite only in name. Its composition will be mainly something else.

Of late years the adulteration of graphite has been largely practiced, the adulterants being charcoal, lampblack and cheap black lead not to mention stove polish and foundry facings mixed in oil and slyly foisted on the confiding painter. In buying graphite deal only with reputable, standard firms and buy only the best grade.

For metal surfaces, roofs and exposed structures of any kind, high grade graphite ground in pure linseed oil affords a pigment of great tenacity and durability.—Painter's Magazine.

Condition of Cattle in Argentine.

The Chicago Drovers' Journal says: Cattle in Argentine are said to be in excellent condition this year and for that reason offer a stronger competition with our cattle in British markets. They are being marketed in larger numbers, also, which indicate that the trade is growing rapidly. The experimental shipments made a few years ago were not very successful, because the cattle were wild and the worry and excitement of a long voyage made them undesirable on the London market. The grazers from Argentina have overcome this to a large extent by domesticating their cattle so that they feed well on the ocean trip and are salable when they arrive at the port of debarkation. Being entirely grass-fed and of an uncertain breed they hardly class with good corn-fed steers from the United States, but they nevertheless fill up a big hole in the consumptive demand and so lessen the demand for our cattle very much.

The Commercial has received a copy of the Warwickshire Advertiser, Warwick, England, containing a lecture by A. J. McMillan, on "Manitoba and its Development." The lecturer described Canada in general and Manitoba in particular in very moderate terms, avoiding extravagant or misleading expressions, such as too often accompany immigration efforts.

Nicaragua Canal Commission Report.

A serious blow has been dealt the Nicaraguan company's project for the construction of a waterway across the isthmus by the report of the Nicaraguan canal commission appointed by the United States government. Inevitable delay and a further and more thorough investigation of the entire subject are declared to be necessary before even the engineering feasibility of any canal across Nicaragua can be decided upon.

The report is at such variance with the numerous rumors and predictions, which have from time to time been published concerning it, that it will cause great surprise and disappointment among those who have hoped for a generally favorable report, and who have, therefore, placed credence in those rumors, which usually stated "on the highest authority," that the commission favored the route proposed by the company, and placed the cost of the canal at about \$110,000,000.

On the contrary, the report points out that it is neither practicable, nor advisable to attempt the construction of the Nicaragua canal upon the data at present available, and that the undertaking would be fraught with hazards too obvious to disregard. That the necessary knowledge may be had of the physical and topographical conditions affecting the construction and maintenance of a canal across Nicaragua, upon which to form a final judgment as to the feasibility, permanence, and cost, the commission recommends an appropriation by congress of \$350,000 for extensive additional surveys and examinations, covering a period of eighteen months.

With the data at hand, however, the commission makes a provisional estimate of cost \$133,472,893, or nearly double that of the Maritime Canal company's unconditional estimate of \$69,893,650. The commission makes its estimate "provisional," for the commissioners say the existing data are inadequate as a basis for estimating the cost of many structures. Some portions of the work may cost more; others less. The report says the official estimate by the company of \$69,893,650 is insufficient for the work, that "in several important cases the quantities must be greatly increased and in numerous cases the prices do not make proper allowance for the difference in cost of work between the United States and Nicaragua."

The general trend of the entire report is certainly very unfavorable to the canal company. The commission refrains from any direct criticism of the company's prospectus, but its report shows that certain features, which the company has persisted in assuring the public, through congress, were known to be absolutely safe and feasible; if put in execution might jeopardize the practicability of the whole system, and possibly destroy forever the hope of a canal by means of the San Juan river and lake Nicaragua.

For instance, the Maritime Canal company has proposed to construct in Ochoa, on the San Juan river, forty-nine miles from Greytown, on the Caribbean, what is known as a "rock fill" dam to hold the lake and river level at navigable elevation, and divert the line thence from the river to the sea by a canal in excavating. This has, in fact, been one of the foregone certainties of the project, and the company has told congress that this enormous structure could be erected for \$977,273. The canal commission says a "rock-fill" dam can not be built in Ochoa for less than \$4,000,000.

The commission considers that too much time and pains were devoted by the company to ascertaining the topography of the country when it should have paid more attention to the feasibility of the waterway across Nicaragua and its cost.

The report presents many very interesting comparative tables, which appear to show the astonishing insufficiency of the company's

data, the inexplicable smallness of the amount of work it thinks necessary to be done, and consequently a comparatively modest estimate of cost of construction and completion of the canal. The conclusions of the commission are eighteen in number. They refer largely to questions involved in the detailed construction of the work.

Perhaps the most interesting portion of the work is the section which gives a comparative recapitulation of the cost. This section follows:

	Company's estimate.	Board's estimate.
Eastern division	\$31,399,814	\$31,806,295
Lake & river division	5,922,935	25,281,818
Western division	20,519,091	28,186,778
Lights and buoys	373,000	500,000
Management		4,000,000
Hospital service		1,000,000
Totals	\$58,244,717	111,227,411
Contingencies, 20 per cent	\$11,648,918	\$22,225,812
Grand totals	\$69,893,650	133,472,803

Farms and Farming in the United States

The farms of the United States, averaging 137 acres each, are valued at more than \$13,000,000,000. Those farms number 4,564,611, and their average value in the census of 1890 is \$2,909.

The farm family, including hired help, averages six persons. By their own labor, with an additional investment upon each farm of about \$200 in implements and \$900 more in domestic animals and sundries (making a total farm plant of \$1,000), those families made for themselves during the year, out of the products of the earth, a wholesome and comfortable living.

The same farmers have with part of their surplus products also fed all the urban population of the United States, poor and rich alike. Cereals, meats, vegetables, fruits, eggs, milk, butter, cheese, and poultry have been supplied the village and city markets of the United States in abundance. It is probably safe to say that more than 40,000,000 of American citizens not living on farms have been so furnished with all the necessities and luxuries known as products of the varied soil and climate of the States and Territories of the Union.

During the fiscal year 1895 the United States exported to foreign countries domestic commodities, merchandise, and products aggregating in value \$793,000,000. The aggregate value of the agricultural products included in that sum was \$553,215,817. Of the total exports Europe received a valuation of \$628,000,000, or 79 per cent. of the whole.

Thus American agriculture, after feeding itself and all the towns, villages, and cities of the United States, has also sold in the outside world's markets more than \$500,000,000 worth of products. So the farmers of the United States have furnished 69.68 per cent. of the value of all the exports from the country during the year 1895.

In the presence of these facts, in the front of these figures demonstrating that agriculture in this Republic has during the year fed itself, supplied all citizens of the Union engaged in other vocations, and then shipped abroad a surplus of over \$500,000,000 worth of its products, how can anyone dare to assert that farming is generally unremunerative to those who intelligently follow it?

How can the 42 per cent. of the population of the United States which feeds the other 58 per cent. and then furnishes more than 69 per cent. of all the exports of the whole people, be making less profits in their vocation than those whom they feed, when the latter supply less than 31 per cent. of the exports of the country?

For the purpose of illustrative comparison transfer the \$1,000 agriculturally invested in each farm to the choicest Wall Street investment. Risk that money in railroad first mortgage bonds, in bank stocks, or any other allegedly safe security which may be found a favorite among shylocks, brokers, plutocrats, monopolists, money power manipulators and multi-millionaires, and if it returns six per cent it is a remarkably profitable investment in the eyes of capitalists. Therefore \$240 is the annual income.

Follow the transfer of the farm money with that of the farm family to urban residence. Now, with the same labor in the city or village can they attain by hard work every day in the year, adding their wages to the \$240 income, as much of independence, wholesome living, and real comfort, as the same amount of money in the land and the same heads and hands working on the soil generously and healthfully bestowed upon them, in the sweet quiet of a home, amidst flowers, trees, fruits and abundance on the farm?—Report of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Montreal Flour Market.

There was considerable excitement and a decidedly strong feeling in the flour market to-day (January 25), which is due principally to the activity in the grain markets and the big advance in prices that has taken place during the week. The feature was a further advance in prices for Ontario grades of 19c to 20c per barrel, and 25 to 40c for straight rollers. This makes a net gain of 60 to 70c per barrel on straight rollers, and 20 to 80c on other grades during the week, while Manitoba grades have only advanced 15 to 25c, and this rise only took place to-day, but in the Maritime Provinces millers state that they have made sales at an advance of 4c per barrel in the week. The demand was active and a brisk trade was done, including sales of some round lots. Early in the day straight rollers sold at \$3.70 to \$3.75, but some buyers seem to be hungry for this grade of flour, and in the afternoon as high as \$4 was paid for fair sized lots. Winter patent changed hands at \$4, but holders on Monday will likely want \$4.25 for this brand. Spring wheat patents are now firmly held at \$4, and best strong bakers' \$3.80.—Gazette.

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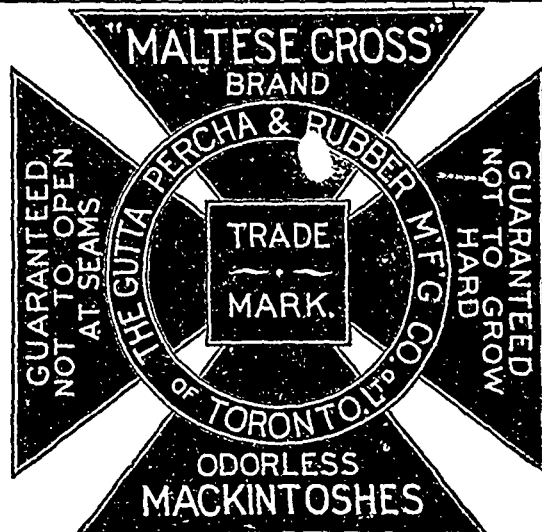
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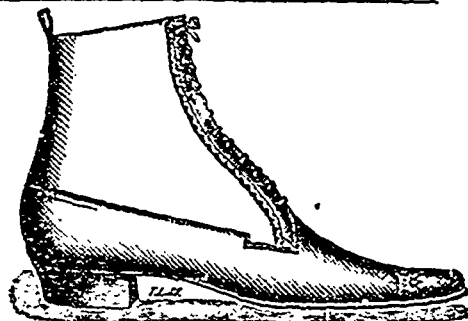
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India's Census Exhibits.

A writer in the Asiatic Quarterly for January furnishes some data concerning the census of India, from which the following items are obtained:

The actual figures for the total population reported for 1891 are 287,223,431, or including French and Portuguese possessions and some wild and frontier tracts estimated rather than counted, 289,187,316, or about one-fifth of the total population of the globe as at present computed. Of this total, 77 per cent, or 221,172,952, is the population under direct British rule, and 23 per cent, or 66,050,479, that of feudatory or dependent States. Descending to provincial details we find the following figures:

	Population.	Per cent.
1. Bengal.....	71,316,987	24.81
2. Northwest Provinces and Oudh.....	46,905,095	16.33
3. Madras.....	35,630,440	12.40
4. Panjab.....	20,866,817	7.09
5. Bombay and Sindh..	18,857,044	6.56
6. Central Provinces..	10,781,291	3.75
7. Burmah.....	7,695,560	2.66
8. Other Provinces....	9,176,695	3.20

It may be interesting to note that Bengal, the largest of the provinces, is equal in area to the whole United Kingdom with a second Scotland thrown in, and in population to the United States of America including Mexico. In examining the distribution of the population the principal characteristic is its generally rural type. In England 53 per cent of the population is found to reside in 182 towns of 20,000 inhabitants and upward. In India there are 227 towns of that size, but only 4.87 per cent of the people reside in them. In all this vast area there are only 28 towns with a population of more than 100,000. Including its numerous suburbs, Calcutta has 931,670; Bombay, the second city in the empire, has 821,764. No other town has more than half this population.

There does not seem to be any tendency on the part of the rural population to migrate into towns. The cultivator is intensely attached to his native village and even when compelled to leave it for a time in search of a livelihood, he invariably returns there as soon as possible. The ordinary habits and customs of daily life are to a Hindoo matters of religion, and it is only in a village that he can find the open space and air which his habits require. Even his towns are more like large villages than towns. It is not probable that for a long time to come there will be any great migration of the people. Only a few districts are as yet at all congested, and even in them all efforts to induce the people to migrate have utterly failed.

Persons occupied in owning, farming, or cultivating land amount to 62 per cent, or nearly two-thirds of the total population. Another significant fact is that persons who have property which makes it unnecessary for them to work for their bread amount only to 193,291, or less than one-twentieth per cent. However, the figures under this head are admittedly imperfect. The list of languages comprises eighty in all, but this includes European languages, as English, French and German. Under the head of religion the principal fact is that more than 72 per cent of the population call themselves Hindoos. What Hindooism is is difficult to say. After the 207,000,000 of Hindoos, come next in number 57,000,000 Mussulmans, 9,000,000 wild tribes professing religions grouped under the not very intelligible or suitable title of Animism, 7,000,000 Buddhists and upward of 2,000,000 Christians, more than half of whom are Roman Catholics. Of the 15,000,000 who are returned as "literate" and "learning" approximately only three-quarters of a million only are females. The entire number of natives returned as knowing English is only 385,000, and this includes

school boys. The number of males who reach the age sixty in India is only 4.8 per cent, against 7.8 in England and 11.85 in France, for females the figure is only 5.88 against 7.5 for England and 12.5 for France.

The Immigration Convention.

F. W. Heubach, secretary of the immigration committee recently appointed, has sent a circular to the Reeves and Mayors of municipalities and other parties interested in the question, asking them to send delegates to an immigration convention to be held at Winnipeg, on February 27 and 28. The committee may be relied on to make all necessary arrangements for the convenience and comfort of the delegates. Prompt action on the part of the municipalities and others in the appointment of delegates is necessary to insure the success of the convention. The city clerk has received a letter from Sir William Van Horne stating that the Canadian Pacific Railway will do all in its power to promote the objects of the convention by giving low rates. The following is the letter of the secretary:

Dear Sir,—Recognizing that the time and conditions are most propitious, it has been decided to call an immigration convention to meet in the city of Winnipeg, on Thursday and Friday, February 28 and 28, 1895.

Representation by delegates is being asked from all cities, towns and municipalities, from Port Arthur to the Pacific coast, as well as from all commercial, railway and industrial interests of the great west. It is considered desirable that every special interest and locality be represented, in order that all the advantages possessed by each may be presented to homeseekers. It will be the duty of the convention, therefore, to form some plan which will most effectually advertise the Canadian Northwest as a desirable field for settlement by all classes of immigrants, and secure at an early date the necessary increase to our population.

By direction of the chairman and committee, I have the honor to request the appointment by yourselves of delegates to the number of ten, if possible, to attend the convention.

I need scarcely point out that each delegate is expected to come prepared to demonstrate the special advantage the interest he represents offers to those we are endeavoring to attract, and also, that unless each district is represented, our convention will to that extent be handicapped in the object to be accomplished.

The railways and hotels are being asked for special rates for the accommodation of attending delegates, the nature of which I will advise you later.

Please let me have the name and address of your delegates at the earliest moment.

An Industry with a Great Future.

Peanut oil is making such rapid strides in foreign countries as a competitor of olive and cottonseed oils, and as one of the chief components of butter and lard, that it is only a question of time when peanut oil manufacture will be one of the leading industries of the United States. Capitalists will some day take hold of this neglected branch of business and make it so popular with the consuming public that the large dividends earned will eventually attract Wall Street investment, and then we shall have a peanut oil "trust" with common and preferred stock, like the other large industrial corporations. The American production of peanuts is limited to an average of 4,000,000 bushels per annum, because of the limited demand. The Southern growers claim that the crop is unprofitable, but is owing to their lack of enterprise, they are only able to obtain about twenty bushels per acre, because they use the same land from year to year, and never think of spending a cent on fertilizers. Intelligent cultivation will bring a

yield of 75 to 100 bushels per acre, experience has demonstrated that fact beyond dispute.

The oil industry can be made to advance more rapidly than cotton oil, because peanuts are well known and popular everywhere. In addition to the oil, which is considered much superior to either olive or cotton oil for salad and cooking purposes, there are by-products of crushed hulls, meal and vines, which are used extensively in Germany as cattle food and valued highly, the vines being preferred to timothy hay.

There is certainly a good opening in the Southern States where land is so cheap, for the cultivation of nuts on a large scale, and the manufacture of oil. The latter will sell readily on its merits if offered in the beginning at or below the figures of competing oils. It is believed that such an enterprise could be undertaken with profit even at present low values.—N. Y. Shipping List.

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