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ARTHUR WICKSON, MANAGER

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital authorized..... 2,000,000.00
Capital Paid up..... 1,950,700.00
Reserve..... 1,100,335.00

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William Ramsay, Robert Jaffray, T. R. Wadsworth,
Hugh Ryan, T. Sutherland Stayer
HEAD OFFICE, Wellington St., TORONTO.
D. H. Wilkie, Cashier.

B. Jennings, Asst. Cashier. E. Hay, Inspector

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Fergus..... S. D. Raymond..... "
Galt..... John Cavers..... "
Ingersoll..... J. A. Richardson..... "
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Port Colborne..... E. C. F. Wood..... "
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Yonge & Bloor Sts..... C. H. S. Clarke..... "
Welland..... G. C. Easton..... "
Woodstock..... S. B. Fuller..... "

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Brandon, Man..... A. Jukes..... "
Calgary, Alta..... S. Barber..... "
Portage la Prairie, Man..... N. G. Leslie..... "
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UNITED STATES—New York, Bank of Montreal, Buffalo, Bank of Buffalo, Boston, National Bank of the Commonwealth; Chicago, First National Bank; Detroit, Detroit National Bank, Duluth First National Bank, Philadelphia, Farmers and Mechanics National Bank; St. Paul, Second National Bank.
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Reserve Fund..... £275,000 "

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HEAD OFFICE, OTTAWA.

Capital Authorized & Subscribed, \$1,500,000.00
Capital Paid up..... 1,478,910 00
REST..... 843,536.75

DIRECTORS:

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RESERVE FUND, \$850,000.00.

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

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

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HEAD OFFICE - - TORONTO.

Paid-up Capital..... \$6,000,000
Rest..... 1,100,000

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Jas. Crathern, Esq. Matthew Leggat, Esq.
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J. H. PLUMMER, Asst. Genl. Manager.
A. H. Ireland, Inspector G. de C. O'Grady, Asst. Inspector
New York—Alex. Laird & Wm. Gray, Agents

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BRUSSELS, BELGIUM—J. Matthieu & Pils.
NEW YORK—The Amer Exchange Nat'l, Bank of N. Y.
SAN FRANCISCO—The Bank of British Columbia.
CHICAGO—The Amer Exchange Nat'l, Bank of Chicago.
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Reserve Fund..... 250,000

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Every requisite for the Drug Trade promptly supplied.

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Over 1,000 packages, New seasons
First crop, Congous, all
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The Commercial

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

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The Commercial certainly enjoys a very much larger circulation among the business community of the country between Lake Superior and the Pacific Coast, than any other paper in Canada, daily or weekly. By a thorough system of personal solicitation, carried out annually, this journal has been placed upon the desks of the great majority of business men in the vast district designated above, and including northwest Ontario, the provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia, and the territories of Assiniboia, Alberta and Saskatchewan. The Commercial also reaches the leading wholesale, commission, manufacturing and financial houses of Eastern Canada.

WINNIPEG, JANUARY 15, 1894.

Manitoba.

Dr. Davidson has located at Arden to practice.

The Natural Gas and Petroleum Co., Winnipeg, is seeking incorporation.

Brown, Adkin & Co., general store, Rapid City, dissolving partnership.

C. R. Banting, general store and lumber, Methven, is selling out to Fox & Hugg.

John Koslowsky, of Winnipeg, machinist, contemplates starting business at Rosenfeld.

A Mr. Bartlett is now conducting the drug business at Brandon formerly owned by Ross & Co.

Andrew McBean & Cyrus McBean, contractors, Winnipeg, have assigned to J. H. Ashdown.

John Wiebe, of Gretna, formerly lumber merchant, is talking of starting business at Rosenfeld.

John W. Peck & Co., successors to Carscaden, Peck & Co., have moved into their splendid new warehouse.

Virden merchants have announced that they will not give credit to farmers who have given chattel mortgages upon their crops.

There is some talk of establishing a combined creamery and cheese factory at Rapid City. A. Patterson is spoken of as manager.

A. B. Bethune, of John W. Peck & Co., leaves for the east to-day on a business trip to the Montreal branch of the firm.

O'Loughlin Bros. & Co. have moved to the handsome new block on Princess street, erected by John W. Peck & Co., where they will have better facilities for handling their growing trade.

The special annual number of THE COMMERCIAL will be issued early in February, and will be distributed very largely throughout the West, making a splendid medium to reach the trade.

Private advices received from London, England, give the information that that the Win-

nipeg Gas company had failed to meet its interest debt and would default. It is understood that the amount of interest now due is \$60,000.

The Winnipeg branch of the Union Bank will take possession of the premises lately occupied by the Commercial bank, at the corner of Main and Bannatyne streets, probably in May. The building will be thoroughly overhauled first.

Tenders will be received until February 15 for the stock in trade of the estate of G. P. Murray, Indian Head, Assa., consisting of dry goods, clothing, fur goods, hats, caps, hardware, boots and shoes, etc.

Wm. Burton, merchant, McGregor station, has decided to remain at McGregor instead of going to Vancouver, as was his intention some time ago. He will direct his efforts towards building up a trade on a cash basis.

The partnership of McDonald & Cowles, wholesale butchers, Winnipeg, has been dissolved. D. McDonald will carry on the business under his own name, and will collect all accounts and pay all liabilities of the said firm.

The second annual report of the Manitoba Central Farmers Institute has been issued in pamphlet form. It contains reports of the various meetings of the institute, with many interesting papers upon agriculture and kindred subjects.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition Association will be held on Thursday, January 18, at 8 p.m., at the office of the Association, city hall, Winnipeg, for the election of a board of directors for the ensuing year and other business.

Assiniboia.

J. W. Fullbrook, harness, Alameda, has moved to Stonewall.

The Canadian Pacific railway depot building at Qu'Appelle was totally destroyed by fire on Wednesday.

Fire again visited Regina early on Thursday. Lawson & Coyne's building, at present occupied by W. Pettingill, druggist, was first discovered to be on fire. The fire brigade was unable to cope with it. They succeeded, however, in confining the fire to two buildings, the drug store and the old Chinese laundry. This fire is supposed to have started from a stove in the drug store. The principal losers are: W. Pettingill, druggist, who lost everything; A. McCarthy, whose stock of gent's furnishings were thrown out in one big heap on the street, building saved; W. C. Kelly, building saved, stock slightly damaged by removal. These three losers were burned out last November in the Broad street fire. E. Nevison's stock of harness was slightly damaged by removal, the building saved.

Alberta.

J. Walker, lumber, Olds, is succeeded by J. W. Walker.

Northwest Ontario.

Seager & Deacon, Rat Portage, have dissolved partnership. Each will continue separately.

At Saulte Ste. Marie, on Jan. 5, A. McQuarrie & Co., grocers; E. Stark, boots and shoes, N. D. Thomas, stationery, and G. Brandon's residence were burned out. Loss, \$15,000; insurance, \$8,000.

A copy of a little pamphlet, called the "Lake of the Woods Songster," being a collection of Scotch, English, Irish and other songs, published by D. Lamont Murray, of Rat Portage, has been received.

The first session of the first school of mining established in Canada was opened at Kingston on Jan. 11, when W. Hamilton Merrill delivered a lecture on mining.

Winnipeg Clearing House.

Clearings for week ending Jan. 11, 1894, were \$1,115,802; balances, \$170,659. For the previous week clearings were \$1,205,594.

Following are the returns of other Canadian clearing houses:

	Clearings.	
	Jan. 4th.	Dec. 23th.
Montreal.....	\$9,325,343	\$8,564,508
Toronto	5,744,939	5,171,342
Halifax	1,081,106	983,650
Hamilton	781,944	548,397
Total	\$15,933,332	\$16,267,886
Balances	\$2,346,471	\$2,399,933

Grain and Milling.

Owing to the death of C. J. Smith, of the firm of Smith & Brigham, millers, Moosomin, Assa., the mill has been closed, pending an adjustment of the estate.

The grist mill at Marquette, Man., is now running.

The flour mill property at Arden, Man., was sold on Jan. 5 to Mrs. L. Moore, wife of one of the late partners. D. Moore will manage the mills, assisted by an experienced miller who is expected shortly.

The Pilot Mound *Sentinel* says: "It would be an advantage if flour and meal manufactured in Manitoba for export could be put up in barrels instead of sacks as is the custom now. When properly enclosed in wood ground grain is kept in a more cleanly condition, is not liable to suffer from damp, is not exposed to damage and loss from the bursting of sacks and air is excluded." THE COMMERCIAL will add that even if barrels could be made cheaply in Manitoba they would not be used largely by the millers, for the reason that flour, like other goods, must be put up to meet the requirements of the market, and the call for flour in wood is now very limited, and confined to a few markets.

Freight Rates and Traffic Matters


The Chicago *Daily Trade Bulletin* of Jan. 6 says: The railroads had a good business in the way of handling grain and provisions that took the low rates of freight in existence prior to Jan. 1, but now business at the advance was small. The tariff rates on flour and grain to New York are 25c and on provisions 30c. Export business was rather quiet at 35 66 to 37.66c per 100 lbs for flour, 22 3/4c per bushel for wheat, and 21 1/2c for corn, and 46 1/2 to 52 1/2c per 100 lbs for provisions through to Liverpool. Vessel room was in light demand, and agents asked 3c for wheat, and 2 1/2c to load, store and deliver corn to Buffalo in the spring.

United States Crops.

The final estimates of area and product of the principal grain crops, potatoes, tobacco and hay for the year 1893 in the United States, as completed by the statistician of the Department of Agriculture, make the aggregate of corn area 72,036,465 acres—product, 1,619,496,431 bushels. Wheat, area, 34,629,418 acres; product, 396,131,750 bushels. Oats, acres, 27,273,033; product, 638,854,850 bushels. Rye, acres, 2,035,455; product, 26,555,446 bushels. Barley, acres, 3,220,371; product, 69,869,495 bushels. Buckwheat, acres, 815,614; product, 12,132,311 bushels. Potatoes, acres, 2,695,186; product, 183,034,203 bushels. Tobacco, 702,952 acres; product, 483,023,963 lbs. Hay, 49,613,469 acres. product, 65,766,158 tons.

The average yield of corn per acre was 22.5 bushels; wheat, 11.4 bushels; oats, 23.4 bushels; rye, 13 bushels; barley, 21.7 bushels; buckwheat, 14 bushels; potatoes, 72.2 bushels; tobacco, 68.7 lbs; hay, 1 33-100 tons.

The returns of the correspondents of the department make the acreage of winter wheat last fall, 93.2 per cent. of the area harvested in 1893.

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 YOUR STOCK OF
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 SWEET MARJORAM, MINT, POULTRY DRESSING.

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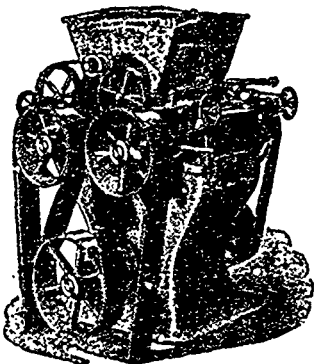
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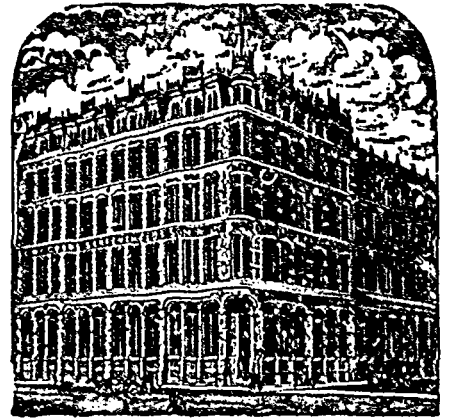
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Our Travellers

Are now on the road with full Range of Imported and Domestic Goods. Please reserve your orders until you see our Samples.

O. J. Redmond *Donaldson Block,* Winnipeg.

"Luck in Odd Numbers."

7 FACTS Worth Remembering

THE
Mutual Life Insurance Co'y. of New York.

—IS THE—

1. **Oldest** active Life Co. in America. 1843—50 YEARS—1893.
 2. **Largest** Life Company in the World.
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 4. **Safest,**
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- } Company in which to insure your life.
- Belong to the Insured.

A combination of advantages: Age, Financial Strength, Absolute Security, Cheapest Insurance. It has them all.

AGUR & BECK, **W. P. SWBATMAN,**
 Resident Director, Agency Manager.
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OFFICE: Cor. Main Street and Portage Ave., WINNIPEG, MAN.

Special Inducements to energetic and reliable agents

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 Awarded First Prize for Job Printing
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The Commercial

WINNIPEG, JANUARY 16, 1894.

THE PATRONS OF INDUSTRY.

The Patrons of Industry are just now attracting to themselves a great deal of attention, from the fact that they have decided to take a hand in politics. The order is strongest in Ontario, and in that province they have lately decided on an aggressive political campaign. This has drawn much more attention to the order than they ever received from the commercial world for their supposed opposition to our commercial system of doing business. At a by election in Ontario lately for the provincial legislature they had a candidate in the field, and elected their man by a large majority. At the coming general elections in Ontario for the Legislature, the Patrons will have candidates in the field for a large number of the rural constituencies, and that they will be successful in electing quite a number of their men appears quite certain. They aim at holding the balance of power in the legislature, and this they are very likely to achieve. A third party, holding the balance of power, will make things interesting for the old parties, while it will be quite as effective for the Patrons as the complete control of the Legislature. They will be in a position to dictate to the Government, and if their demands are not granted they will easily secure its overthrow. The situation is therefore quite interesting in Ontario politics at the present time. Nor is it likely that the Patrons will confine their attention to provincial politics. They are sure to be heard from in federal elections, and if they can carry a number of seats in Ontario, as they are no doubt able to do, they might even secure the balance of power in Parliament at the next general elections for the federal house.

It is therefore interesting to know something about the objects and aims of the order. The constitution of the order starts out to the effect that as the commercial and manufacturing interests, etc., are organized and using their influence for the promotion of their own special interests, it is necessary for the farmers and employees also to effect an organization, "to labor together for the promotion of the interests of the farmers and employees and the good of the nation." The good of the nation in this case may be taken very largely to mean the particular interests of the farmers; but in this country, depending so largely upon agriculture, the best interests of the farmers is bound up with the good of the nation, or rather, the good of the nation is bound up with the best interests of the farmers.

The constitution goes on to state that the order shall be composed of farmers and others whose interests are identical with the farmers, and its objects shall be the advancement of the moral, social, political and financial condition of the said classes, etc., etc. The order is further declared to be non-partizan and non-sectarian. The Patrons are individually pledged to support their political nominees, so that it will be seen the order, numbering as it does so many members in Ontario, is a most powerful

political machine. The members must vote the ticket nominated by the order, or violate their pledge and constitution. There is a dangerous restraint here upon individual liberty, but it may result in good all the same, if for no other purpose than the tendency it will have to break up narrow adherence to old party lines. Following is the platform of the Patrons, as published recently in the newspapers:—

1. Maintenance of British connection.
2. The reservation of the public lands for the actual settler.
3. Purity of administration and absolute independence of Parliament.
4. Rigid economy in every department of the public service.
5. Simplification of the laws and a general reduction in the machinery of government.
6. The abolition of the Canadian Senate.
7. A system of civil service reform that will give each county power to appoint or elect all county officials paid by them, except county judges.
8. Tariff for revenue only, and so adjusted as to fall as far as possible upon the luxuries and not upon the necessities of life.
9. Reciprocal trade on fair and equitable terms between Canada and the world.
10. Effectual legislation that will protect labor, and the results of labor, from those combinations and monopolies which unduly enhance the price of the articles produced by such combinations or monopolies.
11. Prohibition of the bousing of railways by governments as contrary to the public interest.
12. Preparation of the Dominion and Provincial voters' lists by the municipal officers.
13. Conformity of electoral districts to county boundaries as constituted for municipal purposes, as far as the principle of representation by population will allow.

Their is nothing particular to dread in this platform. In fact, most of the planks are decidedly commendable, while a few are indifferent. As regards plank seven, we are not sure that it would be any particular advantage to have county officials elected by the people instead of appointed as at present, though the patronage system as carried out by the political parties in the appointment of officials, is often very objectionable. Plank nine would indicate that the Ontario farmers are not as enthusiastic for commercial union or unrestricted reciprocity with the United States as many believe they are. With the tariff on a revenue basis, however, and the expenses of government reduced by "rigid economy" and "a general reduction in the machinery of government," as demanded in planks four and five, the usefulness of plank nine is not so apparent. Under these conditions it would be almost superfluous. The platform does not say anything about taxation outside of customs revenue, but it is understood that the Patrons will demand the taxation of mortgages, stocks, bonds, debentures, etc.

CUSTOMS TAX ON PARCELS.

Attention has recently been drawn to the effect of collecting customs tax upon parcels sent to new settlers from their friends abroad. It is claimed, and with a great show of truth, that the taxes collected upon parcels sent to this country is having an injurious effect upon immigration. This tax falls more particularly upon the West. Our population in this portion of the Dominion is composed to a large extent

of British subjects from the mother land and foreigners, who have been here but such a short time that they have not been forgotten by the friends and relatives they left behind them. These kind remembrances often take the form of a small parcel sent to the friends here, and upon these the customs official is sure to get in his work, frequently charging a duty in excess of the actual value of the article to the recipient. The contents of many of these parcels are often of little or no actual value in dollars and cents to the recipients here, though at the same time they may be highly prized, but this does not prevent the customs officials from demanding their tax before the goods are delivered. Several instances of this nature, out of the hundreds which are continually occurring, have lately been made public through the press. In one case it was a tax of 30 cents upon a picture of his mother received by a son here from his mother in England. The amount is a trifle to be sure, but it is the irritating nature of the tax which is objectionable, to say nothing of the extra trouble, often to an annoying degree, generally caused in securing the delivery of parcels detained by the customs authorities. In another case it is a single pair of stockings, also sent from England, which are taxed 64 cents, and which further necessitates the writing of two or three letters before delivery is obtained. In many cases the settler is hundreds of miles from the nearest customs port, where the parcels are detained until the tax is paid, and in remote sections where mails are received at intervals of several days, or perhaps weeks in the winter season, the delay in order to carry out the necessary correspondence, is quite tantalizing. In some cases the duty amounts to a considerable item, such as one reported lately to THE COMMERCIAL, where a duty tax of seven dollars was demanded upon a few home-made fancy articles, which the recipient here said were really of no actual value to him, beyond the fact that they were remembrances from friends at home. Where the duty runs up like this upon a few trifles which are really of no intrinsic value to the recipient, it amounts to a serious hardship. The receiver did not order the goods, and did not require them, but coming from friends he cannot refuse them, and accordingly pays the tax much against his will. If the kind friends who forward these parcels know of the annoyance and expense occasioned the recipient here there would be many fewer received. In many cases delinquency will prevent the recipient from reporting the facts; but where instances of this nature are reported, particularly to people in free trade Great Britain, it will give them a peculiar idea of this country. Their opinion of Canada and its people will not be edified, and they will doubtless conclude that it is a good country to stay away from. For all that the revenue amounts to from small parcels of this class, especially in comparison with the annoyance caused and the probable injury done the country abroad, it might be well to consider the advisability of omitting the duty act. At any rate when parcels are sent as gifts, and which are usually of little or no actual value to the recipient, the country could well afford to do without the trifling duty received from such. The game is not worth the candle.

ONTARIO AGITATED.

Local politics in the sister province of Ontario are decidedly agitated, and the outlook is not very comforting for either of the old political parties. Besides the Patrons of Industry, who are taking an active part in politics, there is the Protestant Protective Association, which is also in the field, and lately elected a candidate by a large majority. The P.P.A., as the association is called for short, is an organization which bases its constitution upon the belief that the Catholics are aggressive and must be checked, and that they are obtaining too many privileges from the powers that be. The association is not a native born Canadian institution. It was imported from the United States, and first found a foothold at Windsor on the boundary opposite the city of Detroit. The oath or pledge which each member must subscribe to, is a very strong and bigoted one, even going to far as to declare that the member will not countenance the election of a Catholic for any public position. The association carries its warfare into municipal election matters, as well as provincial and Dominion politics. Some municipal councils in Ontario have been nominated and controlled by this association, though it is worthy of note that at Windsor, where the P.P.A. formerly controlled the municipal situation, the new council for 1894 was elected in a straight and victorious fight against the association. The people of Windsor have evidently become aroused and have decided to sit on the P.P.A.'s.

Though there seems to be a good deal of alarm over the movements of the Protestant Protective association, we can hardly believe that the organization can ever attain to any lasting influence in the country. In a few sections there may be local causes which will give it temporary strength, but it can hardly prove to be anything more than a passing wave of sentiment, discernible perhaps to a considerable extent in some quarters, but not general. As Principal Grant says, the principles of the association are too narrow and mean to gain for it any great influence in Canada. In this liberal age, we cannot believe that any great number of the people of Ontario will come under the banner of bigotry and intolerance which has been unfurled by the P.P.A. It is a decidedly retrograde movement, altogether unworthy of our country and its institutions, and out of the natural element in this age of civilization. Educated Canada should not be the country to harbor intolerance in any form. Our best wish for the P.P.A. is that it may die young.

Editorial Notes.

A country merchant complained to THE COMMERCIAL the other day about the difficulty of getting small parcels enclosed in cases from wholesale houses. Frequently when ordering goods in the city, he had arranged to have small parcels sent to wholesale warehouses where he had made larger purchases, with the object of having the parcels enclosed, but they have almost invariably been left out, and had to be sent on singly afterwards. Speaking to a wholesale dealer about this he said they had

always experienced difficulty in securing enclosures. They were frequently asked by customers to send parcels to other warehouses in the city, to be enclosed, but very often the enclosures were not made. He said the trouble is with the packers, who seem to be opposed to accepting parcels from other houses, to be enclosed with shipments being made up to customers. It is an accommodation to the customer to have these enclosures, and the warehouses should compel the packers to be a little more accommodating in this matter. They should be made to understand that the interest of the customer is of more importance than their whimsical objections to making enclosures.

THE recent municipal elections throughout the country have called attention to reforms in municipal matters. One most frequently mentioned is the ward system in cities and towns. Considerable opposition is now being raised to the ward system. THE COMMERCIAL has heretofore expressed its opinion in opposition to the plan of electing aldermen and town councillors to represent wards or divisions. We are pleased to see that the municipal commission, which has been taking evidence in Ontario for some time upon the important subject of municipal government, has declared against the ward system. The ward representative is dependent for support from his own ward only, and he will place his ward interests against the interests of the city at large. He will strive to obtain the best terms for his ward, regardless of the general issue, in some cases even by unfair means. The ward system leads to bickerings and jealousies, and cultivates sectional interests and corner cliques. We believe better men could be obtained to serve the public if the ward system were dropped, and "ward politics" thereby done away with.

It appears from recent English advices, that the farm pupil agency business is not dead yet. Most English settlers have a good deal to learn when they come to this country, with the desire of following farming, but it is altogether unnecessary for them to pay to secure this knowledge. In this country they can get fair wages while they are "learning farming." The young man who cannot make himself sufficiently useful to secure fair wages while he is seeking practical experience in Canadian agricultural methods, is no use in the country. The fact would be proof positive that he had not gumption enough to learn anything. Of course these facts are not generally known in the old country, and sometimes young men are induced to pay a sum of money to be instructed in farming, or rather to be humbugged. The best way to learn farming in Canada is to hire out for a year or so, with a good farmer, receiving wages while gaining the required experience. There are plenty of openings of this class for young men who are not afraid of work, and who will take hold and make themselves useful, and ten chances to one they will gain more experience in this way than if they paid for a course of training in agriculture.

FREQUENTLY some alleged economist comes out with a long-winded article to prove that the world is fast rushing toward a condition

of starvation, and that the production of wheat will soon be short of requirements. This is poor satisfaction to the farmer who has of late years been obliged to accept low prices for his wheat, owing to some extent, though not entirely, to the fact that there has been over production of this cereal. There is vast room for the increase of the wheat area on this continent, and even in the Old World there is room for an increase. It is surprising, when we think of it, what a small portion of the earth's surface is cultivated. It is said that even in densely populated India, there is considerable land which could be turned to wheat, if the crop could be made more remunerative. In Russia there is a vast area of fine black cereal land uncultivated. There are vast districts of Asia, outside of Siberia, where the soil is productive, but cultivation is limited. In Siberia agriculture is in its infancy, though a great deal of that country is quite suitable for cereal crops. Africa and South America have only a trifling area of their surface under cultivation. Coming nearer home, it is said that only one-eleventh of the state of North Dakota is under cultivation, and about one-seventh of the state of Minnesota. In our own country we know that the cultivated area is only like a drop in the ocean as compared with the total arable land. Where agriculture is carried on with a view to making the soil produce the most abundantly, it is surprising what a vast population can be maintained from the products of a limited area. Belgium is the most densely populated country in Europe, yet Belgium, with only one crop in a year, can export a large quantity of agricultural products annually. India, with her teeming millions, exports wheat and rice and other food products on a large scale. Great Britain imports agricultural products largely, but this is largely unnecessary. If the vacant areas were carefully cultivated, the imports could be vastly reduced or cut off entirely in many lines. The population of Great Britain is not so dense as Belgium, and the latter country exports food products to England. Over a large portion of the earth's surface two and even three crops can be produced in a year. This is a fact that is often overlooked, though it appears that almost as much can be produced in one crop in some of the northern countries where the soil is worked carefully, as can be obtained from two crops in the year from the warm countries. The soil in England, for instance, will easily produce as much wheat from one crop, as can be obtained in India from two crops.

MANITOBA farmers are given a great deal of gratuitous advice as to how they should farm and what they should grow, even by persons whose knowledge of farming would not fill a very large book. Most people resent lectures as to how they should manage their business, especially when it comes from those who really can know very little about the particular branch of business in question. It seems that the lectures and advice to Manitoba farmers from all sorts of sources, as to how they should run their farms, is just becoming a little tiresome. Politicians and other public speakers, and scribblers who know nothing about agriculture, are ever ready to tender their advice to the

(Continued on page 431.)

WHEAT WANTED.

THOMAS McLAUGHLIN,
Grain Merchant,
Toronto. - Ontario.

To Merchants!

— For your Sorting in —

Gloves, Mitts,
Moccasins,
Arctic Socks, &c.

Write or wire to

James Hall & Co.

150 PRINCESS STREET,
WINNIPEG, - MAN.

W. R. Johnston and Co.

(Late Livingston, Johnston & Co.)

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS
OF READY MADE

CLOTHING.

Cor. Bay & Front Sts., TORONTO.

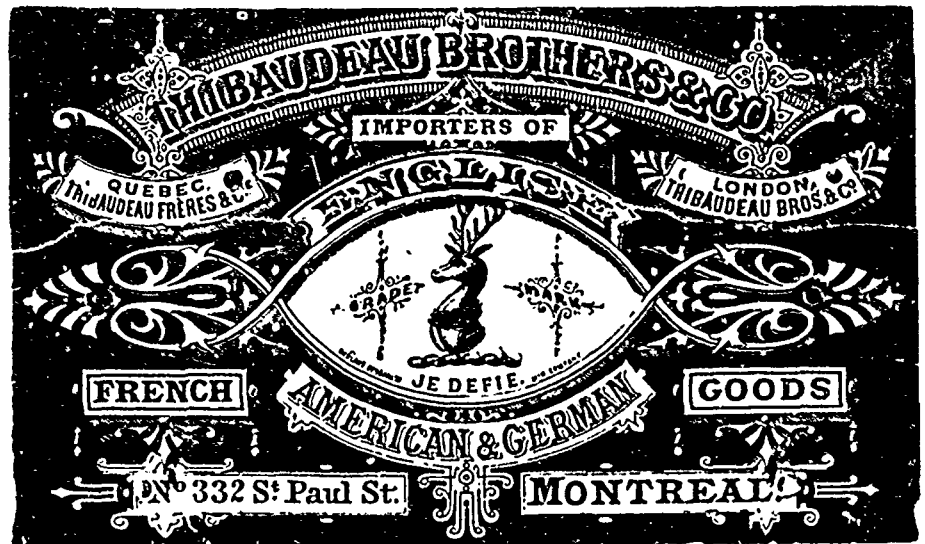
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Hanlota and N.W.T. Agency: J. M. MACDONALD
McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.
British Columbia Branch: WM. SKENE, Van Horne
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The way to build up a permanent business on a solid basis is to sell goods that the public want and are sure to appreciate.

SUCH ARE THE FOLLOWING:

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF,

Staminal, Milk Granules, Milk Granules with Cereals

— PREPARED BY —

The Johnston Fluid Beef Company.
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BRAND.
BELTING *

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THE J. C. McLAREN BELTING CO.



REGISTERED TRADE MARK

The Largest Factory of its kind in the Dominion.

LION "L" BRAND.

PURE VINEGARS

Manufactured Solely under the Supervision of the
Inland Revenue Department.

Mixed Pickles, Jams, Jellies and Preserves

— PREPARED BY —

MICHEL LEFEBVRE & CO., MONTREAL.

Established 1848. Gold, Silver, and Bronze Medals. 20 1st Prizes.

GALT BLEND

BLACK TEA.

½lb, 1lb and 2lb Metal Canisters, packed
48lb 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, hnds, bbls and cases, English Malt Vinegar in
quarter casks, West India Molasses, New Cheese

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



C. H. MAHON & CO.

—WHOLESALE—

Boots and Shoes

MITTS, GLOVES AND MOCCASINS.

ALSO FELT GOODS OF ALL KINDS.

C. H. MAHON & CO., Winnipeg

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 in
dustry.

J. S. Carvoth & Co., Winnipeg,
Preparers and Packers.

Hudson's Bay Company,
Fort Garry Mills, - Winnipeg.

Registered Brands:

Hungarian and Strong Bakers Flour
Chopped Feed, Oats, Bran, Shorts, etc.

Sole agents in Manitoba, Northwest Territories and British Columbia for

MYERS ROYAL HORSE AND CATTLE SPICE

In use for a quarter of a century. For full particulars, circulars, &c.,
address Chas. H. Steele, Manager, Winnipeg.

WANTED!

Live Hogs, Dairy Butter,
Fresh Eggs, highest market
Price.

When requiring Hams, Bacon and
Lard of Superior quality, write us.

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.

WINNIPEG WANTS.

PRODUCE!

We are always open for

BUTTER

AND EGGS.

AT HIGHEST MARKET VALUE.

(Write for full Market Quotations to

PARSONS PRODUCE COMPANY
WINNIPEG, - MAN.

CIGARS!

For a Pleasant Smoke try **REPUBLICS.**

For Perfect Satisfaction try **LA HISPANIA**

—MADE BY—

Bryan & Co

WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.

Simpson, Hall, 16 and 18
DoBrosolos Street,
Miller & Co., MONTREAL.

—MANUFACTURERS OF THE—

Finest Quality Electro-Plated Ware

And Sole Manufacturers
of the Celebrated

Wm. Rogers' Knives, Forks, Spoons, Etc

A. J. WHIMBEY Manager.

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GRAIN EXPORTERS,

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CORN EXCHANGE.

TORONTO, MONTREAL.

DAIRY UTENSILS.

We manufacture the most
improved styles in

Milk Can Trimmings, and other
Pans, Pails, Dairy Utensils

Thos. Davidson & Co.,

MONTREAL.

THE SITUATION.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, January 13.

The weather, which has been fine and comparatively mild since about the middle of December, was interrupted by a cold snap, which, however, lasted only a couple of days, but was followed by a heavy gale of wind, with mild weather, on Wednesday. The storm broke in the west earlier and travelled eastward. The storm was very severe in the West, lasting longer, and delaying railway traffic seriously. At Winnipeg the wind was only severe for a few hours, but it was a heavy gale while it lasted, but fortunately the temperature was not low. The weather is now very mild again. The delay in railway traffic is the only interference to trade, but that was not serious.

The Manitoba legislature met this week, and on account of expected changes in the law regarding the collection of debts, chattel mortgages and liens, exemptions, etc., the session is of more than usual importance to the business community. A deputation of Winnipeg jobbers waited on the government the other day and urged that the exemption act be amended so as to prevent the mortgaging or giving liens upon property exempt from execution under the act. A reduction in legal expenses in connection with law suits was urged. It is understood the present session will be fruitful of legislation affecting the collection of debts, &c.

The establishment of the clearing house in Winnipeg shows that Winnipeg clearances are larger than some of the eastern cities where clearing houses have been established.

The tariff situation is still the most important feature in the commercial situation generally, and nothing but uncertainty can prevail until the government announces its tariff policy. *Bradstreet's* mercantile report this week says that Montreal manufacturers are idle, owing to expected tariff changes. R. G. Dun & Co's weekly review of trade says: Business has distinctly improved since the New Year, and the gain is no longer visible only in speculative markets. It is the only kind of improvement that has in its possibilities of lasting, because it is based upon actual increase in the production by industries.

Failures for the past week have been 474 in the United States, against 336 last year, and 57 in Canada, against 20 last year. The liabilities of all firms failing for the week ending January 4 in the United States were \$5,672,441. The final returns of failures in 1893 show of commercial liabilities \$346,779,889, and including liabilities in banking and financial failures an aggregate of \$557,773,697. The liabilities in 3,422 manufacturing failures were \$176,982,091, and in 11,512 trading failures \$130,062,383.

Winnipeg Markets.

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

LEATHER—Trade is quiet in this branch as usual at this time of year and there has been no further change in prices. Quotations are:—Spanish sole, best No. 1, per lb, 28 to 30c; Spanish sole, No. 1, per lb, 26 to 28c; Spanish sole, No. 2, 24c; slaughter sole, heavy, 30c; slaughter sole, light, 27c; harness, heavy, best, 28 to 30c; harness, light, best, 28 to 30c; harness, No. 1, 26 to 28c; upper, heavy, best, 35 to 45c; upper, light, 50; kip skins, French, \$1 to 1.10; kip skins, domestic, 75 to 85c; calf skins, French, premier choice, \$1.25 to 1.50; calf skins, domestic, 75 to 85c; splits, senior,

25 to 35c; splits, junior, 30; cowhide, 35 to 45c; cordovan, per foot, 17 to 21c; pebble, cow, 17 to 21c; buff, 17 to 21c; russets, saddlers, per doz., \$12.50; linings, colored, per foot, 12c.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Some travellers are out with spring samples. Shipments are being made from the factories east, though manufacturers are still busy on spring orders. A fair business has been done.

DRUGS—There is nothing eventful in the drug trade. Quinine has shown a tendency to advance, recovering from the recent depression. Prices at New York were 3c higher. Opium is easier. Following prices are for parcels, and will be shaded for full package orders:—Alum, per pound, 3 1/2 to 4 1/2—etc.; alcohol, \$4.75; bleaching powder, per pound, 6 to 8c; blue vitrol, 5 to 8c; borax, 11 to 13c, bromide of potash, 55 to 75c; camphor, 75 to 85c; camphor ounces, 89 to 90c; carbolic acid, 40 to 65c; castor oil, 11 to 15c, chlorate potash, 28 to 35c, citric acid, 60 to 75c; coppers, 3 1/2 to 4c; cocaine, per oz, \$9.50 to \$9.00; cream tartar, per pound, 28 to 35c; cloves, 20 to 25c, epsom salts, 3 1/2 to 4c; extract logwood, bulk, 14 to 18c; do., boxes, 18 to 20c; German quinine, 35 to 40c; glycerine, per pound, 20 to 25c; ginger, Jamaica, 25 to 40c; do., African, 20 to 25c, Howard's quinine, per ounce, 50 to 60c; iodine, \$5.50 to 6.00; insect powder, 35 to 40c; morphia sul., \$1.00 to 2.25. Opium, \$4.50 to 5.00; oil, olive, \$1.25 to 1.40; oil, U. S. salad, \$1.25 to 1.40; oil, lemon, super, \$2.75 to 3.50; oil, peppermint, \$4.00 to 4.50; oxalic acid, 13 to 16c; potash iodide, \$4.25 to 4.50; saltpetre, 10 to 12c; sal rochelle, 30 to 35c; shellac, 45 to 50c; sulphur flowers, 3 1/2 to 5c; sulphur roll, per keg, 3 1/2 to 5c; soda bicarb., per keg of 112 lbs, \$3.75 to 4.25; soda, \$2.00 to 3.00; tartaric acid, per lb, 45 to 55c.

RAW FURS—Locally there is nothing of importance to note. McMillan & Co., of Minneapolis, in their last circular say: "The receipts are large. The report from the coming January London sale is that the offerings are enormous, and of some articles two or three times what they were in the January sale a year ago. With scarcely any trade in this country and hard times in most parts of Europe it means lower prices at the coming sale for a great many of the principal articles. On a few articles of which the collections are never very large, prices may be sustained or advanced somewhat; but the quantities of the articles that will hold their own will be small. We have reduced our prices materially on mink and muskrat, and after the sale we think that we shall have to reduce mink and some other kinds still more. Mink is the poorest selling article this year, even at the decline. Skunk is the best, but with larger receipts of skunk as the season advances, we feel sure that with general business so poor skunk will have to be bought lower. When any one quotes two or three times as much and offers all manner of inducements for shipments, beware of them, because the furs will be sorted to suit the prices." Quotations below will about cover the range of prices now paid in Winnipeg. The value of a skin varies as to size, color and condition of fur. The top price is for large skins, of prime quality. Occasionally an extra large, fine skin is received which will bring even more than the top quotation:—

Badger, per skin	\$ 05 to \$ 60
Bear, black	50 to 25 00
Bear, brown	50 to 25 00
Bear, grizzly	1 00 to 16 00
Beaver	2 00 to 7 00
Beaver castors, per pound	2 50 to 4 00
Ermines, per skin	01 to 02
Fisher	50 to 7 00
Fox, cross	75 to 6 00
Fox, kit	.10 to .45
Fox, red	.25 to 1.50
Fox, silver	5.00 to 70.00
Lynx	.25 to 3.50
Marten	.75 to 2.60
Mink	.25 to 1.60
Musquash	.92 to .10

Otter	1.50 to 10.00
Raccoon	.50 to .85
Skunk	.05 to .60
Timber wolf	.25 to 3.00
Prairie wolf, large	.25 to .75
" " small	.25 to .55
Wolverine	.50 to 3.50

GREEN FRUITS—Business has been quite dull in this branch, and at this season of the year there is nothing new in the direction of new varieties of fruit in the market. It is reported that the cold weather of the first of the week extended as far as California, damaging the orange and lemon crops seriously. Particulars beyond the mere statement, have not been received. Firmer prices on Florida oranges are expected, as at present prices the growers are not making any money. California pears are out of the market. Apples are steady. We have quoted prices at \$5 to \$6, as it was expected they would advance to \$6 for choice fruit, but this price is rather beyond the range of values. Lemons continue firm.—Prices here are: Apples, \$5.00 to \$5.50 per barrel. Florida oranges, \$4.00 to \$4.50 per box; lemons, new Messinas, \$8.00 to \$8.50; Cranberries are quoted at \$7.50 to \$8.00 per barrel. New Malaga grapes at \$8.00 to \$8.50 per keg. Sweet potatoes, \$5.50 \$6.00 per barrel. Honey, strained, 12c per lb.

DRY GOODS—The action of the cotton manufacturers is attracting attention. Some have been so unkind as to declare that the reason the combine has not declared a dividend for the last year is merely for effect, in expectation of a reduction in the duty. There is no doubt but the manufacturers will strongly oppose any reduction in the duty. The fact that they have declared no dividend would, under ordinary circumstances, be taken to mean that business had not been profitable, but under the peculiar situation many believe it is done simply for effect, and to make it appear that the industry is not prosperous, and cannot stand a reduction in the duty. An eastern trade paper declares that the mills are busy, and that business with them has been prosperous. Travellers are now out with spring samples, but it is too early to say how the trade will turn out this season.

CANNED MEATS—

Corned Beef	1 lb tins, per case of 1 dozen	\$2 65
Roast Beef	1 " " "	2 90
Brawn	1 " " "	2 05
Pigs Feet	1 " " "	2 90
Lunch Tongue	1 " " "	7 00
Ox Tongue	1 " " "	7 60
Chipped Dried Beef	1 " " "	5 00
Compressed Ham	1 " " "	5 60

FLUID BEEF, ETC.—Following are prices of the goods put up by the Johnston Fluid Beef Company of Montreal:—Johnston's Fluid Beef—No. 1, 2-oz. tins, per dozen, \$2.70; No. 2, 4 oz., \$4.50; No. 3, 8-oz., \$7.88; No. 4, 1-lb., \$12.83; No. 5, 2-lb., \$24.30. Staminol—2 oz. bottles, per dozen, \$2.55; do, 4 oz., \$5.10; do, 8 oz., \$7.65; do, 16-oz., \$12.75. Fluid Beef Cordial—20-oz. bottles, \$10. Milk Granules—In cases of 4 dozen, \$5.10. Milk Granules with Cereals—In cases of 4 dozen, \$4.25.

COAL—Prices are not changed, and are quoted at \$10.50 for Pennsylvania anthracite, \$9 for western anthracite and \$8.00 per ton for Lethbridge bituminous. These are retail prices, delivered to consumers in the city. Souris coal sells at \$4.25 retail and \$3.75 on track here for the Estevan mines. Roche Perce mine Souris coal is quoted 25c higher per ton than from the Estevan mines, or \$4.50 to consumers and \$4 on track. At the mines Souris coal is quoted at \$1.50 per ton f.o.b. cars.

DRIED FRUITS—Eastern markets claim to be firmer on raisins, as it is said the holiday trade reduced stocks to a low state. Prices are:—New golden dates 10c lb. Dried apples, 7 to 7 1/2; evaporated 11 to 11 1/2. Valencia raisins, \$1.80 to \$1.90 per box; currants, 5 1/2 to 6c; prunes, 7 1/2 to 8c; dates, old, 7 to 8c. California fruits—prunes, 11 to 12c; apricots, 16



A Common Error.

CHOCOLATE AND COCOA are by many supposed to be one and the same, ONLY that one is a powder (therefore more easily cooked) and the other is not

THIS IS WRONG

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Take the Oil from the Olive,
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CHOCOLATE pure cream.

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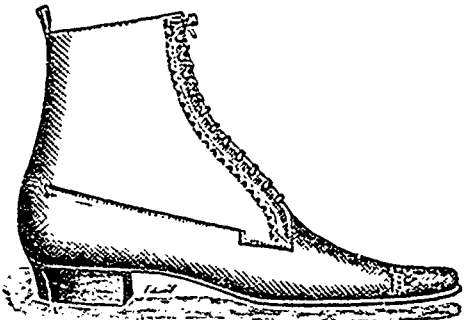
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JAMES MITCHELL,
Victoria, B.C., Agent for British Columbia.

to 18c; peaches, 24 to 27c. New layer figs at \$1 per box in 6 pound boxes and \$2.20 in 12 pound boxes.

NUTS.—Fresh Ontario chestnuts, held at 14 to 15c per lb. New shelled almonds are also in. Soft shelled almonds are quoted at 17 to 18c, walnuts, 16 to 17c, peanuts, roasted, 14 to 15c, filberts, 12 to 13c, pecans, 16 to 17c, Brazils, 14 to 15c.

WOOD FUEL.—There is still considerable pressure to sell wood, though there is perhaps less soliciting to place cars than formerly. Good tamarac is held at \$4.50 per cord on track here, but alleged tamarac, consisting mostly of pine and spruce, can be had at \$4. Oak can be bought at \$3.75 to \$4 as to quality. In fact about the best can be got under \$4 on track, and mixed pine or spruce, with a stick or two of tamarac, about the same price. Poplar has sold at all the way from \$2.25 to \$3 on track. Only extra fine wood would bring the top quotation, while that sold at the lower price would be hardly worth hauling. \$2.75 per cord is about the price of fairly good poplar.

FISH.—The market is more largely supplied with fresh sea fish than at any previous time this year, and prices on several varieties are easier. Fresh Lake Winnipeg fish continue plentiful. Pike, perch, mullet, etc., are offering abundantly at 2 to 3c per pound, pickerel at 4c and sturgeon at 5c lb; White fish, 5½ to 6c; Lake Superior trout, 9c per lb, and lake herrings 30c per doz.; B. C. salmon 15c; B. C. herring 12½c; halibut, 14 to 15c; smelts, 10c; haddock, 10c; cod, 10c per lb. Smoked finnan haddies are quoted at 9c and smoked salmon at 12½c per lb. Pickled salmon, 9, to 10c lb; salt herrings, \$4.50 per ½ barrel. Oysters, \$1.90 for standards up to \$2.25 for ordinary selects. Shell oysters, \$7 per barrel.

HARDWARE, PAINTS, OILS, ETC.—There are no changes to report, and quotations given last week may be referred to for prices.

GROCERIES.—Sugars declined further since our last report 3 16c to 4½c for granulated at the refineries, and yellows dropped to 3-16c for dark to 3½c for brightest. The decline was in sympathy with New York, where prices receded 7-16c per pound since the break started, owing to manipulation, it is said, of the sugar trust. It is said that some speculators made handsome profits owing to the drop in price of stocks of the sugar trust, which may account some for the manipulation. The latest reports show stronger markets, and New York has advanced ½c. Canadian refiners are expected to advance at once. Eastern tobacco manufacturers have dropped prices, which is the first change in tobacco for years. The tobacco manufacturers have submitted their new price list showing the reduction in prices, and have come to an understanding with the wholesale grocers as to terms. One manufacturer desires to do business on a net cash basis, but it was deemed wise to continue the discount feature. The price lists show marked changes. Macdonald's price list shows the following:—British consul, reduction, 8c per lb; twin gold bar, reduction, 8c per lb; navy threes, unchanged; laurel brier, reduction, 4c; Honey-suckle, reduction, 2c; Napoleon, reduction, 4c; Victoria, reduction, 4c; brunette, reduction, 4c. The foregoing are brights. Blacks are reduced as follows: Caddies 3½c per lb, and and boxes 3c per lb. Tuckett's price list shows no reduction in myrtle, navy or crescent, and none in diamond solace. Lily is reduced 5c per lb. Blacks are reduced 3c per lb all round.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

WHEAT.—Wheat has been more irregular this week. On Monday United States markets had a wide range, but most markets were a little lower at the close than on Saturday. A large decrease was looked for in the visible supply, but the weekly statement showed only a decrease of 275,000 bushels. The same week a year ago, however, the visible supply increas-

ed 550,000 bushels. The total visible supply as prepared by the Chicago board is now 79,953,000 bushels, and a year ago was 81,786,000 bushels, but two years ago the visible supply was 45,600,000 bushels. While slightly under a year ago, the visible supply is now vastly greater than in other years previous to last year. The quantity of wheat and flour on ocean passage decreased 160,000 bu., and the English visible supply decreased 1,800,000 bu., that is the imports and English farmers' deliveries fell short of the estimated consumption to about that extent. Cables were higher, but free selling contributed to lower prices in the United States markets. On Tuesday prices continued irregular and higher. The final official crop estimate of the United States was made public, showing a total wheat crop of 395,000,000 bushels, from 34,629,418 acres for 1893. The report was taken as a bullish document, especially the item regarding the winter wheat area for next crop, which shows a decrease of 1,500,000 acres as compared with the area harvested in 1893, and about 4,700,000 acres less than were harvested in 1892. Heretofore it has been believed that a pretty full crop of winter wheat had been put in. The India shipments of wheat were reported about \$10,000 bushels larger, or at 1,145,000 bushels. The shipments from eastern European, south American and Australia ports, India and the United States last week aggregated 6,740,000 bushels, or about 500,000 bushels less than the estimated requirements for European importing countries. On Wednesday United States markets were lower, under the influence of weaker cables and free selling. *Breadstreet's* figures on stocks showed a decrease of 379,000 bu east of the Rockies, and an increase of 200,000 bu west. Australia in three weeks showed an increase of 1,100,000 bu, while European stocks showed a decrease of 1,934,000 bu. India weekly shipments, which proved a distressing factor yesterday, were corrected, and reported at 624,000 bu, against figures of 1,145,000 bu as reported on Tuesday. On Thursday cables were lower and prices declined in United States markets, under heavy selling and absence of stimulating news. On Friday wheat was dull and featureless, with cables lower, and not much change in United States markets.

Exports of wheat including flour as wheat from the United States this week aggregate 2,409,000 bushels, against 3,196,000 bushels last week, 3,305,000 bushels in the same week a year ago, and 4,183,000 bushels two years ago.

The aggregate supply of Breadstuffs in Europe and Asia decreased 4,900,000 bu. during December, the stocks being reported at 101,900,000 bu. The aggregate stocks of flour and wheat in the United States and Canada decreased 423,500 bu.—the supply being reported at 130,165,000 bu. The aggregate supply in Europe and America is reported at 232,000,000 bu., against 237,400,000 bu. one month ago, and 237,400,000 bu. one year ago.

The statistical position of wheat begins to show a thin streak of light for those who are hopeful of higher prices. Stocks are still enormous, especially when compared with years previous to 1893; but stocks have now ceased to pile up, and if January shows a liberal reduction in stocks, the situation should be improved. Stocks will have to show considerable reduction, however, before we can hope for a permanent advance.

Freight rates from Chicago eastward have been restored to the old rate of 25 cents per 100 pounds on grain and flour. During the recent cutting the rate was reduced to 15c.

The local situation has not improved as to the amount of business doing, but rather the contrary. Deliveries of wheat in Manitoba country markets have probably averaged under 20,000 bushels per day. Stocks in store at our lake ports (Fort William and Port Arthur) for the week ended January 6 are placed at 1,593,645 bushels, and a year ago were 2,395,574 bushels. Receipts at lake ports were 46,

252 bushels and no shipments. At the annual meeting of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange this week, the following estimate was made of the 1893 crop of Manitoba and adjacent wheat region to the west, in Assiniboia territory.

Shipped East, as wheat and flour..	7,500,000
In store, West.....	2,000,000
In farmers' hands for sale.....	2,500,000
Required for seed and food.....	3,000,000

Total Crop 15,000,000

This estimate, it will be seen, leaves only 2,500,000 bushels in farmers' hands, above home requirements. Stocks now at lake ports are included in the quantity shipped east. Inspection returns at Winnipeg for six months ended December 31 last, show that 53 per cent of the crop graded No. 1 hard, over 30 per cent graded No. 2 hard or other grades equal to No. 2 hard and 16 per cent No. 3 hard and under. This shows the fine average quality of the crop.

Prices have been irregular. The advance in United States markets on Tuesday seemed to excite the local market somewhat, and a few sales of a few hundred bushel lots were made at advanced prices. Sales at 61c for No 1 hard on track, Fort William, were reported, but these were limited to sales of a car lot or two. The fact is, there are neither buyers nor sellers in any quantity, and if any considerable quantity were offered it could not be sold at the quotation given, and the market would at once break. On the other hand, offerings are so limited that a demand for a few cars leads to firm prices. The actual value is therefore irregular, at between 59 to 61c for No. 1 hard, on track, Fort William. Prices paid to farmers in Country markets generally rule at about 42 44c per bushel for No. 1 hard, though the extreme range is 40 to 46c. No. 2 hard, 2c under No. 1. No. 3 hard, 3 to 4c under No. 2.

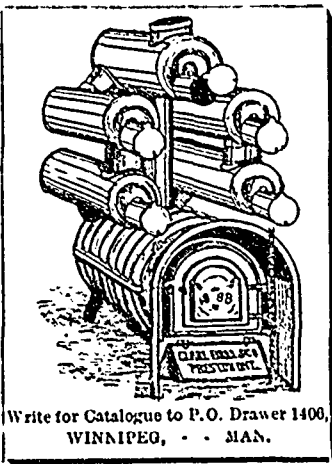
FLOUR.—The flour situation remains as it was, the temporary strength in wheat did not last long enough to impart much strength to flour. Stocks are reported large at eastern points of accumulation, and sales are reported at prices which are said to show a loss to millers. There is no change in prices in this market. The mills keep running fairly steadily, but they are not making a heavy output. Quotations in small lots to the local trade, delivered in the city are as follows: Patents, \$1.60 to 1.65; strong bakers, \$1.50; XXXX, which varies widely in the quality of different mills, is quoted at 80 to \$1.00 as to quality. Lower grades, 60 to 75c. Prices per sack of 98 pounds.

MILLSTUFFS.—The long continued scarcity of millstuffs, with consequent firm prices, has at last developed into a further advance, prices having gone up \$1 per ton on both bran and shorts this week. The demand for millstuffs continues remarkably good all over the country. Country mills are able to dispose of about all their output to their local trade, even at higher prices in some instances than rule in the city, consequently they have little or nothing to ship. In the city the supply of bran has not been equal to the demand. The advance of \$1 per ton on both bran and shorts makes the price now \$11 to 12 for bran, and \$13 to 14 for shorts, as to quantity.

OATMEAL, ETC.—There is no change to note, though prices are firm for oatmeal. Rolled oatmeal is quoted at \$2.40 in small lots for 50 lb. sacks; standard, in 100 pound sacks, \$2.50 and granulated, \$2.60. Cornmeal, \$1.75; buckwheat flour, \$4; and rye, \$3. Beans are quoted at \$1.80 to \$1.90 per bushel; split peas, \$2.40 to 2.50; pot barley, \$2.40 to 2.50; and pearl barley \$4 per sack, rolled wheat, \$5.50 per barrel.

GROUND FEED.—There is not much doing in ground feed, and prices range from \$17 to \$19 per ton as to quality.

OATS.—There has been quite a firmer feeling in oats this week, and prices are ½ to 1c higher, influenced by lighter marketings. Car lots,



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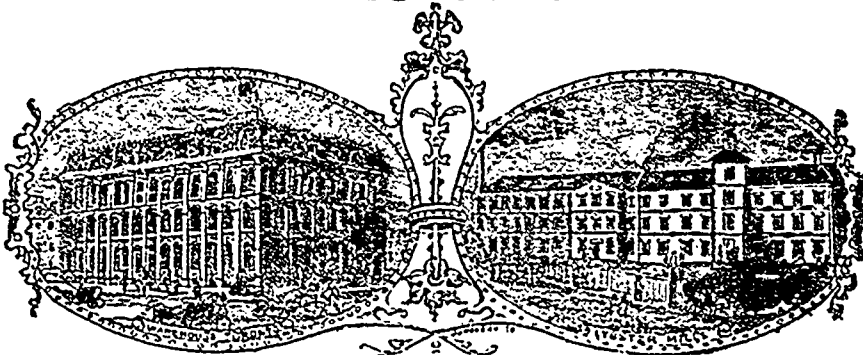
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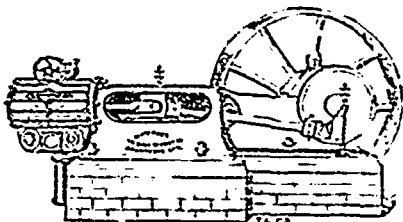
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country points, may be quoted at 23 to 25c per bushel of 34 pounds, as to quality and freight rates; 21c was offered yesterday for car lots, at a country point, carrying the Brandon freight rate. Cars on track, Winnipeg, are held at 29 to 30c, and on the Winnipeg street market higher prices have been paid to farmers, owing to light deliveries, prices ranging up to 31c for best samples, and 29 and 30c paid for ordinary quality, though some dealers were only offering 28c.

BARLEY—We can learn of no transactions in barley, and can hardly give a reliable quotation. At Winnipeg about 30c per bushel of 48 pounds appears to be the idea of buyers for feed quality.

FEED WHEAT—A good sample of feed wheat will bring 40c per bushel of 69 pounds.

FLAX SEED AND MEAL—The price holds at 75c per bushel of 56 pounds here, and 70c in country markets. Ground oil cake meal quoted at \$24 to 25 per ton.

BUTTER—The market appears to be rather easier, as some dealers are offering choice dairy in small lots at 21c, and say this is the best they can get even for a very limited quantity. Rolls, unless extra fine, will not bring any better than good dairy. Round lots dairy quoted at 19 to 20c as to average quality, and poor down to 15c.

EGGS—Quiet and easy at 13c per dozen for lined.

CURED MEATS—No change in prices to note this week. Prices are: hams, 13c; breakfast bacon, 13c for backs and 13½c for bellies; dry salt long clear bacon, 9½c; smoked long clear 10½c; spiced rolls, 10½c; boneless hams, 11c; mess pork, \$19.00 per barrel. Sausage is quoted: fresh pork sausage, 8c; bologna sausage 9c per lb; German, 9c; ham, chicken and tongue sausage, 9c per half lb. packet. Pickled hogs tongues, 5c lb.

LARD—Pure lard held at at \$2.30 in 20-pound pails, per pail; compound unchanged, at \$2.10 per pail; compound in 3, 5 and 10 pound tins, \$7 per case of 60 pounds. Pure leaf lard in 3 and 5 pound tins, quoted at \$7.75 per case of 60 pounds.

DRESSED MEATS—Butchers' stocks are becoming somewhat reduced, but there is still very little buying, though trade is expected to gradually improve. Beef is steady at 4 to 5c for fair to good quality, sides or carcass. Hogs are also steady at 6 to 6½c per pound. Occasionally a single hog has brought 6½c, but this price has been very exceptional. Mutton is easier, in consequence of a liberal supply of eastern frozen mutton. It is said that two cars of eastern mutton which are being disposed of here were intended for the British Columbia coast cities, but on account of the demoralization of the coast markets by imports of Australian mutton, the cars were detained in transit and placed on this market. Mutton has been offering at 8c per pound.

POULTRY—No change and scarcely any sale, dealers still holding frozen stock bought before Christmas. Following prices are almost nominal, and to press sales would have to go lower: 12 to 13c for turkeys, 9 to 10c for geese and ducks and 7 to 9c for chickens.

HIDES—The easier tendency for heavy steers has fully established a decline of ½c to 3c for No. 1. There are very few hides offering, and country butchers and dealers appear to be holding their frozen stock on account of low prices. It does seem that prices should be at the bottom, but some authorities seem to fear even lower prices. However, holders cannot risk much if they do not make the common mistake of holding frozen stock too long, and have it caught by soft weather and become hair-slipped as has been the case to such an extent in past springs here. We quote Winnipeg inspected hides here as follows:—No. 1 cows, 2½c; No. 2, 1½c; No. 3, 1c; No. 1, heavy steers, 3c; No. 2 heavy steers 2c; No. 3 steers 1c. Frozen hides, mixed grades uninspected, 1½c per lb. Calf, 8 to 13-lb.

skins, 4 to 5c per pound. Kips about the same as hides. We quote 45 to 50c for new sheep and lamb skins, as to size, etc. Tallow, 4½c; rendered; 2 to 3c rough.

WOOL—Ordinary long wools nominal at 7 to 8c per pound; mixed quality, containing some finer grades 8 to 9c per pound; downs 9 to 10c as to quality; fine wools, such as good merino grades, 10 to 11c.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes selling on the street 40 to 45c per bushel. Other vegetables are quoted. Turnips, 20 to 25c; carrots, 40c; beets, 40c; parsnip, 2c per lb; onions, 90c to \$1 per bushel. Cabbage, scarce at 75c to \$1.50 per dozen. Celery, 25 to 40c per dozen.

HAY—Baled hay, on track, \$5 to \$6 per ton, or \$4 to \$4.50 at country points. Loose hay on the street market about \$3 to 4 per ton. Hay is dull, and prices have been cut freely below above quotations. Loose hay has sold at \$3 to quite an extent.

LIVE HOGS—Quoted unchanged at 4 to 4½c off cars here.

LIVE STOCK—Hogs are steady at about 4½c off cars here. In cattle there has been nothing doing since previous to Christmas, as wholesale butchers stocked up the trade before the holidays, and stocks are still quite large with some. However, buyers are beginning to look about for cattle and the demand will increase. Some buyers will go out next week to look for stock, but their idea of values is pretty low. They expect to secure what cattle are required for local wants at 2 to 2½c per pound live weight.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

On Monday wheat was unsettled, opening ½c higher, declined a trifle, then advanced ½c, again declined over 1c, recovered a little and closed ½c lower than Saturday. Oats were ½ to ¾c lower and corn a shade lower, but pork was 35c higher per barrel. Closing prices were:—

	Jan.	May.	July.
Wheat	61½	60½	67½
Corn	34½	33½	—
Oats	27½	30½	—
Pork	13 07½	13 07½	—
Lard	7 92½	7 75	—
Short Ribs	6 70	6 75	—

On Tuesday wheat was irregular, advancing 1½c at the opening, declined ½c, advanced ½c, declined again, and closed ½c higher. Closing prices were:—

	Jan.	May.	July.
Wheat	61½	60½	67½
Corn	34½	33½	—
Oats	27½	30½	—
Pork	13 07½	13 07½	—
Lard	7 92½	7 75	—
Ribs	6 70	6 75	—

Following were prices on Wednesday:—

Spring Wheat Prices about ½ to 1c lower - the speculative grade showing the greatest reduction. No. 2 spring car lots to go to store sold at 63c and closed at about 62½c. Regular ranged at 61½ to 62½c, and closed at about 61½c. No. 3 hard variety sold at 62½ to 63c. Spring wheat by sample was very quiet and prices about ½c lower, with sales of No. 3 at 60 to 63 to 63c for hard variety.

Barley—Light weight western barley was quotably 40 to 42c, and low grade at 35 to 38c, with screenings \$11 to \$13.50 per ton. Good, plump, sound, good weight to heavy, according to color, quotable at 43 to 48c, and choice at 50 to 52c, with fancy nominally above.

Flax—At yesterday's quotations there were buyers present for all offered. Buyers made no splurge, however, and showed no undue anxiety. The offerings remain very small. A quiet market was experienced. Movement small. Arrivals were 19 cars or 10,450 bushels, with output 9 cars or 6,681 bushels. No. 1 cash sold at \$1.35½ to \$1.36; closed at \$1.35½. Little was done in futures. For May delivery \$1.35½ bid, and a sale made at that.

Meat prices were—Green—Hams, \$8.25 to \$5.50 cash, \$8.25 to \$5.50 January, shoulders, \$6.12½ to 6.25 cash, \$6.12½ to 6.25 January, bellies, 10 to 12 lbs av., \$8.75 to 9.25. Pickled—

hams, \$8.7½ to 9.00 cash, \$8.7½ to 9.00 January; shoulders, \$6.87½ to 7.00 cash, \$6.87½ to 7.00 January; bellies, 10 to 12 lbs av. \$9.00 to 9.50. Rubbed in borax—Hams, \$8.87½ to 9.00; picnic hams, \$8.75 to 8.87½, government inspected. Dry salted, boxed—shoulders, \$8.25 to 6.50; long clear sides, \$7.25 to 7.75; short clear sides, \$7.00 to 7.25 cash, and \$7.00 to 7.25 January, backs, \$8.00 to 8.50; bellies, \$8.75 to 9.00; Cumberland sides, \$8.50 to 9.00; long cut hams, \$9.00 to 9.50. Loose lots about 20c less than above figures. Smoked—hams, \$9.00 to 9.50; shoulders, \$7.00 to 7.50; short rib sides, \$7.00 to 7.37½; short clear sides, \$7.37½ to 7.62½; breakfast bacon, \$9.00 to 10.00 and packed.

In the speculative market regular No. 2 wheat opened slightly lower and declined ½c more, then recovered, but declined again nearly 1c, closing 1c lower than Tuesday. Closing prices were:—

	Jan.	May.	July.
Wheat	61½	60½	67½
Corn	34½	33½	—
Oats	27½	30½	—
Pork	13 07½	13 07½	—
Lard	8 27½	8 05	—
Ribs	7 60	7 15	—

On Thursday wheat was easier, with heavy selling by "longs," and prices declined ½ to ¾c. Closing prices were:—

	Jan.	May.	July.
Wheat	61	60½	67½
Corn	34½	33½	—
Oats	27½	30½	—
Pork	13 30	13 45	—
Lard	8 25	7 90	—
Ribs	6 80	6 92½	—

On Friday wheat was quiet and without features of importance and closed easy without much change in prices. Closing prices were:—

	Jan.	May.	July.
Wheat	61	60	67½
Corn	34½	33½	—
Oats	27½	30½	—
Pork	13 20	13 32½	—
Lard	8 22½	7 85	—
Ribs	6 67½	6 83	—

On Saturday, Jan. 13, wheat was weak opening at 65½c for May delivery and closed at 65½c per bushel. A week ago May wheat closed at 67½c.

Winnipeg Wheat Inspection.

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

Grade.	Dec. 9	Dec. 16	Dec. 23	Dec. 30	Jan. 6
Extra Manitoba	0	0	0	0	0
hard	0	0	0	0	0
No. 1 hard	9	50	47	42	48
No. 2 hard	14	25	11	35	34
No. 3 hard	6	1	0	6	4
No. 4 hard	0	0	0	0	0
No. 1 Northern	5	10	5	3	6
No. 2 Northern	2	0	1	1	1
No. 1 White type	0	1	0	0	2
No. 2 White type	0	0	0	0	0
No. 1 Spring	0	0	0	0	1
Rejected	5	4	6	4	5
No Grade	3	0	1	0	2
Total	111	89	74	96	103
Same week last year	354	407	161	234	225

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

Duluth Wheat Market.

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

Monday—January, 63½c; May, 61½c.
Tuesday—January, 61½c; May, 63½c.
Wednesday—January, 63½c; May 64½c.
Thursday—January, 65c; May 63½c.
Friday—January, 63½c; May 61c.
Saturday—January, —; May, 63½c.

A week ago prices closed at 62½c for January and 64½c for May per bushel. A year ago cash wheat closed at 69½c, and May at 75½c per bushel.

New York Wheat.

On Saturday, Jan. 13, wheat closed at 70½; for May delivery. A week ago May wheat closed at 72c.

Minneapolis Wheat.

No. 1 Northern wheat closed on Saturday at 50¼c for cash and 60¼c for May. A week ago cash closed at 61c and May at 62¼c.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Business Review.

January 8, 1894.

A hundred British Columbia merchants have been interviewed by reporters. All say that this year is the best ever experienced in the Province. Now there is an anticipated reaction. Prepared meats appear firm at present low prices, but there are no indications at this writing of a rising market. In dressed meats B. C. Cattle Co. prophesy that within the next month the market will sharpen up a little and remain so during the winter. Live steers are firm at quoted prices and veal is very scarce. The weather has been cold and clear and the health of the community, which for the past month had been increasing the mortality rate has much improved.

Brief Business Notes.

Louisa O'Brian, livery, Nanaimo, sold out to Roderick Dunlop.

Mrs. G. Fisher, saloon keeper, Esquimault, sold out and left town.

Vancouver Biscuit Co., Vancouver, opened.

J. Anderson, manager for the Western Fisheries Co., left for England yesterday, for the purpose of extending the European market of his company in all lines of canned and cured fish. Mr. Anderson will on his way east open new market connections for fresh fish and return to British Columbia in time for the run of 1894.

The Capilano has arrived at New Westminster from Banks Island with a cargo consisting of 60,000 lbs. of halibut. The steamer is under charter to the Westminister Fish Co., who are shipping the fish to New York. One car left there yesterday and another will go forward on Saturday. The Capilano will probably go north on another trip to-night.

The British barque Harold arrived in the Fraser River on Saturday night from Victoria, under charter to Robt. Ward & Co., to load salmon at various canneries, for Liverpool, Eng. About 25,000 cases will be loaded at the A. B. C. Canning Co.'s canneries, while the remainder of the cargo will comprise 12,000 cases from D Munn's, and the balance from the charterer's establishments.

B. C. Market Quotations.

MEATS—Hams 14c; breakfast bacon, 15 to 15½c, backs 14c; long clear, 11 to 12½c; short rolls, 11½c; Lard is held at the following figures: In tins, 14c per pound; in pails, 12 to 14c; in tubs, 14c. Corned beef, \$3.00 per barrel; mess pork, \$20; short cut, \$20 to 24.

VEGETABLES—New potatoes \$17 to 22 per ton; onions, 3c; cabbage, 1c; carrots, turnips and beets, 3c.

DAIRY—Eastern creamery is quoted at 28c; eastern dairy, 22 to 24c; cheese, 12½ to 13½c.

EGGS—Eastern case eggs, 20 to 21c.

FRUITS—Lemons, Cal., \$4.00 to \$4.50; apples, B. C. 90c to \$1.00; Oregon, \$1.10 to \$1.50; evaporated apples are quoted at 12c per pound.

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, ETC.—The Ogilvie Milling Co. and Keowatin Milling Co. quote standard brands of Manitoba flour, in car lots only, at Victoria, Vancouver and Westminster as follows: Patent, per bbl., \$4.40; strong bakers, \$4.10. The Columbia Flouring

Mills quote Enderby flour in carload lots at Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster: Premier, \$4.50; XXX, \$4.00; strong bakers, or XX, \$3.80; superfine, \$3.50. Quotations small lots are: Flour, Manitoba patents, \$4.50; strong bakers, \$4.30; ladies choice, \$4.50; prairie lily, \$4.25; Oregon, \$4.50. Enderby mills—three star, \$4.30; two star, \$3.90; oatmeal eastern \$3.00; California granulated in gunnies, \$1.25; National mills, Victoria, \$3.00; rolled oats eastern \$3.00 to \$3.25; California, \$4.00; National mills \$3.00 per sack; Westminster Mills, 4c per lb., cornmeal \$2.75; split peas \$3.50; pearl barley \$4.50. Rice—The Victoria rice mills quote wholesale Japan rice per ton, \$77.50; best China rice, do., \$100; China rice, do., \$70; rice flour, do, \$70; chit rice, do, \$25; rice meal do, \$17.50; chopped feed \$30 per ton; bran, \$23; shorts \$25; Man. oats, \$30.00; wheat \$23; oil cake, \$40; hay, \$16. Feed wheat, \$26 to 28; per ton; oats \$31; chop barley, \$30. California malting barley, \$26 to \$27 f.o.b. in San Francisco. California chop, \$32 to \$33. Oak Lake patent Hungarian \$4.25; Oak Lake strong bakers, \$3.95. Shorts, \$23; bran, \$21; barley chop, \$26; Brandon Mills, Hungarian, \$4.60; strong bakers, \$4.40.

DRESSED MEAT, LIVE STOCK, ETC.—Live steers are 4c firm; cows 3c; beef, 6½ to 7½c—sheep, 4c; mutton, 5 to 9½c; hogs, 6c; pork, 8 to 10c.

FISH—Prices are—salmon 10 to 12½c; flounders 5c; smelt, 8c; seabass, 5c; cod, 8c; halibut, 10c; smoked salmon, 10c; smoked halibut, 10c; kippered herring, 12½c; bloaters, 10c.

Toronto Markets.

Wheat—Local prices were firm. Sales of red and white wheat north and west were made to-day at 55c, and odd cars were sold, middle freights, to millers at 60c. There was a small trade doing owing to light offerings. Some spring wheat changed hands on the Midland at 69c. Goese nominal north and west at 55c. Manitoba holds firm. Holders are asking 75c west and 77c Montreal. Sales of odd cars west were made at 75c. No. 2 is held west at 72c and east at 74c.

Flour—Demand dull, but prices steadier; straight roller, Toronto freights, is quoted 10 to 15c higher, at \$2.70 to \$2.75.

Millfeed—City mills are selling ton lots at the mills at \$16 for bran and \$17 for shorts. Car lots, Toronto freights, are quoted at \$15 for bran and \$16 for shorts; offerings light.

Oats—Feeling firmer. Sales of mixed, C.P.R. and G.P.R. west, were small to day at 31c. Spot mixed on track sold at 35c, and to arrive at 34½c.

Barley—Feed barley is wanted west at 37c and is quoted on the Midland at 40c. Though the demand for No. 1 is less prices are steady, owing to the firmness with which stocks are held. No. 1 outside is quoted to day nominally at 44c, and would probably be taken at that figure.

Buckwheat—Quiet, a car sold east to-day at 50c. The New York market is 5c lower within the last few days.

Rye—Demand light. Car lots east are quoted nominally at 45c.

Car lot prices are: Flour (Toronto freights)—Manitoba patents, \$3.65 to 3.75; Manitoba strong bakers, \$3.50; Ontario patents, \$3.10 to 3.20; straight roller, \$2.70 to \$2.75; extra, \$2.40 to 2.50; low grades, per bag, 95c to \$1. Bran—\$15. Shorts—\$16. Wheat (west and north points)—White, 55c; spring, 59c; red winter, 55c; goose, 55c, spring, Midland, 60c. No. 1 hard, 75c; No. 2 hard, 72c. Peas (outside)—52½ to 53. Barley (outside)—No. 1, 44c; feed, 37 to 40c. Oats—31c. Buckwheat—50c. Rye—45c.

Dr. Rutherford, of Stonewall, Man., died suddenly on Wednesday.

Wheat Prices at Duluth.

The following were the ruling and closing prices of the session on Wednesday, Jan. 10.

Cash No. 1 hard opened firm at ½ above yesterday's close, at 63½ in store, with sales of a few car lots "to arrive" at 63¼c. Regular closed weak and 1c below yesterday at 62¾c.

Cash No. 1 northern, regular in store opened ½ down at 62, sold later at 62½, ruled dull, closed at ½ lower and 1c down from yesterday's close at 61½. Wheat to arrive opened dull and ½ lower at 62, advanced to 62½, 62½ and to 62½ for round lots delivered at mills, closed easy and 1c lower at 61½.

Cash No. 2 northern, small sales early at ½ below yesterday's close at 58½, ruled dull, closed ½c, further declined and closed 1c below yesterday at 58.

Cash No. 3 wheat, small sales early by sample on track at 54c, closed dull and 1c lower at 53½ in store.

Rejected wheat firm and dull in demand, a number of cars sold early by sample on track at 53½, regular in store ruled dull and closed 1c lower at 47½c.

May No. 1 hard dull and neglected, without transactions, closed nominally 1c down at 65½c.

May No. 1 northern opened easy at ½ below last night's close at 65c, eased off to 64½c, recovered to 65c, sold at 65½c and off by 65c by noon, the trading was small and slow. After noon the market ruled very dull with small trading at ½ further decline at 64½c. The close was weak and heavy at 64½c, 1c down for the day.—Market Report.

Late Western Business Items.

Geo. Stewart, general store, Estevan, Assa., reported sold out.

Chas. Eyre, lumber, etc., Yorkton, Assa., is succeeded by Hopkins & Meredith.

Ball & Knox, flour & feed, Brandon, Man., sold out to Parish & Lindsay.

S Windsor, tailor, Carberry, Man., sold out to W. H. Laird.

The Baldur Farmers' Elevator Co., Ltd., incorporation granted.

M. P. Northern, tailor, Winnipeg, bailiff in possession; sale advertised for the 15th inst.

A Toronto telegram says: "The firm of Shera & Co., at Port Arthur assigned to Henry Barber & Co., of this city. Their liabilities aggregate about \$20,000, and among the creditors are several Toronto houses.

Dr. McEachran has forwarded a report upon the western ranches to the department of agriculture in which he states that horses and cattle on the ranches are wintering well; that extensive sales have been made by ranchmen and that the companies will continue in business if protected from encroachments upon their holdings.

The Vancouver World has issued a voluminous annual holiday number, profusely illustrated and filled with valuable information about the Pacific province. Mining, fishing, lumbering, agriculture and other interests of the province are dealt with and described, besides a hundred or more articles upon other subjects.

Wood Bros., who carry on business at Forest station, on the Northwest Central railway, have been burned out. While the brothers were at a church social it appears that the coal gas that had generated in the stove exploded, upset the stove and in a few moments the store and contents were all ablaze. Nothing was saved as when the fire was noticed the flames had spread to every part of the building. The loss is \$4,500; insured in the Guardian insurance company for \$3,000.

Live Stock Markets.

At Liverpool on January 8, under a brisk demand and small supplies of both United States and home fed cattle prices advanced, and finest steers made 6½d, the range being as follows: Finest steers, 12½c; good to choice, 12c; poor to medium 11c; inferior and bulls, 8½ to 10c.

The Montreal Stock Yards company report business at their yards for the week ended January 6, as follows: "The receipts were 470 cattle, 505 sheep, 299 hogs and 34 calves." The receipts of cattle for the week at these yards were rather heavy for the season, consequently trade was rather quiet and low prices were accepted in order to effect a clearance. Live hogs were in demand and prices ruled from 15 to 20c higher. Ready market for good lambs and calves. We quote the following as being fair values: Cattle butchers' good 4½ to 5c; do, medium, 3 to 3½c; do, culls, 2 to 3c; lambs, 2½ to 3½c; hogs, 5½ to 5¾c; calves, \$5 to \$12.

The Montreal Gazette, of January 9, says: Rumor has it that the western men have already commenced buying for next year. Several of the big shippers have been over the country and the result will be a repetition of 1892 business. The farmers will become excited and prices will be too high for the legitimate trade to do business.

At the East End abattoir Montreal, on Jan. 8, there were 500 cattle, 100 sheep, and 50 calves offered for sale. Cattle were in fair demand at about 4c for the best, the average being 3½ to 3¾c. Lambs sold at 3½ to 4c; and sheep at 3 to 3½, and calves at \$2 to 10.

Railway Construction in 1893.

The year now closing having been memorable as a year of financial calamity, has naturally also been a period of comparatively small railway building in the United States. The country is not by any means yet supplied with all needed railways. Many hundreds of practicable lines have been projected and will eventually be built, but capital has learned that railway investments are beset with many dangers and uncertainties, and so when hard times come new enterprises of this kind are among the first to suffer from inability to raise money. Although it was evident before 1893 opened that the pace of preceding years would not be maintained in railway building, yet work was soon in progress on a sufficient number of lines to make it probable that the year's total of new track would reach 3,000 or 3,500 miles. But the July panic put a sudden stop to a number of lines on which work had been actively progressing and caused serious delay in others, so that the end of the year finds many unfinished lines on which much work has been done, and leaves the total of new mileage less than for any twelve months in the last seventeen years. Our records show that the new main track laid in the United States in 1893 aggregates 2,830 miles on 222 lines in 43 of the states and territories; also that in Canada 461 miles have been built on 16 lines, and in Mexico 99 miles on 5 lines.—Bradstreets.

A meeting of the different Reeves of Beautiful Plains and adjoining municipalities will be held in Neepawa on January 13, to consider the advisability of forming a farmers' provincial mutual hail insurance company. They will also consider the matter of aiding those farmers who have already suffered from hail.

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Montreal Grocery Trade.

The local sugar market is quiet and easy in sympathy with United States markets. Granulated is now quoted 4½c, a drop of ½c, and yellows at 3½ to 3¾c. Syrups are moving slowly at steady prices, and there is only a small local demand for molasses at 30c for round lots and 34c for single packages. The coffee market does not show any particular change. Round lots of Rio and Maracaibo have changed hands at 20 to 21c, according to quality. Spices rule quiet and prices are steady. Black pepper 6 to 7c, Jamaica ginger 16 to 18c, Eimento 6½ to 7c, and nutmegs 52c to \$1 as to quality. Stocks of dried fruit are in very small compass, the call on holiday account having led to the absorption of the great bulk of the stock remaining in first hands. In a wholesale way we quote. Valencia raisins, off stalk, 4 to 4½c; fine off stalk, 4½ to 4¾c, and layers, 5½c. Currants are steady in tone and prices are unchanged. Round lots of Provincials have changed hands at 3½c in barrels and 3¾ to 4c per pound in cases. A little better movement is noted in teas. Several lots of new crop Japans have sold during the past few days at 12 to 15c. Blacks are neglected. The movement in rice is small at the moment, wholesale grocers being apparently well supplied. We quote: Standard Japan, \$3.75 to 4.00; "B," \$3.50; Crystal, \$4.25 to 4.50; Patna, \$4.25 to 5.50; Carolina, \$6.50 to 7.00.

Canned goods—There is absolutely nothing doing in canned goods at the moment. Wholesale men are apparently well supplied, and the grocers are only buying for actual requirements. Lobsters are lower at \$3 to \$6.25, and salmon are quoted at \$1.25 to 1.30. Other lines are nominal.

Lobsters, per case	6 00 to 6 25
Mackerel, per dozen	1 10 to 1 20
Sardines, per case	8 50 to 9 50
Salmon, per box	1 25 to 1 30
Clams, 1-lb tins, per dozen	2 00 to 0 00
Oysters, 1 lb tins, per dozen	1 40 to 1 45
New Brunswick sardines, per 100	5 00 to 0 00
Tomatoes, Quebec	0 85 to 0 90
Peaches, per dozen	2 00 to 2 10
Bartlett pears, 2-lb tins, per dozen	1 75 to 2 00
Strawberries, 2-lb tins per doz.	2 00 to 2 25
Pineapples, 2-lb tins, per doz.	2 30 to 2 40
Plums, 2 lb tins per dozen	1 25 to 1 75
Corn, Erie & Aylmer, per doz.	0 90 to 1 00
Corn, Hoeggs	1 25 to 1 30
String beans, 2 lb tins, per doz	0 85 to 1 00
Lima beans, 2-lb tins, per doz.	1 65 to 1 75
Marrowfat peas, 2 lb tins, per dozen	0 90 to 1 00
Succotash, 2 lb tins, per doz.	1 50 to 1 60
Pumpkins, 3-lb tins, per doz.	0 80 to 0 90
Jams, 1-lb pots, per-dozen	2 00 to 2 25
Marmalade, per doz	0 00 to 2 15
Boston baked beans, per doz.	1 50 to 2 00
Pigs' feet, per doz.	0 00 to 2 20
Roast chicken, 1 lb tins	0 00 to 2 20
Roast turkey, 1-lb tins	2 30 to 0 00
Canned beef, 1 lb tins, per doz.	0 00 to 1 50
" " 2	2 40 to 2 50
" " 4	0 00 to 4 50
" " 6	0 00 to 7 50
" " 14	17 50 to 0 00
Lunch tongue, 1-lb tins, per doz.	3 20 to 3 25
" " 2	5 50 to 5 75
Ox tongue, in 1 lb tins, per doz.	5 50 to 5 75
" " 2	7 00 to 7 25
" " 2½	8 40 to 8 50
Fine English brown, 1 lb tins, per dozen	0 00 to 2 25
Chipped dried beef, 1-lb tins, per dozen	0 00 to 2 50
Canned haddies, 7s, 50 cans	5 00 to 0 00

Fish—Stocks are very large, green cod being particularly plentiful. We quote: No. 1 C. B. herring, \$5 50; No. 1 Newfoundland do, \$5; Labrador salmon, \$12.50 to 14 00; B. C. do, \$11 50; No. 2 mackerel, \$12; finnan haddies, 7 to 8c; Yarmouth bladders, \$1.10 to 1.50 per box; kippered herring, \$1.50 per box; haddock, 3½

to 4c; cod, 4 to 4½c; boneless cod, 6½ to 7c; hand picked Malpecque oysters, \$1.50 to \$5; No. 1 green cod, \$5 No. 1 large, \$5 50 to \$6; No. 2, \$4.—Gazette, Jan. 5.

Winnipeg Grain Exchange.

The annual meeting of the exchange was held on Wednesday last. President A. Atkinson took the chair and read an interesting address, referring at the outset to the harmony which had characterized the work of the Exchange during the past year. Upon the subject of the export of grain he said:—

"The system adopted for exporting grain from Manitoba is now about as complete as can be desired. Members of the Exchange have given a great deal of attention to the details of handling grain at terminal points on the lakes and seaboard, in the endeavor to remove causes of expense and delay, and with the most gratifying results. The arrangements entered into and the facilities secured by Manitoba exporters are so favorable, that the producers in Manitoba are placed in a position to get the benefits of a first-class business system, and to receive the highest possible value for their grain, at initial shipping stations in the province. Although ruling prices are exceptionally low, for the current crop Manitoba farmers are receiving full values for their grain, as is apparent to anyone conversant with British prices and transportation charges. One chief cause of this favorable state of affairs is to be found in the superior facilities offered by the Canadian banks having agencies in Manitoba, which presents a system of doing business, not excelled in the commercial world. On no occasion, since the grain trade in Manitoba developed, has there been the slightest approach to scarcity of money for handling and moving of grain from the farmers' hands, and this country has every reason to be proud of its banking system, and the sound financial management that meets every legitimate demand made upon it, in strong contrast to the unfortunate state of affairs which has hampered the operations of grain dealers in the American Western States, this season."

The wheat crop of last season was next dealt with, during which he said:—

"The grain trade generally estimate the quantity of marketable wheat at 15,000,000 bushels, in round figures, and the following is a close approximate estimate of its situation on the 1st January:

Shipped east of Keewatin and south of West Lynne, as wheat and flour	7,500,000
In store west of Keewatin	2,000,000
In farmer's hands for sale	2,500,000
Required for seed and food	3,000,000
	15,000,000

Taking the Winnipeg inspection as the basis for testing the quality of the 1893 crop, the result is eminently satisfactory. The percentage for the six months ending 31st December were: No. 1 hard, 53 per cent; No. 2 hard (including 1 Northern and 1 White Eye, which are of about equal commercial value), 30½ per cent; No. 3 hard (including No. 2 Northern, No. 2 White Eye and No. 1 Spring, of about equal value), 6½ per cent, leaving but 10 per cent for lower grades of wheat. These percentages are worked out from a total inspection of the six months named of 3,633,500 bushels, and present as fair a showing as any wheat crop in any country in the world could be expected to afford."

Next the president dealt with the subjects of arbitration and chattel mortgages. His remarks upon the latter question are given elsewhere in this issue. Regarding arbitrations he said:—

"I am glad to note that members of the Exchange continue to arrange and settle disputes (which, from the ordinary force of cir-

cumstances, necessarily arise from the manifold dealings which take place in the grain trade), by the arbitration methods adopted by our association. The submission of differences thus arising, that frequently hinge on the exact meaning of a trade term, to a board of members thoroughly familiar with the customs and usages of the grain trade in this Western country, whose local circumstances necessarily cause special rules to be adopted, is very much more satisfactory in its results, than if the disputes were carried, at heavy cost, into the law courts for trial before juries, unfamiliar, as individuals, with the complicated workings of the trade. In the case of every submission ever made before the Arbitration Board of this Exchange, the award rendered has been accepted without appeal, and promptly settled."

After referring to exports of cattle, etc., Mr. Atkinson concluded as follows:—

"It is unfortunate that the actual exports of Manitoba wheat are not distinctly shown in the trade and navigation returns of Canada. The fact is, that our exports in the main are accumulated at Fort William in the Province of Ontario, and the export entries are made at that port, hence Ontario really gets credit in the government returns for exporting the grain grown in Manitoba and the Territories. As an instance of how this works out, it may be said that for the year ending 30th June, 1893, the wheat exports of Manitoba are given as 401,000 bushels, though probably 6,000,000 actually went to Europe. The Manitoba customs officials are powerless in the matter, but the situation is to be regretted."

The report of the council then followed, dealing with the work of the Exchange during the past year. Reference was made to the efforts of the Exchange to draw attention to the spread of noxious weeds, and the need of steps to check the evil; also of the action of the Exchange to induce farmers to use bluestone to prevent smut in wheat. Reference was made to the resolution adopted in favor of a fast Atlantic service, and to the steps taken by the board to test the value of frosted wheat for distilling purposes. These tests have not yet been made, though members offered to supply the wheat to make the necessary tests. A complete set of new by-laws were adopted during the year. It was stated that correspondence had been opened with the Chicago board of trade, to have Manitoba wheat at principal points of accumulation included in the visible supply statement. This is likely to be done after the beginning of the next crop year. The action of the Exchange to induce the Territorial government to establish a system of crop exporting was referred to, and it is understood that this will be done.

The following officers were elected by acclamation:—

President, S. A. McGaw; Vice president, D. G. McBean; Secretary-treasurer, C. N. Bell.

Council—A. Atkinson, F. W. Thompson, G. R. Crowe, S. Nairn, J. A. Mitchell, Jos. Harris, N. Bawlf, S. S. Spink, Col. McMillan, A. Cavanagh, S. W. Farrel.

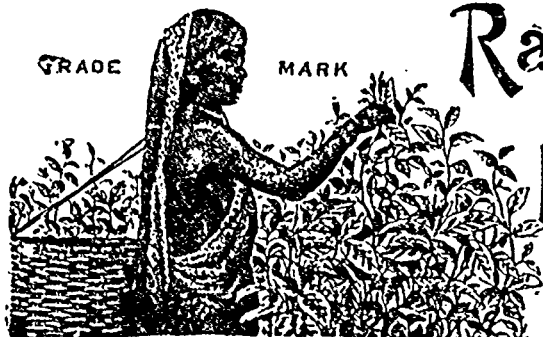
Board of Arbitrators—A. McBean, G. R. Crowe, S. Spink, W. Martin, A. Atkinson, F. W. Thompson, S. W. Farrel.

Committee of Appeals—S. Nairn, Col. McMillan, Jos. Harris, J. A. Mitchell, S. P. Clarke, Robert Muir.

Call Board Committee—S. W. Farrel, chairman; G. R. Crowe, S. Spink, A. Cavanagh, A. Atkinson.

Silver.

Bradstreet's says:—The market for silver bars has been dull and depressed in tone. Export demand for the east is slack, the quotations showing a decline of ¼d per ounce in London and 1c in New York. No change is noted in the situation with respect to India exchange, Silver prices, Jan. 5—London, 31½d; New York, 68½c.



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AS MANUFACTURED ON THE
GARDENS IN INDIA.

Sold by Turner, Mackeand & Co., Wholesale Grocers, Winnipeg.

J. & T. BELL FINE BOOTS & SHOES MONTREAL.

Representative for Manitoba, N.W.T. and
British Columbia,
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Mills at KEEWATIN and PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MANITOBA.

We have the **BEST** Mills
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Buy this and you will buy the Best. Ask your grocer and dealer for it. A trial will convince you very easily how

WE DEFY COMPETITION.

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Branches { 52 Princess St., Winnipeg, Man.
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MANUFACTURERS OF

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MILLS AT KEEWATIN. OFFICE: OPPOSITE C.P.R.
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KIRKPATRICK & COOKSON

Established 1860,

MONTREAL,

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Advances made on Consignments to British or
Continental markets

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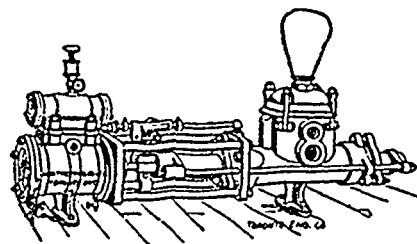
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Green and Dried Fruits.

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Outside Plunger Boiler Feed Pump.

STEAM PUMPS

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(Successors to Chipman, Morgan & Co.)

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632 Cordova St., Vancouver, B.C.

Importers of Rice, Sacks, Japan, Indian and China Teas, Steel, Iron, Rope, Cement, Oils, Fruit, Canned Goods, Etc., Etc.

British Columbia Brief Business Notes.

S. J. Henderson, men's furnishings, Kaslo, has sold out to W. J. Parham.

Sherman & Hinchcliffe, general store, Port Guichon, succeeded by the Fishermen's Canning Co., Ltd.

Simon W. Leiser, grocer, Victoria; E. Bloomington admitted—style, Simon Leiser & Co.

The steamer Empress of Japan sailed for the Orient on Jan. 8 with twenty saloon and 163 Chinese passengers. She had a full cargo of flour and cotton and sixty sacks of mail.

The first Chinese newspaper has appeared in British Columbia—the *Globe Democrat*—issued from the Ving Wau Bo Printing and Publishing House, Chinatown, Vancouver. T. Jung Panjeca is the editor.

Steamer Warrimoo arrived from Australia via Fiji and Honolulu on Jan. 9 with ten saloon passengers and an average cargo of rice, wool, meat and sugar. She had a rough passage from Honolulu, the vessel having to slow up on account of the gale. On Jan. 5 she spoke the Italian bark Catarina from Cardiff to San Francisco in latitude 36.06, longitude 141.9.

At the last regular meeting of the Victoria board of trade the committee on the establishment of life saving stations along the southwest coast of Vancouver island reported, making many suggestions. The committee suggests the employment of Indians who reside in the vicinity as well as establishing regular stations. Robert Ward, in making a report on the proposed revision of fishery regulations, said that the committee had experienced considerable difficulty. The committee advises changing the time when certain salmon shall be in season. It further proposes that the close time during the salmon run be from 6 p.m., Saturday, to the following Sunday at midnight, otherwise the industry will suffer unnecessary idleness. It is understood the present regulations greatly hampered those interested in salmon fisheries in the vicinity of Mission and Sumas. In the proposed revision the committee advises that only British subjects, or companies registered in Great Britain or Canada be allowed to engage in fishing for and canning of salmon.

Toronto Live Stock Market.

Butchers' Cattle—At Toronto on June 5 a fair trade was done, all of the offerings being absorbed. There was complaint as to the scarcity of good cattle. Only a few really choice cattle were offered, and these sold at good prices. One lot of six brought 34c, and one lot of 14 brought 33c. From 4 to 4½c was bid for picked ones and two's. The range of prices for loads is as follows. Inferior to medium, 2½ to 3c; medium to good, 3 to 3½c; good to choice, 3½ to 3¾c; and extra choice, 4c.

Sheep and Lambs—Offerings large and the demand brisk, and all were taken. Some of the sales were: A bunch of 56 lambs, averaging 70 lbs, \$2.40 a head; a bunch of 76, averaging 82 lbs, at \$3 a head; one bunch of 43, averaging 78 lbs, at \$3 a head; and one bunch of 23, averaging 108 lbs, at \$3.80 per cwt. A few sheep were in and sold at \$1 to 4-50. One bunch of 7, averaging 140 lbs, sold at \$4.

Hogs—Run light. Prices were firm, and all sold at 15 to 25c advance on Tuesday's prices.

Every Mackintosh

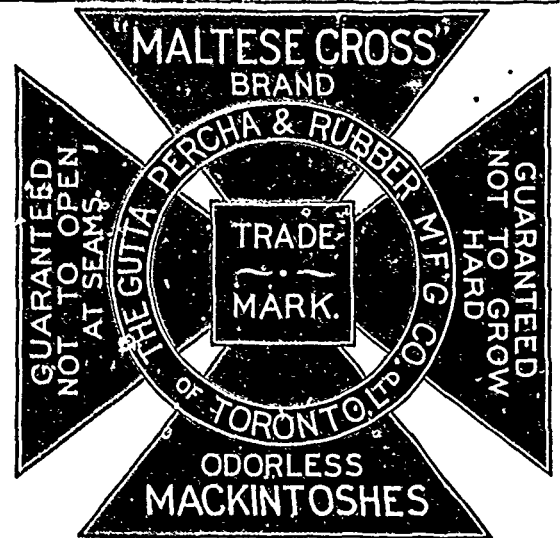
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Thoroughly Guaranteed.

These are not merely "dew proof" or "shower proof" goods they are THOROUGHLY WATER-PROOF and will absolutely withstand all changes of climate.

For Sale by all the Leading Wholesale Houses.

Try them and you will Buy Again.



Straight fats, weighed off car, sold at \$4.25, and mixed lots at \$5.15 to 5.20. Select weights, fed and watered, sold at \$5.

Milch Cows and Springers.—Sold well. One pair of good milkers sold at \$52 a head. Inferiors and mediums sold at \$30 to \$45.

Free Wool.

McMillan & Co., of Minneapolis, have the following to say regarding the placing of wool on the free list in the United States:—

"The demand is dull for most grades, although we have orders for all the medium and coarse unwashed wool we can furnish. The strong stapled wools of these grades are wanted for combing purposes. The bright wools even at the higher prices are in better demand than the demi-bright from Minnesota and Dakota, and the bright wools run a larger per cent staple. Medium and coarse wools have reached a point in prices where they are actually lower than similar grades of wool abroad. Those having wool do not run any risk in holding longer. Fine wools will have to decline still more before they are down to a free wool basis. Wool is called "raw material." This term is erroneous as labor makes up three-quarters of its value, while at this year's prices the labor alone has cost more than its value. Who wants "free wool?" It certainly cannot be the eastern commission houses and dealers, one-half of whom, if the Wilson bill is passed, on account of the sheep business being ruined, will have to go out of the business to start with, and the other half will have to give a part of their attention to handling foreign wools, and they can only make a broker's one per cent. for handling these foreign wools, because the manufacturers will know what they cost the dealers from the marks on the bales, and will not allow them to make more than one per cent. for handling. We cannot see why the eastern commission men and dealers do not unite to a man against the Wilson bill and kill the free wool clause at once with their powerful influence. The sheep growers and those interested in the sheep industry want to make their protest against "free wool" through their representatives in Washington by writing them often. The fate of this bill will decide whether the sheep industry is going to be continued to any extent in this country. Until the bill is passed do not get scared and sell your sheep. Even if it passed, on account of there being few sheep, those that stay in the business will get good prices for fat sheep and lambs. The laboring classes, if they eat any meat, will have to pay more for it, even though they got their clothes a little cheaper."

Hides and Pelts.

James McMillan & Co., Minneapolis, in their last circular, report the market as follows:—

Sheep Pelts—The receipts are large, as a good many sheep are being killed. On account of the depressed wool market, prices if anything are easier. Caution butchers not to cut or score the pelts in taking them off.

Hides—The receipts of hides are slackening up a little, December being always our heaviest month in this article. There is little demand for green and salted hides except green salted calf. We have reduced our prices on some classes of green hides, and advanced them somewhat on the salted calf. Dry hides are not active, although there is a good demand for dry calf. Prices are so low that we do not see how they can go any lower. During cold weather hides can be shipped green in a frozen condition. While salted hides are ruling so low in prices, we advise our customers west of the Missouri river and west of Nebraska to have their green hides dried in proper shape and ship them in that condition, because they will not them more money dried than salted. They must be dried thoroughly, which takes a longer time in cold weather. Caution your butchers in taking off hides not to cut or score them, and in this way save money. In buying get tares for horns, tail bones and manure, because such have to be removed or deducted for before weighing.

Sealing In Russian Waters.

The Ottawa authorities have received an official dispatch from the British colonial secretary of state, notifying the Canadian Government that her majesty's government has agreed with the government of Russia for the renewal of the *modus vivendi* in the matter of the Bshring sea fisheries until further notice, on the understanding that vessels of the United States are subject to similar restrictions. The *modus vivendi* of last year establishes a protected zone of thirty miles around the Russian seal islands and provides that British sealing vessels captured within this belt should be ordered to Yokohama for trial by the British authorities. When negotiations were opened up for renewal of this arrangement for 1894 the British authorities, at the suggestion of the Canadian government, replied that the proposal would be acceptable, providing the United States vessels were also included in the proposed restrictions. The decision of the Paris tribunal adverse to the Russian and American contention of exclusive jurisdiction rendered it necessary, according to the Canadian view, that the United States should become a party to the arrangement, otherwise the *modus vivendi* could not be applied to Americans sealing within the thirty-mile zone provided they respected the three-mile limit.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

O'LOUGHLIN BROS. & CO.,

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Montreal Markets.

Flour—According to the statement of an agent here for a Manitoba mill, at the present price of Manitoba wheat millers are losing 30¢ per bbl on all the flour that is being sold in this market. Sales of choice Manitoba strong bakers have been made at \$3.40 per bbl on track, and from that down to \$3.10 for other qualities. Prices for choice bakers delivered range from \$3.45 to 3.50. In straight roller flour further sales of bags are mentioned at \$1.50 to 1.52½, while car lots in bbls have been placed at \$3, \$3.02½ and \$3.05 on track. A lot of low grade United States flour is offered at \$2.20 per bbl delivered here on track. We quote prices nominally as follows:—Patent spring, \$3.60 to 3.75; patent winter, \$3.50 to 3.70; straight roller, \$3.00 to 3.20; extra, \$2.70 to 2.90; superfine, \$2.45 to 2.65; fine, \$2.15 to 2.30; city strong bakers, \$3.40 to 3.55; Manitoba bakers, \$3.25 to 3.55; Ontario bags—extra, \$1.35 to 1.40; straight rollers, \$1.50 to 1.55; superfine, \$1.15 to 1.30; fine, \$1 to 1.10.

Feed—There is no change in bran, the demand being good and the supply limited; quotations range from \$15.50 to 16.25, the inside figure for Manitoba bran. Shorts have sold at \$17 to 17.50, and moullie at \$21 to \$22.

Oatmeal—The market holds steady, with car lots quoted at \$4 to 4.05 on track. In a jobbing way we quote:—Rolled and granulated, \$4.20 to 4.30; standard, \$3.85 to 4.10. In bags, granulated and rolled are quoted at \$2.05 to 2.10, and standard at \$1.85 to 1.95.

Wheat—No 1 Manitoba hard wheat is nominally quoted at 73 to 74c, which, however, are too high for export. No 2 Upper Canada red wheat was offered at 66c on spot.

Oats—The market keeps remarkably steady, the supply being none too much for the local demand, car lots of No. 5 having been sold at 38c and car lots of No. 3 at 37c. Sales in the west continue to be made for export.

Barley—Sales of No. 1 Ontario have been made to brewers said to be in the vicinity of 50c. Food barley is quoted at 42 to 43c.

Provisions—Pork, Lard, etc.—Canada short cut mess pork has sold at \$18 per bbl, round quantities selling at \$17.50. Lard has met with fair enquiry, car lots of compound at \$1.30 per pail, and smaller lots at \$1.55 to 1.60. Finest kettle rendered lard, however, has sold at \$2.30 in a jobbing way. Hams, per lb, 12 to 13½c; lard, pure, in pails, per lb, 11½ to 12½c; lard, compound, in pails, per lb, 8 to 8½c; bacon, per lb, 11½ to 12½; shoulders, per lb, 10 to 10½c.

Dressed Hogs—Arrivals have been more liberal during the week, and car lots have been placed at \$6.70 to 6.75 per 100 lbs, the latter figure for choice light averages suitable for butchers. These figures show a decline of 10c to 15c per 100 lbs during the week, but packers say they will have to sell still lower before

they will buy to any extent. The sale of two car lots was made yesterday at a point west of Toronto at \$6.30 f.o.b. and another lot at \$6.35 f.o.b.

Butter—This market remains very firm, choice creamery selling at 23½ to 24c in a jobbing way, while nice late made fall western dairy brings 21c. There is very little eastern townships to be had, and the few packages of choice late fall made offering command 22c. A lot of good townships was placed at 21c. Creamery, early made, 22 to 22½; creamery, late made, 23 to 23½; eastern townships, 21 to 22c; western, 19 to 20c. For single tubs of selected, 1c per lb may be added to the above.

Cheese—The market firm, with a tendency to advance, sales of finest in good sized quantities having been made at 11½c. The Ingersoll section has been completely cleaned up at 11 to 11½c for the whole four months, Sept., Oct., Nov. and Dec., at 11½c for Sept. and Oct., and 10½ to 11c for Nov. and Dec.

Dressed Poultry—Turkeys in cases have sold at 10 to 10½c for good to choice dry picked, while scalded have sold at 9 to 9½c. Young dry picked chickens have sold at 7c and scalded at 6c. Geese have been placed at 6½ to 7c for dry picked and scalded at 5 to 6c. Ducks have sold at 9 to 9½c, a very choice lot of dry picked unfrozen selling at 10c.

Apples—Apples are still scarce—in fact, there is no No. 2 in the market. The demand still continues good, with prices for No. 1 at \$4 to 5.00 per barrel, and No. 2 \$2.50 to 3.00.

Wool—There have been sales of Cape at 14 to 15½c, and of B.A. scoured at 30 to 31c. In Northwest wool the sale of a lot was made at 11½c, but the quality was not finest. There will be nothing doing in fleeces wool until the tariff question has been settled. We quote:—Greasy Cape, 14 to 17c; Canadian fleece, 18 to 20c, B.A. scoured, 30 to 35c. In pulled wool, 20 to 22c is quoted for supers; extra, 23 to 26c; Northwest wool, 11 to 14c as to grade; and British Columbia, 11 to 12c.

Hides—Light hides are pretty well all cleaned out, and fresh supplies are taken readily by tanners at 4½c for No. 1, dealers paying 4c. A round lot of bulls was sold at 4c; heavy steers are scarce, the last round lot being placed at 6c, smaller quantities bringing 6½c. A few calveskins are coming in at 7c. In sheepskins, a lot of 1,600 taken off in December was sold at 75c, which does not look as if there would be any advance this month. We quote as follows. Nos 1, 2 and 3 light hides to tanners 4½, 3½ and 2½c and to dealers 4, 3 and 2c. Heavy steers 6 to 6½c. Calveskins 7c, lambskins 70 to 75c.

Tallow—There is very little doing in tallow, the few sales reported being at 6 to 6½c for best qualities, common bringing 5 to 5½c. A lot of inferior dark tallow sold at 4c.—*Trade Bulletin*, Jan. 5.

Montreal Hardware and Paint Market.

In pig iron business is dull. Scotch pig is steady *ex store* at quotations, but it is not unlikely that an order for a round lot might lead to a shading on our figures in the case of some lots of Nova Scotia pig on spot. We quote:—Summerlee, \$19; Eglington, \$17.50; Carnbro, \$17; Ferrona, \$17 to 17.50.

With the rolling mills and other works shut down there is not much demand for scrap iron, and we hear of sales of wrought at \$12.

Sheet iron is quiet and prices are unchanged at \$2.40 to 2.50. Russian sheet iron is scarce and firm at 10½ to 11c. There is no change in hoops and bands which are steady at \$2.30 to 2.35. Galvanized sheets are dull, but steady at 4½ to 4¾c. Tin plate is quiet and nominally unchanged, but it is possible that a round order would lead to concession. We quote cokes \$3 to 3.30, and charcoal \$3.50 to \$4 according to brand. Canada plates are nominal at \$2.40 to 2.50. There is no quotable change interne plates, but a leading broker claims that if he had an order he could get a cut. We quote \$7.25 to 7.50. Copper is in fair demand in a small way at 11½ to 12c. Tin rules heavy and dull at 19 to 21c. Spelter is featureless at \$4.60 to 4.75. Antimony is unchanged at 10½ to 12c. Lead rules heavy at \$2.75 to 3.00, and zinc sheets \$5 to 5.25.

Lead, Paints, etc.—Linsced oil is unchanged, while glass is steady. Fish oils generally rule unchanged. We quote: Choice brands white lead, Government standard, \$5 to 5.25; No. 1, \$4.75; No. 2, \$4.50; No. 3, \$4.25; No. 4, \$4; dry white lead, 5c; red lead, pure, 4½c; do. No. 1, 4½c; zinc, white, pure, \$7.25; No. 1, \$6.25; Na. 2, \$5.25; glass, \$1.25, first break; \$1.35 second break, per 50 feet. \$3.25 for first break per 100 feet; linseed oil, round lots, raw, 59c; boiled, 62c; putty, in bulk, \$1.85. Steam refined seal, 42½ to 45c; Newfoundland cod, 35 to 36c; cod liver, 55 to 60c for now, and 45 to 50c for old.

Petroleum—The prices of United States has been reduced, but so far Canadian holds steady. We quote: Canadian refined at 11½c in shed in Montreal for round lots, and 12c for small quantities. United States petroleum, 16c in car lots, 17c in 10 barrel lots, 17½c in 5 barrel lots, and 17¾c for single barrels, nett cash; United States benzine, 23 to 25c; Canadian benzine, 10¾c Petrolea, 12¾c Montreal.

Turpentine, etc.—Turpentine, 46 to 47c; resins, \$2.50 to \$5.00 as to brand; coal tar, \$3.75 to 4.00; cotton waste, 5½c for colored, and 7 to 10c for white; oakum, 5½ to 7½c, and cotton oakum, 10 to 12c. Cordage—Sisal at 9½c for 7-16 and upwards, and 15c for deep sea line. Pure manilla, 11c for 7 16 and upwards, and 12c for smaller sizes. English cement, \$2.05 to 2.15, and Belgian, \$1.90 to 2.00. Fire-bricks are stiff at \$17 to 21 per thousand, according to brand and quality.—*Gazette*, Jan. 5.

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—Unequaled for—

**Steam, Stove,
Furnace,
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Purposes.**



The new coal from the mines at Anthracite, Alberta, is without doubt the most Economical Fuel in the market. It is the product of our own country, and we only ask patrons to test it against any other fuel before stocking for winter

Delivered to any part of the city in small quantities at \$9 a ton or **\$8.75 a ton in car load lots**

Delivered Stove.....	\$9.00	Delivered Nut.....	\$6.75
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AND GIVE IT A TRIAL AND YOU WILL BE SATISFIED.

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N.B.—Letter Orders filled with special care.

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OF THE BEST BRANDS

9th STREET, - BRANDON

Spring, 1894.

Our Mr. E. H. TAAFFE leaves this week for the west with a complete range of MEN'S FURNISHINGS all the latest novelties. Kindly inspect his samples before buying. Thanking you for past favors,

GLOVER & BRAIS,

Wholesale Men's-Furnishings,

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"Anchor Brand"

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—FROM—

No. 1 Hard Wheat.

BRAN, SHORTS

AND ALL KINDS OF

Chopped Feed and Grain.

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Dealer in Hides, Skins, Furs, Wool,
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McINTYRE, SON & CO.,

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SPECIALTIES:

LACES,
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IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS.

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Northwestern Representative, **J. M. McDONALD,** McIntyre Block. Winnipeg

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PURE INDIAN TEAS.

Always reliable, never changes. In cases of 60
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— A N D —

Strong Bakers

PRODUCES

THE HIGHEST AND WHITEST LOAF.

THIS FLOUR OF

High Creamy Color

AS NOW MILLED UNDER

DISTINCTLY NEW and UNPARALLELED METHODS

WILL MAKE

More Bread to the Barrel

Than any other in the Market.

The Largest Individual Milling Business in the World

Daily Capacity of Mills 8,200 Barrels.

This Flour is very sharp and granular, of high creamy color, denoting great strength and purity. Requires much more WATER than other flours. The dough must not be made too stiff, but softer than what you have been accustomed to. **ECONOMY IS WEALTH.**

REMEMBER, increased strength in flour means money to you, yielding a greater quantity of Bread.

KEEP THE DOUGH SOFT, GIVING IT PLENTY OF GROWING ROOM.

This flour is milled for strength, under distinctly new and unparalleled methods, and you must give it the additional water to secure the best results. Use only absolutely good fresh yeast as this is necessary to properly expand the gluten cells, thus producing a fine white loaf.

Every Bag Guaranteed. Sewn with our Special Twine—Red, White and Blue.

MILLS AT

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WINNIPEG.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

(Continued from page 114)

farmer. The farmer might just be given a rest for a brief time by these outsiders, and leave the matter of advice giving to those who have made a practical study of agriculture, and who can speak with knowledge born of experience and experiment. No doubt the advice to farmers to diversify their operations as much as possible, is right from a general standpoint. There is a great deal of harping about going more into stock; but many of those who advise raising more stock do not stop to think that it requires time and money to get into stock on any considerable scale. The farmer must have buildings before he can go into stock, and buildings are expensive in this country. Then he must have money to make a start with in stock, and as the most of our farmers could only start in stock on a very small scale, owing to need of buildings and the wherewithal to buy seed stock, it will take years to make the country a heavy exporter of stock. Altogether the progress made in stock raising is perhaps quite as great as could have been expected. Then as to wheat, there is a great deal of talk about too much wheat being grown here. Now, what would the Manitoba farmer grow instead of wheat? If he had more stock he would grow more feed grains to consume it at home, but in the absence of the stock wheat is a more profitable crop than feed grains. There is no other grain which is so well adapted to the soil and climate of this country as wheat, and certainly no other grain which can be produced as profitably for export. More than this, there is no other grain which can be safely grown on a large scale for export in this country. When it comes down to fact, wheat is and must continue to be the staple product of the country. With improved modes of agriculture, learned from the experiences of the last few years, cheaper and better machinery, and the generally improved conditions under which the farmers are now situated, as compared with the earlier years of settlement in this new country, it will be found that Manitoba will be able to produce wheat at a profit, even on the basis of rock bottom prices. With a moderate crop and the lowest prices on record, some farmers say they have made good money this year. At a meeting of farmers in a western Manitoba town lately, a practical farmer said "he had known considerable profit to be made out of wheat-growing, and in his opinion farmers who have farms better adapted for wheat-growing than mixed farming should not throw overboard wheat for stock. Better try to make our land grow more and better wheat per acre by better cultivation." This man probably understood what he was talking about better than those outside of agriculture who are always advising the farmer what he should do.

At a joint meeting of a committee of the Winnipeg city council and the board of trade, to discuss the improvement of the Red river, it was resolved to ask power from the legislature to give a bonus for the improvement of the Red river to the extent of \$100,000, a by law to be submitted to the people, and to be carried if voted for by thirty per cent. of the resident

vote, the number so voting for it being three-fifths of the number voting altogether. It was also decided to urge the local government to make a grant for the same purpose. The object of a grant from the city of \$100,000, is to induce the Dominion Government to undertake the improvement of the Red river between Winnipeg and Lake Winnipeg, so as to allow of lake steamers passing up the river to Winnipeg. At present there are obstructions in the river which prevent this, except at high water in the spring. The improvement of the river is a matter of great importance to Winnipeg especially and the country in general, but THE COMMERCIAL has already demurred from the work being done partly at the expense of the city. It is a work lying solely with the Dominion Government, and should be done by the government alone. For all Manitoba receives from the Dominion, this work might be undertaken by the government alone. The city is not flush of funds at present, and there are many civic necessities now under consideration which will require a larger expenditure than the city is capable of undertaking. Under the circumstances, it does not seem right that this expense should be thrown upon the city. The federal government of the United States has improved the Red river from Fargo northward to the Manitoba boundary, and a slight expenditure on the obstructions between Winnipeg and Selkirk would make the river navigable from the boundary to the lake. The portion of the river in Manitoba is of far more importance than that portion in the United States for navigation purposes, and it is a small matter for the Dominion government to draw upon the city for a portion of the funds to carry out the needed improvements. The government has done practically nothing yet in improving western waterways. In fact about the only public works we have had in the West is the erection of a few post offices or other buildings in the cities and towns. This little work might readily be undertaken by the government alone, and we believe will be. It would be simply mean to accept aid from a city in the position that Winnipeg occupies, for this work, even if the city votes the money. It is very doubtful, however, if the by-law can be carried to grant the sum specified.

THE Manitoba Legislature opened on Thursday last, and after reading the opening address the house was adjourned until Monday. The address at the opening of Parliament or the legislatures is not now days looked forward to as an important document, and they are now generally more conspicuous for what they do not say than what they say. After several indifferent paragraphs, the system of immigration is touched upon in the following words: "For several years past large sums have been expended in advertising our province, and the time has now arrived when the expense in that connection may, with propriety, be materially curtailed and more attention given to the requirements of our own people, so that a more rapid internal development may be assured." In this connection it may be stated that the declared policy of the government to curtail immigration work will be received with disappointment by many,

while at the same time there are many who will approve of the course. Just at the present time there is considerable difference of opinion upon the question of engaging in active immigration work, notwithstanding which the announcement from the Government will be received with surprise by many. It has been understood for some time that measures would be introduced in response to an agitation in favor of an extension of the exemption act. Nothing definite is said in the address on this point beyond the announcement that "You will be asked to consider some measures which will tend to the improvement of the condition of the agricultural portion of our population." It is believed the legislation will take the form of increasing the amount of property owned by farmers which will be exempt from execution, and also that farmers will be prevented from mortgaging or otherwise giving liens upon exempt property. As the law now stands, certain property is exempt from execution, but the farmer can give a chattel mortgage upon such property, thereby destroying the exemption. The question of chattel mortgages, especially as regards chattel mortgages upon crops, will be considered, it is understood, though no reference is made to it in the address. A judicature act will be introduced.

CHattel MORTGAGES.

The question of chattel mortgages given upon growing crops, even before the seed is in the ground, is a matter which has of late received considerable attention from business men. At the annual meeting of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange last week, President Atkinson referred to the subject, and his remarks include a strong condemnation of the custom. We cannot do better than quote his words in full as follows:—

The only too extensive system pursued, in late years in this province, of farmers giving chattel mortgages on their growing crops, has led to considerable trouble and annoyance in handling grain at shipping points. Dealers and elevator owners at these points this past autumn, in many cases were served with notices from agricultural firms, warning them that they had chattel mortgages on the crops of farmers named in accompanying lists, and further, that in case the dealer purchased any of this wheat, the payments therefore were to be made to the firms serving notice. It is quite apparent that it is an impossibility for the street or elevator buyer to recognize the identity of mortgaged wheat from the free article; the whole grain arriving in wagon or sleigh loads without any distinguishing mark; buyers have no means of knowing who is the owner of the wheat presented to him for sale, beyond the fact that the load has to be paid for in cash to the deliverer thereof. The evil of this system of holding the purchasers of grain, offered in the open market, responsible to the mortgagee, is so great, that unless the Legislature provides some relief, the trade will be so hampered and the difficulty of purchasing grain so increased, that precautions will have to be taken by buyers which will increase the cost of handling, and thereby lower prices to producers. It is admitted that the finding of a remedy is not easy, but now that the evils of the system have become so apparent it is to be hoped that the Legislature will find means of meeting the difficulty.

That world wide and justly celebrated preparation, "chocolate menier," is introduced to the readers of THE COMMERCIAL this week. The preparation is so well known that it is unnecessary to puff it.

Fur Trade Items.

On a bleak and barren hillside near the little village of Hackettstown, N.J., says the New York Sun, two enterprising individuals have started an industry which is new to that part of the country at least. Messrs. Klotz and Ackley are the promoters of the scheme, which is to breed skunks—common, every day skunks—for the revenue they can get for the sale of the skins.

The high price of mink during the present year, says the Fur Trade Review of New York, has undoubtedly adversely affected the extended sale of this superior article. It is assuredly popular, and we believe will enter into increased consumption at former more moderate values.

Reports received from various sections, says the Fur Trade Review, uniformly state that the collection of raw furs will be large, and that receipts to date exceed those of former recent seasons. The furs received are reported excellent in quality, and are said to be well handled.

The termination of the season of 1893, says the Fur Trade Review, has been generally disappointing, not that the trade has been left in an unfavorable condition, but owing to the fact that the large public demand so earnestly expected did not materialize. An unusually quiet summer naturally led to the belief that the business of the season would come late, and continue active; but this hope has not been realized—and it is observed that the same report applies to other branches of trade, making the year far from satisfactory to all business interests. At the present time, in the fur trade, stocks of specially desirable skins, and manufactured goods, are small, and consequently no considerable supplies will be carried over. A conservative course is advised for the immediate future.

The Canadian Magazine For January.

It would be difficult to find among the monthly periodicals a magazine at all rivalling in interest to Canadians that successful national review, "The Canadian Magazine." It is, while broadly cosmopolitan in subject matter, thoroughly national in aim and in attention to every part of the Dominion. Every province, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, is represented amongst the contributions. The January number is full of variety. "Howe and his Times," by Attorney General Longley, gives many amusing incidents about Nova Scotia's public men of a generation ago. Chancellor Rand, of Mc Master University, publishes for the first time one of the most extraordinary psychological experiences on record. Minnie Jean Nisbet has a charming, illustrated article on "Longfellow's Wayside Inn," full of reminiscences of former landlords, guests and servants. E. Dowsley's "Plea for Ireland" charmingly describes Irish scenery and people, and gives beautiful illustrations of some of the Irish valleys. E.B. Biggar's "Two Lost Kingdoms," illustrated, tell of Ceywayo and the Prince Imperial. A well written and illustrated article is J. Bell's "In Canadas National Park." Amongst other articles are "Vignettes from St. Pilgrim's Isle" (illustrated), by A. H. Morrison; "Algonquin Park," by Judge Fraeick; "Celtic Monuments in Troubadour Land," by R. T. Mullin; "Common Telescopes and what they will show," by G. E. Lumsden; "Neglected and Friendless Children," by J. J. Kelso; "William Wilfred Campbell," by Colin A. Scott; "The Story of a Dagger," by D. B. Read, Q. C., and "Haddo House" (illustrated). C. Gordon Rogers' excellent Christmas story, two other short stories and a number of poems, several of them above the average, are also given. "The Canadian Magazine" is published by the Ontario Publishing Co., Ltd., \$2.50 per annum.



The Popular Route

—TO—
**Montreal,
Toronto,
New York**

And all Points in the East.

—TO—
**Vancouver,
Victoria, Tacoma,
Seattle,
Portland,
San Francisco**

And all Pacific Coast Points.

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From Vancouver to Honolulu and Sydney.

S. S. Warrimoo January 16
S. S. Arawa February 16
and every month thereafter.

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From Vancouver to Yokohama and Hong Kong

Empress India January 8
Empress Japan February 5
Empress China March 5
And every month thereafter.

ROBERT KERR,
General Passenger Agent.
WINNIPEG.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME CARD.

Taking effect on Monday, November 20, 1893.

Read Up.			Read Down.		
North Bound			South Bound		
Freight No. 163. Daily.	St. Paul Ex. press No. 107. Daily.	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.	St. Paul Ex. press No. 108. Daily.	Freight No. 154. Daily.
1.20p	4.00p	0	Winnipeg	12.15p	5.30
1.05p	3.49p	3 0	Portage Junction	12.27p	6.47a
12.30p	3.34p	9 3	St. Norbert	12.41p	6.07a
12.10p	3.19p	16 3	Cartier	12.53p	6.25a
11.57a	3.00p	23 6	St. Agathe	1.12p	6.61a
11.22a	2.51p	27 4	Union Point	1.20p	7.02a
10.00a	2.35p	32 6	Silver Plains	1.32p	7.19a
10.27a	2.20p	40 4	Morris	1.50p	7.35a
10.01a	2.05p	46 8	St. Jean	2.05p	8.25a
9.23a	1.45p	56 0	Letellier	2.22p	9.13a
8.00a	1.20p	65 0	Emerson	2.50p	10.15a
7.00a	1.10p	68 1	Pembina	3.00p	11.15a
11.05p	9.16a	103	Grand Forks	6.40p	8.25p
1.30p	5.25a	223	Winnipeg Junction	10.50p	1.25p
	3.45p	353	Duluth	7.55a	
	9.30p	470	Minneapolis	7.05a	
	8.00p	481	St. Paul	7.35a	
	10.30p	583	Chicago	9.35p	

MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

East Bound.			West Bound.		
Ft. No. 130. Mon., Wed. & Fri.	Ex. No. 128. Tues. & Sat.	Miles from Morris.	STATIONS.	Ex. No. 127. Mon., Wed. & Fri.	Ft. No. 129. Tues. & Sat.
1.20p	4.00p	0	Winnipeg	12.15p	5.30p
7.00p	1.45p	0	Morris	2.25p	8.00a
6.53p	1.22p	10 0	Low Farm	2.49p	8.42a
5.49p	12.55p	21 2	Myrtle	3.17p	9.27a
5.23p	2.40p	25 9	Roland	3.28p	9.45a
4.89p	12.26p	33 5	Rosbank	3.47p	10.15a
3.65p	11.55a	39 0	Miami	4.03p	9.40a
3.14p	11.33a	49 0	Deerwood	4.26p	11.28a
2.51p	11.20a	54 1	Altamont	4.39p	12.02p
2.15p	11.02a	62 1	Somers	4.55p	12.45p
1.47p	10.47a	65 4	Swan Lake	5.15p	1.17p
1.19p	10.33a	74 0	Indian Springs	5.30p	1.50p
12.57p	10.22a	79 4	Maricopolis	5.42p	2.15p
12.27p	10.07a	86 1	Greenway	5.58p	2.50p
11.57a	9.52a	92 8	Baldur	6.15p	3.22p
11.12a	9.31a	102 0	Belmont	7.00p	4.13p
10.37a	9.14a	109 7	Wilton	7.13p	4.53p
10.13a	8.57a	117 3	Ashdown	7.35p	5.23p
9.49a	8.50a	120 0	Wawanesa	7.44p	5.47p
9.32a	8.41a	123 0	Elliotts	7.55p	6.04p
9.05a	8.20a	129 5	Rounthwaite	8.08p	6.37p
8.23a	8.07a	137 2	Martinville	8.27p	7.13p
7.50a	7.50a	145 1	Brandon	8.45p	8.00p

Number 127 stops at Baldur for meals.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

East Bound	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.	W. End Read Down
Read up Mixed No. 144. Daily.	Winnipeg.		Mixed No. 141. Daily.
12.45 p.m.	0	Winnipeg	4.15 p.m.
12.20 p.m.	3.0	Portage Junction	4.30 p.m.
11.51 a.m.	11.5	St. Charles	4.59 p.m.
11.42 a.m.	13.5	Headingley	5.07 p.m.
11.21 a.m.	21.0	White Plains	5.34 p.m.
10.12 a.m.	35.2	Eustace	6.76 p.m.
8.44 a.m.	42.1	Oakville	8.60 p.m.
8.55 a.m.	55.5	Portage la Prairie	7.40 p.m.

Stations marked -I- have no agent. Freight must be prepaid.

Numbers 167 and 168 have through Pullman Vestibuled Drawing Room Sleeping Cars between Winnipeg and St. Paul and Minneapolis. Also Palace Dining Cars. Close connection at Chicago with eastern lines, connection at Winnipeg Junction with trains to and from the Pacific coast.

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