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WINNIPEG, JANUARY 30, 1893.

Timber Cutting.

There has something of a change come over the views of the lumbermen of Minneapolis on the relative merits of the band saw and the rotary. A little more than three years ago the writer of this organized an expedition of Minneapolis lumbermen to see what was being done with band saws in other places. At that time there was but one band mill in operation in Minneapolis. On the expedition in question discussions were many and hot over the relative merits of the two kinds of saws. The band men after the practical demonstration of what had been and was being accomplished rather had the best of it in the argument; and they have shown the faith that was in them by their works. By the beginning of the sawing season in Minneapolis there will be more band mills to start than rotaries and another year is likely to make the proportion of band mills even greater. This condition has come about in spite of the fact that the average size of logs on the Mississippi grows steadily smaller from year to year.

A Cause of Failure.

Among many causes of failure in business none is more common than the impatience of individuals. The average man, coming to years of discretion, after working for a salary, feels able to manage for himself, and embarks in a venture of one kind or another with more or less capital. He is sanguine of success, or he certainly would not risk his time and money, but it is seldom that he realizes the length of the journey before he can feel certain that he has an established connection. Some men acknowledge to themselves that there are such things as bad debts, dull seasons, and losses of all sorts to be faced, but even these men do not realize the time that must elapse before a business advertises itself, as one may say, or brings in money solely by reason of its being well conducted.

Through not considering how long it takes to make a business, many are discouraged and sell out at a loss, or fail wholly, when, if they had been satisfied with the day of small things, they might have lived to see them grow larger. The hare and the tortoise of Aesop's fable exist today in trade, and the business hare is just as confident of his ability to make a trade in a day as his congener was of outstripping the hard-shell conservative who went slower, but got there first in the sequel; for it is not so much brilliancy that is wanted as sturdy sticking to trade through thick and thin. It matters not what calling, or what line men take up in any one of them, certain qualities must be manifested, and ordinary business faculty will succeed with perseverance, where the erratic can't wait man misses every time.—*Commercial Enquirer.*

Winnipeg Board of Trade

A meeting of the board of trade was held Tuesday afternoon in the board room. There was a full attendance of members with the president in the chair. The business of the meeting was the submission for approval of the following recommendations and resolutions of the council, which were adopted after due discussion:—

That this council recommend to the full board that a memorial be forwarded to the provincial government petitioning that the road bed and right-of-way of the Winnipeg Transfer railway be exempt from taxation, as is the case with other railways in the province.

The council recommend for the approval of the board the adoption of the following amended report of the committee:

Your committee appointed 19th December, 1892, to enquire into 'the general question of chattel mortgages and liens as they exist in Manitoba,' beg to report that they met and considered the provincial acts bearing on these matters, and would recommend that the council appoint a delegation to wait on the Provincial Government and urge that the following amendments and alterations be made to chapter 10 of the revised statutes of Manitoba (1891), an act respecting bills of sale and mortgages of chattels, viz: That section 3, which reads as follows, be eliminated from the statute book: "A mortgage of personal property made, executed and filed in accordance with the provisions of this act, shall, if therein so expressed, bind, comprise and apply to growing crops and crops to be grown within one year from the date of such mortgage, and shall have the same effect in every respect, as if such growing crops, or crops to be grown, were existing at the date of such mortgage," and that the following provision be substituted therefor:—"That no chattel mortgage shall bind an intended or growing crop, except for seed grain, and no growing crop shall be liable to seizure or sale under execution."

That section 7 (which provides that chattel mortgages cease to be valid after the expiration of two years, unless a copy is filed within thirty days after such expiry) be amended by adding a provision: "That in the event of chattel mortgages being taken for an amount exceeding \$200 on buildings only, the same shall not lapse at the expiration of two years, but remain in force until fully satisfied."

That the government be requested to have provision made in the act providing that when chattels under mortgage are removed from one county to another, that they may be followed by registration or filing in the county to which they have been removed.

The committee report that, after considering the clauses of the act "Act Respecting Lien Notes," they cannot recommend any changes.

The following motion was carried by the board: That the government be memorialized requesting that such legislation be had as may be necessary in order to provide that no agreement for the purchase of a chattel shall have

the effect of creating a lien or mortgage on any real estate or be allowed to be registered in any registry office or under the Real Property act.

A Strong Tea Market.

The tea market is a decidedly interesting one at present, and it looks very much now as though holders who held off in the fall in the expectation of better terms were to be doomed to disappointment. In fact, the indications are all the other way, and it would seem from the large wholesale turnovers of the staple that have occurred at Montreal during the last three or four weeks, that buyers are at last convinced of the fact and want to provide themselves against future wants. This is the only way to account for the rush which led to sales aggregating from 5,000 to 6,000 packages, principally Japans, at Montreal, and the fact, coupled with the strong news from primary market, has induced an appreciation in prices all round, so that it is doubtful if an order could be placed now except at an advance from 1c to 2c on the basis possible a fortnight or three weeks ago.

Cable news recently tends to confirm the strong position. For instance, recent advices from Japan state that the settlements for the season show a decrease of 25,000 piculs, or 3,000,000 pounds, and the fact has led to considerable speculation on the New York market, a lot of tea which had been held in Montreal on New York account being ordered to that centre, the owners having procured a better figure than the agent could procure in Montreal. This lot comprised 5,000 packages, and further reduces the stock of tea held in first hands in Montreal, so that holders now manifest extremely independent views as to the value of their property. In fact, the stock of low grades there is very small as compared with former years, and, as the market is now closed in Japan, there will be little or none of this class of tea coming forward. It is worthy of remark also that several round lots have been taken from Montreal on Chicago account, demonstrating a want in that section also.

At all centres the position on tea is remarkably strong. A letter from an English correspondent to a firm in Montreal, said: "Everything points to a hardening market. We have expected it, and are now looking back to old bought standards. Those who know anything of the subject must feel surprised at tea ever being allowed to go at such prices. It is only a short time since that useful Pekoo Souchongs were going begging here in London at 5 3/4d per lb; and the cry was, 'We don't want common tea,' but it is curious that at the advanced prices the same tea does not look nearly so common. The position regarding low priced tea is stronger in the case of Ceylon than others, as the quantity to be dealt in at the present time is ridiculously inadequate to the wants of the trade."

The tone of the letter indicates a pretty strong feeling across the water in England, and it may be argued that the shortage in the supply of tea is pretty general.—*Grocer.*

A co-operative store is to be established at Fort William.

Wheat is coming in very slowly notwithstanding the slight advance in prices, writes a correspondent at Virden, Man. Fifty one cents a bushel is the usual figure. About 225,000 bushels of wheat have been marketed here up to date, which will be about three quarters of the whole crop of 1892 in this district.

The exports from Canada during the six months ended December last, 1892, amounted to \$74,256,707, compared with \$71,735,049 during the corresponding period of last year, an increase of \$2,518,658. The imports during the same period amounted to an increase of \$506,825 over the imports of the corresponding months of 1891. In the duty collected there was an increase from \$10,279,161 to \$10,524,683, a growth of revenue amounting to \$245,522.

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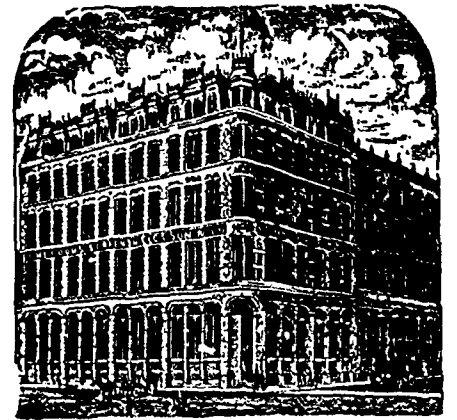
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 (LIMITED.)
TORONTO.

Standard OIL Company
 (UNITED STATES)

Eldorado Castor, the best Oil in the world for Farm Machinery.

Eldorado Engine and Atlantic Red for Threshers.

ALL PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM IN STOCK.

D. WEST, Agent, Office: Western Canada Loan Building.

Room 8, Corner Portage Avenue and Main Street,
WINNIPEG.

The Commercial

WINNIPEG, JANUARY 30, 1893.

TARIFF MODIFICATIONS.

The general belief is that there will be some attempt to modify the tariff at the coming session of Parliament, by reducing duties upon some imports. There is certainly a growing public sentiment in favor of lower duties. Many who have supported the National Policy, as the high tariff policy is called, have of late come out in favor of a modification of the tariff in many respects. This has got to come sooner or later, and we cannot start too soon. We cannot jump from a high tariff policy to free trade at once. The change must be made carefully and gradually. The most uncompromising free traders recognize this. Therefore it is the more necessary that we should start at once in the work of reform, first by correcting the more glaring abuses of the present system. The public is ready for the adoption of a systematic and regular movement toward tariff reform. This is shown by the utterances of leading men who have on general principles supported the Conservative party. The Government press has of late also been more outspoken in intimating a desire for tariff modifications. The formation of trusts and combines in many lines of manufacture has also aroused many business men to demand a modification of the tariff. We have heard it advocated that the duty should at once be removed from any article or class of manufactures in which a combine exists among domestic manufacturers. At any rate, the feeling in favor of tariff modification is growing, and official utterances upon the tariff question have been eagerly watched for, with the hope of learning of a disposition to move in this direction.

What THE COMMERCIAL would like to refer to now, is the special needs of Manitoba and other portions of Western Canada, in regard to the tariff issue. If there is to be any modification of the tariff at the present session of Parliament, it is to be hoped the urgent claims of the west will not be overlooked. THE COMMERCIAL has more than once pointed out that the tariff places an unequal burden upon the West. Whatever benefit the high tariff may be to eastern manufacturing centres, it has no direct benefit to confer upon the West. We have few, if any protected manufacturers here. Our industry is farming, and the farmer is not protected by the tariff. He is the one above all others who has to bear a heavy portion of the burden of tariff taxation, and receives no protection in return. The farmers of Manitoba have to compete with the world. They have to sell largely on an export basis of prices, and the tariff is powerless to protect them, though it increases the cost of many articles which they are obliged to buy in order to carry on their farming operations. As the farmer is not protected by the tariff, a special effort should be made to modify the tariff in his interest.

Another reason why the tariff bears heavily upon the West, is owing to its geographical position. There are high freight rates to add to articles upon which the cost is already in-

creased by the tariff. On this account the West should have special consideration in any movement toward tariff reform. It is to be hoped our representatives at Ottawa will press the interests of the West when the tariff question comes up in Parliament.

TRADE WITH THE REPUBLIC.

According to a telegraphic report from Ottawa last week Canada imported over \$33,000,000 worth of goods from the United States during the last fiscal year, chiefly manufactures and raw material, and exported to the United States \$39,000,000. This gives the enormous balance of \$14,000,000 in favor of the United States. Our trade with the United States has always been one-sided, the balance being invariably in favor of the republic. This is owing largely to the heavy duties imposed upon Canadian products imported into that country. Notwithstanding the fact that the balance was already in their favor, the present republican administration has taken extreme measures to further reduce imports from Canada. Every article of any importance imported from Canada, was singled out in the McKinley bill and made to bear enormous duties. It is nonsense to say that there was no intention to discriminate against Canada in framing the bill, as some republican politicians have claimed. The bill is there and speaks for itself. But in spite of the enormous duties placed upon everything imported from Canada, the administration has only been able to cut down such imports by about \$2,000,000, as compared with the previous year. This indicates that the people of the United States require much that we have to sell, and while the high duty injures us, it must also tell against the consumers over there.

It is to be hoped that the incoming administration will take a more moderate and liberal view of commercial and other international questions affecting this country and the republic. The policy of the present administration has been to hamper Canada in every way possible. A reversal of this policy will be most acceptable. It is unquestionably true that the encouragement of trade between the two countries, instead of the present policy of hampering it most unreasonably, would be in the best interests of the people on each side of the boundary. Trade between Canada and the United States is capable of vast expansion, to the mutual benefit of each country. A more liberal and enlightened trade policy would also lead to a more friendly disposition in other matters, and tend to general harmony between the two countries. The trade policy of the United States of recent years has been a barbarous policy, and it could not but produce evil consequences. An illiberal, selfish trade policy has found its counterpart in illiberal and selfish displays in other matters. We may look with confidence for a friendly and enlightened policy in all international questions to follow a similar policy in matters of trade and commerce, and only in this way can we look for improved relationship with our southern neighbors. The present narrow, selfish trade policy, forced upon us by the Washington administration, can only produce friction and unfriendliness all round.

REGULATING THE RAILWAYS.

When the Interstate Commerce Act was first passed in the United States, there was an exceedingly strong feeling against the measure. Gradually, however, public opinion seems to have changed. The measure, from being regarded as an experiment, is now looked upon as a permanent institution, and a valuable one at that. There is of course still some hostility to the law, principally of a local nature in certain districts, but this opposition is not nearly so strong as it was formerly. Under the old order of things, certain cities and districts received special privileges from the railways, at the expense of other sections. Where these abuses have been corrected, the sections deprived of these special privileges will entertain more or less hostility against the measure. The popular voice now, however, seems to recognize the necessity for strict government control over the railways. Instead of urging a repeal of the Interstate Commerce Act, the principle of the measure is generally approved of, with the desire that it be rendered more practical and efficient by the adoption of such amendments as experience may point out are required. The national board of trade of the United States, in session at Washington, has adopted the following resolutions in regard to this act by a unanimous vote:—

Resolved, That the National Board of Trade hereby indorse and approve of the objects aimed at under the Inter-State Commerce enactment, with the recommendation that it be maintained in the statutes of the United States in the interest of the commerce of the entire country.

Resolved, That the National Board of Trade favor amendment to the law which will accomplish:

1. The giving of proper effect to the findings and orders of the Inter-State Commission;
2. Which will exempt, in conformity with provisions of the Constitution, witnesses from criminal penalties to the end that information as to the violations of the law may be made available in the courts;
3. As will make corporations indictable and subject to exemplary fines for all violations of the law committed by their officers or agents;
4. Such definitions of the terms of the act as may be necessary to bring within its terms all common carriers engaged in inter-state commerce, whether individuals, corporations or lines embracing a diversity of carriers;
5. Enforcement upon common carriers of strict accountability to the owner or consignee for the prompt delivery of property entrusted to the care of such common carriers for transportation by the imposing of a proper demurrage charge for delay beyond a reasonable time in the transportation of such property;
6. Freedom from unreasonable declaration of exemption in contracts for inter-state carriage.

It may therefore be regarded that this enactment, which at first was largely experimental and received a great deal of opposition, it is now regarded as a permanent and useful law. So far as the national board of trade is concerned, it will be observed by the resolutions quoted above, that the desire is to extend the scope of the act and make very strict provision for its enforcement. Clause 5, for instance, in the paragraphs quoted above, is an important one to shippers, as it proposes to make railways accountable for unreasonable delay of goods in transit.

The promoters of the interstate commerce

law in the United States have been greatly encouraged to persevere in their efforts to regulate the railways, by the adoption in Great Britain of a very extensive set of regulations for the official control of the railways in that country. The wisdom of following up the principle contained in these measures, can hardly be questioned. The question of transportation is one of vast importance to the people. Compare the situation right here in Manitoba for instance. The cost of transporting our surplus products to the seaboard is a matter of financial life or death to us. So elsewhere the transportation question is one of vast importance, and it is but right that transportation matters should be so safeguarded by our laws as to prevent possible injustice to individuals and communities.

THE WATER-POWER.

Last week reference was made in these columns to the value of the water-power of the city of Augusta, Georgia, which was constructed at a cost of \$1,750,000. This expenditure is considered by the citizens of that place to have been a very profitable one, and it is looked upon as having been the direct means of making Augusta the most prosperous city in the south. THE COMMERCIAL pointed out that Winnipeg could secure as valuable a water-power as that owned by Augusta, for considerably less than one-third of the expenditure, the cost of utilizing the Assiniboine water-power here being estimated at \$500,000. We may now explain that the estimated cost of \$500,000 includes a lock to provide for the navigation of the river. As our readers are aware, a movement is now on foot to urge the government to allow of the construction of the works necessary to utilize the water power, without building locks for purposes of navigation. The river has not been navigated for ten years, and without a large expenditure for improvements, it is of no certain value as a navigable stream. By the utilizing of the water-power which it affords at various points, the Assiniboine can be turned to far more valuable use than it is likely to be for any purposes of navigation. Should the government grant the request to allow of the construction of works to utilize the water-power, without compelling the building of locks, the cost would be greatly reduced. At Winnipeg, for instance, the necessary work without the lock would cost only \$300,000 to \$350,000. There is every reason to believe that the government will accede to the proposals to do away with the construction of locks, in which case the water-power can be utilized at a trifling expenditure, in comparison with its value. This would reduce the cost of constructing the work here to about one-sixth of the cost of Augusta's water-power, which expenditure is considered to have been such a splendid investment for that city. If an expenditure of \$1,750,000 has proved such a good thing for Augusta, how much more valuable would an expenditure of \$300,000 to \$500,000 be to Winnipeg, when it is understood that the smaller expenditure will give as great a return as the larger?

CREDIT IN THE MEAT TRADE.

The butchers of Grand Forks have organized an association and decided to sell for cash.

We mention this for the information of Winnipeg butchers. Though the butchers of this city have good, big profits upon their goods, as a class they do not appear to be making much money. A few have done fairly well, but many of them have hardly been able to keep even. The difficulty is not hard to discover. It lies in the one word "credit." Credit is given very extensively in the meat trade here, and the losses from bad accounts are correspondingly great. Hear what the Grand Forks butchers have to say on this point:—

"Owing to the credit system we are obliged to charge high prices for our meats, and the consequence is that those who do pay have to pay for those who do not."

THE COMMERCIAL has pointed this fact out more than once. The cash and good pay customers are obliged to make up the losses of the dead beats and others who beat the butcher. What right has the cash customer to be asked to help pay losses which he has no part in making? Here is a grievance which the cash buyers in the cities and towns have to put up with, which is quite as serious as other grievances, which have led to agitations, yet very little is heard about it. Cash and good pay consumers are quite as much to blame for this state of things as are the dealers. There are many good pay customers, who are always ready to pay their bills at reasonable intervals, who would be annoyed if they were refused credit, even if they were offered much lower prices for spot cash. This is one of the difficulties in the way of doing strictly cash business. If the dealers would offer reasonable inducements for cash, and consumers would recognize the advantage of making their purchases in this way, business would soon be placed on a vastly better basis. One good reason why the meat business particularly should be done on a cash basis is, that dealers are obliged to pay cash as rule, or very short terms of credit, for their goods, and they should sell as they buy.

ONE CAUSE OF HARD TIMES.

Writing about hard times in Dakota, a Minneapolis paper says:—

"It seems that all the farmers of Dakota do is to raise wheat to get more money to buy more land to raise more wheat, and thus it continues until it develops from an industry into a land or wheat fever. Another reason that the Dakota farmer pleads so much, the existence of hard times is his disability to keep money, and no matter how good a crop or how much he gets for it he does not have it long, and has to run his business on tick until the next crop comes along. The Dakota farmer has lots to learn yet as well as the rest of us."

There is no doubt considerable truth in the above paragraph. A party who called the attention of THE COMMERCIAL to the item, and who has a good knowledge of Manitoba, says it will apply to many farmers nearer home than Dakota.

MORTGAGING CROPS.

By the report of the proceedings of the Winnipeg board of trade, which will be found in another column, it will be observed that the board has been discussing the question of chattel mortgages. The point of most interest in the report is the decision arrived at by the

board to urge the provincial government to withdraw the right of any person within the province to give a chattel mortgage upon a growing crop. It is understood that this proposal met with some opposition, but was nevertheless carried. At present the law permits the mortgaging of growing crops and even crops before they are sown. This, it is claimed results in injury to individuals and the country at large. The board, it will be observed, does not object to a mortgage upon a growing crop, when it is given in order to obtain seed grain. It is also proposed to ask the government to exempt growing crops from seizure under execution. This is no doubt intended to protect the farmer until he is in a position to realize upon his crop. The seizure of a crop before it is harvested and ready for the market, would result in great loss to the grower, as it would mean the sale of the crop at a sacrifice. If protected until harvested and ready for the market, the crop is in shape to realize a fair price.

Clock and Watch Cases.

W. F. Doll, formerly connected with the jewellery trade in Winnipeg, is a vigorous writer. His correspondence is always spicy reading, and if in the nature of a controversy, is sure to make the situation uncomfortable for his opponent. He is now out with a pamphlet, called "Karats and Business Morality," which is "Respectfully Dedicated to the Canadian Jewellers, and all Interested in the Prosperity of Canada." This pamphlet is worth reading by every jeweller and many who are not jewellers. If half what Mr. Doll says is true, the Canadian manufacturers of watch cases have many sins to answer for, in the way they are gulling the public. There certainly seem to be some abuses in the clock and watch trade under the cover of a 35 per cent. duty. Mr. Doll claims that one watch case, guaranteed filled, which he had assayed, showed only 9 1-5 cents worth of gold. In Mr. Doll's pamphlet, W. K. McNaught, who is said to be engaged in the double capacity of conducting a jewellery trade paper and manufacturing cases, is handled in a way which should make his ears tingle. Mr. Doll encloses the following form of petition in each pamphlet, for the signature of jewellers:

To His Excellency the Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada, in Council:
Your petitioners, the undersigned, humbly show as follows:

1. That the ad valorem duty on clock and watch cases—namely, 35 per cent.—is very high, greatly increasing the cost to consumers and ineffectual to encourage bona fide manufacture within Canada. Some three factories in all have been started within the past fifteen years for the manufacture of clocks or clock cases, but none of them are now in existence. Only two firms or companies are now manufacturing watch cases in Canada, one of which is making only one line of cases in a very small way. The other, the American Watch Case Company, of Toronto, is apparently prosperous, simply on account of the similarity of its name to that of one of the largest, oldest and most reliable watch and watch case manufacturing concerns in the world; and because a large portion of the products of the Canadian factory resemble in everything but quality those of the United States manufacturers.

And our markets being in consequence flooded with spurious goods—to the detriment of honest traders and to the disgrace of our country: Your petitioners would therefore pray:

That your Excellency may be pleased to submit to Parliament proposals for the reduction of the duty on said articles to an amount not greater than 10 per cent. ad valorem, the same rate now collected on watch and clock movements.

(Signed)

Redwood Brewery

Fine Ales, Extra Porter and Premium Lager.

Most Extensive Establishment of the kind in Western Canada.

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

Highest cash price paid for good Malting Barley.

CAUTION.

EACH PLUG OF THE

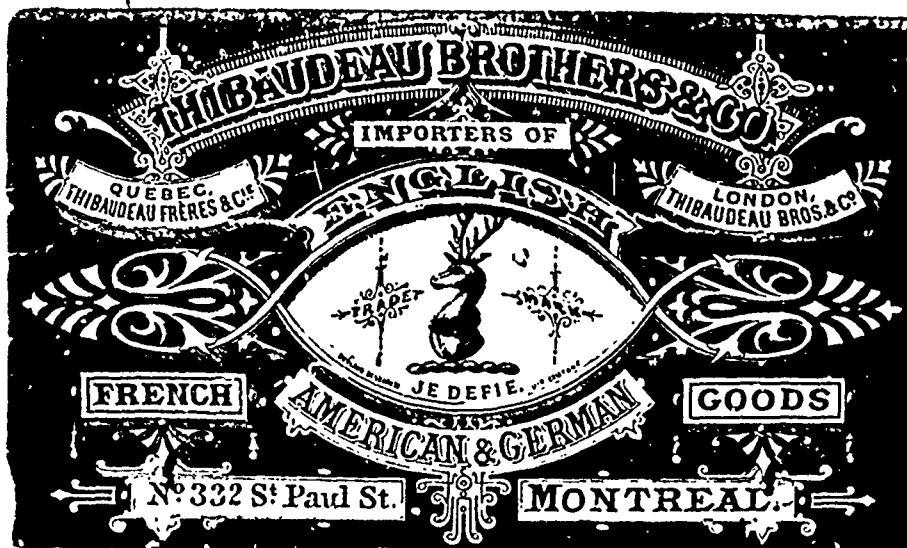
Myrtle Navy!

IS MARKED

T. & B.

In Bronze Letters.

None Other Genuine.



W. R. Johnston and Co.

(Late Livingston, Johnston & Co.)

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS

OF READY MADE

CLOTHING.

Cor. BAY & FRONT STS, TORONTO.

Samples at McIntyre } REPRESENTATIVES.
Block, Winnipeg } A. W. Lasher & W. W. Armstrong

Those having **WHEAT** to Sell

will consult their best interests by consigning it to

WILLIAM GREEN

GRAIN, FLOUR and FEED. Car Lots.
84 Yonge St., Toronto, Ontario. Opposite Board of Trade. I buy large quantities of flour from Ontario millers and have special advantages for selling them **WHEAT** ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS. Specialty of ungraded wheat. Send large samples and quotations.

CORNELL, SPERA & CO.,

— Importers and Manufacturers of —

Men's Furnishings,

Hats and Caps, Small Wares, etc.

Are showing the Largest range of Samples and best values,

FOR SPRING, 1893,

They have ever shown

See our Samples before you place your orders for these goods.

SANFORD BLOCK, PRINCESS ST.
WINNIPEG.

GALT BLEND

BLACK TEA.

½ lb, 1 lb and 2 lb Metal Canisters, packed 48 lb in case.

The best article in the market—No grocery stock is complete without it. Prices mailed on application.

THE TRADE ONLY SUPPLIED.

Perfect Gem Vegetables and Fruits, California Evaporated Fruits, New Turkish Prunes, hhds, bbls and cases, English Malt Vinegar in quarter casks, West India Molasses, New Cheese

G. F. & J. GALT,
Wholesale Grocers,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

WM. B. HAMILTON, SON & CO.

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

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

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

NEW CURING!

Sugar-cured Hams, Breakfast Bacon, Spiced Rolls, Long Clear Barrel Pork and Pure Lard now ready for shipment.

Try Our Fresh Pork Sausage.

Ship us your **DRESSED HOGS,** Poultry, Butter and Eggs.

Highest Market Prices.

ORDERS AND CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

J. Y. Griffin & Co.,
PORK PACKERS, WINNIPEG.

HOGS WANTED

Hams, Bacon, Rolls, Long Clear, Pure Lard, Lard Compound and Prime

PORK SAUSAGES

W. ALLEN, Pork Packer, Winnipeg.

SAMUEL HOOPER, DEALER IN MONUMENTS, HEAD STONES, Mantle Pieces, Grates, Etc. Special designs furnished on application. Corner Bannatyne and Albert Streets, Winnipeg.

THE RATHBUN COMPANY

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Doors, Sash, Blinds, Newel Posts, etc., etc.

ALSO PORTLAND and HYDRAULIC CEMENTS.

Cor. King and Alexander Sts., **Winnipeg.**

TELEPHONE 311.

HO! IMPROVED
Compressed Mince Meat.

Put up in neat paper packages and packed (3) three doz in a case. Price per gross net \$12. GUARANTEED STRICTLY PURE.

HORSERADISH--Put up in 16 oz. bottles, 2 doz. in a case. Price per doz. \$3. Patronize home industry.

J. S. Carveth & Co., Winnipeg,
Producers and Packers.

COMMERCIAL JOB DEPT'
Awarded First Prize for Job Printing
Winnipeg Industrial '91 and '92.

James Carruthers & Co.

GRAIN EXPORTERS,

BOARD OF TRADE.

CORN EXCHANGE.

TORONTO, MONTREAL.

C. H. MAHON & CO.

Wholesale Boots and Shoes.

Cauchon Block, - Winnipeg.

WINNIPEG WANTS.

PRODUCE!

We are always open for

BUTTER

EGGS.

AT HIGHEST MARKET VALUE.

Write for full Market Quotations to

PARSONS PRODUCE COMPANY

WINNIPEG, - MAN.

THE CANADA

SUGAR REFINING CO.

(Limited,) MONTREAL.

MANUFACTURERS OF REFINED SUGARS OF THE WELL-KNOWN BRAND.

Redpath

FOR THE HIGHEST QUALITY AND PURITY.

Made by the Latest Processes, and Newest and Best Machinery, not surpassed anywhere.

LUMP SUGAR,

In 60 and 100 lb. boxes.

"CROWN" Granulated,

Special Brand, the finest which can be made.

EXTRA GRANULATED,

Very Superior Quality.

CREAM SUGARS,

(Not dried).

YELLOW SUGARS,

Of all Grades and Standards.

SYRUPS,

Of all Grades in Barrels and half Barrels

SOLE MAKERS,

Of high class Syrups in Tins, 2 lb. and 8 lb. each.

WINDOW

DECORATION

The **"DURER"** Process

Is the best imitation of Stained Glass Windows ever invented. It is easily applied and durable. Large stock on hand. Good profits to dealers.

—SEND FOR PARTICULARS TO—

A. Ramsay & Son

MONTREAL.

Manitoba.

N. N. Cole & Co., merchant tailors, Winnipeg, have assigned.

John Darling, shoemaker, Pilot Mound, has moved to Manitou, Man.

Pacaud Bros., general store, St. Norbert, L. Pacaud assigned in trust.

W. G. McKay, carriage builder, Morden has sold out to J. Hughes.

Gould & Elliott, general store, Pierson, are in liquidation; trustees appointed.

Neil R. McDonald, printer, Stonewall, has sold out to J. B. Rutherford.

Pannasfather & Co., drugg., etc., McGregor, G. S. Pannasfather reported away.

The Winnipeg District Colonization Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, are applying for incorporation.

A. Feick, harness, Grotina, stock sold by sheriff to E. F. Hutchings for \$10 on the dollar.

J. W. Hemenway, general store, Carman, has sold Rosebank branch to A. H. Baker & Co.

Whitehead, Green & Co., general store, Neepawa, have dissolved partnership; Whitehead & Stewart continuing.

McK. Ivis & Dunwoodie, of Brandon, have purchased the stock of Stone & Co., of Rapid City.

T. H. McNaught has bought out J. C. Gibbard's boot and shoe business at Rapid City.

G. W. Robinson & Co. have bought the general store business formerly carried on by Hutton & Betts at Manitou.

The hotel conducted by C. C. Montgomery, Winnipeg, and owned by H. Braun, of Grotina, was badly demoralized by fire on Thursday night. The Nicolet House, adjoining, was damaged by water.

Cloutier's grocery store and King's dye works, Winnipeg, were destroyed by fire last week, with all the contents. The dye works was a small frame building and the grocery brick veneer. King's loss about \$900, insured for \$600. Cloutier carried \$6,000 insurance. Buildings owned by F. Oxenbugge, and insured for \$4,000.

The change of time on the C. P. R. branch lines comes into effect next Sunday. The changes are very slight. On the Pembina section the passenger will leave Winnipeg as formerly at 10.30 on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, arriving at Napinka at 8.50, the old time. Coming from the west the time has been slightly reduced. The train will leave Napinka at 7 o'clock, the old time, but will reach Winnipeg at 4.10, a reduction in running time of forty minutes, which will effect a slight difference in the time of the arrival and departure at the intervening stations. On the south-western branch, the passenger train will, after Sunday, make the run from Elm Creek to Carman, which will cause the time of arrival at Souris to be altered from 6 to 6.30 o'clock. The return train will reach Winnipeg at 5, instead of 4.10 as formerly. On the Souris branch the passenger will leave Souris at 6.30, arriving at Napinka at 4.15, instead of 6 and 7.30, as previously.

A boy who was riding on a sleigh drawn by a dog, was killed in Winnipeg last week, by coming into collision with a tram car. This custom, so prevalent in Winnipeg, of driving dogs on the street, should be effectually stopped for several good reasons. It is a dangerous amusement to the boys, annoying to drivers, a nuisance and even a source of danger to pedestrians, and the cause of unlimited cruelty upon the dogs. The boys, in the excitement of the sport, are heedless of their own safety, and regardless of the safety of others. Men, women and children are frequently knocked down by the dog sleighs, and in one case which the writer has in mind, a man was so seriously injured as to be confined to his house for weeks. Not the least objectionable feature is the cruel-

ty practised upon the dogs. The boys as a rule use no judgment as to the amount of labor of this nature a dog should be able to perform, and they are continually being pounded to make them draw loads beyond their strength, or travel at a rapid pace when tired out. There is no place on the continent more in need of a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals than Winnipeg, on account of this dog-sleigh nuisance.

Grain and Milling.

The legislature of North Dakota is now in session, and among the bills introduced is one compelling the railroad companies to furnish sites on their sidetracks at stations for elevators, grain houses and grain platforms, for anybody who wishes to put them up. This bill is similar to the one passed at the previous legislature but which was found unconstitutional in some of its provisions, which have been changed in the present bill.

Wheat deliveries at country elevators, says the Grand Forks, North Dakota, correspondent of the *Northwestern Miller*, have reached a fine point, and are practically nil. What there is, the farmers are sweeping their bins for, and it looks now as if most of the mills will have to shut down a while next summer for lack of wheat. In fact, some of the farmers have been foolish enough to sell their seed. The reason why wheat came in so fast early in the season on a short crop was that prices were so low that it took two bushels of wheat to pay a debt where one would do it last year.

"Flour shows no change," says the St. John's Newfoundland *Trade Review*, "and as the market is well supplied, none need be anticipated for some time. A better barrel of flour can be purchased (retail) in St. John's for \$5, at present, than at any time during the last ten years. Other bread stuffs follow on at corresponding rates."

The new flour mill erected by Archibald Campbell, at Toronto Junction, says an exchange, is the tallest and most substantial building in that town. The machinery will in reality be that of two complete mills run under one roof. One of these will be of 150 barrel capacity daily to grind Manitoba wheat, and the other of 350 barrels for winter wheat, the arrangement being such that the flour can be mixed or each sort kept separate as may be desired. Mr. Campbell is a relative of Isaac Campbell of this city.

A meeting of the council of the Winnipeg grain exchange was held Tuesday. The council appointed S. Nairn, A. Atkinson and A. McGaw to wait upon the local government in regard to the issue of circulars to farmers showing the bad effect of smut, and urging them to treat all seed with bluestone this spring.

Moser, Atkinson, Bawlf, Crowe, McGaw and McMillan were appointed a committee by the Winnipeg grain exchange to interview the Canadian Pacific railway officials regarding the free carriage of seed grain within the province.

Beating the Insurance Co.

The following interesting insurance case is reported as to how a man named Fleming tried to get ahead of the insurance companies:

Fleming's house at St. Andrew's, near Winnipeg, was insured in two companies represented here by John Patterson and G. W. Girdlestone. The larger amount of this insurance was on the furniture. It appears that on or about Oct. 1st, Fleming and a neighbor named Thomas Collins entered into an agreement to burn Fleming's house for the purpose of securing the insurance. Collins proposed to Fleming to remove the furniture out of the house before setting it on fire. This Fleming agreed to, but evidently had not the nerve to do it himself and secured Collins' services for the sum of \$50 to move the furniture to Winnipeg. On the 2nd of October Collins and Fleming met at the latter's house and made preparations for removing the furniture. Collins loaded all the stuff

in his wagon in the darkness of the night, the furniture including a sideboard insured for \$60, a large extension table and other valuable household articles.

At about three o'clock in the morning they started for Winnipeg, arriving here about six o'clock. They drove to a small house near the corner of St. Mary and Garry streets, where the furniture was unloaded. Fleming having made arrangements for its storage. The two then separated after agreeing that Collins should set fire to the house that night. It would appear that some obstacle arose, as Collins did not set fire to the house until the 7th. After the fire Fleming applied to the insurance companies and, conforming to the rules, signed affidavits as to loss of goods, etc., was paid the amount of his claim, about \$300, not the slightest suspicion of incendiaryism then being entertained.

Collins about six weeks ago left the country under very suspicious circumstances but his flight was supposed to be due to his infatuation for a young lady in that neighborhood who departed with him. Two weeks after Collins left the city Detective McKenzie also left and during his absence it is supposed he saw and talked to Collins. On his return it appears he approached Fleming, with the result that he (Fleming) made a statutory declaration, which was attested to before T. G. Mathers, notary public, and submitted in evidence by the attorney general's department in the police court Tuesday. This declaration sets out all the facts as to the hiring of Collins, moving of furniture and settlement of insurance. Detective McKenzie also produced in court all the furniture mentioned in the affidavit, having found it in different parts of the city, a portion of it near Silver Heights. After all the evidence had been heard by Magistrate Peables, also the reading of Fleming's sworn statement he committed him for trial.

Trade Returns.

Trade returns for the fiscal year ended June 30, for Canada have been issued. Exports showing an increase of \$15,500,000 over last year; imports increased \$8,500,000; these are figures of which the country may well be proud. The year 1892 was up to the past year the "high water mark" of our exports—the value being \$102,137,203. In 1892, however, they were \$113,963,375. The aggregate trade of 1893 was the greatest of any year, being \$230,339,826; last year it was \$211,369,443. The excess of imports over exports since confederation is \$11,118,981, or a yearly average of \$20,444,759. It is noteworthy, however, that the average two years ago was \$29,701,128.

As previously announced during the past year the course of trade has vastly changed—it has trended steadily from the United States towards the mother land—but at the same time it has grown to a gratifying degree with the West Indies, China and Japan, showing that the government's efforts in these directions to find markets are meeting with success.

The amount of customs duties paid per head of population last year was \$4.25 as against \$4.34 the year previous and \$5.23 in 1893.

The following table shows the imports by provinces, with amount of duty collected thereon:—

	Value.	Duty.
Ontario	\$45,962,291	\$8,295,786 79
Quebec	56,239,869	7,591,866 46
Nova Scotia.....	9,738,609	1,293,614 67
New Brunswick..	5,412,551	1,010,579 25
Manitoba	3,017,140	775,923 98
British Columbia..	6,358,976	1,412,873 27
P. E. Island.....	540,286	153,197 55
N. W. Territories.	86,346	16,626 16

\$127,406,068 \$20,500,473 53

With reference to the exports, naturally curiosity would prompt a comparison of the exports of those commodities which were specially affected by the McKinley tariff. Take

for instance, the export of eggs. In 1890 Canada sent to England 3,600 dozen, valued at \$820; last year the record was 3,937,655 dozen, valued at \$592,318. In these same years there was a great falling off in the shipment of eggs to the United States. Last year the quantity was 3,918,015 dozen, valued at \$494,409 as against 12,825,735 dozen, valued at \$1,793,104. Of cheese last year the Dominion exported the grand total of 128,410,730 pounds, valued at \$12,554,256, against 117,416,951 pounds, valued at \$10,434,239 the year previous. Verily in this commodity Canada is holding her own.

None the less gratifying is the increase in the export of butter, as the following figures show:—

	Pounds.	Value.
1890.....	1,951,585	\$ 340,131
1891.....	3,768,101	602,175
1892.....	5,736,696	1,056,758

Inland Revenue Report.

The annual report of the Controller of Inland Revenue has been issued. The figures for 1892 are most encouraging, being considerably in excess of last year. In 1882 the total amount of inland revenue accrued was \$9,076,526, as against \$6,905,005 in 1891. The quantity of spirits produced during the year was 3,498,232 proof gallons, as compared with 4,397,594 proof gallons in the previous fiscal year. To obtain this quantity 59,323,314 pounds of grain were used. The quantity held in stock on July 1, 1891, was 12,836,079 proof gallons, the largest quantity ever held by the distillers of Canada. The production, however, decreased to the extent of 899,363 proof gallons, showing that the increased output due to the legal requirements as to the maturing of spirits has ceased and the production is now normal, except so far as it has been diminished by the systematic smuggling of spirits in the gulf of St. Lawrence. This, says Mr. Miell, notwithstanding the efforts put forth by the Department of Customs, appears still to be carried on to an alarming extent, curtailing the market for domestic spirits, while utterly demoralizing the people amongst whom it prevails.

A decrease is noted in the quantity of malt taken for consumption to the extent of about 20 per cent., as compared with 1890-91, and 12½ per cent. as compared with the average of the preceding four years. The total quantity was 46,425,882 pounds. This is doubtless due to decreased production of malt liquor on account of the increase of the duty upon malt from 1 to 2 cents per pound. A careful analysis of the product of breweries has been made during the year, establishing the fact that as respects the great mass of the brewers of the country, no attempt has been made to use sugar in the production of beer, though some half-dozen instances have occurred in which the suspicions of the department have been aroused, and further investigations are in course.

During the year 9,929,616 pounds of tobacco; snuff and cigarettes were manufactured, about the same quantity as in 1891; and 107,927,813 cigars were manufactured, an increase of 7,000,000. Temperance people will, doubtless, scan the following table with pleasure. It shows the annual consumption, per head of population, of the articles mentioned. Evidently the consumption of ardent liquors is decreasing.

Year.	Spirits.	Beer.	Wine.	Tobacco.
1889.....	.776	3.263	.697	2.153
1890.....	.883	3.369	.104	2.143
1891.....	.745	3.790	.111	2.292
1892.....	.701	3.516	.101	2.291

Milling and Baking in Scotland in the Time of Burns.

In vol. xxiii. of the proceedings of the Philosophical Society of Glasgow, now in the press, there is an interesting paper on "The Rural Economy of Scotland in the Time of

Burns"—1769-90—a period which may be regarded as practically co-extensive with the latter half of the eighteenth century. The author is James Colville, M.A., D.Sc. (Edin.), and in the course of his paper, which was communicated to the society last session, the author makes a number of references to the milling and baking and cognate features of the "rural economy" of the people in that most interesting period of the history of Scotland.

Without claiming for them anything in the shape of historical or natural sequence, we here give a number of notes that we have gleaned from the learned doctor's paper:—

Referring to the fact that in the state of society which then existed there were few wants, and that these were mostly supplied by home industry, coupled with the fact that as money was scarce rents had to be paid in kind, he comes to

THE QUESTION OF THIRLAGE, OR MOLTURE, which was a bitter grievance. He makes quotation of a couplet from "The Twa Dogs" of the national poet—

"Our laird gets in his racket rents,
Hiscoals, his kain, and a' his tents" (dues)—and he goes on to say that the Earl of Aberdeen had a granary at Tarbat in eastern Ross, which held 600 bolls of corn yearly. In the death of 1782 the people of Tarbat stopped a ship laden with teind corn for Greenock. As regards multure, he says that at Rutherglen, near Glasgow, by 1793, the burgh lands were thirled 140th, with bank-meal to the miller and to his knave or man. Kilwinning, in Ayrshire (an important place in the early history of Scottish freemasonry), was thirled to the Abbey and to Lord Eglinton, whose family seat is near by. Paisley was thirled to the Abbey 1-20th, besides knaveship. In Nithsdale (Dumfriesshire) multure was held to apply to wheat (1 17th), though the laird had no mill to grind it. It has been an ancient obligation to take all the corn to the baronial or abbey mill; hence the farm was said to be thirled orstricted to this mill, and had to pay a vulture or portion of the meal to the miller, sometimes as high as 1 12th. Horse and seed corn were excepted. The portion of corn taken to the mill each time was called a "melder." Tam o' Shauter's wife Kate complained

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

THE QUERN.

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

"The cronach stills the dowie heart,
The jorram stills the bairnie,
The music for a hungry wame
Is grin lin' o' the queraic."

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

GRAIN CROPS IN THE FARMING ROTATION.

The ground, says Dr. Colville, had been cropped from time immemorial in a rotation of oats, peas, and bere or *bigg*, a kind of four-rowed barley. This rotation was kept up till the land gave only two seeds in return, four or five returns being a good crop. White oats came to supersede the old gray variety, while wheat was raised only in the Lothians and carse lands even near the close of the century.

FOOD FROM THE CEREAL GRAINS.

A staple dinner dish of the country people in Scotland in Burns' time was kail or broth, which was sometimes made of greens and grolls, which were oats stripped of the husks in the mill, for pot-barley was difficult to procure. In every cottage there used to be the knockin'-stone, a deep cup-like block, in which the barley was allowed to lie in water, and then it was beaten with a small mallet till it was husked. It seems that we owe the pot-barley mill to Fletcher of Saltoun, who had lived in Holland

and had seen it in use there. He went back to Holland, taking with him a millwright named James Meikle. It was that clever mechanic who built the first mill at Saltoun, near Haddington, and for a long time he enjoyed a monopoly of the trade. For forty years that was the only pot barley mill in the United Kingdom or America.

WHEATEN BREAD.

Wheaten bread, says Dr. Colville, drove out the only other staple food—oatmeal cakes—just as the latter had superseded the still older barley, bere and peas, from the meal of which scones and cakes were baked. Wheat loaves, according to Ramsay of Ochertyre, became commoner than oat cakes had formerly been. In every house in Burns' time there was an iron girdle or circular iron plate for baking cakes, and the manufacture of the girdles was for many years a monopoly of the little town of Culross, which lies on the northern shores of the Forth, near Stirling. Burns says that the "Jolly Beggars" were so merry that "wi' jumpin' and thumpin' the very girdle raug." So far as many parts of Scotland are concerned, the baker is a modern institution, not being known in the latter half of the eighteenth century. For example, in 1794, at Govan, an important suburb of Glasgow, even at that time there was no baker, butcher or public market of any kind. Loaf bread was supplied from Glasgow, the trouble of fetching or carrying it being taken out of the size of the loaf. About the year 1770 only two wheaten loaves per week found their way to two families in Auchterarder from the city of Perth, but by the year 1794 a baker in that town sold £200 worth of bread per annum.—London *Millcr*.

The Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic and Northern Pacific roads have concluded a traffic arrangement for carrying flour, grain and mill-stuff that are destined to Atlantic seaports from North Dakota and Minnesota points on the northern line of the Northern Pacific road. All consignments under this joint tariff are billed via West Superior, and taken as far as Mackinaw by the Northern Pacific. The tariff published by the Northern Pacific in relation to the new arrangement became effective Jan. 5. It gives rates as follows, in cents per 100 lbs:—

From—	To Mackinaw.
Pemhina	23
Grand Forks, East Grand Forks	27
Crookston, Red Lake Falls	20½
Grafton	23
Fergus Falls	25
Breckenridge, Wahpeton	25½
Wadena	23
Farzo, Glyndon, Moorhead	25½

The South Shore tariff from Mackinaw, effective on and after Jan. 18, in compliance with the recently issued special order by Chairman Midgley, is on a basis of 39½c. less 12½c. to Boston. To various eastern points the rate is as follows in cents per 100 lbs.

From Mackinaw.	
Boston, Portland, Providence, Newport	27
New York	25
Prosscott, Watertown, Ogdensburg	23
Sharbot Lake, Peterboro, Kingston	24
Montreal, Ottawa, Brockville ..	25
Quebec, St. John	27
Greenville, Vancelboro, Me.	25

This seems to be another move on the part of Van Horn against H.I., and is so regarded in railroad circles here. Through this deal, where the Northern Pacific comes into competition with the Great Northern, the South Shore gets business. Where the Northern Pacific has exclusive territory, as on the Bismarck line, it handles its eastern business independently of the other roads, billing all stuff via Chicago by way of the Wisconsin Central, part of its system. Northern Pacific agents here deny that the tariff in effect on flour from Bismarck and locality through to Boston is no higher than the rate from Minneapolis or Duluth to Boston. In support of their statement they present the fact that the territory mentioned is exclusively their own, and that there is, accordingly, no cause for a cut.

In response to a call from the Birmingham chamber of commerce, the exporters met the members of that body, and discussed Canada's offer of preferential tariffs to Great Britain. A motion in favor of accepting the offer was passed by a vote of seventy-six to sixty-one, and the meeting resolved that the chamber of commerce do all in its power to induce the government to take similar action.

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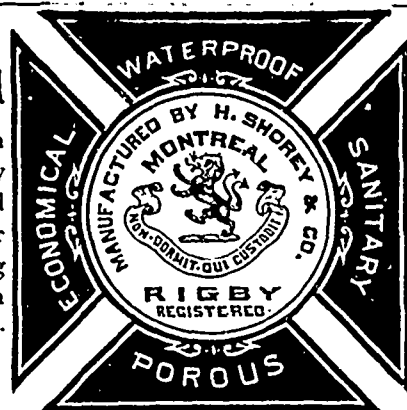
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GODERICH—Goderich, Ont.	1000 " "	

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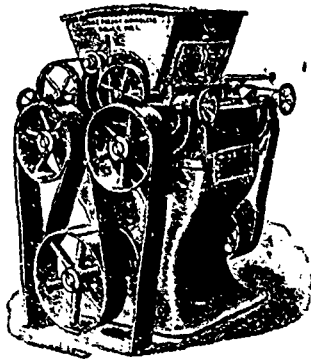
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SATURDAY AFTERNOON, January 28.

DRIED FRUITS—We quote: Dried apples 6 to 6½; evaporated, 8½ to 9c; figs, layers, 10 to 13c; dates, 6½ to 9c. Valencia raisins, \$1.75 to \$1.85; London layers, \$2.75 to \$2.80 box; Sultanias 9½ to 10c lb. Currants, 6½ to 7c; prunes, 7 to 9c. Evaporated fruits are quoted: Apricots, 19 to 20c; peeled peaches, 17½ to 18c; unpeeled peaches, 12 to 12½c; pitted plums, 11 to 11½c; cherries, 13 to 13½c; pears, 12½ to 13c.

FISH—The market is fairly well supplied with fresh fish. Prices for fresh fish are: Jack fish, 3c pickered, 4c; whitefish 5 to 6c; trout, 9c; Cod 8c; haddock, 8c; halibut, 15c; B.C. salmon, 16c; tommy cods, 8c; herring, 40c dozen; smelts, 12½c. Cured fish are quoted: smoked herring, 20 to 25c box; smoked haddies 8c; Yarmouth bladders \$1.60 per box; Labrador herrings, \$1.50 to \$1.75 per half barrel; boneless codfish 7½ to 8c pound; boneless fish, 6c lb; salmon, 10c lb; oysters \$2 per gallon for standards and \$2.25 for selects; cau oysters 50c each for standards and 55c selects.

GREEN FRUITS—Trade is quiet on account of cold weather. Apples hold at steady prices, fancy stock, selected varieties, selling at \$4 per barrel, and other varieties \$3.25 to \$3.75 as to quality. Florida oranges of good quality held at \$5.00 to \$5.50 and up to \$6.00 per box for desirable sizes. Lemons, new Messina, good, at \$6.50 to \$7; Malaga grapes, \$9 to \$10.50 per keg as to size of package; cranberries, \$10.50 barrel; California winter pears \$4.50 per box; Apple cider, 35c per gal.

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

SUGARS—Sugars are quoted in the Winnipeg market: Yellow at 4½ to 4¾; granulated at 5½ to 5¾, the inside price is for barrels, and ½c higher for bags. Lumps, 6c; icing, 6½ to 7c; sugar syrups, 2½ to 3½; maple sugar, 9 to 12c a lb.

DRY GOODS—The most important feature of interest in this branch of trade is the recent advance in cotton at the eastern mills. This has been expected for some time. The price of grey cottons has been advanced 5 to 7½ per cent.

RAW FURS—Meagre reports from the London fur sales indicate higher prices on some leading lines. The cable reports mink 40 per cent higher, marten 30 per cent higher, beaver 12 per cent higher, bear 10 per cent higher. The advance, especially for mink, was expected, and has been previously discounted to a considerable extent.

GENERAL WHEAT SITUATION—The week has been a quiet one in leading wheat markets, without important change in prices. On Monday United States markets were quiet and lower, declining fractionally. There were no important items in the way of news. A fire at St. Louis was reported to have destroyed about 1,000,000 bushels for milling purposes, which will affect the next visible supply. The visible supply statement today of stocks in store at principal points in the United States and Canada east of the mountains showed an increase of 147,000 bushels. The corresponding week last year there was a decrease of 374,886 bushels. The total supplies now amount to \$2,227,000 bushels, and a year ago it was 43,715,000 bushels. Future weekly visible supply statements for this crop are now expected to show decreases. Cables were lower. On Tuesday United States markets showed some strength and closed practically higher. Cables however, were lower. The weekly statement of wheat and flour on passage showed an increase of 640,000 bushels. Duluth receipts were 26 cars and Minneapolis got 186 cars, which shows a falling off. On Wednesday United States markets were mostly slightly lower at the close.

There was not much in the way of news. Cables were irregular—some higher and some lower, but not much change either way. On Thursday there was a little better feeling again in United States markets, which showed slight gains at the close, with slight fluctuations and some weak spots during the day. Cables were easier. Bradstreet's reported an increase in wheat stocks for Canada and the United States of 1,750,000 east of the mountains, and a decrease of 134,000 bushels on the Pacific coast. On Friday United States markets were dull and easy, but were a trifle higher at the close. There were no new features of interest.

Exports of wheat for the week ended Jan. 25 from both coasts of the United States equal 2,531,000 bushels, against 3,637,000 bushels last week; 3,537,000 bushels in the week a year ago and 2,093,000 two years ago.

LOCAL WHEAT—The feature of the week has been a further advance in the price of wheat to farmers, in Manitoba country markets. The Lake of the Woods Milling Co., which has buyers at a great many country points, again advanced prices early last week about 2c per bushel. This caused quite a ripple of excitement in the trade. This advance of wheat in Manitoba markets, like the sharper advance made a few weeks ago, is quite independent of conditions in outside markets. There has been no change in the condition of wheat generally to affect local prices. The advance here is a local matter, made for reasons best known to those who have assisted to bring it about. The movement in wheat is gradually decreasing, but the weather has been cold, which would operate to reduce the marketings. There is a wide difference of opinion among grain men as to the quantity of surplus wheat held by farmers, the range being from 1,500,000 to 4,000,000 bushels. The commercial inclines toward the lower range. Prices this week, in Manitoba country markets have ranged from 50 to 55c per bushel for best samples of hard wheat, equal to No. 2 hard and better. Stocks of wheat in store at Fort William on January 21 were 2,706,734 bushels, there being an increase of 114,385 bushels for the week. Stocks continue to increase slowly, and now aggregate in excess of 5,500,000 bushels, including Fort William and interior points. A year ago stocks at Fort William were 1,166,000 bushels, being an increase of 68,400 bushels for that week.

FLOUR—There is no change to note locally. Prices east appear irregular. The little firmness a while ago, following the advance of wheat at Chicago, appears to have gone back with the collapse of prices at Chicago. Millers are, perhaps, more inclined to hold for better prices, but the situation is not much improved. There was considerable buying at old prices when wheat was first advanced, in expectation of an advance in flour. Quite a number of local dealers stocked up freely when the first advance was made in Manitoba wheat, and they have been somewhat disappointed that flour did not follow. Prices here are quoted as follows to the local trade in small lots per 100 pounds; Patents \$1.95; strong bakers' \$1.75; XXXX 75 to 90c; superfine 60 to 70c. Brands of some mills sell at 5 to 10c under these prices, even in small lots. Round lots at a discount under quotations.

MILLSTUFFS—Somewhat firmer feeling in bran. We quote bran selling to local dealers at \$8 to \$9 per ton, as to quantity, and shorts \$10 to \$11 per ton.

OATS—Locally there has been a firmer tendency in oats, owing to light offerings on account of cold weather. This applies only to the demand for local consumption, and does not effect shipping values in country markets. On the Winnipeg street market prices have ranged from 20 to 22c for feed qualities. Car lots at country points unchanged at 14 to 16c as to quality and freight rate.

GROUND FEED—There is the usual wide range in prices according to quality. Clear oat and

barley feed brings \$12 to \$14 per ton, as to quantity and quality. Mixed mill feed at \$9 per ton upward.

MEALS, ETC.—Rolled and granulated oatmeal held at \$1.80 to \$1.90 per sack, according to brand, and standard meal 5c lower, these being prices to retail traders. Cornmeal \$1.65 to \$1.70 per 100 lbs. Split peas \$2.60 to \$2.65 per 100 lbs. Beans, \$1.75 to \$1.90 per bushel. Pearl barley, \$2.50 per 100 lbs. Pearl barley, \$1.00.

CURED MEATS—The great strength in hog products continues. Chicago and other United States markets are away up out of sight on prices, and the advance continues in eastern markets. Mess pork at Chicago continues to range up to about \$19 per barrel, as compared with about \$11.50 to \$12 per barrel a year ago. Green hams sell in Chicago in quantities at 13½c. In Toronto dressed hogs have sold at 8½ to 8¾, and 8¾ has been paid for car lots at country points in Ontario for shipment to Montreal, which would make them cost 9c laid down. Prices for cured meats in the Winnipeg market are now commencing to advance in sympathy with other markets. Local prices are: Dry salt long clear, bacon, 10½ to 11c; smoked long clear, 12½ to 12¾; spiced rolls, 11½ to 11¾; breakfast bacon, 14½ to 14¾; smoked hams, 13 to 13½c; mess pork, to \$20 \$21 per barrel. Sausage quoted: Pork sausage, 8c; bologna sausage, 9c; German sausage, 9c; ham, chicken and tongue sausage, 9c per half lb pack.

LARD—Compound held at \$2.00 to 2.10 per pail. Pure at \$2.40 to \$2.50 per 20 pound pail. In tins, 12½ to 13c per pound.

DRESSED MEATS—Pork has again advanced, the local market having at last caught the inspiration of the movement in the States and eastern Canada. Dressed hogs may now be now be quoted at 7 to 8c as to quality, the lower price for heavy, rough hogs. Nice, fat hogs of desirable weights would bring up to 8c. One lot of even sized hogs was reported sold at a fraction over 8c. Ontario parties have been enquiring in Manitoba for hogs to ship east, but it is not likely there will be any quantity for shipment east. Local pickers need all there are in the country, and now that prices here have advanced, there is not likely to be any shipping east, though prices east are still higher than here. Two car lots of mutton are reported on the way from the east for Winnipeg, to be laid down here at about 6½c. Dealers are selling at 7 to 8c. Beef unchanged at 5 to 5½c for city dressed and 3 to 5 for country, the latter being in light supply.

POULTRY—There is nothing doing in poultry, dealers being stocked with frozen birds, and no new stock off-ring. Quoted at 9 to 10 for chickens; ducks, 10 11c; geese, 10 to 11c; turkeys, 10 to 12½c.

BUTTER—Market very slow at prices of last week. We quote round lots of good to choice dairy at 15 to 16c. A selected lot might bring up to 17, and straight No. 1 at 18c. Add 1 to 2c per pound for small lots, dealers' selling prices.

CHEESE—Jobbing at 10 to 11c per lb.

EGGS—Single cases quoted at 20c per dozen, larger lots 18 to 20c as to quality. Fresh not quotable.

VEGETABLES—Following are prices at which dealers buy on the street market: Potatoes 35 to 40c per bushel; turnips 25c bushel; cabbage 40 to 75c dozen; celery 30 to 50c dozen. Onions 2 to 2½c per lb. Carrots 30 to 40c, a bushel; beets, 30 to 40c bushel; parsnips, 1½ to 2c lb. Spanish onions, \$1.50 per crate.

HIDES AND TALLOW—Country frozen hides bring 3 to 3½c, uninspected as they run. The tendency is easier on frozen prices. Dealers are grumbling a good deal about the prices they have been paying for frozen hides, the average price being too high for the average quality, as a great many are turning out No. 2. It does not look as though there would be much money in the winter hide trade for dealers, unless there is a decided improvement in hide prices

cont. We quote: No 1 cows, 3½c; No 2, 2½c; No. 1 heavy steers, 5c; No. 2 steers, 4c; No. 3, 2½ lb. Roal veal 8 to 13 lb skins, 4 to 5c per pound, or about 40c per skin. Kids about same as hides. Sheep and lamb skins 60 to 75c each for recent take-off. Tal- low, 4½c rounded; 2½c rough.

Wool—Prices range from 9 to 10c for unwashed Manitoba fleeces, as to quality

HAY.—Baled held at about \$4.75 to \$5 per ton on track at point of shipment. Loose hay on the street market plentiful at about \$4 per ton.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

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

On Monday, Jan. 23, wheat opened a shade firmer and advanced ½c then declined ½c and closed ½ to ¾c lower than Saturday for May. July closed ½c lower at 77½c. Corn and oats were lower, but hog products advanced. Closing prices were:

	Jan	Feb	May
Wheat	73½	—	78½
Corn	42½	43½	47½
Oats	30½	31½	34½
Pork	18 95	—	19 3½
Lard	11 05	—	11 5½
Ribs	10 05	—	10 07½

On Tuesday wheat prices recovered after a weak opening and closed ¼ to ¾c higher. Prices first declined ¼ to ½c, then advanced ½c and held steady. Corn recovered some. Closing prices were:

	Jan.	Feb.	May.
Wheat	73½	—	78½
Corn	42½	43½	47½
Oats	30½	31	34½
Pork	18 90	—	19 2½
Lard	11 12½	—	11 12½
Short Ribs ..	10 05	—	10 07½

There was a steadiness in all speculative commodities on Wednesday, prices in every line showing very little change at the close, except wheat, which was ¼ to ½c lower, July wheat closing ½c lower at 78c. Spring wheat was in moderate demand, the offerings were not large, and influenced by the speculative market a steady feeling existed, No. 2 spring sold at 73½ to 73¾c, and closed at about 73¾c. No. 3 spring sold at 62 to 66c and hard variety at 69c. No. 3 white sold at 60c. Spring wheat by sample met with a fair demand on milling and shipping account and by elevator men to go to store. No change occurred in prices. Hard wheat sold very well. No. 4 spring sold at 50 to 58c and northern at 61c. No. 3 sold at 62 to 65, choice at 67 to 69c, and northern at 70½ to 72½c. No. 3 white sold at 59 to 60½c, and choice at 64c. Closing prices for speculative commodities were:

	Jan.	Feb.	May
Wheat	73½	—	78½
Corn	42½	43½	47½
Oats	30½	31	34½
Pork	18 85	—	19 25
Lard	11 25	—	11 17½
Short Ribs ..	10 05	—	10 07½

On Thursday wheat was easy at the opening. The opening was about ½c lower than yesterday, then advanced ½c, then declined ½c, improved again ½c, ruled steady and the closing was about ½c higher. Closing prices were:

	Jan.	Feb.	May
Wheat	73½	—	78½
Corn	42½	43½	47½
Oats	30½	31	34½
Pork	19 10	—	19 40
Lard	11 40	—	11 30
Short Ribs ..	10 1½	—	10 05

Wheat was dull until near the close. Prices declined ¼ to ½c early, then became stronger and advanced ½c, closing about ½c higher. Closing prices were:

	Jan.	Feb.	May.
Wheat	74½	—	78½
Corn	44½	44½	48½
Oats	30½	31½	35½
Pork	19 60	—	19 75
Lard	11 00	—	11 02
Short Ribs ..	10 3½	—	10 35

Prices were lower all around on Saturday, except for pork, which made a further gain.

Wheat was the weakest feature, and declined sharply. Closing prices for May option were: Wheat, 77½c; corn, 48½c; oats, 35c; pork, \$20.00.

Duluth Wheat Market.

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

Monday—Cash, 67; May, 72½
Tuesday—Cash, 67½c; May, 73c
Wednesday—Cash, 67½c; May, 72¾c
Thursday—Cash 67½c; May 73c
Friday—Cash 68½; May 73½c
Saturday—Cash 67½; May 72½

A week ago cash wheat closed at 67½c, and May delivery at 73½c. A year ago January wheat closed at 81c, and May at 88½c.

Winnipeg Wheat Inspection.

Below is shown the number of cars of wheat inspected at Winnipeg for five weeks:

Grade.	Dec. 24.	Dec. 31.	Jan. 7.	Jan. 14.	Jan. 21.
Extra Manitoba hard.....	0	0	1	1	1
No. 1 hard	39	25	12	31	20
No. 2 hard	93	160	94	108	73
No. 3 hard	48	41	23	39	21
No. 1 Northern ..	16	7	6	2	3
No. 2 Northern ..	0	1	2	3	1
No. 3 Northern ..	0	0	0	0	1
No. 1 White (sfs)	3	1	2	1	1
No. 2 White (sfs)	0	0	0	3	0
No. 1 Spring	1	4	1	0	1
No. 1 Northern ..	15	16	7	12	9
No. 2 Frosted ..	5	7	5	2	3
No. 3 Frosted ..	0	0	0	0	0
Rejected	22	22	17	15	15
No Grade	11	10	13	8	24
Feed Wheat	0	0	0	0	0
Total	467	284	163	225	173
Same week last year	603	520	494	513	405

Duluth Wheat Market.

The Duluth Market Report of Thursday, January 26 says: "That trade is very dull and slow is recognized by all. Receipts are necessarily small, owing to our inability to provide storage facilities. The demand for cash wheats is light from the fact that our mills are doing but little at present. Trading in futures is not active, owing to the unnatural relative prices between this and other markets. Business here to-day is unusually light, and, as usual, in No. 1 northern wheat for May delivery. The market opened firm at last night's closing quotations, has ruled dull, but very steady. The weather is very cold here and over the Northwest to-day, thermometer ranging from 20 to 25 below. The following are the closing prices:—Cash No. 1 hard closed firm and nominally ½c advanced for the day at 70½c. Cash No. 1 northern closed nominally ½c higher at 67½c. Cash No. 2 northern closed firm, nominally ½c up at 62. Cash No. 3 wheat steady, closed unchanged at 55. Rejected wheat closed firm and nominally unchanged at 45½. January wheats dull and neglected, firmly held and closed nominally unchanged for No. 1 hard at 70½ and nominally ½ advanced for No. 1 northern at 67½. May No 1 hard closed nominally ½c advanced at 75½. May No. 1 northern opened steady and unchanged at 72½, eased off to 72½, ruled dull but steady, all sales being reported at that until after noon when it sold again at 72½, with last transactions near the close at 73, it closed firm at 73. July wheats dull, but firm at 2½ premium over the May delivery. No. 1 hard closed at 78 bid. No. 1 northern at 75½ bid

Minneapolis Markets.

Following were closing wheat quotations on Wednesday, January 25.

Grades,	Jan.	May.	July	On tr'k
No. 1 hard	67½	71½	73½	70
No. 1 northern	67½	71½	73½	68½
No. 2 northern	—	—	—	65 to 66

Flour.—Flour markets were steady to day, although not strong nor active. The usual demand from every day buyers was noticed, and there were a few purchases that partook a little

of the character of providing for the future, perhaps, but the latter were neither large nor numerous. On the whole it was called dull. Quoted at \$3.05 to 3.95 for first patents; \$3.45 to 3.60 for second patents; \$2.30 to 2.45 for fancy and export bakers, \$1.15 to 1.40 for low grades, in bags, including red dog.

The added daily output of mills grinding to-day will probably aggregate 29,000 bbls.

BRAN AND SHORTS.—The bran market was steady and about the same in all respects as it was yesterday. The mills held bran at \$10 in bulk and shorts at about \$11 in bulk.

Oats—Oats were quiet and easier in the markets for futures, which had a slight effect upon cash stuff as reported from most places. Cash oats were firm, with small supply. No. 3 white sold at 31½ to 32c in car lots on track.

Barley—There continued some dullness in low grade barley, while choice stuff sold quite well. No. 4 sold at 35 to 37c.

Feed—Millers held at \$15.75 to \$16.50; less than car lots, \$16 to \$17; with corn meal at \$15.00 to \$15.25; granulated meal \$20.—Market Record, January 25.

British Grain Trade.

The Mark Lane Express of January 23, in its weekly review of the British grain trade says: A great majority of the markets the proportion being probably 240 to 24, are content with the stationery value of English wheat. In London it is still being offered at 2s 11d per quarter above the imperial average. Foreign wheat is unsettled. In London, Liverpool and Manchester prices have fallen 6d per quarter. At Bristol and Belfast the prices are 6d dearer. Flour has advanced 6d per sack for ordinary baker's. The tone of American flour trade is strong. The home deliveries of wheat and flour will not exceed 130,000 quarters. In the spring grain trade prices favor sellers. The demand at Liverpool is good. The value of grain on the spot there has risen 5d on the cental.

Immigrant Rates.

A special report has been prepared by the committee of the Western Passenger association, to which was referred the question of commissions on immigrant traffic. After a conference with the eastern immigrant agents and a representative of the Canadian Pacific railway, a majority of the committee adopted resolutions recommending that the committee on immigrant traffic by way of St. Louis and Chicago to common western territory be as follows: To St. Paul and Minneapolis and west thereof, \$25; to Council Bluffs, Omaha, Sioux City, Leavenworth, St. Joseph, Kansas City and points beyond, \$25; to points west of Chicago and St. Louis and short of the above destinations twenty-five per cent of the revenue accruing to these lines, not exceeding in any case \$25; to points on the Seo line and north thereof in Michigan and Wisconsin, from Chicago, twenty five per cent of the revenue not to exceed \$25.

The Reduction of Rates.

President Hill, of the Great Northern, who is in Puget Sound, regarding the reduction of rates by the conference just coded at St. Paul, says:—"That matter is practically settled, and the result will be announced by Feb. 1. There will be some material changes mainly in the direction of a general reduction on everything, and particularly on all kinds of freight heretofore carried by the Isthmus of Panama around Cape Horn."

"About 300 classes of freight are now carried that way, and we want it all. We have the railroads and we've got to carry the stuff this country produces. We have got to bring lots of cars here to load with lumber, and we can't haul them empty on the westward haul. We must bring freight that has been coming around from Atlantic coast by water.

Winnipeg Wholesale Prices Current.

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS.		" " Black..... 25 to 30		" " Lard..... 70		" " Oplum..... 4.00 to 4.25		" " Oil lemon, super..... 2.75 to 3.50		" " Oil peppermint..... 3.75 to 4.25		" " Oxalic acid..... .13 to .10		" " Potass iodide..... 4.25 to 4.50		" " Saltpetre..... .10 to .12		" " Sal rochelle..... .30 to .35		" " Shellac..... .35 to .40		" " Sulphur flowers..... .33 to .40		" " Sulphur roll, per keg..... .33 to .6		" " Soda bicarb, per keg of 112 lb..... 3.75 to 4.25		" " Sal soda..... 2.00 to 3.00		" " Tartaric acid, per lb..... .45 to .55		" " Spanish sole, best, No. 1 per lb..... .23 to .30		" " Spanish sole, No. 1..... .20 to .23		" " No. 2..... .24		" " Slaughter sole, heavy..... .30		" " light..... .27		" " Harness, heavy, best..... .23 to .30		" " light..... .28 to .30		" " No. 1..... .23 to .23		" " Upper, heavy, best..... .35 to .45		" " light..... .35		" " Kip skins, French..... \$ 1.00 to \$ 1.10		" " domestic..... .75 to .85		" " Calf skins, French, premier choice..... 1.25 to 1.50		" " Calf skins, domestic..... .75 to .85		" " Splits, senior..... .25 to .35		" " junior..... .30		" " Cowhides..... .35 to .45		" " Cordovan, per foot..... .17 to .21		" " Pebble, cow..... .17 to .21		" " Buff..... .17 to .1		" " Russets, saddlers', per doz..... 12.50		" " Linings, colored, per foot..... .12		" " Tin, Lamb and Flag, 56 and 23 lb ingots, per lb..... .26 to .28		" " Strip..... .23 to .30		" " Tin Plates—Charcoal Plates, Bright, Per box.....		" " Bradley M. L. S..... \$7.50 to \$7.75		" " I. C., usual sizes..... 8.25 to 8.50		" " Raven and P. D. Grades—		" " I. C., usual sizes..... 5.75 to 6.00		" " I. X..... 7.00 to 7.50		" " Charcoal Plates—Terne.		" " Dean or J. G. Grade—		" " I. C. 20 x 23, 112 sheets ..\$10.00 to 11.50		" " Iron and Steel—		" " Base Price.		" " Common Iron, per 100 lbs..... \$3.00 to \$3.25		" " Band..... 3.50 to 3.75		" " Swedish..... 5.25 to 6.00		" " Sleigh Shoe Steel..... 3.75 to 4.50		" " Best Cast Steel, per lb..... .13 to .15		" " Russian Sheet..... .12 to .13		" " Sheet Iron—1 to 20 gauge..... 3.75 to 4.00		" " 22 to 24..... 3.75 to 4.00		" " 26..... 4.00 to 4.25		" " 28..... 4.25 to 5.50		" " CANADA PLATES..... 3.75 to 4.00		" " IRON PIPE—40 to 45 per cent. off list.		" " GALVANIZED IRON—Queen's Head—		" " 16 to 24 gauge, per lb..... .06 to .06½		" " 26 gauge..... .06½ to .06½		" " 28..... .06½ to .07½		" " CHAIN—		" " Proof Coll., 3-16 inch, per lb..... 0.7 to 0.7½		" " 5-16 " " "..... 0.6½ to 0.7		" " 6-16 " " "..... 0.6½ to 0.6½		" " 7-16 " " "..... 0.5½ to 0.6½		" " 8-16 " " "..... 0.5 to 0.6		" " Trace, per doz pairs..... 4.00 to 8.00		" " ZINC SHEET..... 0.7 to 0.7		" " ZINC SHEET..... 0.7½ to 0.8		" " LEAD—Pig, per lb..... 0.5½ to 0.6		" " Sheets, 2½ lbs. per square ft..... 0.6 to 0.7		" " SOLDIER—		" " Half-and-half (guar) per lb..... .22		" " ANTIMONY—Cookson's, per lb..... .25		" " AMMUNITION—Cartridges—		" " Rim Fire Pistol, Amer. dia., 35%.....		" " Cartridges, Dom., 50%.....		" " Military, Amer., 5% advance.....		" " Central Fire Pistol and Rifle, Amer., 12½%.....		" " Cartridges, Dom., 30%.....		" " Shot Shells, 6.60 to \$9.50.		" " SHOT—Canadian..... 0.6 to 0.6½		" " WADS.—Eley's, per 1,000..... 25 to .75		" " AXES—Per box..... 6.50 to 15.50		" " AXLE GREASE—Per gross..... 10.00 to 14.00		" " WIRE—Clothes line, galv., p.		" " Wire Barb..... 4.85 to 5.00		" " ROPE—Sisal, per lb, 10½ to 11½,		" " Manila, per lb., 14½ to 15½,		" " Cotton, 25 to 27.		" " NAILS—Cut 5 in. and upwards, per keg base, price, 3.00.		" " Wire nails, 4.00.		" " HORSE NAILS—Canadian, dia., 50 to 45 per cent.		" " HORSE SHOES—Per keg, 4.50 to 5.00.	
White Lead, pure, ground in oil, Association guaranteed, in 25 lb irons and 100 and 200 lb. kegs..... \$0.50 to 7.00	White Lead, No. 1, per 100 lbs..... 6.00 to 6.50	" " No. 2..... 5.50 to 6.00	" " assorted, 1 to 5 lb. tins, per pound..... 100	PREPARED PAINTS, pure liquid colors, per gallon..... 1.35 to 1.4	" " second quality..... 1.10 to 1.20	DRY COLORS, white lead, per lb..... 8	Red lead, per pound..... 7	Yellow ochre, per lb..... 3	Golden ochre, per lb..... 5	Venetian red, French..... 3½	Venetian red, Eng..... 3	English purple oxides..... 4	American oxides, per lb..... 4	These prices are for less than barrels, and lots. 10 per pound less when full kegs or barrels are taken.	Zanzibar vermilion, kegs..... 18	Less than kegs, per pound..... 20	English vermilion, in 30 lb bags 1.00	Less than bags, per pound..... 1.10	VARNISHES, No. 1, furniture, gal..... 1.00	Extra furniture, per gal..... 1.35	Elastic oak, per gal..... 2.00	No. 1, carriage, per gal..... 2.00	Hard oil finish, per gal..... 2.00	Brown Japan, per gal..... 1.00	Gold Size, Japan..... 1.50	No. 1, orange shellac..... 2.00	Pure orange shellac..... 2.60	These prices are for less than barrels, and would be shaded for full barrel lots.	LINSEED OIL, Raw, per gallon..... 61c	" " Boiled, per gallon..... 64	These prices are in barrels, but would be shaded 2c for ten barrel lots.	TURPENTINE, Pure spirits, in barrels, per gallon..... 68c	Less than barrels, per gallon..... 72	GLUE, S S., in sheets, per pound..... 15	" " White, for kalmouling..... 20	BURNING OILS, Eocene..... 34	" " Sunlight..... 29	" " Silver Star..... 26	" " Water white..... 33	" " Opalene..... 29	Stove gasoline, per case..... 3.50	Benzine, per case..... 3.50	Benzine and gasoline, Per gallon..... 50	LUBRICATING OILS, Capital cylinder..... 58	" " Eldorado Engine..... 35	" " Atlantic red..... 33	" " Golden Star No 1..... 33	" " Extra..... 35	" " Eldorado Castor..... 36	" " Golden..... 32	" " Castor Oil, per lb..... 12	Silica axis greese, per case..... 3.75	Oem..... 3.20	Imperial..... 2.50	SUNDRIES, Coal tar, per barrel..... 3.00	Portland cement, per barrel..... 4.75	Michigan plaster, per barrel..... 3.25 to 3.50	Putty, in bladders, per pound..... 03½	" " in barrels of bladders per pound..... 03	Whiting, barrels, per 100 lbs..... 1.25	Alabastine, per case, 20 p'ks..... 7.00	Asbestine, per case of 100 lbs..... 7.00	WINDOW GLASS, 1st break..... 1.90	WOOD.	Mixed tamarac, of oak, per cord..... \$4.00 to 4.50	Poplar, per cord..... \$2.50 to 3.25	Prices are for car lots on track; 50c per cord more at yards; \$1 per cord more delivered in city from yard.	COAL.	COAL, Pennsylvania Anthracite, per ton..... \$10.50	Pennsylvania, soft..... 8.00	Lethbridge coal..... 7.50	The above are retail prices for coal, delivered; price at yard 50c less. The retail price for Estovan or Souris coal at present is \$5 or \$4 on track in car lots.	DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.	Alum, per lb..... .03½ to .04½	Alcohol, per gal..... 4.75	Bleaching powder, per lb..... .06 to .8	Blue vitrol..... .6 to .10	Borax..... .11 to .13	Bromide potash..... .44 to .55	Camphor..... .75 to .85	Camphor unces..... .80 to .90	Carbolic acid..... .40 to .65	Castor oil..... .11 to .15	Chlorate potash..... .25 to .30	Citric acid..... .65 to .80	Coppers..... .03½ to .04	Cocaine, per oz..... \$9.20 to \$9.75	Cream tartar, per lb..... .23 to .35	Epsom salts..... .03½ to .04	Extract Logwood, bulk..... .14 to .18	" " boxes..... .15 to .20	German quinine..... 30. to .40	Glycerine, per lb..... 20. to .25	Howard's quinine, per oz..... .50 to .60	Iodine..... \$5.50 to \$6.00	Insect powder..... .36 to .40	Morphia sul..... 1.75 to \$1.90	" " Tin, 56 and 23 lb ingots, per lb..... .26 to .28	" " Strip..... .23 to .30	TIN PLATES—Charcoal Plates, Bright, Per box.....	" " Bradley M. L. S..... \$7.50 to \$7.75	" " I. C., usual sizes..... 8.25 to 8.50	" " Raven and P. D. Grades—	" " I. C., usual sizes..... 5.75 to 6.00	" " I. X..... 7.00 to 7.50	" " Charcoal Plates—Terne.	" " Dean or J. G. Grade—	" " I. C. 20 x 23, 112 sheets ..\$10.00 to 11.50	" " Iron and Steel—	" " Base Price.	" " Common Iron, per 100 lbs..... \$3.00 to \$3.25	" " Band..... 3.50 to 3.75	" " Swedish..... 5.25 to 6.00	" " Sleigh Shoe Steel..... 3.75 to 4.50	" " Best Cast Steel, per lb..... .13 to .15	" " Russian Sheet..... .12 to .13	" " Sheet Iron—1 to 20 gauge..... 3.75 to 4.00	" " 22 to 24..... 3.75 to 4.00	" " 26..... 4.00 to 4.25	" " 28..... 4.25 to 5.50	" " CANADA PLATES..... 3.75 to 4.00	" " IRON PIPE—40 to 45 per cent. off list.	" " GALVANIZED IRON—Queen's Head—	" " 16 to 24 gauge, per lb..... .06 to .06½	" " 26 gauge..... .06½ to .06½	" " 28..... .06½ to .07½	" " CHAIN—	" " Proof Coll., 3-16 inch, per lb..... 0.7 to 0.7½	" " 5-16 " " "..... 0.6½ to 0.7	" " 6-16 " " "..... 0.6½ to 0.6½	" " 7-16 " " "..... 0.5½ to 0.6½	" " 8-16 " " "..... 0.5 to 0.6	" " Trace, per doz pairs..... 4.00 to 8.00	" " ZINC SHEET..... 0.7 to 0.7	" " ZINC SHEET..... 0.7½ to 0.8	" " LEAD—Pig, per lb..... 0.5½ to 0.6	" " Sheets, 2½ lbs. per square ft..... 0.6 to 0.7	" " SOLDIER—	" " Half-and-half (guar) per lb..... .22	" " ANTIMONY—Cookson's, per lb..... .25	" " AMMUNITION—Cartridges—	" " Rim Fire Pistol, Amer. dia., 35%.....	" " Cartridges, Dom., 50%.....	" " Military, Amer., 5% advance.....	" " Central Fire Pistol and Rifle, Amer., 12½%.....	" " Cartridges, Dom., 30%.....	" " Shot Shells, 6.60 to \$9.50.	" " SHOT—Canadian..... 0.6 to 0.6½	" " WADS.—Eley's, per 1,000..... 25 to .75	" " AXES—Per box..... 6.50 to 15.50	" " AXLE GREASE—Per gross..... 10.00 to 14.00	" " WIRE—Clothes line, galv., p.	" " Wire Barb..... 4.85 to 5.00	" " ROPE—Sisal, per lb, 10½ to 11½,	" " Manila, per lb., 14½ to 15½,	" " Cotton, 25 to 27.	" " NAILS—Cut 5 in. and upwards, per keg base, price, 3.00.	" " Wire nails, 4.00.	" " HORSE NAILS—Canadian, dia., 50 to 45 per cent.	" " HORSE SHOES—Per keg, 4.50 to 5.00.																																									

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Weekly Trade Report.

Bradstreet's report, issued at New York on January 28, says, "The features of the business week have been the gradual return of the movement of general merchandise and produce to their accustomed channels. Produce and other perishable goods are again moving freely, with the loss of some of the advances in prices. There has been a further advance in the price of raw wool. Solo leather is up one half to one cent, as well as foreign hides. Indian corn scores a gain of $\frac{1}{2}$ cent, with moderately decreased supplies. Pork represents itself as having advanced \$2 a barrel, while lard, under its guidance, shows a nominal gain of $\frac{1}{2}$ cent. Print cloths, shoes, rubber goods and rice (owing to large demands from the Pacific) are stronger and tend higher.

The other picture includes weaker domestic hides, a decrease of $\frac{1}{2}$ cent on oats, and 1-16 on cotton. Ten points on whiskies, two fractions on merchant iron at St. Louis, and ten cents on hogs at Kansas City and Omaha, while there are no material changes in prices of lumber, wheat, sugar and live cattle.

Gold exports to Europe continue. This week's shipments aggregated \$4,075,000. France and Austria both offer premiums for specie, which enables bankers to reduce the selling price of exchange and still ship gold. The speculative world, however, disregards the matter, money being easy and the supply of loanable funds in this market is in excess of the demand.

Eastern jobbers and dry goods mills report the beginning of what appears to be the most active January demand for cotton and woollen staple goods for years past. The price of wool has advanced again owing to the light supply, and this is followed by manufacturers purchasing ahead of their immediate wants, something they have not done for many months.

General trade is of the sorting up variety in the province of Quebec and most retailers are engaged in taking stock. There is a fair volume of trade throughout Ontario, in which tens are said to be the strongest features with a number of sales on Chicago account. Cottons too are higher. St. John. N. B., reports trade equal to that in January, 1892, and the outlook for the season fair.

The total bank clearings reported by Halifax, Montreal, Toronto and Hamilton aggregate \$18,242,000, a decrease of about 18 per cent. from last week, but an increase of nearly 6 per cent. as compared with the week one year ago.

Business failure throughout the Canadian Dominion this week number forty eight as compared with thirty-nine last week and sixty four last year.

Dominion Parliament.

Parliament opened at Ottawa on Jan. 26. His Excellency's address referred to the gratifying increase in our trade, and the increasing settlement of the west. The conference with Newfoundland ministers is referred to; also the canal boundary and fishery correspondence with the United States. A measure to extend the system of voting by ballot to the territories is promised.

Not so Black as Painted.

There is a very absurd and mistaken notion among the thoughtless or suspicious people, that all commercial travellers are a wild, tough lot when away from home. That they indulge in all sorts of harum scarum scrapes; that they are given to dissipation and flirtation, and that they pay for their little peccadillos by charging it up in their expense account with the house employing them.

This is a very unjust judgment, and one

which can not be verified against any majority of grip sack men.

Long and intimate acquaintance in all parts of the United States with the traveling fraternity gives the writer authority to testify, that taken as a class the drummers are as brave, hard working, self sacrificing, honest, conscientious and virtuous a lot of men as can be found in any other calling or profession. There are black sheep in every large flock, and plenty who will jump over the bars into pastures green when occasion offers; but you will find them as well in the sheepfold of the good shepherd called clergymen, and when one is found he is spotted and held up for private gossip and public scandal, but that does not necessarily corrupt the whole fraternity. The commercial traveller is generally a free hearted, whole souled, offhand fellow.

He often has to be all things to all men, since he must deal with human nature as he finds it, and no one understands human nature better than he. He is always polite to strangers and affable to the ladies, among whom he generally acts the true and perfect gentleman.

It is he who patiently answers the numerous questions of his travelling companions, and who assists them out of difficulties and dilemmas innumerable. He is first to give up his comfortable seat in the crowded carriage to the female, be she ugly or fair, old or young. He knows all the ropes pertaining to travel, and is an animated cyclopedia of information.

He is well posted in politics, the state of the country, and the lay of the land. He can talk soft nonsense, or discuss hard facts. He can argue under philosophy, psychology or theology, and when it comes to talking shop he is seldom "tired."

Most old and experienced travellers are family men, and men who love their wives and children, and love their homes as devotedly, if not more so, than men whose callings do not call them from home. Most of them when absent have an intense longing to get home to the loved ones left behind, and genuine homesickness is not uncommon among the most sturdy road men; but there is a fascination for the old paths that time can scarcely efface. It is with them like the seafaring men, they become restless when long in port. Idleness illy agrees with an active nature such as their's, and since business is business, they must be hustlers who win. The traveller has an ambition that brooks no rivalry, but leads him on to letter efforts, the more insurmountable are the obstacles to his progress. He faces storms, endures all manner of fare unlike the comforts of home. He faces dangers and hardships, adversities and discouragements in multitudinous forms, and yet there are those who begrudge him the comfort he takes when he can find it, and complain that he wants the earth. After facing all manner of vexations, discouraging and annoying incidents, after facing danger by fire and flood, after facing death itself by disaster, he returns to face the head of the firm, which is often the hardest of all to face. When trade is slack and collections are bad he has to face it. Then he has to right about face and face the cold, cruel, exacting business world again; a world even more full of storm than sunshine. What a marvel then that the grip man has so genial a smile, apart from his regular business York shilling smile, as he has! Taking the manifold trials and temptations ever in his pathway, is it not marvelous that he withstands them as he does? Those that are not tempted deserve not the credit of being honest, sober and virtuous, as do those who are tempted and withstand the temptation.

The very first, last and most prominent qualifications of the commercial traveller are that he shall be honest and free from bad and vicious habits. Reputable firms are not wont to employ disreputable men, since reputation must be sustained.

This fact alone should give the highest credentials of character to every man employed as representative on the road; and should set at naught every unfavorable opinion thoughtless

people form against them. There is one green spot in the arid desert of a traveller's life, and that is found within the gates of "home, sweet home."

However he may wander from his own fireside, Whosoever he is called upon to roam; He's as happy as can be, with his babies on his knee,

When at last he reaches home, sweet home.

—Detroit Herald of Commerce.

W. W. Ogilvie, president of the Ogilvie Milling Co., is on a trip to the west.

A by-law to give a bonus to a flour mill for Hartney will be submitted to the ratepayers on February 4th.

W. M. Child has started a pork packing establishment in connection with his butcher business at Regina.

An amendment to the game laws of the Territories forbids the killing in one season by any one person of more than six antelope.

Mr. Bothune, of Cascaden, Peck & Co., Winnipeg, returned on Friday from a business trip to Montreal, where the firm have their manufacturing departments.

A petition to the Manitoba legislature, outlining a scheme for a system of hail insurance managed by the government and the rural municipalities is being circulated.

The proposal to organize a jobbers' union at Winnipeg is making headway. There is plenty of work for such an organization, especially in the direction of curtailing credit business.

Newell & Miller, hardware merchant, Carman, Man., have dissolved partnership. The business will be carried on in future under the firm name of Miller & Hamilton, Miller having taken Robert Hamilton into partnership.

The newly incorporated town of Macleod, Alberta, has elected its first council with the following result: Mayor, J. Cowdry, majority of twenty-one; council, J. Nicole, R. T. Barker, R. B. Barnes, J. H. Wrigley, T. H. Stedman, R. K. Kennefick.

A sub agency of the Dominion Lands Office will be established at Waskiwin, to be open during the summer months. The abolition of cancellation fees is also announced, and in future, in making a cancellation of a homestead entry, no fees will be charged.

At a general meeting of the Morden, Man., board of trade held last week, H. P. Hansen tendered his resignation as president. Strong arguments were brought to induce Mr. Hansen to retain the position, but all were fruitless, and the resignation was accepted. Geo. Ashdown was elected to fill the vacant office.

A telegram from Vancouver, B. C., on Saturday says: A shingle trust, similar to that recently formed in Oregon and Washington, will shortly be organized here. The trust will include all the mills in the province. For some time the shingle trade has been unsatisfactory, low prices prevailing. The actual cost of production is \$1.40 per thousand, yet the sale of two million was reported recently at \$1.15. The chief object of the formation of the trust is to regulate prices.

Jas. Robertson, the extensive hardware dealer, has issued the following circular: "The business carried on by me in Montreal and St. John, New Brunswick, in my own name, and in Toronto and Winnipeg under the style of James Robertson & Co., will on and after the 1st of January, be continued under the name of 'The James Robertson Co.'y Ltd.," I having transferred all my interest in the said business to this company, retaining in my own right the greater part of the capital stock. Thanking my numerous customers for the generous support they have given me in the past, I bespeak for the new company a continuation of their favors, assuring them that everything possible will be done by the new company to merit the same.

**Russell's
Ledger
Sheets**

Can be had at the office of
'The Commercial'
By arrangement with the patentee.

Wm. Ferguson,

— WHOLESALE —

Wines, Liquors and Cigars

8th Street, Brandon.

Toronto Hide & Wool Co

JOHN HALLAM,
Proprietor, Toronto.

HARRY LEADLAY,
Manager, Winnipeg.

— Highest price paid for —

Hides, Sheepskins, Senega Root,
WOOL AND FURS.

298 ROSS ST., WINNIPEG.

**NOW IN STOCK
Car Load of
Blue Stone**

5,000 lbs. Sulphur.	6,000 lbs Salt peter.
5,000 Epsom Salts.	500 gals. Castor Oil.
1,500 lbs Granulated Ammonia Mur.	
300 gals. Salad Oil Pur.	
200 gals. Norway Cod Liver Oil.	
800 lbs. Carbolic Acid Crystals.	

Bole, Wynne & Co
WINNIPEG, MAN.



It is profitable to handle as it
SELLS QUICKLY.

It has wonderful washing
qualities in
HARD OR SOFT WATER.

Thousands will testify to its
ABSOLUTE PURITY.
TRY IT ROYAL SOAP CO.,
WINNIPEG.

STEEL, HAYTER & CO.

Toronto

GROWERS AND IMPORTERS OF

INDIAN TEAS

PROPRIETORS OF THE WELL KNOWN
"MONSOON" BRAND
Agent: GEO. PARR, 521 Central Avenue.
WINNIPEG.



— MAKERS OF —

BAGS

PROMPT SHIPMENTS FROM WINNIPEG STOCK.

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

} **Merrick, Anderson & Co., Princess St., Winnipeg**

J. & A. Clearihue,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

—DEALERS IN—
FRUITS AND ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.
Special attention to consignments of Furs and
Skins, Butter and Eggs.

Yates Street, VICTORIA, B.C.
P.O. BOX 536.

AGENTS Skidgate Oil Works, B.C.; D. Richards, Laundry Soaps,
Woodstock, Ontario; Telfer, Rothwell Co., Montreal, Parisian
Washing Blue.
We have a large cool warehouse with good facilities for handling
Butter and Produce in quantities.
Consignments Received in all Lines. Correspondence
Solicited.

Victoria Rice Mill

VICTORIA, B.C.

CHINA and JAPAN RICE,

RICE FLOUR AND BREWERS' RICE.

WHOLESALE TRADE ONLY.

HALL, ROSS & CO., - Agents.

CROWDER & PENZER,

FEED, PRODUCE AND

Commission :- Merchants,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Hay, Oats, Bran, Shorts, Chop Feed, &c

The Oldest Established Business in Town.
Correspondence and Quotations Solicited.

VANCOUVER, B.C.

The Brackman & Kerr Milling Co.,

(LIMITED)

Oatmeal and Ground Feed Millers.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

VICTORIA, - - B.C.

P. O. Box 192. TELEPHONE, WHARF 313
" CITY OFFICE

HARRY T. DEVINE & CO.
FLOUR, FEED & PRODUCE MERCHANTS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR VANCOUVER, NEW WESTMINSTER
AND DISTRICT FOR

LEITCH BROS.
CELEBRATED OAK LAKE, MANITOBA FLOUR
Wharves, False Creek, Westminster Avenue,

HEAD OFFICE AND STORE, - Vancouver, B.C.
130 Cordova St.
Consignments Solicited. Bank References

McMILLAN & HAMILTON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS

—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—

BUTTER, EGGS, FRUITS AND PRODUCE

A PERFECT SYSTEM OF
COLD STORAGE.

230 ABBOTT STREET, - VANCOUVER,
P.O. BOX NO. 296.

LELAND HOUSE, VANCOUVER

British Columbia.

The leading commercial hotel of the city.
Directly above the C.P.R. Station and Steam
boat wharf. All modern improvements. Sample
rooms for travellers.

INSLEY & EDWARDS, - Proprietors.

Baker & Leeson,

(Late of Douglas, Manitoba.)

PRODUCE

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

42 Water St, Vancouver, B. C.

Manitoba Consignments Solicited. Best
market prices obtained. Prompt returns.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

P.O. Box 916.

CANNING, WALKER & CO.

Direct Importers and Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC PLANTS

Shrubs, Seeds, Trees and Fruits. Dairy and
Farm Produce.

Cor. Georgia & Howe Sts, Vancouver, B. C.

Telephone 199.

P.O. Box 711.

MAJOR & ELDRIDGE,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Vancouver, - B.C.

Butter, Eggs, Cheese and Pork Products.

FRESH EGGS WANTED.

THE MANOR

C. EDWARDS, PROPRIETOR.

Rates, \$2.50 to \$3.00.

VANCOUVER, - B.C.

D. GORDON MARSHALL,

SOLICITOR OF THE

Provinces of Ontario & British Columbia.

Conveyancer, Notary Public, etc. Special attention to
Commercial Law and Collections.

VANCOUVER

B. C.

JAS. McCREADY & CO.,
WHOLESALE

Boot and Shoe Manufacturers,
MONTREAL.

W. WILLIAMS, AGENT.
SAMPLE ROOM—Room I, McIntyre Block,
MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.

The Art of Getting There.

In business, as in a foot-race, there are two ends to the procession. One gets there, the other does not. The comparison holds good, not only in results, but in reasons. The winner may secure the prize on his merits as a leg manipulator, or he may handicap his competitors and win in a hippodrome, but be that as it may, success secures applause and a silver cup. It is so in business, the man who succeeds is seldom cross-examined as to his methods, and the fact of a stone front and a big bank account covers a multitude of sins. There is nothing in modern times that can redeem a reputation or give it finish as can dollar-bills and a check book. In saying this, we do not assume to imply that business success is impossible with a fair amount of conscience and an approximate regard for the ten commandments, but we wish to emphasize the point that the public mind is so keenly appreciative of results that it insists on lifting its hat to success without a care whether the winner is a sinner or a saint. No one needs to go out of the corporation in which he lives to know this. The measure of a man is not made by a legitimate tape line, but is nevertheless the popular yard measure.

When the man who made his business a success retires from his ledger to his coffin, he is honored generally, not for what he takes with him, but for the bulk he leaves behind him, and in death and in life it is the money more than the man to which the public makes a crook in its marrow bones. Those, however, who in the race are found at the tall end, are labelled as being "no good." Their biography is peppered with criticism, and as blanks in lottery, they are disappointments and failures. Good qualities with no interests in the mint are overlooked, and no record of virtue or honor can compensate for the inability to "get there." With this sarcastic and fallacious sentiment served up as a choice diet on the public plate, it ceases to be a surprise that the man who gorges on chicken should grow feathers, and that scores of men in business should have no higher aim in life than "getting there."

It is perfectly right for a man to aim high and do his level best to make his business a success, but if he is morally indifferent as to the methods he uses, if his fortune should reach the upper story his soul is on the door mat. We cannot, of course, eliminate the ambition, but we can do a great deal with a broom in the methods. The law of legitimate success is based on integrity, industry, good judgment and persistent application. These are indispensable, and if they sometimes fail in making a fortune, they never fail in making a man. It is of this kind of stuff the national and individual character must be made, and to men on the threshold of business life their chances both of personal happiness and prosperity are dependent on their character. That uppermost, success can never demoralize a man, but that missing, there will be more money than man at the end of the race. In that sense, success is a misnomer, and "getting there" a case of suicide.—FRED WOODROW.

WELSH BROS.

Wholesale Dealers in

FLOUR, FEED and GRAIN

VANCOUVER, - B. C.

N.B.—Correspondence Solicited. Box 787.

Eggs and Choice Butter

Bought, also handled on commission by

F. R. Stewart,

Wholesale Provision and Commission Merchant.
VANCOUVER, B. C.

Shippers are invited to quote lowest prices or forward a consignment which will be handled to the best possible advantage.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

This department is in charge of R. E. Gosnell, who is permanently engaged as a regular member of THE COMMERCIAL staff, to represent this journal in British Columbia. Parties in British Columbia who wish to communicate in any way with this paper, may apply directly to Mr Gosnell at Vancouver.]

British Columbia Business Review.

January 23, 1893.

Business has been dull, as was to have been expected. Collections are reported slow. However, as prospects are now, trade will very shortly brighten up, and a good spring's business is looked forward to. The mines give every indication of opening up early and things in that line never were more promising.

Lumber is still very dull. The Hastings' mill which has been doing the principal export trade of the province, has closed down temporarily for repairs, but will reopen on the arrival of the next ship. There are very few charters reported.

The shingle manufacturers of the province have found their experience in dealing with the Northwest syndicate not too satisfactory in their own interests, and it is their intention this week to lead a meeting and combine for protection. A shingle trust in all probability will be formed, similar to the one on Puget Sound, which has proved eminently successful, and all operations will be carried on through it. Greater attention will be paid to the market in Eastern Canada. Last year the northwest market was controlled by a syndicate, who gave the manufacturers close prices and sold at good margin. This year it will be different, if the shingle men know it and just now they think they do.

As was referred to last week, the Coquitlam was chartered by A. Fador, Vancouver, to fish for halibut in the northern waters. She returned in about 12 days with about ten tons, which were quietly disposed of. The Coquitlam has now been chartered by the Port & Winch Co., for the same purpose, for several months. Experience has demonstrated that fishing for halibut so far north, large, fast steamers are necessary, and the Coquitlam and Capilano are admirably adapted for the work.

A good deal of feeling is being developed on the mainland over the rumored proposal to ask the B. C. government to guarantee the bond of the Canada Western railway. Notice also appears in the Colonist "that application will be made to the legislature of the province of British Columbia at its next session, for an Act to incorporate a company for the purpose of erecting and operating at some convenient point within the province the necessary blast furnaces, steel works, rolling mill, plant and machinery for extracting iron from the ores thereof, and for manufacturing the same into steel and iron of all descriptions, and for utilizing the product of said works in the building of iron or steel ships, steamers, and other sea craft, and all descriptions of machinery, and of all iron or steel manufactured articles. And to provide a guarantee by the province of 5 per cent per annum for twenty years on \$1,000,000 of the capital stock of said company, and for freedom from government and municipal taxation for a like period." This is regarded as the subsidy of private enterprise, and a vigorous kick is likely to be made. Both matters will probably be fought out in parliament which meets this week.

Several large deals in mining property have been reported recently. The most important of these affected the newly discovered Lardeau district. The names of the claims are as follows: Abbott, King William, Victoria, Clara, Isabella, Melbourne, Stella, Sydney, Union and Alice. One quarter interest in these claims was owned by Mr. Haskins, and in this interest Mr. Jowett has purchased on behalf of an English syndicate who are working the Great Western mine at the present time. The other interest in these claims was held by J. A.

Mare, M.P., F. S. Barnard, M.P., R. Marpolo and some other C. P. R. officials, and their interest has been bonded by Mr. Jowett. The Orphan Boy, another claim in this group which was owned by Mr. Haskins, has been purchased outright. Work will be commenced on May 1st, and about 20 men will be employed, while \$10,000 or so will be spent in developing the mines. So far no claims in this district have been worked, but the assays are very rich, the Abbott claim having one of the largest leads in the district, while the assays are up to 60 to 70 ounces.

B. C. Market Quotations.

FRUITS, NUTS, ETC.—Japanese oranges are very plentiful, but will soon be over. Japs are quoted from 25 to 50c; navels \$4 25 to \$4 50; Riverside seedlings \$3.25. Eastern apples run from \$5 25 to \$5.60 per bb; Sicily lemons \$7.50; Cal. lemons \$3.50; cranberries (Cape Cod) \$12 a barrel; natives 40c a gal.; dates 7 to 8c; figs 15; coast apples \$1 15 a box; apricots 18c per lb; Virginia peanuts 13c; California peanuts 10c; wainuts 15c; beans, 4c; coconuts \$1 per doz.

Eggs—Eggs continue steady at 23c.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—Dairy butter is quoted at 24c and good creamery at from 27 to 28c; cheese 13 to 13½c for large and 15 for small table.

MEATS.—Meats continue high and firm. Quotations are: Whiltshire cured hams, 17c; do. backs 15½c; eastern hams 16c; bacon 17c; short rolls, 13c; smoked sides, 12½c; long clear, 13½c; 3, 5 and 10 lb tins lard, 16c; 20 lb pails lard, 15½c; 50 lb tubs lard, 15c; tierces lard, 15c. Lard compound is 13c; barrel pork, \$28.

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, ETC.—Continues steady. Business dull. Leitch Bros., Oak Lake, Manitoba, quote patent at \$5; strong bakers, \$4.55; Imperial bakers, \$4.25. Quotations are: Flour Manitoba patents, \$5.50; strong bakers, \$5 20; ladies choice, \$5.70; prairie lily, \$5 30; Oregon, \$5.50; Spokane, \$5.65; Enderby mills—Premier \$5.65; three star, \$5 25; two star, \$5.00; oatmeal eastern \$3 40; California granulated in gunnies, \$4.35; National mills, Victoria, \$4.25; rolled oats eastern \$3 to \$3.25; California \$3.75; National mills \$3 65; cornmeal \$3.10; split peas \$3.50; pearl barley \$4 50. Rice—The Victoria rice mills quote wholesale: Japan rice per ton, \$77.50; China rice do \$70; rice flour, do, \$70; chit rice, do, \$25; rice meal; do, \$17.50; chopped feed, \$31 per ton; bran \$24; shorts \$25; Man. oats, \$28 to \$32; B. C. oats, \$26; wheat \$27 to \$32; oil cake, \$40; hay, \$17. Wheat is quoted in car lots for feed No. 2 regular at \$22 to \$23 per ton; oats \$23 in bulk and in sacks \$24; chop barley \$25. California malting barley, \$26 to \$27 i. o. b. in San Francisco. California chop, \$32 to \$33. The Western Milling Co. quote bran in car lots \$19.00 per ton; shorts, \$20 50; barley chop, \$25; rye, \$33; patent flour, \$4.60; strong bakers \$4 25. Graham flour, \$4.40; B. C. wheat is quoted at \$29 to \$30 per ton, and oats at \$25; beans are 4c per lb. Hay is quoted at \$12 50 ton on the river bank or \$13.00 placed on the scows.

FISH.—Halibut has been plentiful owing to the arrival of the Coquitlam, from the north, with 20 tons. Prices are: Halibut, 10c; Salmon, 10 to 12c; codfish, 6 to 7c; flounders, 4 to 5c; sturgeon, 4 to 5c; sole, 10c.

VEGETABLES.—No change. Californian onions are quoted at 1½c; B. C. onions, 1½c; turnips, beets and carrots, \$15 a ton. Fraser River potatoes, average from \$13 to \$20 per ton, and Ashcroft's \$24.

DRESSED MEATS, LIVE STOCK, ETC.—There has been no change in quotations as yet, but dealers anticipate a rise next month. Live steers are quoted at 4c; cows 3 to 3½c; dressed beef, 7½ to 7¾c; sheep, 7½ to 7¾c; mutton, 13c; hogs, 7½c; pork, 10½; calves, 6½c; veal, 11c.

POULTRY, GAME, ETC.—Grouse, per pair: worth 75c; mallards, 50c; snipe, 5c each; wild geese, 60 to 75c; chickens, \$4.50 to \$5.50;

ducks, \$6; geese, \$7; turkeys, 18c per pound, live weight.

SUGARS—As noted in last week's report the British Columbia Sugar Refinery have advanced the price of sugar ½ cent all round, and jobbers have raised the price in sympathy.

The British Columbia Sugar refinery quote sugar as follows: Powdered, icing and bar, 6½c; Paris lumps 6½c; granulated 5½c. extra C 5c; fancy yellow 4½c; yellow 4¾c; golden C 4¾c. Above prices are for barrels or bags; half-barrels and 100 lb kegs ¼c more.

They quote syrup as follows:—Finest golden, in 30 gal. bls, 2½c; ditto, in 10 gal. kegs, 3c; ditto, in 5 gal. kegs, \$2.25 each; ditto, in 1 gal tins, \$4.50 per case of 10; ditto, in ½ gal tins, \$8 per case of 20.

These prices are subject to 2½ per cent discount for cash in fourteen days, and cover delivery in Vancouver, Victoria, Nanaimo, or New Westminster.

SHIPPING—The tonnage of shipping continues large, and is as follows

Port.	No.	Tonnage.
Vancouver.....	5	7,015
Victoria.....	2	2,701
Nanaimo.....	10	14,972
Total.....	17	24,688

Building in West Kootenay.

The Nelson Tribune gives a very interesting resume of building operations in West Kootenay for 1892, and says more was expended in building than in mining development. The following is a summary:

Kaslo.....	\$109,300
Nelson.....	91,150
Pilot Bay.....	15,500
Ainsworth.....	24,650
New Denver.....	22,850
Nakusp.....	11,300
Balfour.....	10,500

Total..... \$283,250

The above does not include the cost of the Kootenay Lake reduction works at Pilot Bay, which is in the neighborhood of \$300,000.

The Trade in Kootenay.

It has been popular for a number of prominent persons on this coast, interested in the West Kootenay to say after returning from a visit into that district that the trade was controlled on the "other side of the line." In the special edition of THE COMMERCIAL published last summer, in which the West Kootenay country was extensively reviewed, it was stated that four fifths of the trade was with Canadians and that the Canadian wholesale dealers were more and more getting hold of the business. The Tribune, published at Nelson, which cannot be said to be zealously in love with Canadian sentimentalism, not only confirms that statement, but asserts that if communication were given the year round, 95 per cent of the trade would be ours. There can be no question about the truth of this, and in the very nature of things Canada is bound to keep hold of it, unless a very radical change is made in the trade policy.

Brief Business Notes.

Chas. Eckert, groceries, etc., Victoria, is dead.
E. B. Carmichael, commission, etc., Victoria, has failed.
D. & A. McLennan, hotel, Vancouver, have dissolved.
J. R. Seymour, drugs, is opening a store in Vancouver.
Carney & Barrett, butchers, Nelson. Sheriff in possession.
W. J. Snodgrass will erect a sawmill at Okanagan Falls.
Carmichael & Patterson, boots & shoes, Victoria, have assigned.
D. C. McKenzie, furs, etc, Nanaimo, will probably open out in the above line shortly; late McKenzie & Ely, groceries, etc.

The Port & Winch Co. have chartered the steamer Coquitlam.

Fairall & Barrett, brewers, & Co., Victoria. Barry's interest attached.

Thos E. Waller and H. G. Downer, plumbers, Victoria, have assigned.

Navigation between the mouth of the Kootenay and Northport has closed.

Goldstein & Aptaker, pawnbrokers, Vancouver, have dissolved partnership.

Notice of motion has been given at Ottawa to abolish the duty on coal oil and corn.

McKenzie & Exley, groceries, etc., Nanaimo, have dissolved; A. R. Exley continuing.

Bell-Irving, Patterson & Co., commission, New Westminster. Partnership expired.

MacPherson & Thompson, drugs, New Westminster, have dissolved partnership. R. G. MacPherson continues.

The steamer Ainsworth of Kootenay Lake has been sold to John Paterson, Augusto Monan-toau and John Campbell.

B. H. Lee and H. W. Bucke, two local capitalists, have commenced the erection of a two and a half story hotel in Kaslo.

T. M. Clement & Co., sash & doors, Victoria, have dissolved. Clement retiring. Wm. Howes and W. Farmer continue.

Macpherson & Thompson, druggists, Westminster, have dissolved partnership. Thompson retires and Macpherson will carry on the business.

J. E. Wright, manager of the Giant Powder Co.'s Works at Cariboo Bay, states that new works will be erected to cost between \$15,000 and \$20,000.

The steamer Coquitlam, under charter to A. Fader, Vancouver, brought down 20 tons of halibut from the north last week. The whole catch was satisfactorily disposed of.

Moore, Ish & Co., the largest general merchants and bankers in the Okanagan country, have failed, their liabilities being \$25,000. The failure was caused by recent heavy fires.

E. A. Wadhams, the well-known salmon canner, has acquired a piece of property at Point Roberts, and will commence, at an early date, the erection of a salmon cannery with a capacity of 25,000 cases annually.

The striking glove factory girls, of Toronto, have resolved to establish a co-operative factory. Many wealthy and influential citizens have contributed generously to the project of the strikers.

The British barque Highlands, 1,356 tons, has finished loading lumber at the Hastings mill, and sailed for Montreal. She has on board 396,663 feet of rough lumber. She will be the first vessel that has loaded here for Montreal.

The sixth annual meeting of the British Columbia Fire Insurance Co. took place last week in Victoria. The annual report showed an increase of 142 1/2 per cent in insurance over the previous year. There are 393 policies in force, covering \$150,830.

The big group of claims discovered in the Larleau last summer by Mr. Haskins, and in which Messrs. Abbott, Marpole and other C.P.R. officials have a three-fourths interest, has been bonded for a large sum to an English syndicate.

The C.P.R. steamer Empress of Japan arrived last week from Hong Kong and Yokohama, bringing 14 first saloon passengers, 4 in second saloon, and 10 Europeans, 20 Japs and 93 Chinese in steerage. Her cargo consists of 44 sacks of mails, 2,450 tons of general merchandise including 510 bales of silk and 45 cases of opium.

Two new organizations under the Companies Act are gazetted. One is the Siwash Creek Bedrock Flume company, the interested parties being H. T. Cyperey, Geo. de Wolf, J. W. Buxton, J. Wulffohn and E. Mahon, Vancouver. The Northern Shipping company (Ltd.) is also incorporated, by Clement Boyde, J. M.

Scott, R. Ryder, A. Grant and John M. MacKinnon, of Vancouver.

The provisional directors of the Okanagan Townsite company met last week. Mr. Holman reported that 1,440 shares had been applied for on the subscription list. C. D. Rand was elected president, and A. Holman secretary-treasurer. The purchase was confirmed of lots 337 and 804 in the Osoyoos division of Yale district, containing in all 610 acres. The price paid for the land was \$192,000.

Mr. Reeder, representing eastern capital, was in Nelson recently on business connected with the lease of some placer ground on the Salmon River. It is the intention of the capitalists represented by Mr. Reeder to work about 80 acres on a bar, and they are prepared for an expenditure of between \$50,000 and \$100,000 in developing the property. Work will be begun on a large scale probably in February or March.

J. C. Steen, of Revelstoke, writes (1:10 p.m.) Bigelow, of Nelson, from Montreal, under date of December 28: "Mr. Attwood, the mining expert, has just arrived here from the old country. He says the Silver King mine is being floated for \$2,600,000, and 75 per cent. of the stock was taken before he left. So there is no doubt of the sale going through. The delay was caused by the amount of money at stake and the low price of silver.

At the annual meeting of the Montreal corn exchange association held January 25 D. A. MacPherson was re-elected president. Alex. McFee, referring to the canal toll question, said that as the Erie canal was free Canadian canals should be placed on a uniformity with the United States system. He expressed the opinion that the board should take up this question again. President MacPherson stated that the board would do so as soon as anything authentic was known as to the government's intention.

The Vancouver Bar will ask for the following legislation: 1. Introduction of the Torrens system of land registration; 2. Limitation of County Court jurisdiction to cases of \$400; 3. To provide for the registration of chattel mortgages at Vancouver; 4. To provide for the attachments of debts before judgment in the Supreme Court the same as now in the County Court; 5. To introduce rules for motions for special judgment; 6. To restrict the exemption from execution on a judgment to household furniture and tools and implements of trade; 7. To provide for hearing civil jury cases four times a year at regular sittings.

The Cingalese exhibits for the World's Fair that were brought over on the S.S. Empress of Japan will be stored in the warehouse on the C.P.R. dock, Vancouver, until the arrival of the S.S. Empress of China with the balance of the exhibits. The exhibits number over 500 cases, and are principally, teak, ebony and other lumber for a Cingalese Court, which is to be erected at Chicago. The building has been put together in Ceylon, and then taken to pieces again, and each piece is numbered. Some of the pieces are very heavy and cumbersome, one block of ebony weighing about four tons. As soon as all the exhibits arrive, a special train will be made up, and sent off, with banners along the cars announcing what they contain.

J. C. Anderson, mining expert, who has been exploring on the west coast of Vancouver Island for two years, in the interests of the Washington Prospecting Company, of Seattle, has returned from Barclay Sound. He went in search of marble and iron and was very successful. "There is a piece of land near Barclay Sound, six miles wide, which is one mass of marble," said Mr. Anderson. "It is the greatest marble country on the continent, the Tennessee quarries included." He brought down with him a large number of samples. There is a large variety of marble in the strip, including white, cream colored, mottled, black and variegated. He also found three good bodies of iron ore in the same locality. It is the intention of

the company to erect blast furnaces on the American side, but if the ore on the west coast is as good and in as large quantities, the company will also erect furnaces there.

Alberta.

Fire broke out in the basement of the Rankin & Allen block at Calgary last week, but before making much headway it was discovered and fortunately got under control. The loss will probably be under \$2,000—covered by insurance.

Assiniboia.

R. A. Troyer, general store, Oxbow, has assigned in trust.

Bailey's shoe store, adjoining the Dominion land office at Qu'Appelle, was totally destroyed by fire on Jan. 25 with all the contents. Bailey had a narrow escape. He had to be taken from a window in the rear while the building was enveloped in flames. He fortunately escaped with a few slight burns on his face. There was no insurance on building or stock.

Northwest Ontario.

Rutledge & McLaren have sold the Fort William Journal to John A. Boll.

The Port Arthur board of trade held its annual meeting Jan. 25. Mayor Marks, who has been president for two years, retired, and was succeeded by Aaron Squier. W. C. Dobie was elected vice-president and H. A. McKibben secretary-treasurer. The council elected comprises D. F. Burk, Col. Ray, A. M. Wiley, George Hodder, J. J. O'Connor, F. S. Wiley, George W. Brown, Jas. G. King, W. J. Bawlf, W. W. Russell, W. J. Clark and F. S. Gibbs.

Poisonous Canned Goods.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* has interviewed Otto Hehner, a London analyst of acknowledged authority, on the question of poisons canned goods. The following is the result of the interview:

"All the cases of illness from eating tinned goods were attributed," Mr. Hehner said, "to lead poisoning." The inferior kinds of tin contain lead sometimes, but these have been almost entirely discarded by manufacturers. Solder always contains lead. Attempts have been made from time to time to discover a varnish that will protect the solder from the food acids, such varnish naturally wears away in time. Some of the fatalities were no doubt due to lead poisoning, but more probably were caused by ptomaines.

"Ptomaines is the name given to the bacteria that excrete alkaloid poisons, and it is impossible to detect their presence in the food. These alkaloids are formed independently of tins. All animal matter contains these bacteria. During a man's lifetime, for instance, the organisms are within him, but are innocuous. After death they excrete the poisons to such an extent that the dissector sometimes contracts blood poisoning and dies. In Germany sausage poisoning has long been a well known cause of death. Cheese, again, is sometimes a deadly poison, danger of the poison of ptomaines lies in its having neither taste nor smell."

"Patried meat is different, of course?"
"There is no need to warn the public against putrified meat or fish—the badness is obvious. If the ends of the tin have bulged out the contents ought never to be eaten. The commissioners of sewers seize such tins whenever they can. But dishonest traders will bore a hole, let the gases inside escape, and then solder up the hole. Even if the ends of the tin are flat the meat may contain ptomaines."

A handy pocket slate has been received from Robin & Sadler, of Montreal and Toronto, it contains on one side a price list of leather belt-making goods manufactured by this firm.

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A Partner's Death.

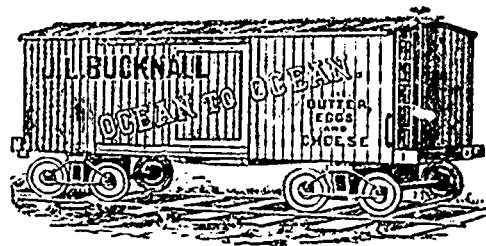
IN EVERY PARTNERSHIP there are two factors of great importance—the managing brain and the capital employed and if death removes either the business must suffer. It often happens that the brain belongs to one man and the capital to another. If the manager dies the capital is worth less than before, and if the capitalist dies and his capital is withdrawn, the manager is crippled. It is clear that each has an insurable interest in the life of the other because the profits of each depend in part upon the life of both. The firm should, therefore, insure for the benefit of the business on either the ten-twenty plan or the modified natural premium life plan of the MANUFACTURERS' LIFE INSURANCE CO. The plans best adapted to suit the requirements of such cases. Let this statement be tested by comparison.

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Oats as a Food Producer.

The oat when considered in connection with the cereal grains, and the nourishment and value it affords to the live stock of the farm, may be regarded as one of the most important crops produced. Its history is highly interesting from the circumstance that in many portions of Europe it is manufactured into meal, and forms an important aliment for man's consumption; one sort, at least, has been cultivated from the days of Pliny, on account of its fitness as an article of diet for the sick. The country of its origin is somewhat uncertain, though Colouel Chesney in his exploring expedition in Mesopotamia found a kind of oat on the banks of the Euphrates, which is described as about eight inches in height and covered with fine soft hairs on the leaves, especially near the ground. About half-a-dozen spikelets formed a little terminating panicle, and each spikelet contained from two to three florets with long, intermediate dorsal awns. Another oat resembling the cultivated variety is also said to be found growing wild in California.

This plant was introduced into the North American Colonies soon after their settlement by the English. It was sown by Gosnold on the Elizabeth Islands in the year 1602; cultivated in Newfoundland in 1622; and in Virginia by Berkley prior to the year 1648.

The oat is a hardy cereal grass, and is suited to climates too hot and too cold either for wheat or rye. Indeed its flexibility is so great that it is cultivated with success in Bengal as low as latitude 25 degrees north, but refuses to yield profitable crops as we approach the equator. It flourishes remarkably well when due regard is paid to the selection of varieties throughout the inhabited parts of Europe, the northern and central portions of Asia, Australia, southern and northern Africa, the cultivated regions of nearly all North America and South America. The cultivation of oats is very general throughout the whole of Scotland, Ireland, Wales, and the north and west of England. In the former two countries it forms a prominent feature in nearly every rotation of farm crops, and although less so in the districts of England referred to, yet the practice is sufficiently common to warrant us in classifying them along with Scotland and Ireland, as possessing a soil and climate adapted to the special requirements of the oat plant. Scotland, however, may be considered as the proper type of an oat-growing country. Its climate is cool, even in the warmest parts of the country, and the soil is generally well adapted to the growth of this grain. It is not without reason, therefore, that oats form the staple agricultural product in that division of the United Kingdom.

The meteorological influence which effect the growth of the oat plant differ considerably from those that control either wheat or barley, so much so that the very causes which conspire to render its cultivation more successful in Scotland and Ireland than in the south of England, give those countries a climatic character far less favorable to the growth of wheat and barley. But, at the same time, it must be remembered that natural causes originating in the soil and climate can be considerably modified in their influences by proper cultivation; hence we find during the past five years that England has yielded on the average a greater quantity of oats per acre than either Ireland or Scotland.

The figures show that with one single exception, namely 1891, England stands at the head of the list in its production per acre of oats, Ireland has a slightly lower average yield than England, while Scotland has produced on the average of these five years 5 1 bushels per acre less than England, and Wales 8.7 bushels per acre less.

There are three well defined groups of oats cultivated in the United Kingdom easily distinguishable by their color—white, black and gray or dun. The greater number of varieties belong to the first class, and these are also the most valuable in an agricultural point of view.

White oats are separated into two principal varieties—the early and the late—and these again into several sub-varieties, characterized by certain peculiarities of growth.

In the southern part of Great Britain, where oats are principally used for feeding horses and fattening stock, the main object is generally to obtain as much bulk of straw, and as many bushels of grain per acre as possible, without much regard to the quality of either; and hence we find the coarser kinds, such as the *Tartarian* and the red sorts, principally cultivated. The straw of these coarser varieties make very inferior fodder, and the grain weighs very light in the bushel—more frequently 35 lbs per bushel than above it—in consequence of the large proportion of husk to kernel developed.

In Scotland and the North of England, however, the quality of both oat straw and oat grain is a material point, as the former constitutes the principal fodder of farm live stock from Martinmas to Whitsuntide, while the latter made into meal is, notwithstanding Dr. Johnson's contemptuous opinion of it, the main article of food of the Scotch and border peasantry. The Scotch farmer, therefore, cultivates those varieties of oats which yield the greatest amount of nourishment for man and beast, and not those that afford the largest quantity of materials for swelling the bulk of the manure heap. This opposite practice accounts for the fact that the average yield of oats per acre in England much exceeds what is obtained in the other divisions of the United Kingdom, as shown in table 1.

The grain of oats consists of two easily separable parts, the husk or envelope, and the kernel or groat, as it is sometimes called. The former is hard and woody, and contains little or no saccharine, oily or albuminous matter. The kernel or softer inner portion of the grain, on the contrary, is rich in all these substances, as is shown by the following analysis:—

Showing the average chemical composition of the kernel, husk, and the whole grain of oats. The figures also show the percentage proportion of the constituents in each separate part.

	Kernel. Per cent.	Husk. Per cent.	Whole grain. Per cent.
Water	4.85	1.57	6.42
Ash	1.60	1.68	3.18
Oil	5.70	0.24	5.94
Carbohydrates	48.06	20.41	67.37
Woody Fibre	0.97	5.33	6.33
Albuminoids	10.02	0.74	10.76
Total	70.00	30.00	100.00

Thus the kernel gives about 5 1/2 per cent of oil, and the husk 1/2 per cent, making a total of nearly 6 per cent in the whole grain.

The ash is very similar in both portions, forming just over 3 per cent in the whole berry.

The carbohydrates or starchy matters form nearly 47 per cent in the kernel and only about 20 per cent in the husk, equal to 67 per cent in the whole grain. The woody-fibre on the contrary, is 5 per cent more in the husk than in the kernel, while the albuminoids make up 10 per cent of the kernel, only 1/2 per cent in the husk and 10 1/2 per cent in the whole grain.

Of all the cereal grains, oats are the richest in oil, and in albuminoids, as much as 11 per cent of the former, and 19 per cent of the latter being sometimes obtained in the kernel, consequently, the larger the proportion of kernel to husk, the greater will be the feeding or nutritious properties of the grain.

One hundred pounds of oats, weighing 45 pounds to the measured bushel, commonly yield on milling, the following proportions of oatmeal, &c.:—

	PER CENT.
Oatmeal	60 1/2
Husks	26
Water	12
Loss	2

In a good season for oats some varieties, such as potato, sandy, dunn, and late Angus, weighing 42 lbs per bushel, will yield on

milling 200 lbs of meal per quarter, or 82 per cent, while a coarser and more husky variety, such as the Tartarian and red oats, which only weigh 35 lbs to the bushel, will not yield more than 130 lbs, or at most 140 lbs to the quarter. This is only on an average about 48 lbs of meal from 100 lbs of grain, or nearly a fourth less than in the other case.

If we suppose—which is not far from the truth—that the comparative yield per acre of a fine and of a coarse variety of oats sown on the same quality of land, is 8 and 10 qrs. of grain respectively; then according to the above data, we obtain the following results:—8 qrs. of oats, weighing 42 lbs per bushel, give 2,688 lbs of grain, which yield 1,672 lbs of oatmeal; 10 qrs. of coarse oats weighing 35 lbs per bushel, give 2,800 lbs, which yield 1,350 lbs of oatmeal. Here we have in the smaller crop, per acre, nearly 1.5 more meal. No doubt the finer sorts of oats when cultivated in the South of England will not weigh more than 40 lbs per bushel, but this weight could easily be attained by good cultivation, careful selection of seed, and occasionally changing it from a good oat-growing district.

In milling oats, the relation of kernel to waste products is generally about one-half. Some investigations by Clifford Richardson in America show that the relation of kernel to husk averages for the whole of that country seven to three, those from the western states being a little less husky, and those from the south considerably more so. It is, however, the inflated nature of the husk in the southern oats, and the fact that the glumes or outer shell is often adherent, that affects the weight per bushel more than the slightly larger size of the berry.

The extremes shown by the separated parts of the American oats were 79.28 per cent. of kernel and 20.72 per cent. of husk in a sample from Washington territory; and 55.37 per cent. of kernel, with 44.63 per cent. of husk, in a sample from Dakota. Washington and Oregon usually sustain their reputation for fine-looking grain, whether of oats or wheat.

It may be mentioned that the proportion of kernel to husk in oat grain is greatly influenced by the period at which it is cut and harvested.

It is really disadvantageous to permit any kind of oats to become dead ripe before commencing to reap the crop, for although cut ten days before this, the ripening process will proceed perfectly well in the sheaf, and certainly with much less risk.

The proportion of kernel to husk will not only be greater in the earliest reaped samples, but the percentage of oatmeal will be higher also.—A. C. in London *Miller*.

Reduction of English Wheat Acreage.

In reviewing the decline of wheat growing in this country, Dr. Fream places at the head of the list of the counties in which this decline has shown itself during the last ten years Cumberland and Westmoreland, which have each lost two thirds of their wheat area. Chester, Monmouth and Northumberland have lost one-half. In Derby, Devon, Durham, Hereford, Lancaster, Leicoster, Notts, Rutland, Salop, Somerset, Stafford, and the North and West Riding the diminution ranges from one-third to one-half of the acreage of 1882. In Cornwall, Dorset, Gloucester, Kent, Middlesex, Oxford, Surrey, Warwick and Worcester, the decline is from one-fourth to one-third. Beds and Hants have lost one-sixth, Essex one-seventh, Norfolk one-eighth, and Hereford and Suffolk each one-twelfth; while Cambridge has suffered a diminution of only one-fourteenth. The general result is to demonstrate that during the last decade the wheat area has undergone shrinkage in every county of England, also that the relative decrease has been greatest in the outlying counties of the north and west, and least in the compact group of eastern counties lying between the Wash and the Nore. — *London Daily News*.

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Along the Calgary and Edmonton.

The increase of population in the country tributary to the Calgary and Edmonton railway in Alberta the past year has been most marked as evidenced by the rise and rapid growth of a number of smart little towns at different stations on the line. Ever since the early seventies this country has been traversed by a frequently travelled trail; and especially since the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway to Calgary, in 1883, the amount of travel has been very great, so that every foot of the ground now being so rapidly covered by settlement is known like an open book to all residents of this section of the country, and so the change now taking place is more noticed by them than by strangers. While Edmonton town and settlement has been in existence almost from time immemorial, until '83 the stretch of country between Edmonton and Calgary was as vacant of settlement as the sea. In '73 settlement at Red Deer was begun, and like that at Edmonton grew slowly from that time until '91. But even in '91 it amounted to very little, and the traveller between Calgary and Edmonton saw only the stage stations and stopping places for freighters in all that 200 miles of fertile and beautiful country. In July of 1890 the Calgary and Edmonton railway was commenced at Calgary and completed to Red Deer the same fall. In August 1891 it was completed to Edmonton and at once the effect of an immigration began to be strongly felt. But as may be very readily understood the wave of settlement did not at once rush in. People heard of a new railroad being built, of a new country, and a new kind of country being opened up, and they came to see it before making up their minds to go in and possess it. It was not until the spring of 1892 that the rush of people actually began, so that what is now seen is practically the growth of one season.

The fifty miles of plain lying immediately north of Calgary is still just as it was before the railway was built, showing that it is not the railroad but the kind of country that is the attraction. On nearing Olds, the third station north of Calgary at the point where the park country joins the plain, the first signs of new settlement are seen and little log and frame houses dot the prairie in all directions on the slopes of smooth grassy knolls, and in the shelter of cosy looking clumps of poplar and willow. This is the youngest of the settlements along the line, and consequently the town is as yet chiefly in imagination. However, there is the station, an immigrant shed, a store and a hotel, and the enterprising settlers are already erecting a good schoolhouse for the benefit of the children who are to be there next summer. A colony from Nebraska, of which J. Gadsden and W. Mutchel-Innis, both old countrymen, are the leading spirits, have chosen Olds as the scene of their future tussles with fate, and there is every assurance that a large contingent of the future population of the surrounding country will be drawn from Nebraska. Besides

the Nebraska men a number of leading Germans of Waterloo, Ont., headed by J. Y. Shantz, who was chiefly instrumental in locating the Mennonites in Manitoba sixteen years ago, have pitched upon Olds as their choice, and if they are only a tenth part as successful as Shantz' exertions in Manitoba have been, the future progress and prosperity of Olds is assured. By the way, the point on the old trail, which corresponds with Olds in the railway line, was known by the much more appropriate and pleasing name of Lone Pine.

Twenty miles north of Olds is Innisfail station and town, claimed by its residents to be the brightest, smartest and most growing town along the whole line. At this point the railway crosses the old trail just north of Contant's stopping place. The first settlers in this vicinity named the locality Poplar Grove, from the beautiful groves of poplar which crown the low hills all around, leaving wide stretches of smooth, sloping, grassy prairie between. Wood and water are more abundant than at Olds, while there is still plenty of open land for grazing or farming, and the Rocky Mountains, one of the grandest sights in the world, still in full view, form the back ground of a most lovely picture. The first houses in the town of Innisfail were erected in the spring of 1891, and at the close of 1892 the place has a population of between three and five hundred. It has five or six excellent stores, two hotels, a good public school, two churches, Presbyterian and Episcopal, and indeed, everything that goes to make up a thriving town, the centre of a prosperous settlement. Of course, but a small part of the land is yet brought under cultivation, but all the settlers keep cattle and make butter, and during the past summer a large quantity of butter was shipped from Innisfail to Calgary.

Twenty miles north of Innisfail is Red Deer, in the valley of the Red Deer river, a beautiful stream in a beautiful wide valley of clear prairie surrounded by the high land covered with clumps of spruce and poplar alternating. The Red Deer at this point is about 500 feet wide, with swift current, stony bottom, and perfectly clear mountain water. The flat upon which the station and town are situated is perfectly level and clear of everything but the very smallest brush. The soil is slightly sandy, so that the discomfort of heavy mud in wet weather is avoided. The town of Red Deer, like that of Innisfail, was only begun in the spring of 1892, the railroad having arrived late in the previous fall. The original town, if it could be so called, was about three miles further up the river, where the old trail crossed. There the stores of Messrs. Gaetz—the real pioneer of the place—and Birch were situated, also the mounted police station and three or four other houses, but the establishment of the railway crossing and station on the next flat below, entirely killed the town at the old crossing, and caused the removal of whatever business had been established there to the

new town. This has been added to very greatly in the past year, and the Red Deer town has now a number of business establishments that in the matter of stock carried and buildings occupied would be a credit to a place three times its size. There is nothing of the tar paper variety of architecture so frequently seen in the new west about Red Deer. Every building is put up with the evident intention of its helping to make a neat and substantial looking town. The dining station for the railway run between Calgary and Edmonton is at Red Deer. There is a small saw-mill, owned by Leo Gaetz, which has converted a great deal of the surrounding spruce bluffs into lumber. Red Deer is an important distributing point, and having the abundant water supply of the river, has advantages for the establishment of manufacturing industries which none of the towns present or prospective between that place and Calgary can possibly have. There is an immense coal deposit fourteen miles down the river, which will, no doubt, be utilized shortly and will add to the importance of the place.—*Edmonton Bulletin.*

What Will Prices Be?

If one could tell surely what prices will be, he would have honor, even in his own country. All admit that in advance little is known for a certainty, excepting that like produces like in markets, as in everything else. To begin with, the late rise in wheat was from the lowest of prices, and while there was nothing stable upon which to build a great advance. The knowledge of large short lines was enough to fix the idea with the experienced, that the consequent covering, if a scare could be developed, would advance the markets a few cents, when outsiders could be depended upon to come in and do the rest, to establish a smart rise. Then the market was too high to fit the real conditions. Wheat fell from natural causes, to some extent, and then both insiders and outsiders pitched out their holdings, which did for the succeeding break what the covering by shorts did previously for the rise. It may be safely reckoned that there will be more than one other repetition of such price waves before the May deal is closed, for there are yet many millions of May wheat short that are not sold for actual delivery of the property. French crop damage was used to start the rise, and Primes Illinois crop damage was injected to continue it, both of which lost their charm when it came to checking a fall, due to unloading. The cause of these unsettled markets is to be found in the open trades for May yet to be settled. Now business is going over to July, and May deals are winding up gradually. Still there are enough of them to be depended upon to create further uneasiness. Winter wheat seldom damages in January, but when another rise begins. Primes is not too far away to be reached for some more killing—*Minneapolis Market Record.*

CONSUMERS CORDAGE CO.,

(LIMITED.)

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

Incorporated by Letters Patent of the Dominion of Canada, under the "Companies Act."

CAPITAL, - \$3,000,000.

In thirty thousand (30,000) Shares of one hundred dollars each.)

DIRECTORS.

JOHN F. STAIRS, M.P., Halifax, President.
A. W. MORRIS, M.P., Montreal, Vice-President.

EDWARD M. FULTON, Montreal, Treasurer.

GEORGE STAIRS, Halifax.

JAMES M. WATERBURY, New York.

CHAUNCEY MARSHALL, New York.

WILKARD P. WHITLOCK, Elizabeth.

SECRETARY.

CHARLES B. MORRIS, Montreal.

BANKERS,

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.
THE UNION BANK OF HALIFAX.

SOLICITORS.

MACMASTER & MCGIBBON, Montreal.

The Directors, who are now the owners of the entire Capital stock, have decided, at the request of numerous friends of the Company throughout Canada, to enlarge the proprietorship of its stock, and to offer for sale, at par, ten thousand shares, of one hundred dollars each, fully paid and non-assessable.

Payments are to be made as follows.—Five per cent. on application; fifteen per cent. on allotment; twenty per cent. each in one, two, three and four months from the date of allotment. Applicants have the right to pay in full on allotment.

Applications for shares will be received until February 15th, 1893, at any of the offices of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, at the offices of the Union Bank of Halifax, and at the head office of the company, N. Y. Life Building, Montreal.

Forms of application for shares may be obtained at any of the above places, or they will be sent by mail on request.

Should no allotment of stock be made to any applicant for shares, the amount paid will be returned in full, and in the event of the Directors finding it impossible to allot the full number of shares applied for, the surplus of the deposit will be credited toward the amount payable on allotment.

The right is reserved of withdrawing the offer in whole or part at any time before allotment, and of allotting to any applicant any less number of shares than the number applied for.

As the dividends of the Company are payable quarterly, beginning with the first day of March next, allottees of stock will be entitled to receive a proportion of the quarterly dividend as declared, corresponding to the amount paid upon their subscription.

It is proposed to apply to the Stock Exchanges of Montreal and Toronto for official quotations of the shares of the Company.

The Consumers Cordage Company was organized in June, 1890, with a Capital of one million dollars, to operate several of the largest Cordage and Binder Twine Factories in Canada. It, at first, operated these under leases, but its operations having been successful, the Capital stock was subsequently increased to three Million Dollars, and the leased properties were purchased.

The Company has no mortgage indebtedness; and, according to the law under which it was incorporated, none can be created without the consent of two-thirds of the shares

holders, represented at a meeting called for the purpose.

The Company has placed in the hands of its Bankers:—

(a) Full statements of its affairs, certified to by Messrs. Caldwell, Tait & Wilks, Chartered Accountants.

(b) The following letter from Messrs. Abbotts, Campbell & Meredith, advocates, Montreal, upon the legality of its incorporation, and the issue of its stock:—

MONTREAL, January 5, 1893.

Consumers Cordage Co., Ltd., Montreal:—

GENTLEMEN.—We have examined the books and documents connected with the organization of the Consumers Cordage Company, Limited, and are of opinion that it has been properly incorporated, and that its capital stock of \$3,000,000, as issued, is fully paid up and non-assessable, according to the provisions of the "Companies Act."

We are, yours truly,

(signed), ABBOTTS, CAMPBELL & MEREDITH.

(c) A report from Messrs. Macmaster and McGibbon, Solicitors of the Company, that the titles to its Mills have been duly examined, and that no encumbrances exist.

Applicants for shares may examine these documents, copies of which may be seen at the Company's offices, and at the various offices of the Banks mentioned above.

The Consumers Cordage Company is probably the second largest Manufacturer of Cordage and Binder Twine in the world, and claims the following very material advantages over its competitors:—

1st. Ample capital to conduct its business which enables it:—

(a) To buy its raw material in larger quantities, and at lower prices.

(b) To use only the latest and most improved machinery, thus keeping its mills in the highest state of efficiency.

2nd. Economy in selling and distributing its manufactured product.

3rd. The business covers so wide a territory (its manufactured goods go to almost every civilized country in the world) that it cannot be seriously injured by local troubles; and its Manufacturing establishments are so scattered that the danger of severe loss by fire is very slight.

4th. Lower cost of production.

(a). By maintaining the sharpest competition between its several mills, it is enabled to introduce in all the best methods found in each.

(b). By spreading its commercial expenses over a larger output.

(c). By placing in one's hand the purchasing of the Raw Materials and Manufacturing supplies for the several Mills, thus securing lowest prices.

(d). By manufacturing for themselves many of their supplies.

The Company has always found it in its interest to divide the economies effected in production and distribution with the consumer, and since its existence the consumer has, upon the average, had a better article at a lower price than previously.

The Company does not claim to have any monopoly, or to earn monopoly profits; in fact, it has not done so. Since its organization it has been able, owing to the advantages above referred to, to earn a net return on its present capital of not less than 10 per cent. per annum (as statements in their Bankers' hands will show), and the Directors believe that these profits will be maintained in the future, as the cost of production and distribution shows each year a marked decrease.

The Dividend for the year ending 31st October, 1892, was at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum. The past record of the Company and its present position justify the Directors in believing that quarterly dividends of one and three-quarters per cent. can be paid (and should the profits for the present year be as large as the outlook promises, the final quarter's dividend might be increased).

Any farther information may be had at the head office of the Company at Montreal.

The Consumers' Cordage Co.

Some weeks ago announcement was made in THE COMMERCIAL, that the Consumers' Cordage Co. contemplated placing some of its stock upon the market. This has now been fully decided upon, as may have been ascertained by an advertisement which first appeared in THE COMMERCIAL a week ago, and which may be referred to in this issue for full particulars. Those who contemplate making investments of this nature, should look into the prospects offered by the Consumers' Cordage Co. It is not a new venture, but an established and paying industry, and one which should continue profitable to its shareholders.

How to Measure Hay.

The best way to determine the quantity of hay is to weigh it, but as this is not always convenient, it must sometimes be determined by measuring. Frequently a large quantity is purchased in the stack by shippers, who afterward bale it on the spot, for shipment to central markets. Sellers are disposed to insist that a cube of seven feet is a ton. This is entirely too small and will not weigh out. How many cubic feet will make a ton depends on so many conditions that no certain rule can be given. It depends on the kind of hay, whether timothy, alfalfa, or prairie, on the character of the hay, whether fine or coarse, on the condition in which it was put in the stack, and particularly on the size, especially the depth of the stack or mow. In a very large mow, well settled, 400 feet of alfalfa or timothy may average a ton, but on top of the mow, or in a small stack, it requires 500 to 512 cubic feet, some times even more. It is not safe for the buyer to figure on less than 500 cubic feet, but in a well filled mow, in selling we would rather weigh than sell at that measurement. To find the number of tons in a barn mow or hay shed, multiply the length, depth and breadth together, and divide by the number of cubic feet you think, considering the quality of hay and the condition in which it was put up, will make a ton. To measure a cone-shaped stack, find the area of the base by multiplying the square of the circumference in feet by the decimal .07958, and multiply the product thus obtained by one-third of the height in feet, and then divide as before, cutting off five right hand figures. The correctness of this will depend somewhat upon the approximation of the stack to a regular cone, and if the stalk bulges out it will make the product too small.

The better way is to estimate the area of the stack up to the point of tapering in, and then apply the above rule to the cone shaped top. The best way, however, is to weigh. The experience of weighing a few stacks will enable anyone to judge quite accurately. Another approximate rule for measuring a round stack is this. Select a place which is as near as possible to what the average size would be if the stack were of uniform diameter from the ground to the top point. Measure around this to get the circumference. Add four ciphers (0000) to the circumference and at the right, and divide the whole by 3.1459 to get the diameter. Now multiply half of the diameter by half the circumference, and you have the feet in the circular area. Multiply by the number of feet the stack is high, and you will have the solid or cubic feet in the whole. Then divide by 500 to 512, according to its size and compactness, which will give the number of tons in the stack.

One of the most daring robberies ever heard of in Canada was perpetrated at Toronto recently. Five masked men entered the jewelry store of Frederick Roberts, pointed revolvers at him and his clerk, John Watt, bound and gagged them and then rifled the store of about \$1,000 worth of goods. While they were ransacking the place a customer entered the store and he also was bound and gagged.

Toronto Grocery Market.

Sugars, Syrups and Molasses—Sugars: Granulated; 4½ to 4¾; Paris lump, boxes, 5½; extra ground, barrels, 5½ to 6½; powdered, barrel, 5 to 5½; refined, dark to bright, 3½ to 4½; Demerara, 4½; Trinidad, 3½ to 3¾; Barbadoes, 3½ to 3¾.

Syrups: D, 1½ to 2¼; M, 2¼ to 2½; B, 2½ to 2¾; V. B, 2½ to 2¾; E. V B, 2½ to 2¾; ex-supper, 2½ to 2¾; XX, 2½ to 3; XXX and special, 3 to 3½.

Molasses—West Indian, barrels, 26 to 35c; New Orleans, open kettle, 45 to 55c; centrifugals, 30 to 40c; inferior low grades, 25 to 28c.

TEAS AND COFFEES.

Demand for teas is improving, and includes Japans, Congous, Young Hysons, Assams and Ceylons. Stocks are moderate in all lines. Japans, Assams and Ceylons are no offering as freely. Values are unchanged, but firm, most of the stock held here having been purchased before the advance. There have been a good many enquiries during the past few days which will lead to business. A Shanghai letter of December 7 says: "The export of green teas to America keeps fully 2,500,000 under last year, but of course the shortage in Pinguets accounts for most of it." It is a matter of surprise that in consequence prices do not advance, but it is not improbable they will be higher later. Coffees quiet, at 32 to 34c for East India, 33 to 35c for fine Mocha and 20 to 22c for Rio.

Dried Fruits—Prunes have advanced ½ in New York, and are firm, with a good demand; but here there are no changes. Valencia raisins are firm both here and abroad. Currants easy. Currants—Barrels, 5½; half barrels, 5½ to 6½; cases, 6 to 7c; Vostizza, cases, 7½ to 9½; Patra, bbl., 6½; cases, 6½ to 7½. Raisins—Valencias, 4½ to 5½; layers, 6½ to 7½; Sultanas, 6 to 11c; loose Muscatels, \$2.25 to \$2.40; London layers, \$2.25; black baskets, \$3.50; blue baskets, \$4.50. Figs—Elemes, 10 lbs and up, 9½ to 13c; white Managa figs, 6½ to 7c in 25-lb boxes; natural do in bags, 4½; mats do, 4½; 14oz, 9 to 9½. Dates—Hallowee, 5½ to 6c. Prunes—Cases, 7½ to 9½. Nuts—Almonds Tarragona, 15½ to 17c; Ivica, 14 to 15c; do, shelled Valencia, 29 to 35c; filberts, Sicily, 9½ to 10c; walnuts, Grenoble, 14½ to 15c; Marbots, 12c.

Canned Goods—Business has been more active this week. Retailers have bought to replenish stocks, which have gone down to a lower basis than usual. Consumption has also been larger. Chicago has been asking for offers of cans of tomatoes, but it is not likely that any business can be done on the present basis. Average brands could not be bought here under 85c f.o.b. at the factory y; freight would be about 6c and duty 45c or \$1.36 laid down there, while the selling price there is \$1.10. Packers have not been pushing the jobbers very much recently. Jobbing prices of corn, peas and tomatoes have been from 85c to \$1, with a steadier feeling. Fruits are only slightly more active; apples in 3's have gone out at 85c; pears, 2's, \$1.35 to \$1.50 for sugar and \$1.65 to \$1.75 for Bartlett's; peaches, \$2 for 2's and \$3.50 for 3's. Fish is dull and unchanged. Fish—Salmon, 1's flat, \$1.60 to \$1.80; salmon, 1's tall, \$1.45 to 1.55; lobster Clover Leaf, \$2.95; lobster, other 1's, \$1.75 to 2.25; mackerel, \$1 to 1.25; sunan haddock, \$1.40 to 1.50; sardines, French, ½'s, 40c; sardines, French, ¼'s, 17c; sardines, American, ¾'s 6 to 8c; sardines, American ½'s, 9c. Fruits and Vegetables—Tomatoes, 3's, 80c to \$1; corn, 2's, 85c to \$1.05; peas, 2's, 90c to \$1.00; beans, 9d to 95c; pumpkins, 75 to 90c; strawberries and raspberries, 2's, \$2.00; apples, 2's, \$1.75 to 2; 3's, 85c to \$1; peaches, 2's, \$2.00 to \$2.75; peaches, 3's, \$3.25 to \$3.75; plums, 2's, \$1.40 to 1.75; 3's, \$2.05; pears, 2's, \$1.60 to \$1.75; 3's, \$1.75 to \$2.10.

Spices, Rice, etc.—Rice, bags, 3½ to 4c; do, off grades, 3½ to 3¾c; do, parma, 4½ to 5½; do, Japan, 4½ to 5½; sago, 4½ to 5c; tapioca, 4½ to 5c; pepper, black, 11½ to 12c; do, white 18 to 25c; ginger, Jamaica, 18 to 20c; cloves, 10 to 15c; all-pice, 10 to 13c; nutmeg, 90c to \$1.10 cream tartar, 28 to 35c.

Peel.—Prices are firm to stronger. Lemon is going at 15 to 16c; orange at 17½ to 18c, and citron, 26 to 30c.—*Empire.*

A New Grain Elevator.

There has just been completed at Boston, Mass., the largest grain elevator east of Chicago, and with the single exception of the Armour Elevator in Chicago, the largest building of its class in America. It has been erected to meet the growing demand of the grain export trade, and it furnishes facilities which will be of invaluable advantage to the Canadian Pacific and other railroads having a terminal in the city of Boston. This new elevator has a capacity of 2,000,000 bushels, which is more than Boston's storage capacity was before.

The building is of spruce and hard pine lumber, sheathed with corrugated galvanized iron, and covered with an asbestos fire proof roof. It is 365 feet long, 93 feet wide and 100 feet high, exclusive of the cupola, which has a height of 5 feet. Some idea of the magnitude of the structure can be obtained from the fact, that 5,000,000 feet of lumber entered into the construction, and that to fasten the great pile together involved, the consumption of about 3,000 kegs of nails. In addition to the elevator proper there is a brick power house 67x43 feet and 25 feet high. The chimney is 155 feet high and 14 feet square at the base. Power is furnished by two Corliss Engines, each of 350-horse power, with Wainwright's heaters and 700 horse power surface condensers. Each elevator is driven by Robinson's patent system of separate rope drive from friction clutches and line shafting, all in the lower part of the building, greatly reducing the cost of operation and fire risks. The elevator has eighteen sets of hopper scales, each having a weighing capacity of 50,000 pounds, and equipped with the latest improved scale beams. The scale hoppers will hold 1,400 bushels each, and from them grain can be distributed by Simpson's patent system of steel anti friction distributing spouts to the different bins, of which there are 360.

The elevator is built upon Mystic Wharf, off Charles Bridge, on a tract of 93 acres, most advantageously situated for communication by rail with the interior and with the world at large by means of the great ocean steamers which are loaded direct from the elevator while lying in the commodious docks. Ground was broken only last May and since that time an army of mechanics and laborers has been at work until the result of its exertions is embodied in the monument of energy, enterprise and constructive skill.

In view of the large amount of grain that will be stored in the building, a foundation of more than ordinary strength was required, so no pains were spared to make it as solid as possible. Piles of enormous size were driven into the ground 23 feet below the surface, and 10 feet additional below the water line. These piles are embedded in yellow clay and gravel, and are so arranged that each set of sixteen piles form a quadrangle. Above this piling is a foot of solid concrete, and upon this rests huge granite blocks forming piers of solid masonry, which serves as a firm support for the superstructure. There are 240 of these piers in all, containing 3,200 cubic yards of stone, and each pier is calculated to sustain a weight of 250 tons. The foundation cost \$65,000, and the building \$270,000 additional.

All the appointments in and about the elevator are as near perfection as is possible for human skill and ingenuity to attain. Three separate tracks run through the building accommodating twenty seven cars at one time, and fifty-four cars, with about 600 bushels to a car, can be loaded or unloaded in one hour. In addition there are six conveyors for load-

ing steamers and sailing craft. Every possible device tending to ease and rapidity in handling grain and to its preservation in perfect condition has been provided, and it is quite impossible to imagine how the passage of the grain upward through the legs to the garner or downward to the bins could be improved upon. The house contains nine Monitor Cleaners, nine Cyclone Dust Collectors, fire extinguishers, water barrels and buckets, together with standpipe, hose and hose reels on every floor. The building is lighted throughout by electricity generated by a dynamo in engine room. Cars are moved into or out of the building by stationary steam power.

Besides the elevator and its power house numerous freight sheds are being erected and several are already completed. They will be used for storage and general freight purposes. Sixteen miles of siding are under construction on Mystic Wharf property, at an extended cost of \$75,000. This will improve the track facilities 100 per cent, and permit the use of about 2,000 cars, where not many years ago 200 was considered a great number.

With all these improvements completed and the new elevator in full operation, Boston's commerce must be greatly increased. The large amount of business handled yearly by the Canadian Pacific and other roads terminating in Boston requires the best of facilities, and in the new elevator every requirement of the export grain trade is met, every emergency provided for.

Rising as it does from a low surrounding land level, standing apart from the city's crowded architecture, and constituting, as it were, an island in the waters of the upper harbour, this great building adds a new and most imposing feature to Boston's landscapes. The glistening surface of its galvanized iron exterior gives to this elevator an individuality all its own while separating it in one's thoughts from the somber-sided elevators in other parts of the city. Inside there is an immensity of space suggestive of all out-doors roofed in, and a maze of stairways leading upward to dizzy heights; there are great bins which cause one's brain to reel as one peers into their seemingly bottomless depths; spouts, both of wood and of iron; whole platoons of elevators and wheels and pulleys. The whole fills one with wonder at the grand scale upon which everything is planned, and with amazement that everything should still be so simple.

This mammoth structure was designed and built by the Simpson & Robinson Co., elevator builders at Minneapolis, Minn., in the incredibly short time of 105 days from the beginning until grain was received.—*American Elevator and Grain Trade.*

W. W. Ogilvie has been elected president of the Montreal board of trade.

The farmers have petitions in circulation asking for the removal of the duty on binder twine.

It is now estimated that the packing of the west for the winter season will exhibit a decrease of about 3,000,000 hogs compared with the returns for the season of 1891-92. This is a decrease of about 495,000,000 lbs of products—equal to about 230,000 tons of lard, 320,000 tons of hams, 240,000 tons of shoulders, and 230,000,000 lbs of sides.

A reduction in rates on several of the branch lines has been made by the Dominion Express Company. From Winnipeg to Edmonton the rate per hundred pounds has been reduced from \$8.75 to \$8.25; to Prince Albert the rate is now \$6, a reduction of 75 cents; to Fort McLeod the rate is \$7, formerly \$8. Other reductions in proportion have also been made to the other stations on these lines.

A meeting of the grain men was held recently at Fort William for the purpose of forming a grain and produce exchange. The following officers were elected: C. Braithwaite, president; W. H. McKenrot, vice-president; O. H. Cooper, secretary and treasurer.

Montreal Markets.

Flour—The firm tenor of the market noted last week is maintained to such an extent as to prevent business. Ontario millers refuse to contract ahead, and sales that are taking place are for prompt delivery. A number of millers, however, will not offer their flour at current prices, one miller refusing to entertain any bids for straight rollers under \$3.50 f.o.b. Actual sales of straight roller flour have been made since our last issue at \$3.15 f.o.b. west of Toronto, and straight rollers may be quoted in this market at \$3.60 to \$3.75. Still, some of our dealers state positively that they have been unable to make sales at the advance others are quoting. The Lake of the Woods Milling com., it is said, advanced the price of strong bakers' 15c per bbl. yesterday; but W. W. Oatvie was putting out the same description of flour at old prices. There is therefore a decided difference of opinion as to whether the advance in prices is warranted. One thing is very certain, and that is that since Ontario millers have put up their prices United States millers have shipped a great deal of flour into Newfoundland, sales of American straight roller having been made at \$3.80 c.i.f. St. John's, N. F. The fact that speculators have bought up considerable flour in Ontario which is being held off the market for higher prices, does not lessen the actual supply but rather tends to increase it. Prices are quoted as follows: Patent, spring, \$1.25 to \$1.35; patent, winter, \$1.10 to \$1.25; straight roller, \$3.60 to \$3.75; extra, \$3.10 to \$3.25; superfine, \$1.70 to \$2.90; fine, \$2.35 to \$2.50; city strong bakers, \$4 to \$4.15; Manitoba bakers, \$3.50 to \$4.10; Ontario bags—extra, \$1.40 to \$1.50; straight rollers, \$1.80 to \$2.00; superfine, \$1.30 to \$1.45; fine, \$1.10 to \$1.20.

Oatmeal—The market is about as last quoted, there being still an irregularity in the prices quoted by different western mills. The demand is running chiefly on rolled oats, which are now largely used in place of granulated. Car lots of rolled have been offered on track here at from \$3.50 to \$3.90, and the lower priced are said to be as good as the higher priced. In a jobbing way prices are quoted as follows:—Rolled and granulated \$1.00 to \$1.05; standard \$3.80 to \$3.95. In bags, granulated \$2.00 to \$2.05, and standard \$1.90 to \$1.95.

Mill Feed—The market is firm for bran, which has sold at \$13.50 to \$14, sales having been made in car lots at \$12 in Toronto. Shorts are steady \$14.50 to \$15.50, and moultie \$19 to \$22.

Wheat—The advance seems to have checked the export business both for prompt and spring shipment. No. 2 hard Manitoba is now quoted at 70 to 72½c at Port Arthur, although buyers here claim to have bought at 68½c and 69c at that point very recently. White and red winter wheat has been sold West of Toronto at 65c to 66c being an advance of 3c per bushel from bottom prices. No. 2 hard is quoted here at \$3 to \$4c.

Oats—The market is steady, and 32½ per 34 lbs have been got for car lots of No. 2 white. Two cars of mixed oats were placed at 31c per 34 lbs. There is a little scarcity reported in the West, with sales west of Toronto at 27½c to 28c.

Barley—A better demand is reported in the West with sales of No. 1 at 47 to 48c, and of No. 2 at 41c, a number of lots of 5,000 to 10,000 bushels having been disposed of. Here prices are steady at 49c to 56c for malting grades and at 39c to 43c for feed.

Seeds—A few sales have transpired of timothy at \$3.25 per bus of 45 lbs, and western is quoted at \$2.75 to \$2.80 per bushel. Red clover is steady at \$7.50 to \$8.00 per bushel of 60 lbs, alike \$8.40 to \$8.50 per bus. Flax seed remained steady at \$1.00 to \$1.25 per bushel.

PORK, LARD, ETC—The market is firm for Canada short cut messpork, with sales at \$21 to \$22.00 per bbl., while Chicago regular messpork at to day's prices in the West could not

be sold here at less than \$23.00. The Chicago market has declined 75c to \$1.00 per bbl, but this can have no effect upon the market here, as we did not follow the fall advance in Chicago. Lard is firm at \$2.00 to \$2.05 for compound in 20 lb pail, and at \$2.30 to \$2.50 for pure leaf lard. Smoked meats are strong with sales of hams at 13½c to 14c for small selected and 12½c to 13c for large. Bacon meats with good enquiry at 12c to 12½c.

Dressed Hogs—The market remains firm, with sales of car lots at \$8.80 to 8.90 per 100 lbs; but there is a less excited feeling than was noticed a week or so ago. As we before stated, packers dare not take hold at these high prices and consequently at the present time there is little or no barreling going on in this market.

Butter—The English export demand is believed to be pretty well over, and judging from the stocks of creamery held in this city and in the country, we do not think there need be any fear of a famine between now and the new make. The United States market is taking a few lots. Choice dairy butter, it is true, is getting scarce; but there is ample creamery to take its place. Jobbing sales of finest creamery have been made at 23 to 24c, but it is a question if over 22½c would be paid for a lot of 100 tubs. Quite a lot of November and December butter was turned out at the factories, and it seems to us that the local demand will have to be supplied from creamery grades. We quote:—Creamery choice fat, 22 to 22½c; creamery, good to fine, 21 to 21½c; eastern townships dairy, choice fat, 20½ to 21c; eastern townships dairy, good, 20c; Morristown and Brockville, 19c to 21c; western, 17c to 19c. About 1 to 2c may be added to above prices for choice selections of single tubs. Retail Butter—Receipts have fallen off somewhat, and the demand holds good at 17 to 18c for western, and at 19 to 20c for Morristown, in baskets.

Cheese—Actual sales have established an advance of fully ½c on the week for both finest and undergrades, sales of the former having taken place at 11½c, and of the latter at 11 to 11½c. Prices in England continue to move up gradually but persistently, the public cable having crept up to 55s 6d, which is still 2s 6d to 3s under actual sales of finest cheese in Liverpool. During the past week about 10,000 boxes of cheese have been sold on this market, at within range of above quotations; and the stocks left over in this city are now estimated at 30,000 to 40,000 boxes.

Eggs—Lined sold at 21 to 22c, held fresh 22 to 24c, and boiling at 30c and upwards.

Hides—Receipts of hides are light, and are all readily absorbed, chiefly for account of Quebec tanners, who are paying 5½, 4½ and 3½c for Nos. 1, 2 and 3, an occasional lot of selected No. 1 bringing 5½c. Dealers are paying 5c, 4c and 3c for Nos. 1, 2 and 3, respectively, although it is said one or two dealers are paying in some instances a fraction more. Chicago packers steers are quoted at 8c to 8½c, in car lots laid down here. Calfskins are firm at 6c to 7c, and lambskins are quoted at 55c to \$1, as to amount of wool.—Trade Bulletin, Jan. 20.

Toronto Markets.

Flour—Was dull and lower. Five cars straight roller were bought at \$3 Toronto freights; one car choice branded sold at \$3.33, and \$3.27 was bid for several cars more.

Millfeed—Bran is worth \$12 here and shorts \$13. There were purchases west at \$12.20 for shorts Toronto freights east.

Wheat—Quiet and easier. White and red were each bought at 65c straight north and west. Spring is worth 62 to 63c on the Midland, and a couple of cents less on the Northern and west. Goose quiet at 58 to 59c. No. 2 hard offered at 52½c lake and rail, and 52c was bid; North Bay offered at 53c for 10,000 bushels. No. 3 hard steady, with a sale at 75c.

Barley—Firm, with a good enquiry wanted

at 47c, but it was reported that more than that had been paid. No. 2 was bought west and east at 42c, and a round lot sold at 43½c east. No. 3 extra steady at 36 to 37c.

Oats—Firm, with a good demand at 30½ to 31c here. Manitoba sold at 39c North Bay for light mixed. White offered at 29c on the Midland, and there were sales north and west at 27½ to 28½c.

Grain and Flour—Car prices are: Flour (Toronto freights), Manitoba patents, \$4.30 to \$4.40; Manitoba strong bakers', \$3.75 to \$3.90 Ontario patents, \$3.2 to \$3.50; straight roller, \$3.15 to \$3.30; extra, \$2.60 to \$2.70; low grades per bag, \$1 to \$1.25. Bran—\$12.00. Shorts—\$13.00 to \$15.00. Wheat—west and north points)—White, 65 to 66c; spring, 61 to 62c; red winter, 64½ to 65c; goose, 58 to 60c; spring Midland, 63 to 64c; No. 1 hard, North Bay, 83 to 84c; No. 2 hard, 82c; No. 3 hard, 74 to 76c; No. 1 frosted, 62 to 63c; peas (outside) 56 to 58c. Barley (outside)—No. 1, 47 to 48c; No. 2, 41 to 42c; No. 3 extra, 36 to 37c; No. 3, 30 to 31c; two-rowed, 54 pounds, averaging about No. 3, extra in color (outside), 35 to 40c. Rye (outside)—No. 1 to 1½. Oats—33 to 31c.

Butter—The market has been firm all week owing to the light receipts. Dairy tub butter is still scarce; choice quotations bring 19 to 20c; good 16 to 18c, and medium 14 to 16c. A consignment of creamery butter was received this week by a commission house; tubs are held at 25c and rolls at 26 to 27c. Most of the trading this week has been in large rolls which sell at 17 to 18c for choice and 14 to 16c for common to good grades. There is some enquiry for low grade butter by outside dealers, but very little to be had. Quotations are: Butter, good to choice selected dairy, tubs, 16 to 18c; extra choice 18½ to 20c; medium do, 14 to 16c; large rolls, good to choice, 16 to 18c; medium do, 13 to 14c; creamery, in tubs and crocks, 24 to 25c. rolls 26 to 27c. Cheese.—Choice colored, jobbing at 11 to 12c.

Cattle—Tuesday's prices generally ruled, although they were much firmer, owing to the light offering. For one or two small picked lots of exceptionally fine heaves ½c per lb higher was paid, but these sales do not represent the ruling quotations. Rogers & Hainigan are buying again for Montreal, and picked up three loads good butcher's cattle, averaging 1,650 lbs, at 3½c per lb. A couple of dealers from Montreal were also present, and their purchases amounted to four or five loads. Two loads were also taken for Hamilton. The market was pretty well cleaned up by noon, prices being firm to the close. The prospects are considered good for firm markets next week. There was only a moderate enquiry for stockers and very few in to meet the demand. One load was picked up this week for the Waterloo distillery at prices ranging from 3½ to 3¾c per lb.

Sheep and lambs—A few under 200 were offered, most of which were lambs. Sheep were generally bunched in with lambs, and sold at \$3.50 to \$5 per head. The local demand was good to-day, especially for lambs. There was no outside demand reported. A few sales were: 19 mixed sheep and lambs at \$4 per head; 49 do sheep and lambs at \$4.30 per head; 82 do sheep and lambs at \$4.60 per head; 20 lambs at \$4.65 per head.

Hogs—The prices paid to-day were the highest for years. For the best straight fat hogs \$6.85 per cwt. off car, was paid generally, and a couple of small lots of extra choice animals were reported sold at \$7. All kinds of hogs are wanted on this market at present. Notwithstanding the good prices paid at the beginning of the week, the receipts to-day were exceedingly light, not quite 300 hogs being placed on the market. Store hogs were taken at \$6.25 to \$6.50 per cwt, and roughs at \$6 to \$6.25. One lot of 31 hogs, averaging 130 lbs, sold at \$6.55 per cwt, and another bunch of 61, averaging 250 lbs, brought the same figure.

Wheat in Europe During 1892.

From Beerbohm, Dec. 30.

The events of the past year in the wheat trade must be too fresh in the minds of those engaged in that trade to require anything but a very brief review. The extraordinarily abundant crop in America in 1891, the real extent of which was not known until the closing month of that year, has weighed heavily on the market ever since; notwithstanding the fact that Russian wheat exports were prohibited between Nov. 21, 1891, and August in the present year, the superabundance in America, and the extraordinary freedom with which it has come forward, has more than made up for the loss of Russian wheat. So that to-day we find not only that stocks in the United Kingdom have increased, but also that the American visible supply is the largest on record, exceeding, as it does, 100,000,000 bu. The collapse of silver values, and the almost unprecedented decline in freights, have also assisted in forming a force of depressing factors, which have been as unusual as they were unexpected. In the present year the European crops, with the exception of those in the United Kingdom and in Italy, have been comparatively abundant, and the market has in consequence lost the support of a French and German demand, both of these countries, like the United Kingdom, having freely overbought themselves, in consequence of that never to be forgotten mistake, which forbade the export of grain from that country. Thus England and Italy have been left to bear the brunt of America's big surplus, and of Russia's anxiety to sell, since August, the fact that India has reaped a very short crop being neutralized by the low rate of exchange, and by the large crop in the Argentine.

Wheat in Australia.

We are in possession by cable of reliable forecasts of the yield of the Victorian and South Australian crops, and they are here given in comparison with last year's revised estimate:—

	1892 93.	1891 92.
Victorian	16,000,000	13,500,000
South Australian	11,000,000	6,430,000

Total, two colonies 27,000,000 19,930,000

The New Zealand crop is hardly likely to be as large in bulk as last year's, but the condition may easily be much better and surplus for export larger as we understand the quantity carried over from the late crop is considerable.—*Liverpool Corn Trade News*, January 3rd.

Breadstuffs in United Kingdom

The stocks of wheat and flour in the United Kingdom, reckoned up on the data so far received from the ports, promises to work out at about 3,500,000 qrs. Compared with former occasions, the reserves show as follows:—

	Midwinter	Midsummer
	QRS.	QRS.
1892	3,500,000	3,000,000
1891	3,000,000	1,550,000
1890	2,100,000	1,920,000
1889	2,150,000	2,000,000
1888	2,600,000	2,660,000
1887	2,500,000	2,400,000
1886	2,000,000	2,500,000
1885	3,500,000	2,600,000
1884	2,200,000	2,250,000
1883	4,000,000	3,500,000

The invisible reserves, as far as we can learn in conversation with millers and bakers are at present heavy, as was the case at this time in the two past seasons, a notable difference being that prices then were high and reserves heavy, whereas now reserves, while undoubtedly heavy, are held at unusually low prices.—*Liverpool Corn Trade News*, January 3rd.



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TIME CARD.

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

North Bound			South Bound		
Brandon F. & S. Th. & Sat.	St. Paul Express Daily.	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.	St. Paul Express Daily.	Brandon F. & S. Wed. & Fri.
2.55p	4.10p	0	Winnipeg	11.45a	1.00p
2.45p	4.00p	3 0	Portage Junction	11.54a	1.10p
2.30p	3.45p	9 3	St. Norbert	12.02p	1.24p
2.17p	3.31p	15 3	Carter	12.23p	1.37p
1.59p	3.13p	21 6	St. Agathe	12.41p	1.55p
1.50p	3.04p	27 4	Union Point	12.49p	2.02p
1.39p	2.61p	32 6	Silver Plains	1.01p	2.13p
1.29p	2.33p	40 4	Morris	1.20p	2.30p
	2.18p	46 8	St. Jean	1.35p	
	1.67p	60 0	Letellier	1.67p	
	1.25p	65 0	Emerson	2.10p	
	1.16p	68 1	Penblina	2.25p	
	9.35a	103	Grand Forks	6.00p	
	6.35a	223	Winnipeg Junction	9.55p	
	8.35p	470	Minneapolis	6.30a	
	9.00p	481	St. Paul	7.05a	
	9.00a	583	Chicago	9.35a	

MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

East Bound.			West Bound.		
Freight Mon. Wed. & Fri.	Passenger Tues. Thurs. & Sat.	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.	Passenger Mon. Wed. & Fri.	Freight Thurs. Thurs. & Sat.
11.40a	2.55p	0	Winnipeg	1.00p	3.00a
7.30p	1.15p	0	Morris	2.30p	7.30a
6.40p	12.53p	10 0	Low Farm	3.05p	8.15a
6.40p	12.27p	21 2	Myrtle	3.31p	9.03a
5.24p	12.15p	25 9	Roland	3.43p	9.25a
4.46p	11.55a	33 5	Rosebank	4.02p	9.58a
4.10p	11.43a	38 0	Miamit	4.15p	10.25a
3.24p	11.20a	49 0	Deerwood	4.38p	11.16a
2.58p	11.03a	54 1	A tamont	4.50p	11.48a
2.18p	10.49a	61 1	Somerset	5.10p	12.28p
1.43p	10.33a	68 4	Swau Lake	5.24p	1.00p
1.17p	10.19a	74 0	Indian Springs	5.39p	1.30p
12.5 p	10.07a	77 4	Maricappels	5.50p	1.55p
12.22p	9.10a	85 1	Greenway	6.10p	2.28p
11.51a	9.35a	92 3	Balder	6.21p	3.00p
11.04a	9.12a	102 0	Belmont	6.46p	3.50p
10.20a	8.55a	107 7	Hilton	7.22p	4.29p
9.49a	8.40a	117 1	Ashdown	7.37p	5.03p
9.35a	8.30a	120 0	Wawanesa	7.47p	5.16p
9.48a	8.06a	129 6	Rounthwaite	8.14p	6.08p
8.10a	7.48a	137 2	Martville	8.35p	6.48p
7.30a	7.30a	146 1	Brandon	8.55p	7.30p

West bound passenger trains stop at Belmont for meals.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

East Bound.			W. End.		
Mixed excurs. Sunday	Mt. from Winnipeg	Miles from Portage	STATIONS.	Mt. from Winnipeg	daily excurs. Sunday
12.10p	0	0	Winnipeg	8.40p	
11.50a	3.0	0	Portage Junction	8.55p	
11.18a	11.6	0	St. Charles	9.20p	
11.08a	14.7	0	Headingley	9.35p	
10.40a	21.0	0	White Plains	9.50p	
9.45a	35.2	0	Eustace	6.40p	
9.18a	42.1	0	Oakville	6.15p	
8.25a	55.6	0	Portage la Prairie	7.00p	

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