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Capital Paid up..... 1,954,525.00
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Edmonton, Alta..... G. R. F. Kirkpatrick, "

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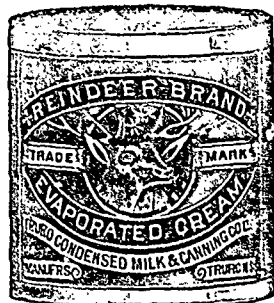
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WINNIPEG, FEBRUARY 25, 1895.

Manitoba.

J. Corbett & Co., clothing, Winnipeg, have assigned.

W. G. Nicoll & Co. are opening a private bank at West Selkirk.

The Elkhorn Milling Co., Elkhorn, is applying for incorporation.

M. Finkelstein & Co., Carberry, have admitted M. McCutchen as partner.

H. C. Clay, publisher, Rapid City, has sold out to C. H. Yeomans and W. King.

The Hudson Bay Co.'s store in Morden has decided to add millinery to its business.

C. V. Anderson & Co., general store, Virden, have sold out to McClellan & English.

The surplus—\$80—of the Winnipeg city travellers' "at home" has been donated to the Children's Home.

The new Merryweather fire engine purchased for the Winnipeg City fire department arrived on Tuesday.

Hunter & Moore, general merchants of Clearwater and Crystal City, have closed their Crystal City business.

There was a shower of rain at Winnipeg, on Tuesday night. The weather has been quite moderate for some time.

The stock of Reid and Gerhardt, general merchants, Neepawa, is advertised for sale by the sheriff on Feb. 27. The firm has assigned.

The Winnipeg Water Works Company is making a test of its new pumping plant. The test will last several days, and is entered upon to gauge the capacity of the new pump.

Commissioner Chipman of the Hudson's Bay Company left for Montreal last week en route to London. While in London the commissioner will attend the company's annual fur sales.

Owing to the fire and the removal of one large general store, says the Morden Monitor, it is probable that the firm of Schultz & Hansen, general merchants will not pull up stakes in Morden as they contemplated doing.

T. D. Robinson has withdrawn his tender offering to supply poplar wood to the city council at \$2.70 per cord, delivered, for relief purposes. John Fisher and M. P. Peterson have been given the contract at \$2.83 per cord.

In the Manitoba legislature on Thursday Mr. Duman, of Morden, said that even taking into consideration the low price of produce, farmers would be fairly able to meet their liabilities and many of them to do a little more."

Halcy & Sutton, dry goods merchants, Brandon, who were burnt out recently and subsequently sold their damaged stock to I. R. Strom and Whyte Bros., of the same place, will not resume business in Brandon, the sale having included their good will.

A joint stock company has been formed at Oak Lake, Man., and the stock subscribed for the purpose of erecting a creamery. It is expected that the milk of from four to six hundred cows can be obtained. The incorporation of the company will be proceeded with at once.

Within the last two months, says the Northwest Farmer of Winnipeg scarcely a day has passed in which at some point in the province there has not been a meeting of farmers held to consider the propriety of going into some form of dairying. Nearly all of these want a creamery.

F. Chilcott, traveller for Thompson, Codville & Co., Winnipeg, is about leaving on one of his periodical business trips to the Kootenay district, British Columbia, including Nelson, Three Forks and New Denver. Mr. Chilcott is the pioneer explorer for business in that region.

At the last meeting of the Winnipeg city council a by-law was introduced for the purpose of borrowing \$300,000 from the Bank of Montreal to meet current expenses pending the collection of taxes. Interest is charged at 5 per cent. and 5 per cent is allowed on all deposits from the city, a similar arrangement to last year.

The Dufferin house, Manitou, caught fire from a defective chimney on Wednesday, but was subdued, but not before the house, a two-story wooden building, had been completely gutted. The contents were all removed safely. The Dufferin house was occupied by T. Cassin. The building, which is owned by Geo. Whelan, is damaged about \$1,000.

A largely attended meeting of the Winnipeg Retail Association was held last week. The hotel interests were also represented, and the question of amending the present system of taxation was fully discussed. It was decided to hold a joint meeting on Tuesday, Feb. 26 at 8 p.m. in Delmonico hall, of all persons interested in a revision of the municipal system of taxation.

In the Manitoba legislature the other day, Mr. Hartney, a western member, said he "thought farmers could get along, even at the present prices of wheat, if they had a fair yield, seeing that 40c had as much purchasing power now as 65c when he first came to the province. Agricultural implements cost about half as much now as then and were a good deal better, also sugar, tea, cotton and woollen goods, etc., had been greatly reduced in price."

The Morden Monitor says: There is every probability that a large vacant space will remain for some time where the fire occurred. Mr. Doll will not build, Mr. Lemon is not likely to do so, and it is very evident that Mrs. Dr. Wilson, who now resides in Ottawa, will have no incentive whatever to speculate in building. It is not yet certain that H. B. Brown will rebuild the Morden house. The only one certain to build as soon as possible is J. Heiman, who owned the Commercial hotel in addition to his liquor store. He will put up a first-class hotel, in every respect superior to the last one.

Mr. Fisher, member of the local legislature for Russell district, northwestern Manitoba, says: "This winter there is more ready money than ever before in his constituency.

owing to the richness of the country and the advantages for mixed farming. As far north as township 25, farther than the narrows of Lake Manitoba, a friend of his had harvested forty bushels to the acre. During September, October and November, 1893, there had been shipped from Binscarth and Russell 40,900 bushels, and in 1891, 78,000 bushels, in 1893 there had been shipped 646 cattle and in 1894 from the two little stations 1,035 head."

In the Manitoba legislature, on Wednesday, Mr. Adams of Brandon spoke as follows. "A year ago he had stated that the farmers were in a better position financially than they had been the year before; he had now no hesitation in saying that they stand to-day in a better position than they did a year ago. The passing last session of the act prohibiting the chattel mortgaging of crops has been a benefit. That wholesale men were grumbling meant that farmers were buying what they could pay for. Farmers who contracted debt in the past year had been very prompt in payment. If it was not for the old boom debts the farmers would be in a fairly prosperous condition."

Alberta.

John Cameron, grain merchant, Edmonton, estimated before the freight rates commission the amount of grain in the hands of Edmonton and South Edmonton dealers for shipment at between 70 and 80 car loads. Much of this grain was bought two months before and was being held either for a rise in the markets or a fall in rates, as the top figure had to be paid for it.

At a creamery meeting held in South Edmonton, R. Dinwoodie, East Edmonton; F. Ellet, Sandy Lake; and Thos. Stewart, Rabbit Hill, were appointed to canvass in their respective districts. T. Daly and L. Fulton were appointed to find out if 300 cows could be secured to give milk for the creamery next season. Shares in the company were fixed at \$10. Wilson and Dickson were appointed a committee to correspond with Mr. Kennedy president of the Poplar Lake creamery, to see if they would unite with this one.

The annual meeting of the Edmonton board of trade was held recently, president John Cameron in the chair. The president read an address sketching the purposes of the board and the results of its efforts. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, J. A. McDougall; vice-president, C. F. Strang; secretary, Isaac Cowie; treasurer, Jas. MacDonald; councillors, J. T. Blowey, T. W. Lines, J. Cameron, S. R. Benoit, N. D. Beck, K. A. McLeod, J. A. McBride; arbitrators, F. Fraser Tims, G. J. Kinnaird, W. S. Edmiston, J. H. Gareppy, S. Larue, I. Cowie, T. Bellamy, G. W. Gardner, C. Gallagher, J. A. McDougall, J. T. Blowey and Jas. McDonald.

Saskatchewan.

The new officers of the Prince Albert board of trade are: President, T. J. Agnew; vice-president, D. C. McLellan, sec-treas., A. S. Stewart; council, Justice McGuire, H. J. Montgomery, J. D. Maveety, R. W. Gunn, Geo. R. Russell, F. C. Baker, J. E. Young, A. A. B. Sproat, R. T. Goodfellow, J. E. Sinclair, J. R. McPhail, C. R. Stovel. Messrs. Stewart, McLellan and Young represent the board on the immigration committee.

Smythe Bros., who came to the Prince Albert district a year ago, from Dakota, have purchased from D. L. Shannon the machinery and engine now in his mill at Prince Albert East. They will move it to Steep Creek, and carry on business as lumber and shingle manufacturers. Mr. Shannon has ordered from A. H. Woodman a new outfit of heavier machinery to replace that sold.

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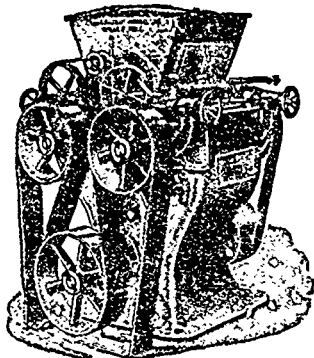
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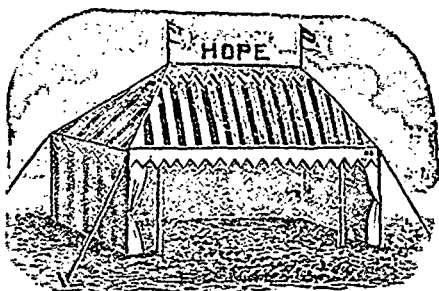


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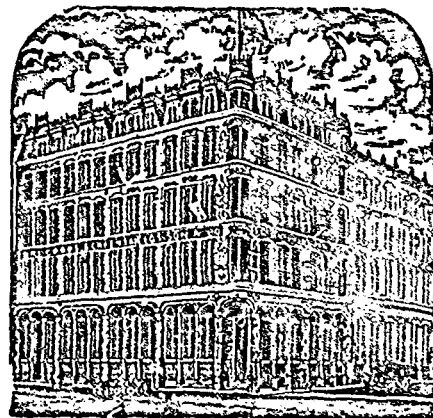


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FULL STOCKS OF

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 All enquiries by mail or wire will receive prompt attention.

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TORONTO, ONTARIO,

The Commercial

WINNIPEG, FEBRUARY 25, 1895.

LOW SUGAR PRICES.

Some people talk about wheat as though it were the only commodity which has declined to a remarkably low basis of values of late. The fact is, low prices are the rule in staple commodities all through the list, and the decline in several leading commodities of commerce is proportionately greater than is the case with wheat. Take for instance the one article of sugar—the only commodity which we will undertake to discuss at the present time. Sugar is an article of very large and general consumption. It is the great staple commodity of the grocery trade, and therefore the price is a matter of great importance to consumers generally. While wheat has declined to remarkably low values, it does not begin to compare with sugar in the matter of low prices. While 100 per cent would about represent the decline in wheat from high water mark in Manitoba, since the beginning of railway days in the province, we would require to add 50 per cent to this to show the decline in sugar during the same period.

The first number of The Commercial published in October, 1882, quoted the jobbing price of granulated sugar in Winnipeg at 11½ to 11¾ cents per pound. At this same time wheat was quoted at 85 cents per bushel. This is as far back as it is necessary to go in considering changes in prices. The year 1882 was the beginning of a new era in Manitoba, being we may say the beginning of the railway era. It is therefore a good date to begin calculations showing changes in prices. A year later granulated sugar was quoted as high as 11c here, while the price of wheat was about the same as the first date quoted.

Coming down to the present date, we find granulated sugar quoted at 4½ to 4¾ cents by jobbers, or a decline of 7½ to 7¾ cents as compared with the price in the fall of 1882. Wheat at say 53 cents per bushel in Winnipeg represents a much less proportionate decline.

The principle cause of the recent decline in sugars in Canada generally and in the Winnipeg market particularly, is owing to importations of German granulated sugar. Notwithstanding that Canadian Refiners are protected to the extent of 64 cents per 100 pounds, they have been unable to compete with the German granulated sugar in this market. Large quantities of the German sugar have been brought to Winnipeg, and it has been readily purchased by the trade here and received with favor by the consuming public. An effort has been made in some quarters to cry down the quality of the imported article, but the fact that it is having a good sale and is taken by the trade and the consuming public freely, shows that the talk of inferior quality will not keep the people in line with the tariff-bolstered

home refining industry. People know a good sugar when they see it and they have purchased the imported sugar freely because it is good and cheap. Canadian consumers have paid a handsome bonus in protective duties to the home refiners in the past, enabling some of them to retire as millionaires; but if they cannot compete with the German sugar with a duty of 64 cents in their favor, they cannot expect the consumer to pay a higher price for the home-refined article. The following will show the jobbing price of granulated sugar in Winnipeg in October each year in cents per pound:

1882	11½ to 11¾c
1883	10½ to 11
1884	8½
1885	8½
1886	7½ to 8
1887	8 to 8½
1888	9½
1889	9½ to 9¾
1890	7½ to 8
1891	5½ to 5¾
1892	5½ to 5¾
1893	6½ to 6¾
1894	5½ to 5¾
Present price	4½ to 4¾

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION GRANT.

There is something extremely niggardly in the treatment meted out to the Industrial Exhibition Association by the Provincial Government. It is disgraceful to those responsible for the situation, that the directors of the association are obliged to go annually on a begging expedition to the government. The grant asked from the provincial government is a mere pittance, compared with the large sum annually drawn from the city to support the exhibition, including the corporation grant and the free donations of citizens. The Industrial is to all intents and purposes a provincial exhibition, and it should receive freely a much larger grant from the province than has been asked for. The directors do not come empty-handed to the government. They show the large amount given by the city of Winnipeg in aid of this the only really provincial exhibition in the province, and though the amount they ask for is a mere trifle, it is with the greatest difficulty that any aid can be secured.

The government has granted a sum to be donated to the small country exhibitions, which the city is taxed for to pay her share. The grant individually to the country exhibitions is small, but in point of their importance is large enough in comparison with the sum asked for the Industrial. The citizens have not made a howl about paying a share of the tax for the country fairs, neither have they protested against the large grants made of provincial funds to the rural municipalities, which practically go to reduce taxation in these municipalities. But when the government is asked for a trifling grant in aid of an exhibition which is mainly in the interest of the country at large, though almost entirely supported by the city, there is humming and hawing and the urging of paltry excuses. Winnipeg is entitled to really more than the amount asked for, on the basis of population, in keeping with the statutory

grants to country fairs, quite aside from the special importance of the industrial as a provincial fair. To be plain, the real trouble with the government is the hay-seed influence they are afraid of. There is a certain element which, not satisfied with the large expenditure the city has gone to to maintain this provincial exhibition, would even object to a trifling provincial grant because the Association is largely in the control of Winnipeg people. If these people would take a reasonable view of the case, they would rather be ready to commend the efforts of the citizens in this matter. We cannot believe that any large number of the rural members can take reasonable ground to oppose the Winnipeg Industrial, though the element opposed to it seems strong enough to over-awe the government, the Winnipeg members included.

We do not use the word hay-seed to apply to the country members of the legislature generally, but to a certain influence in the legislature which is opposed to anything which emanates from or is supposed to be in the interest of the towns and cities. It is the same influence which has secured the passage of legislation in some of the western states, intended to curb the business interests, but which usually reacted in such a way as to do more harm to the farmers than to those it was intended to injure. There should be no such antagonistic interests in the legislature, and the appearance of such is to be regretted.

THE WINNIPEG FAIR.

As briefly announced last week, the directors of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition Association have again decided to hold the annual fair in the summer season this year. Quite a respectable minority were in favor of holding the exhibition in the fall instead of in the summer, but a desisive majority declared for a summer fair. The date selected for the opening of the exhibition is July 15, and the fair will continue during the first five days of the week.

The Commercial was the first journal to advocate a summer fair for the Winnipeg Industrial, and the success which has attended the exhibition since the adoption of the summer fair idea, seems to have borne out the correctness of the arguments advocated in favor of the summer season as the best time to hold the annual exhibition. It is true that the fall season as a time for holding the exhibition in Winnipeg has not been fully tested. At the same time, the arguments seem to be so overwhelmingly in favor of a summer fair, that The Commercial believes the directors have not made a mistake in deciding as they have done. At some date in the future it may be found advisable to hold a fall exhibition. In a new country like Manitoba and with our present small population, however, the summer fair seems to be the best adapted to the requirements of the situation. It is too much to expect the farmers to leave their work in large numbers during the busy fall season, to attend an exhibition extending over a number of days. The fall season is suitable for local exhibitions,

which last only one day, and are attended only by residents of the immediate locality. The Winnipeg Industrial, however, is not a local affair. To be a success it must draw visitors and exhibitors from all parts of the country. This means a loss of a full week at least for those attending from a distance, and very few farmers can afford this loss in the summer season.

Some objection has been taken to the programme of sports and amusements provided by the Winnipeg Industrial association. Those so objecting seem to think that the directors of the association should confine their efforts entirely to the exhibition proper. The Commercial is decidedly in favor of the plan of providing a good programme of sports and amusements along with the exhibition. The majority of our friends from the country can appreciate a little diversity of the proceedings, we think. The summer is the most convenient season for holiday-taking in this country, and the majority of those who come to the city during exhibition week, come with the idea of enjoying a holiday and having a taste of city life for a short time. The exhibition proper is only one of the inducements to bring the people out. Every effort to provide amusements and make the city attractive to our visitors is therefore to be commended. We decidedly approve of the plan of making exhibition week a time of general amusement and celebration, with the object of drawing to the city a large number of visitors, and making their visit a pleasant one.

ALTOGETHER WRONG.

The Montreal Trade Bulletin, usually a well-informed publication, should be better posted than to give credence to an article which appeared in its issue of February 15. The Bulletin has the following under the heading "Business in Winnipeg:"

"Recent news from the West is not very encouraging for the business outlook up there. A gentleman who has recently returned from a stay in Winnipeg says that the farmers are getting 2 cents per lb. for beef by the quarter in the markets; 4 cents for pork; 10 cents for butter; and 15 cents per bushel for oats. At the same time clothes and other necessities cost them about four times as much as down here. The farmers are crying out, for they do not possess a dollar in cash, and find their produce bringing miserable prices, while they have to pay heavily for all they need. As might be expected, there is a good deal of dissatisfaction among them, and the general feeling is towards securing a market in the States. They look longingly, says our informant, towards St. Paul, only 500 miles away, while Montreal is three times as far. Like all new provinces, Manitoba will have a time of struggle, and this is being intensified by the quietness which has succeeded the activity caused by the building of the railways."

As regards the prices quoted the article is very far astray, and in this respect at least the Bulletin should not have been so easily gulled by its informant. Country frozen beef is worth from 3½ to 4½ cents per pound on the Winnipeg market. City butchers are paying up to 4½ cents for the best and 3½ to 4 cents is being paid for ordinary to good beef for shipment to the lumber woods and for other

classes of trade. Hogs are lower now than they have been all winter, but the usual price is \$1.25 to \$1.40 for dressed hogs, per 100 pounds. For oats, from 29 to 30 cents per bushel has been the ruling price paid to farmers here for some weeks for common feed oats and 1 to 2 cents higher for milling oats. About 25 cents per bushel has been the lowest price for oats at any time this winter. Butter, of course, is very low, but no lower here than at Montreal. Farmers are not selling butter at this season of the year, except a little fresh-made butter, which they get about 20 to 25 cents per pound for from private consumers. The reference to the cost of clothing is just as far astray as are the quotations given on farm produce. Farmers have made their payments wonderfully well, considering the statement that "they do not possess a dollar." Merchants have reported payments very good during the present season and the almost universal report from the country is to the effect that the position of the farmers is better than a year ago. The business situation is certainly much safer than it was one to two years ago.

The Commercial has regarded the Trade Bulletin as generally a very reliable paper, but we certainly feel some disappointment that it should publish a statement so wide of the truth as the one we have quoted, especially as it would have been a very easy matter for that journal to have verified its figures and assertions before making them public.

DISPOSING OF BANKRUPT STOCKS.

The Commercial in past years has more than once called attention to the injurious effect of the slaughter of bankrupt stocks. We endeavored to show that it was unfair to traders, especially in the smaller towns, to compel them to submit to the slaughter of bankrupt estates. We have seen the trade of a town entirely ruined, for as much as a year, owing to the slaughter of bankrupt stocks. This thing has always been very discouraging to honest merchants, who were struggling to pay 100 cents on the dollar, and it is natural for them to look to the jobbers for protection.

One of the good results of the organization of the Winnipeg Jobbers' Union has been the efforts made to prevent the slaughter of bankrupt stocks. We might safely say that, so far as the retail merchant is concerned, this is the most satisfactory result of the organization of the Jobbers' Union. Without this organization of the jobbers it is not at all likely that the attempt would have been made to wipe out this evil.

Last year the Winnipeg jobbers devised a plan of disposing of bankrupt stocks so as to prevent their slaughter indiscriminately throughout the country. A warehouse was secured in Winnipeg and bankrupt stocks were brought here and disposed of to the trade in lots to suit purchasers. From President Bole's remarks, at the recent annual meeting of the jobbers, we learn that thirteen stocks were disposed of in this way last season, after the warehouse was opened. It is gratifying to

learn that the experiment has proved satisfactory to the jobbers, and the plan will be continued this season. With the experience gained last year, the sales department of the Union will no doubt prove even more satisfactory this year than last. Mr. Bertrand will continue to have the management as before.

All the bankrupt estates have not been handled through the sales department of the Jobbers' Union. The plan was only decided upon late in the season last year, and it was moreover in its experimental stage. It is also to be remembered that the Winnipeg jobbers do not control all the bankrupt estates in the country, some of these being in the hands of Eastern Canada jobbers. However, every stock taken off the slaughter market is a gain, and it is to be hoped that eventually the slaughtering of bankrupt stocks will be entirely prevented. By the present plan, bankrupt stocks are sold to the regular dealers, in such lots as they wish to take, and are thus distributed all over the country, instead of being slaughtered at towns where the failures occurred. It will thus be seen that the trade generally are placed in a position to buy portions of the bankrupt stocks, in such parcels as they may require, and any benefit there may be in handling such stocks is thus distributed among the trade, instead of going entirely to the "cheap John" class of traders.

LIFE INSURANCE.

The great consideration in life insurance is security. We can conceive of no class of business where absolute security is of greater importance than in life insurance. Yet, notwithstanding these generally admitted facts, a great deal of insurance business is transacted in a hap-hazard way by even men of well-known business ability. Business men should not take a policy in a company because the agency is in the hands of a friend. They should study the matter out for themselves, not only as regards the company, but they should also look into the different plans of insurance offered and be thoroughly convinced as to the soundness of any plan before endorsing it. With a view to assisting business men to acquire some knowledge of important points in life insurance, The Commercial reproduces below an article from the Post Magazine and Insurance Monitor, of London, England. It is well worthy of thoughtful perusal by all persons who either carry life insurance, or who contemplate availing themselves of the benefits of insurance. The article is short and will be readily understood by anyone of average intelligence. The article in question deals with the very important subject of mortality and reads as follows:

In the publications of the Mutual Reserve Fund it is constantly asserted that the yearly mortality among insured lives does not, and will not, exceed about 13 or 14 in 1,000, and various statements are made in support of this position. For instance, in the Fundamental Principles of Life Assurance, by J. Thompson Patterson, a document circulated by the office, there is a table showing that the average rate of mortality among the population of England and Wales, during the fifteen

[Continued on page 562.]

James Hall & Co.

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Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

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Customers may have sorting orders in any of our lines filled promptly from stock at our
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Dealers in all Classes of

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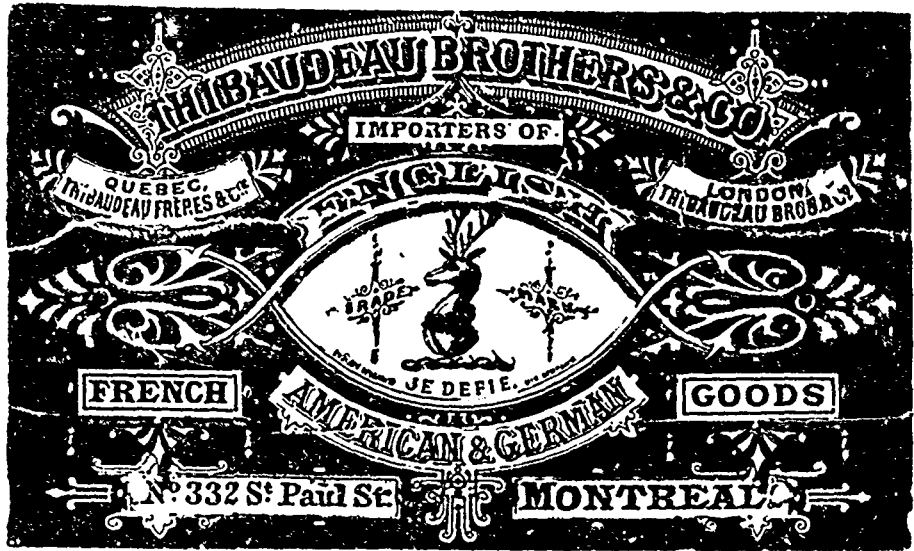
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* Stamped,
Plain,
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Get our Catalogue from Merrick, Anderson & Co., Winnipeg, or direct.

Thos. Davidson & Co.,

MONTREAL.



SPRING.

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Do You
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Then do not fail to see our SAMPLES
BEFORE YOU BUY.

YOURS RESPECTFULLY,

MATTHEWS, TOWERS & CO.

MATTHEWS, TOWERS & Co.,
Wholesale Men's Furnishings,
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MONTREAL AND TORONTO.
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Mined in the Canadian Northwest, is unquestionably the CHEAPEST and BEST COAL in the Market.

Our prices per ton, delivered anywhere in Winnipeg,

Nut, \$7 ; Stove and Furnace, \$8.50

You will be badly misled if you pay any attention to Dishonest Advertisements by dealers who offer Anthracite Coal at low prices but furnish only screenings at the figures quoted. By using only the Canadian Anthracite you will Encourage Home Industry and Buy the Cheapest and Best Coal. Order at once from

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Protect Yourself

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IRON BEDS, SCHOOL DESKS.

Always the Lowest Prices. Send for photo of our \$10 sideboard.

LESLIE BROS.
(Late of Scott & Leslie.)

The Low Priced Furniture house. 203 MAIN & 203-205 FORT ST. WINNIPEG.

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Fruit Cleaner

Controlled exclusively by J. W. Humble, Rat Portage, Ontario, for Manitoba, Northwest Territories and British Columbia. Buy the only satisfactory fruit cleaner on the market, you will save money thereby and give your customers entire satisfaction. The most useful machine yet invented in its line. Will clean

A BARREL OF CURRANTS IN AN HOUR.

Removes all sand, grit, stems and other matter, leaving the fruit absolutely clean. Cleans all other fruits equally quickly and thoroughly.

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Butter Tubs!

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Improved Globe Wash Boards.

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Books kept and accounts sent out regularly. Neglected or unreliable books rectified, and accurate statements prepared.

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Hungarian and Strong Bakers Flour

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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.

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ARGUIMBAU

THE FINEST

VALENCIA RAISINS

IN THE MARKET

Turner, MacKeand & Co.

WHOLESALE GROCERS, WINNIPEG.

THE ROSEBUD CLEARED ALL UP.

He had just finished the addition of fourteen columns of tantalizing figures, and was brain weary, when a friend and customer entered his private room. There was temper plain upon the intruders face, for he was a man easily irritated, though generous to a fault. There was a mis understanding, and he came not to clear it up, but to mix it up worse in a loud and useless wrangle. Ere he had finished his first burst of temper in loud words, his friend handed out the box containing "Reliance Rosebud." The visitor grasped one bit the end off savagely, and waited three matches ere he got it lighted. This act interrupted for a little his voluble irritation, but his first puffs were nervous and quick in succession. Before he was well seated and prepared for more loud talk, his friend had got in a few calm sentences, and as the misunderstanding was simple, the explanation was short and lucid. Few men have the blunt moral courage to acknowledge their mistake the moment after it is made, but as the smoke curled up from that cigar, the visitor saw clearly and acknowledged his, and a few minutes later left the room with expressions of perfect satisfaction, and avowals of continued friendship. This is but one of a hundred such instances. Cigars made from a coarse rank tobacco only increase the ill-temper of an irritated man, but the "Reliance Rosebud" contains the finest Havana tobacco, and smoking it never fails to soothe the nerves, and calm the temper. Try one when you are bothered and annoyed, and all doubt upon the matter will quickly vanish. This cigar is manufactured only by TASS, WOOD & CO., RELIANCE CIGAR FACTORY, MONTREAL.

W. J. GUEST,

-DEALER IN-

**FISH, GAME, POULTRY
and OYSTERS.**

FINNAN HADDIES RECEIVED WEEKLY.
Trade Orders Solicited.

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MUNROE & CO,

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OF THE BEST BRANDS

9th STREET, - BRANDON

HO! IMPROVED Compressed Mince Meat.

Put up in neat paper packages and packed (3) three doz. in a case. Price per gross net \$10.

GUARANTEED STRICTLY PURE.

HORSERADISH-Put up in 16 oz. bottles 2 doz. in a case. Price per doz. \$2.50. Patronize home in dustry.

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

WINNIPEG WANTS

PRODUCE I

We are always open for

BUTTER

AND EGGS.

At Highest Market Value. Write for full market Quotations to

PARSONS PRODUCE COMPANY,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

WINNIPEG MARKETS.

WINNIPEG, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 23.

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.

GROCERIES.—Though the talk has been for some time that sugars had reached the bottom, yet they have continued to go lower, and another notch lower has now been made. The latest advices from the Eastern Canada refiners quoted standard granulated at 8½c, and second grade at 8¼c, which is ½c lower than our quotations of a week ago. Even at this price German sugars can still undersell the domestic refined in the Winnipeg market, as jobbers can sell the German granulated at 4½c here, while the domestic would cost say 4½c delivered here in large lots. Eastern refiners quote yellows at 2½ to 3c at the refineries. New York and European sugar markets have been lower. The Canadian markets are ¼ to ½c lower than New York for granulated. There is no further change in canned goods, beyond the advance noted last week of certain brands which had been listed by the association at minimum prices. The association claim to be sold out of strawberries. There has been considerable speculation for some time as to the position of the canned goods association. It has been freely hinted that some well known packers were dissatisfied with the results attained under the association plan, and this gave reason to the belief in some quarters that the days of the association were about numbered. At the recent annual meeting of the association packers, it is said that it was proposed to make an effort to obtain control of the independent concerns, and an effort it is understood is being made to carry out this programme. This would indicate that the association packers see that something will have to be done if they are to continue on as they have been doing, and they have decided on a bold and aggressive policy. The salt combine in Ontario has not materialized yet, but something of this nature is understood to be still under consideration, though so far no agreement has been arrived at to advance prices.

HARDWARE, PAINTS, ETC.—Locally the situation is about the same as reported last week. There are a number of changes reported from the east. Montreal reports an advance in iron pipe by a reduction of the discount on ½, ¾ and 1 inch. The new discount is 67½ per cent., which is equal to an advance of 5 to 8 per cent. The discount on 1 inch has not been changed. Montreal also reports reductions in the price of tin plates and Canada plates, the latter being cut to \$2, while tin plates, cokes, have been sold at \$2.60, a reduction of 10c on old quotations, and even this latter price is said to be cut 5 to 10c. Turpentine appears to have had another bullish spurt in the South, based on an alleged shortage in the supply. This does not effect the local market at the moment, trade being dull.

RAW FURS.—The interest is now directed principally towards the coming sales in London, which open on March 18. The Hudson's Bay Co. have a four day's sale, beginning on March 18, and C. M. Lampton & Co. also begin sales on the same date, continuing to March 29.

COAL.—The only change for some time is a cut this week of 50c per ton on the nut size of western Anthracite, which formerly sold at \$7. now reduced to \$6.50. Prices delivered to consumers in Winnipeg are as follows: Imported anthracite, \$9 per ton for egg, stove and nut sizes western anthracite, \$8.50 per ton for stove and furnace size, and \$6.50 for nut; Leithbridge bituminous, \$7.50 per ton; Souris lignite, \$1.25 delivered or \$3.75 on cars here, and \$1.50 to 1.75 on cars at the mines.

WOOD FUEL.—The situation in cordwood seems to be much the same. The contract reported last week as having been let to T. J. Robinson to supply the Winnipeg civic corporation with poplar wood at \$2.70 per cord delivered, was withdrawn, and the contract was subsequently let to two city dealers for \$2.80 per cord. We quote cordwood on track here as follows: Tamarac \$3.40 to \$3.60 per cord; pine about 50c per cord under tamarac; poplar \$2 to \$2.25 per cord as to quality.

BINDER TWINE.—A Telegram received from Montreal on Friday said that "the Manufacturers had decided on a considerable reduction in prices this year on binder twine owing to the lower cost of raw material." The telegram also intimated that the Dominion government factory at Kingston might not be operated this season, as it had proved unprofitable last year. This, however is not confirmed. It is well known, however, that both the Dominion and the Ontario government factories were unable to compete with the regular commercial factories, notwithstanding that the former were operated with prison labor. The regular business concerns sold twine last year lower than either of the government factories could profitably sell for. The government factories, it is true, met the prices fixed by the commercial factories, but they had to sell their twine considerably under cost to do so, and the tax-payers of the country will have to make up the deficit. The local handlers here have not been quoted prices yet for next season's twine, but they are expecting information every day from the manufacturers as to prices for 1895.

LUMBER.—Following the meeting in Winnipeg of the Retail Lumber Dealers association of Manitoba, as reported elsewhere in The Commercial, announcement was made of a reduction in prices on several classes of lumber, by the pine manufacturers. The new prices have gone into effect and show a reduction of \$1 per thousand on large sizes of timber and \$2 on timber ranging from 6 x 6 to 6 x 8 and smaller. On dimension there is a reduction of 50 cents on 12 feet long and over, also a reduction of 50 cents on second and third common boards and cull boards, and 50 cents reduction on second common stock. On ship lap there is a reduction of 50 cents on all sizes, 6, 8 and 10 inch, but none on culls. In flooring, siding and ceiling there is a reduction of \$1 on third white pine. First red pine flooring is reduced \$1 to the same price as second red pine formerly sold at, and second grade remains the same. Thus first and second red pine flooring, etc., are now quoted at the same price. There is a reduction of \$1 on third and fourth red pine flooring, siding and ceiling, lath are reduced 10c. These reductions are all in quotations delivered c.i.f. Winnipeg. The effect of the change is to make the reductions principally on the lower grades of lumber. Delivered quotations at other points in Manitoba are understood so show a proportionate reduction to Winnipeg prices. The manufacturers now give c.i.f. delivered prices at all points.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

WHEAT.—There has not been much change in wheat this week. The markets have been on the whole quiet and without any marked inclination to either higher or lower values. The time is now at hand when crop conditions will be one of the main features of interest in affecting prices. Friday being Washington's birthday, was a holiday in the United States and no market reports were received that day. The visible supply of wheat in the United States and Canada east of the Mountains, for the week ended Saturday, February 16, shows a decrease of 1,589,000 bushels, against a decrease of

893,000 bushels for the corresponding week last year and a decrease of 759,000 bushels the corresponding week two years ago. The total visible supply at principal points of accumulation is now 87,833,000 bushels as compared with 78,667,000 bushels a year ago, 80,214,000 bushels two years ago, and 41,473,000 bushels three years ago. Bradstreet's report issued at New York to-day will say: "Exports of wheat from both coasts of the United States are smaller than usual, owing to the holiday, the total amounting to 1,408,978 bushels, against 2,572,000 bushels last week, 1,740,000 bushels in the week a year ago, 2,591,000 bushels two years ago, and 3,807,000 bushels three years ago."

LOCAL WHEAT.—The local market is very dull and the situation is rather weak. The wheat now available for business has cost higher than can now be had for it, and as holders cannot sell except at a loss, they are not selling at all. In the country there is little new stuff coming in from farmers. There are buyers for No. 1 hard May wheat at about 61c, Fort William delivery, and perhaps a little better would be paid if the stuff could be had. Holders, however ask 65c and some would not let go even at this figure. A wire from Ontario yesterday offered 79c delivered. North Bay, and sales have been reported at 80c, North Bay (Ontario delivery). Spot stuff here is held at about 52c for No. 1 hard, Manitoba country points. Stocks of wheat in store at Fort William on February 9 were 892,490 bushels and a year ago they were 1,991,918 bushels. Receipts for last week at Fort William were 16,015 bushels and shipments were 13,620 bushels. The corresponding week a year ago stocks increased 80,602 bushels.

FLOUR.—Prices remain locally the same. Sales by millers are still made at \$1.35 patents and \$1.65 bakers delivered to city dealers, with a discount of 5c per sack for cash. Sales of country mills have been made at about 10c under these quotations here, for bakers and even at a greater reduction for patents. Advices from Eastern Canada markets of late have not been so favorable. Buyers are holding off expecting lower prices in consequence of the depression in wheat. If wheat does not advance, the weakness in flour will increase as the season of open navigation draws near. In a letter received in Winnipeg this week from a considerable consumer of Manitoba flour in Ontario, the writer said that he could lay down Minneapolis flour, duty paid, at about the same price as was asked for Manitoba grades.

MILSTUFFS.—If flour is easier east, both local and Eastern Canada markets are strong for bran. Bran and shorts have been very strong in eastern markets lately, and have made some sharp advances. Here bran was advanced \$1 per ton on Thursday. The quotation is now \$12 for bran and \$13 for shorts, with small quantities held at \$1 per ton more. The advance here is no doubt due to the Eastern demand at good prices.

GROUND FEED.—Prices are firm. The higher prices which have ruled of late for feed grains have made higher prices necessary. Prices now range from \$18 to \$20 per ton, as to quantity and quality, for ground oats and barley feed.

OATMEAL.—There is no change. Rolled oatmeal is quoted at \$1.90 to \$2 per sack in broken lots, as to quality. Standard and granulated meal, \$2.15 in small lots, per 100 lbs. for best grades.

OATS.—There is not much change in oats here. Farmers' loads were mostly being picked up at about 29c per bushel of 31 pounds, which is rather easier than last week, when 29 to 30c was paid for feed grade. Cor lots

are still held at between 28 and 29c here, on track local freights paid, or equal to 22 to 24c for car lots at country points.

BARLEY.—This grain is firm and higher prices as looked for. A car offered on track this week was held at 40c, and 38c was offered by a brewer, though it was not considered up to malting quality.

OIL CAKE.—Ground oil cake meal is quoted at \$24 per ton in sacks, with small lots at \$25.

BUTTER.—The market is very dull. In fact there is scarcely any sale. The few tubs sold on local account range from 10 to 14c as to quality, per lb. One dealer offered to allow selections to be made from his stock at 12c, but the stock was not understood to include any really fancy dairy. A little winter made butter is being peddled about the city to consumers, by farmers. It is said there is a lot of unsold summer and fall butter in Eastern Canada markets, which it will be very difficult to place at all. The popular taste now calls for fresh made butter and it is said there is enough winter butter being made now to supply the demand, so that the days of holding summer and fall butter for winter sale are evidently over.

CHEESE.—Dealers are selling at 11c per lb. Eggs.—We quote good fresh at 18c and as low as 10c for held stock. New pickled are selling at 12 to 15c as to quality.

CURED MEATS.—Smoked Meats are quoted: Hams, assorted sizes, 10½c; breakfast bacon, bellies, 10½; do backs 10c; picnic hams, 9c; short spiced rolls, 8c; long rolls, 8½c; shoulders, 8½c; smoked jowls, 5½c. Dry salt meats are quoted: Long clear bacon, 7½c; shoulders, 7½c; backs, 8½c; barrel pork, mess pork, \$14.00; fancy mess, \$14.50; rolled shoulders, \$15 per barrel, pork sundries; fresh sausage, 7c; bologna sausage, 7c; pickled hocks, 2c; pickled tongues, 5c.

LARD.—We quote: Pure, \$1.80 to \$1.90 for 20 pound pails, and \$4.50 for 50-lb pails; compound at \$1.75 per 20-lb pail; compound in 3, and 5 pound tins, \$6 per case of 60 lb. Pure leaf lard in 3, 5 and 10 pound tins, quoted at \$6.50 per case of 60 pounds, tierces 8½c lb.

POULTRY.—Chickens are usually offered at 5c, ducks at 6c, geese at 7 to 8c and turkeys at 8c. Some choice Eastern turkeys are held at 12½ to 13c. Stocks have been considerably reduced of late and the feeling is a little firmer.

GAME.—Rabbits are plentiful and bring 5c each. Jack rabbits 30c each.

DRESSED MEATS.—Mutton keeps firm at the advance. Good, fresh killed, (unfrozen) beef is worth about 5½ to 6c, frozen country beef 3 to 4c, and 4½c for choice. Mutton 7 to 8c a lb. Hogs \$1 to \$1.40 per 100 lbs. A car of Manitoba hogs taken to Montreal, struck a good market and sold there last week at \$5.40 per cwt, which was an advance of 10c over top prices there a few days earlier. Stocks of mutton were sold down pretty well, but there is plenty now, several bunches of sheep having come in. The cost, however, is higher, and fresh killed mutton cannot be sold under 8c per lb.

Bickerdike & Ludington, of Montreal, report the following receipts of Manitoba and western meats: One car of beef from the Northwest Trading Co., of Calgary; one car of territory beef and pork, consigned by A. Maybee, of Toronto; one car of hogs from John Wake, of Manitoba; one car of hogs from Sewell & Burgess, of Manitoba; one car of beef and hides from Thos. Almack, of Manitoba.

HIDES.—Butchers are grumbling because farmers frozen hides, which average certainly not better than No. 2, are being bought on the market at 3½c flat, while they can get only 3½c for their No. 1 hides and lower prices for their other grades. Some of the butchers are rolling their

hides up and freezing them, and sending them on the market in charge of some one who looks like a farmer, so as to get the price paid for the inferior farmer hides for their stock. By freezing the hides in this way they say they can work in quite a number of feet, as the hides are rolled up and frozen hard. It seems peculiar that the inferior grades of farmers hides are bringing more for all grades than is paid No. 1 city butchers. We quote, Winnipeg inspection 3½c for No. 1 cows, 2½c for No. 2, and 1½c for No. 3, and 3½c for No. 1 heavy steers, and 2½c for No. 2 Steers; branded hides grade No. 2, when not otherwise damaged to reduce them to No. 3. Green frozen hides as they run 3c to 3½c. We quote: Calf, 8 to 15 lbs skins, 4 to 5c per lb. Kips 2½ to 3c. Sheep and lamb skins, 40 to 45c for fresh, large skins. Tallow, 4½ to 5c rendered and 2 to 3c rough.

SENECA ROOT.—Dull and nominal at 18 to 20c.

FLAX.—Cash flax was quoted at \$1.40 at Chicago on Thursday. A decline of 1 to 2½c in the week.

VEGETABLES.—Prices are as follows: Potatoes, 40 to 45c per bushel. Onions, 3c per lb; cabbage, 50c to \$1.00 per dozen; celery, 25 to 40c per dozen. Carrots, 50c per bushel; beets, 30 to 40c per bushel; turnips; 20 to 25c per bushel; parsnips, 2c per lb.

HAY.—Loose hay is selling on the street at about \$3 per ton, and baled has sold as low as \$1 delivered here, though held nominally at about that figure on track at point of shipment.

LIVE STOCK.—The top price for cattle appears to be about 3c, though some have cost perhaps a trifle over this figure laid down here, while at the same time nothing but really good stuff would bring 3c here. A car load of sheep came in from a western range (Maple Creek) this week, for a local butcher. The price is not known, but it is not likely they can be sold as mutton at under 8c at the lowest. There is probably plenty of mutton now here to last some time, and some sheep have been bought to arrive later. We quote 3½ to 4c for sheep, live weight. The top range would hardly be paid for spot delivery at once, but it would be paid for delivery one month hence. Hogs are unchanged at 3½c for good average packing stock.

At Toronto on Tuesday extra choice cattle brought 3½c and choice sold at 3c. Poorer kinds were weak and lower, under excessive offerings. Medium cattle brought 2½ to 3c. A few choice export cattle brought 4c, to 4½ and bulls at 2½ to 3½c; choice lambs, 4 to 4½c; sheep 2½ to 3½c per lb.; rams, 2½ to 3c; hogs, steady to firm at \$1.20 to \$1.30 for choice, \$1.00 to \$1.10 for heavy, \$3.80 to \$4.00 for stores.

Duluth Wheat Market.

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

Monday—Feb. 56½; May 57½; July, 58½.
Tuesday—Feb. 56½c; May 57½; July 58½c.
Wednesday—Feb. 56½; May, 58½; July, 59.
Thursday—Feb., 56½; May, 58½; July, 59.
Friday—Holiday.

Saturday—Feb., 56½; May, 57½c; July, 58½c.

A week ago prices closed at 55½c for February and 57½c for May. A year ago May wheat closed at 60½c, and two years ago at 69½c. No. 1 hard is quoted at 1½c over No. 1 northern, No. 2 northern 3c lower than No. 1 northern for cash wheat.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

Wheat started in weak on Monday, but as no heavy break occurred there was considerable buying by shorts later, which led to a recovery of prices. May wheat ranged from 51½ to 52½c, closing ¼ to ¾c higher than Saturday. Closing prices were:

	Feb.	May.	July.
Wheat	50½-50¼	52½-52¼	53½
Corn	42½	44½	44½-44¼
Oats	28	29	28½
Mess Pork ..	—	10 30	—
Lard	—	6 55	—
Short Ribs ..	—	5 35	—

Wheat opened easy on Tuesday and ranged upward to 53c, but declined and closed at the opening prices—52½c. The little strength was caused by reported exports from New York and Boston. Closing prices were:

	Feb.	May.	July.
Wheat	50½	52½	53½
Corn	42½	44½-44¼	44-44¼
Oats	27½	28½	28½
Mess Pork ..	—	10 25	—
Lard	—	6 52½	—
Short Ribs ..	—	5 32½	—

Wheat was firmer on Wednesday, though the market was dull most of the day. May opened at about 52½c and ranged between 52½ and 53½c. Closing near the top. Closing prices were:

	Feb.	May.	July.
Wheat ..	50½-7	53½-¼	54½
Corn	42½-7	44½-7	44½-8
Oats	28½	29½	29½
Mess Pork ..	—	10 20	—
Lard	—	6 50	—
Short Ribs ..	—	5 27½	—

Wheat was irregular on Thursday, and weak and firm by spells, the strongest spots being influenced by an advance in corn. May wheat ranged between 52½ and 53½c. Closing prices were:

	Feb.	May	June	July.
Wheat	50½	53½	—	44½
Corn	42	44½-55	—	44½
Oats	28½	29½-¼	29-¼	—
Mess Pork ..	—	10 15	—	—
Lard	—	6 45	—	—
Short Ribs ..	—	5 25	—	—

On Saturday prices closed as follows:

	Feb.	May.	July.
Wheat	50½-8	52½-53	54
Corn	42½	44½	44½
Oats	28	29½	27½
Mess Pork ..	9 95	10 15	—
Lard	—	—	—
Short Ribs ..	—	—	—

A week ago February wheat closed at 49½c and May at 52½c.

Minneapolis Wheat.

No. 1 Northern wheat closed on Saturday at 56c for February delivery, May at 55½c., and July at 56½c. A week ago February wheat closed at 55½c, and May at 55½c.

New York Wheat.

On Saturday, February 23, May wheat closed at 58½c and July at 58½c. A week ago wheat closed at 57½c for May and 58½c for July.

British Grain Trade.

The Mark Lane Express, in its weekly review of the British grain trade says:—English and foreign wheats have been 6d dearer during the week, the prolonged period of frost assisting the advance; California, March shipment, sold at 24s, and No. 2 red winter at 21s 6d. To-day there was a good business at generally steady values. American red wheat was a turn cheaper. Flour was firm and barleys and oats were steady.

The jute factory of Vancouver is not manufacturing at present as bags can be brought in by water cheaper than they can be manufactured here.

The Stock Markets.

At the Montreal stock yards at Point St. Charles on Monday, February 18, the supply of cattle was large, but values showed little change. Good cattle sold at 3½ to 3¾, fair at 2¾ to 3c, and common at 2½ per lb., live weight. The demand for sheep for export account continues good. Some sales were made this morning at 3¾, and the range was from 3½ to 3¾ per lb. live weight. Lambs were also well enquired for, and the market was well cleaned up at 3¾ to 4 per lb. There were about 300 hogs offered, for which the demand was good and prices ruled firm at 1½c per lb., one lot selling at \$1.55 per 100 lbs. live weight.

The cable to the Montreal Gazette from Liverpool on Feb. 18, says the cattle market to-day was steady. In London the market for cattle continues to rule strong and a further advance of ½c per lb. was scored, finest steers being quoted at 12½. Prices were:

	Liverpool.		London.	
	c.	c.	c.	c.
Finest Steers	11	to 0	12½	to 00
Good to Choice	10½	to 00	12	to 00
Poor to Medium	9½	to 00	11	to 00
Inferior and bulls	7	to 8½	8½	to 10
Best sheep	13	to 00	14	to 00
Secondary	11	to 12	12	to 13
Merinoes	10½	to 11½	11½	to 12½
Inferior and rams	8	to 9½	10	to 11½

Enamelled Ware.

We are informed that the Thomas Davidson Company, of Montreal, have their new enamelled ware department in operation. They brought out a number of experts from Germany, for this department, and the report that these men have left them is not true. Only one man left, and this did not interfere with the work. They have a large staff of men at work in this new department of their business, and they report that they will be able to fill all spring orders for enamelled ware. Heretofore this class of goods has been altogether imported into this country, but hereafter the trade can be supplied with goods of home manufacture which are quite equal to the imported, and at equally favorable, or lower prices.

The Thos. Davidson Co. will continue to carry on all their old branches, and at present they give employment to over 400 men.

Low Rates For Seed Grain.

In order that farmers may be enabled to change their seed, The Canadian Pacific Railway Company will, between 1st March and 30th April next, transport at one-half tariff rates, Nos. 1 and Nos. 2 red fife wheat, Nos. 1 and 2 white oats, and two and six rowed barley. This arrangement is confined to shipments between stations on the main line. Whittemouth to Calgary inclusive, and branch lines in Manitoba and the Northwest territories.

Seed grain offered for shipment must be carefully examined by the shipping agent, and if equal to official sample will bill the shipment at tariff rate, charges to collect and, endorse on way bill, 'for seed.' On arrival at destination receiving agent will, upon execution of a satisfactory bond from consignee that the grain will be sown by him on his farm, and used for no other purpose, reduce the freight charges one-half. This bond when properly executed with consignee's receipt for delivery, on the form prescribed by the accounting department, will be authority for clearance voucher.

Morrison & Co., bankers, Virden, Man., have moved to Whitewood, Assa.

MANITOBA'S VACANT LANDS.

The movement inaugurated at the annual meeting of the Winnipeg Board of Trade, looking toward a settlement of our vacant lands, is taking shape. A meeting was held in the board rooms on Wednesday, which was attended by the members of the board of trade committee and a number of gentlemen who are not members of the board, but who are deeply interested in the question. A general discussion took place. It was the unanimous feeling that something should be done toward assisting the more rapid settlement of the vacant lands of Manitoba, and great earnestness was shown by all present. The necessity of drainage was urged, in connection with the settlement of the eastern districts. Improved roads and experiments to secure water in some districts were also regarded as necessary. An experimental farm for the Red river valley was also urged, the conditions being somewhat different from the west, where the only farm of the kind in Manitoba is now located. A gentleman from Dakota was present, who spoke in the interest of a large number of Germans in that state, who would be willing to come to Manitoba if they could get suitable land in a good location. The question of the quarantine law was also discussed at length, and it was pointed out how the quarantine regulations were working to keep settlers out of the country. It seemed to be the opinion that it was time the local government took some active measures toward securing settlers.

After a very full and earnest discussion the meeting was formally organized by a resolution which was unanimously passed, pledging those present to take up the question of the settlement of our vacant lands and other matters relating thereto in a vigorous manner.

It was then moved and carried that a committee consisting of F. H. Matthewson, Jas. E. Steen, H. S. Crotty, A. M. Nanton, L. A. Hamilton James Scott and J. H. Ashdown, be appointed to draft a resolution to be presented to the local government on the question of the settlement of vacant lands, including other matters related thereto, such as drainage, noxious weeds, erection of an agricultural college etc., and to arrange for this committee to go as a deputation to the local government and urge the adoption of the same.

A committee was also appointed to secure a list of all available lands, such as lands held by municipalities, companies, private parties, etc., with the price at which it is held.

The vigorous way in which the matter has been taken up, is inspiring of confidence in the results likely to be attained. An effort will be made to perfect an organization of some kind at once, so that good work can be done this spring.

Dressed Hogs at Montreal.

A firmer feeling characterizes the market for dressed hogs, the sale of a car load averaging about 147 lbs., suitable for butchers' purposes, was made at \$5.40 per 100 lbs. This shows an advance of fully 10c per 100 lbs. since our last report, as the same class of hogs sold last week at \$5.30, and one lot brought \$5.25. As we stated last week, the season is virtually at an end for packers, and the few cars that may arrive from this out will be for butchers' use. The winter pack of hogs during the past season has been nothing as large as it was a few years ago, as packers do not now barrel the same quantity of pork in the winter months as formerly, as they rely more upon the receipts of live hogs in the spring and packing of fresh killed pork which is preferred by consumers to the old barrel article. —Montreal Trade Bulletin, Feb. 16.

Interesting Legal Decision.

Brown v. Dagg—This was an appeal from the county court of Selkirk, which came up at Winnipeg on Tuesday. The plaintiff's agent sold some furniture to the defendant Dagg, to be delivered to him within a certain limited date, which was specified at the time of the purchase of the goods. The goods were intended to be supplied to certain hotel proprietors in Selkirk, and failing to be furnished within the time called for by the agreement of purchase and sold, the hotelmen bought elsewhere, whereupon Dagg cancelled by telegram the order given the plaintiffs for the purchase of the goods, but the plaintiff's disregarding this forwarded the stuff to Selkirk. The defendant Dagg refused to accept delivery of the goods, and they have remained at this place of destination in the hands of the Canadian Pacific Railway ever since. The action was brought for the recovery of the amount of the sale, which was about \$1,000. The county court judge found the facts in favor of the defendant and entered a verdict accordingly, and the defendant then appealed to the court of queen's bench. The appeal was dismissed with costs.

Insurance Matters.

The Urban Mutual Fire Insurance company held its annual meeting at Portage la Prairie, Man., recently and re-elected the old officers and directors. They are:—President, Judge Ryan; vice-president, Hon. Joseph Martin; treasurer, William Garland; managing director, W. P. Rundle; directors, the officers and Messrs. T. H. Metcalf, J. G. Rutherford, W. W. Miller. The annual report shows the amount at risk is now \$500,000. There were \$25,000 less cancellations last year than during the former year. The losses for 1894 were \$1,000, the receipts \$2,000. The surplus of assets on hand is \$11,000, of which \$2,000 is cash deposited in the bank.

J. H. Brock, general manager of the Great West Life Assurance Company, of Winnipeg, has returned from his annual tour of the eastern agencies. The Great West now carries on business in Canada from coast to coast, and during the coming year Mr. Brock expects a considerable extension of the business in the east. The annual meeting of the company will be held here on March 21, when it is understood the statement to be presented will show a splendid record, placing the Great West almost in the front as regards the business of the year.

Hotel to Let.

The Leland House, a commodious hotel in the thriving town of Glenboro, Manitoba. For particulars apply by letter to

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BRITISH COLUMBIA BUSINESS REVIEW

Business is steady, collections are slow, not many alterations from last week's quotations. No special features. Provisions: Butter is considered very low for this time of year; Manitoba is supplying a large quantity. Meats are weak but steady. Groceries: Owing to the cheap German and Chinese sugars flooding the markets, British Columbia, sugar has gone steadily down until common yellow has reached 37c, and the retailer can buy as cheaply in small quantities from the factories as the jobber. Flour and feed stuffs are unchanged, quotations being exactly the same as last week.

British Columbia Markets

February 18, 1895.

Butter.—Manitoba dairy butter, 14 to 16c; Manitoba creamery, 20 to 26c; Eastern creamery, 21c to 26; Canadian cheese, 12 to 14c. Manitoba cheese 13.

Cured Meats.—Hams 12c, breakfast bacon, 12c; backs, 11c; long clear, 9c; short rolls, 10c; smoked sides, 10c. Lard is held at the following figures: In tins 11c per pound; in pails and tubs, 11c; mess pork, \$17; short cut, \$18.00.

Fish.—Prices are: Flounders, 3c; smelt, 6c; seabass, 4 to 5c; black rock cod, 5c; cod, 6c; halibut, 6c; smoked salmon, 12c; pike, 10c; pickerel, 10c; smoked halibut, 10c; bloaters, 10c; kippered cod, 9c; sturgeon, 4c; kippered herring, 10c; sunn haddie, 8c; Manitoba whitefish, 10c.

Game.—Duck, per brace, 50c, teal, 20c, pintail, 30c. Rabbits, Manitoba \$2.00 dozen.

Vegetables.—Potatoes, \$14 to \$16; Ashcroft potatoes, \$20 to \$22, onions silver skins 1 1/2 to 2c, cabbage, 2c, carrots, turnips and beets, 3 to 1c a lb.

Eggs.—Fresh local, 25c, eastern 15 to 16c.

Fruits.—Lemons, California, \$1.75 to \$1.00 native apples, \$1.00; California oranges, naval, \$3.50 to \$1.00, seedlings, 2.25 to \$2.50; eastern apples, \$1.00 to \$1.10.

Nuts.—Almonds, 16c, filberts, 14c, peanuts, 10c, Brazil, 13c; walnuts, 15c.

Flour.—The Ogilvie Milling Co. and Keowatin Milling Co. quote in car load lots at Victoria and Vancouver: Patent, per bbl., \$1.40; strong bakers, \$1.20; Oregon, \$1.00; Oak Lake patent, \$1.15; strong bakers, \$1.00.

Meal.—Oatmeal—National mills, Victoria, at Victoria, 90-lb sacks, \$3.15. Cornmeal, per 98-lb, sacks, \$2.15; Manitoba 80-lb sacks, \$2.90.

Grain.—Manitoba oats, per ton, \$26.00; Edmonton district oats, \$21.00; local oats \$23; Washington State wheat, \$22.00 do, oats \$25.00, f.o.b. Vancouver duty paid.

Ground Feed.—Manitoba chop feed, \$28 per ton; chop barley, \$28; United States, chop, \$21 ton, ground wheat, \$22.50 ton; ground barley, \$22.50 ton; shorts, \$19 ton; bran \$17 ton; oil cake meal, \$39 ton; F.O.B. Vancouver, duty paid.

Dressed Meats.—Beef, 7 1/2 to 7 3/4c; mutton, 7 1/2c; pork, 8 to 9c; veal, 9c.

Live Stock.—Calves, 6 to 7c; steers, 3 to 3 1/2c; sheep, 3 1/2c; hogs, 6 to 7 1/2c.

Every Mackintosh

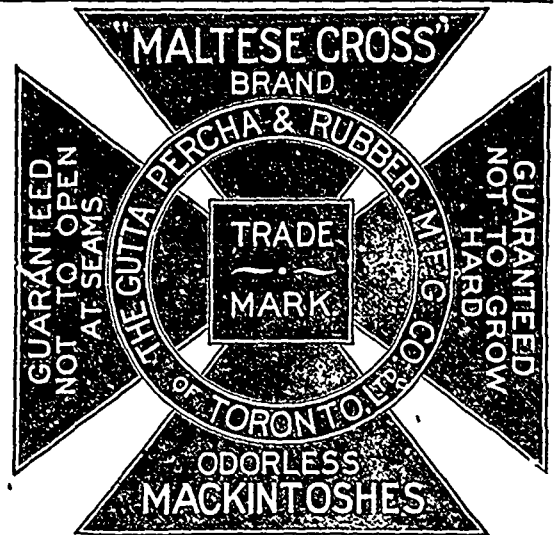
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These are not merely "dew proof" or "shower proof" goods they are THOROUGHLY WATER PROOF and will absolutely withstand all changes of climate.

For Sale by all the Leading Wholesale Houses.

Try them and you will Buy Again.



ugars—Powdered and icing, 5 1/2c; Paris tin, 5c; granulated, 4c; extra C, 4c; fancy yellows 3 1/2c; yellow, 3 1/2c.

Syrups—30 gallon barrels, 2 1/2c per pound; 10 gallon kegs, 2 1/2c; 5 gallon kegs, \$2 each; 1 gallon tins, \$1.25 per case of 10; 1/2 gallon tins, \$5.75 per case of 20.

Teas—Congo Fair, 1 1/2c; good, 18c, choice 25c. Ceylons fair, 25c; good, 30c; choice, 35c.

British Columbia Business Notes.

Robt. Conneher, general store, Armstrong, has sold out.

Stott & Mowbray, blacksmiths, Ashcroft, have dissolved.

The estate of M. B. Lang, general store, Golden, has been sold to D. B. McDermott.

Philip Gable, manufacturer of cigars, Nanaimo, is succeeded by Philip Gable & Co.

F. Crake, jeweller, New Westminster, is offering to compromise at 50c on the dollar.

Jamieson & Co., brewers, New Westminster, are succeeded by N. Nelson.

M. W. Minthorn, boots and shoes, New Westminster, has assigned.

H. B. Shalwell & Co., dry goods, New Westminster, stock advertised for sale by tender.

Robert Schmidt, tobacconist, New Westminster, has sold out to J. Gaymond.

Geo. Gilbert, hotel, Okanagan Landing, is succeeded by McCauley & Grant.

R. S. Wilson, tailor, Revelstoke, has moved to New Denver.

A. McKenzie, hotel, Saanichton, advertises his business for sale.

Geo. Stevenson, grocer Vancouver, is succeeded by M. Rockett.

S. E. Kelly & Co., stoves, etc., Victoria; stock advertised for sale by chattel mortgage.

C. A. Lombard & Co., musical instruments, Victoria, have assigned.

Marvin & Tilton, wholesale hardware, Victoria, advertise retiring from business.

Petri & Jackson, saloon, Victoria, have dissolved; W. R. Jackson continues.

C. J. V. Spratt, coal, etc., is succeeded by Spratt & McCauley.

The Friday's market at New Westminster has become quite a feature in trade on the mainland of British Columbia. Westminster is the market for some of the finest farms in the Province. Vancouver might be said to handle the food imports and Westminster the home food product on the mainland. At last Friday's Westminster market eggs were plentiful and fell five cents a dozen, potatoes were coming in freely with small demand.

There was an active demand for chickens, beef, onions and cabbage. Fowls sold at 60 cents each, pork cut, ten cents; beef 5 to 7c cuts, 12c; mutton cuts, 10 to 12. Hay brought \$12, oats \$27 and wheat \$25 per ton. Potatoes \$13 to \$18 ton.

The hop crop has not been a success in British Columbia owing to the low prices obtaining in London, but hops rise very quickly and a reasonable price is all that is required to make the crop a very profitable one in this province. Hops cost the producer in British Columbia from 9 to 10 cents all expenses paid, so that if hops are not any higher than they are at the present moment, the hop grower must hold his hops and hope for higher prices. Lord Aberdeen has his immense warehouses on his model ranch filled with baled hops. He will not sell a dollar-worth until the market warrants it.

It is scarcely questioned that a number of milkmen in Vancouver have for some time been watering their milk sold to the citizens of Vancouver. Mr. McGirr was recently appointed by the council to inspect all the milk sold. Mr. McGirr who was a dairyman himself and knows how the thing is worked, is spreading consternation among his former contemporaries in the milk business. At the instance of Mr. McGirr some are now standing their trial for selling adulterated milk.

The Norwegian colonists who settled in British Columbia on the Bella Coola river and came directly from Minnesota here, are greatly pleased with their B. C. home and two of them have returned to Minnesota to bring more settlers with them and dispose of their farms in the States.

Such a large number of sturgeon were going forward lately that the fishery inspector Mr. McNab sent Mr. McNish of the department up the Fraser river on suspicion. Mr. McNish found the regulations disregarded some places, and brought home as a proof 700 seized hooks used in sturgeon fishing.

This will be a season long remembered as the inauguration of halibut fishing on a large scale. The halibut boats have gone on their last trip to the banks, the three companies engaged in the enterprise have met with splendid success. The American fish company during the season shipped 25 cars, the New England 33 cars and the Victoria fish company 19 cars, the last mentioned company did not commence until the season was half over. The Victoria fish company's steamer Thistle made the record for the season, returning after an absence of ten days with some 120,000 pounds of halibut. She was loaded to the hatches and her decks were bulwarked with the boxes of precious freight.

GREENE & SONS COMPANY

—WHOLESALE—

HATS and CAPS,

STRAW GOODS,

Etc., Etc.

MEN'S
FURNISHINGS

Merino and Woolen Underwear,
SCARFS, TIES, SHIRTS, COLLARS,
WATERPROOF COATS,

Manitoba Spring Trade, 1895.

WAREHOUSE,
517, 519, 521, 523 & 525 St. Paul Street, **MONTREAL**

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS.

Thanking the trade for liberal patronage in the past, we would now announce that we have decided to retire from business.

We are offering Substantial Reductions in Prices, and Liberal terms as an inducement to dealers to send in their orders for any part of our stock, which we are anxious to close out as soon as possible. We will be glad to quote prices and discounts on application. To those who have already been supplied with stock lists we would suggest an EARLY selection, as orders are coming in fast and in a short time many lines will be cleared out.

We still have a Large Assortment of Dry Paints, Mixed Paints, Varnishes, Japans, Paint Brushes, Varnish Brushes, Horse Brushes, Household Brushes, etc. Glass, Tinware, Japannedware, etc., also Artists' Material.

(NOTE.—The agency of Clere Bros. and Company, of Preston, Ont., for Stoves, Furnaces, Holloware, etc., will be continued by Mr. Horace Wilson at the above address until further notice.

WILSON & CO., 181 Market Street East, **WINNIPEG.**

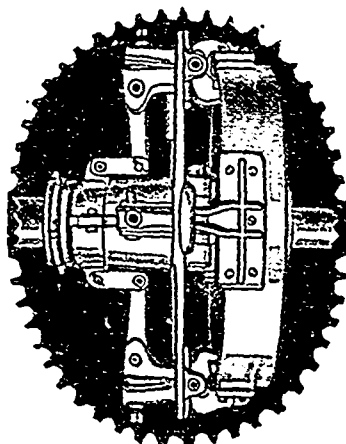
P. O. DRAWER 1400.

For Rich Beef flavor and
the feeding qualities of Beef



Is Pre-eminent.

It is the embodiment of all that is nourishing in the choicest Beef, so treated that the life principle of the Beef can be digested with ease by the most debilitated stomach. A perfect food in its constituents and digestibility.



Friction Grip Pulleys

The Watrous Friction Grip Pulleys and Clutch Couplings are the Best manufactured.

We Guarantee them.

**Engines and Boilers,
Saw Mill Machinery,
Saw Mills.**

Write us for prices and Circulars.

WATROUS ENGINE WORKS Co., Ltd
WINNIPEG, MAN.

DICK, BANNING AND CO

MANUFACTURERS OF

Lumber, Shingles and Lath,

DOORS AND SASH

MILLS AT KERWATIN. OFFICE: OPPOSITE O.P.R.
PASSENGER DEPOT, WINNIPEG

BROWN BROS.,

Wholesale and Manufacturing

STATIONERS,

64 to 68 KING STREET, EAST,

TORONTO.

SPECIALTIES.

Account Books Paper—all kinds
Office Supplies Stationery
Wallets, Pocket Books
Ladies Hand Satchels
Pocket and Office Dairies
Leather Goods Binders' Materials
Printers' Supplies

JOHN L. CASSIDY & COMPANY,

—IMPORTERS OF—

China, Crockery and Glassware,

Offices and Sample Rooms:

339 and 341 St. Paul Street, MONTREAL

Branches { 62 Princess St., Winnipeg, Man
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MANUFACTURERS OF
Leather Belting
SPECIALTIES
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RAMSAY'S . . .

CELEBRATED

Unicorn Pure Lead

Russian Pure Lead

ARE ALWAYS RELIABLE

A. RAMSAY & SON

MONTREAL.

BAGS

FULL STOCK CARRIED BY
OUR MANITOBA AND NORTH-
WEST AGENTS

MERRICK, ANDERSON & CO.

WINNIPEG.

DOMINION BAG CO., LTD.
MONTREAL.

PRICES AND SAMPLES
MAILED ON APPLICATION.

GRANULAR OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN CREAMY

HAS NO EQUAL. **FLOUR.** HAS NO EQUAL.

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

WINNIPEG, Oct. 5th, 1893.

Messrs. Ogilvie Milling Co.,

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

—IN HANDLING—

OGILVIE'S FLOUR

YOU HAVE

THE BEST

Each bag guaranteed. Sown with our Special Twino, Red White and Blue.

OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN,

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

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

Representative for Manitoba, N. W. T. and
British Columbia,

GODBOLT, WINNIPEG, McIntyre Block.

WE ARE HEADQUARTERS FOR

Photographic
Stock.

Cameras. Chemicals.
Card Mounts. Dry Plates.

Physicians'

Instrument and Medicine
Cases, Obstetric Bags,
Trusses, Crutches, etc.

Clinical

Thermometers.

Field and
Opera Glasses

Spectacles



Eye Glasses,
Spectacle and Eye
Glass Cases.

Optical Instruments, Thermometers,

Artificial Glass Eyes, Magic Lanterns and View Slides.

LEATHER SAMPLE CASES for Grocers, Wine Merchants, and
Spice Merchants, for holding Syrups, Vinegars, Wines, Paints,
Essences, Juices, Oils, Varnishes, etc., Powders & Liquids.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

THE INMAN OPTICAL CO. Wholesale, 518, 520 Main
St., WINNIPEG, MAN

Manitoba Lumber Dealers Meet.

The Annual meeting of the Western Retail Lumbermen's Association was held in Winnipeg, opening on Wednesday evening, February 13. In the absence of President Brown, J. L. Campbell, vice, occupied the chair. There was a good attendance of members, about 75 dealers being present, coming from all parts of the country. The proceedings were opened by a very interesting address from the vice-president, who reviewed the work of the association for the past year. He stated that though the officers had had several difficult matters to handle, all matters had been given close attention. Business in the trade, he reported had been carried on cautiously and there had been a considerable curtailment of trade during the year, owing to the reduced purchasing power of the farmers on account of the low price of wheat. Still there had not been a single failure during the year of any person or firm engaged strictly in the lumber trade. He referred at some length to the question of railway rates, relating the efforts put forth by the association to secure lower rates. At the last annual meeting a committee had been appointed to take up the matter of freight rates, with the object of securing a reduction in the excessive rates on lumber, so that the material could be sold to the farmers and consumers generally at lower prices. The lumber manufacturers had also worked hard conjointly with the retail association, and also alone, to secure lower rates, and he was pleased to say that their efforts had been successful. While the reduction of railway rates secured had not been as great as had been hoped for, it had nevertheless enabled the manufacturers to make a substantial reduction in prices, all of which had gone to the benefit of the consumer. Reference was further made to the question of mutual insurance, as carried on by some of the associations in the United States. Our association he said, had considered the question of organizing a mutual association, but the matter had been left in abeyance for the present. The efforts of the association to secure amendments to the lien law, in the interest of lumber dealers, was referred to, and it might be advisable, he said to make further efforts in this direction. In closing Mr. Campbell made feeling reference to the death of Peter Atkin, one of the directors of the Association.

After the reading of the minutes, secretary Isaac Coburn presented his annual report. The financial statement showed a surplus at the end of the year of \$1063 34. During the year 19 active and 3 honorary members were dropped from membership, 14 having gone out of business, two deaths, one removed and two for refusing to pay dues. One of the honorary members was dropped for violation of the by-laws and two for non-payment of dues. Nine active and six honorary new members were added, making the total membership now stand at 130 active and 28 honorary members. The secretary reported that the changes in the tariff last spring, permitting the free importation of rough and lumber planed on one side, had exerted a disturbing influence upon some members of the association, at points where lumber could be brought in from the United States. In order to meet this influence, it was decided to allow open price lists at such points, so as to enable the dealers interfered with to hold their trade. The secretary expressed the opinion that the prospect of an advance in prices through a revival of business in the United States and the lowering of prices here by manufacturers, would overcome the competition from imported lumber and put matters in a satisfactory shape again. The secretary next referred to a feeling of dissatisfaction on the part of a few members, who said the association was of no advantage to them

because they did not get a direct return for their annual dues, and because the association could not protect them fully in every matter. To this he replied that the association was for the mutual benefit of the retail dealers, in directing the wholesale business into the channel of selling exclusively to the established retail trade, as well as to limit the number of dealers in consistency with the amount of business to be done, and to maintain fair and reasonable profits on business done. He had no hesitation in declaring that much has been brought about that was sought for in the organization of the association. He thought that though they would have trouble with some members, in violating the rules, and while such members might for a time succeed in causing trouble to the association, yet in the end he believed it would be better for those who loyally supported the association. The association has accomplished much good, and they had received much support from the honorary members.

At the conclusion of the secretary's report, the vice-president paid a tribute to the excellent services rendered by the secretary-treasurer. He had always given close attention to the affairs of the association, and believed that the success secured was largely due to his efforts. The members, he thought, should feel proud of what they had accomplished. Their association was unique among the lumber associations of the continent, inasmuch as no other association approached it in the completeness of its character and operations. With scarcely an exception, it included every dealer and manufacturer in the territory covered. The principle recognized of only buying from and selling to members of the association, had proved of immense advantage to them. By the principle of preventing the multiplicity of yards at any single point, each dealer was assured of his rightful amount of trade and fair profits, and the standing of every man in the trade was strengthened. Not a single failure had been recorded the past year among active members. This success had not been attained at the expense of the public. In no instance had the price of lumber been advanced by the association, but on the contrary, from the safer nature of their business as a result of the organization of the retail trade, wholesalers have been enabled to reduce their prices. Besides this, the reduction in freight rates could not have been secured without the organization of the association. The public had got the full benefit of these reductions in the wholesale price and any further reductions in the future would be given entirely to the public, and no portion would be retained by the retail dealers. Mr. Campbell further referred to the harsh criticisms of the association which had been made by some who were quite ignorant of the real work of the association. There was no association which had been accused more falsely than theirs; but they did not fear any investigation at any time into their methods. It was beyond a doubt that no class of mercantile trade was conducted on so small a margin of profit, and no association guarded so well the interests of the public. As more became known of the objects of the association, the prejudice against it would cease. The election of officers followed. The new officers were reported in The Commercial last week. After some amendments to the by-laws, the meeting adjourned.

Regarding the frost in the state of Florida, it is now said that at the date the freeze occurred a large part of the abundant crop of citrus fruit had been marketed. That remaining on the trees was practically destroyed. It is the general consensus of opinion that the young groves are more or less damaged.

The McClary Manufacturing Co's. New Industry.

Mr. Driscoll, manager for the McClary Manufacturing Co. in Winnipeg, has shown us samples of their manufacture of steel enamelled ware in three colors, grey, mottled and white-ware, which for appearance and beauty in colors and shading is equal to the best article imported, and appears much superior to German ware. It is certainly very gratifying to learn that this firm is the first who have successfully made this ware in Canada, and to know that they are always on the lookout for investment of their capital in such a way as to assist and encourage labor in our own country, believing that as a people we are able to do this, if the affairs of our country are governed in accordance with such a faith, so as to protect capital and labor alike, that the one should not be antagonistic to the other, but mutually help each other in the path of progress and prosperity, and for the development of the country at large and thus foster the good feeling whereby both employer and employee may realize the fact that their interests are relatively identical. Having these objects in view the McClary Manufacturing Co. add yearly to the extension of their business and the employment of labor as their capital increases and the demands of the country may require. Judging from the large and varied assortment of goods to be seen at their show rooms here we predict for this company an increasing demand for their goods, which will in the near future do away with the necessity of importing any line of goods which they manufacture.

Mr. Driscoll says that in two or three weeks they will have complete lines in enamelled ware to be able to fill all spring orders promptly.

Manitoba Dairy Association.

The annual meeting of the Manitoba Dairy Association was held in Winnipeg on Wednesday with a large attendance of delegates.

A resolution was introduced to ask the local government to grant a bonus of say two cents per pound on butter made in factories for export. This resolution occasioned much discussion but was not adopted.

Another motion was requesting the government to loan monies to dairy factories to the extent of \$1,000, if such loans were needed to ensure their establishment. The motion was left in abeyance to be further considered by the directors.

A number of interesting papers were read, by George Steel of Glenboro, Mr. Munro of Neepawa, Mr. Young, Mr. Champion, Professor Barre and Mr. Bedford. The result of the election of officers was as follows:

President—John Hettlo, M. P. P., First vice-president—W. M. Champion, Reaburn. Second vice—Robert Scott, Shoal Lake. Secretary Richard Waugh. Representative to Industrial Exhibition board—G. H. Greig. Directors—Messrs. Bedford, Young, Greig, Barre, Burrows, Struthers, Bray, Leach and Pare.

The Vancouver Board of Trade is asking the Government of British Columbia to investigate the provincial act for the prevention of the infection of British Columbia fruit by imported pest. The act in question went into force in October last, as a result of which, it will be remembered, large quantities of Ontario apples, said to be infected with codlin moth, were seized and destroyed. It is claimed, however, that the regulations were too expeditiously and too rigorously enforced, hence the request for an investigation.

GRIFFIN'S

"RED CROSS"

BRAND OF HAMS.

BACON, LARD, BOLOGNA
 AND
 FRESH PORK SAUSAGE
 ARE THE BEST

Please ask for our manufacture.

J. Y. GRIFFIN & CO.,
 Pork Packers, Winnipeg.

We Carry . . .

IN STOCK WINNIPEG

SACKS!

ALL KINDS

WRITE US FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES.

W. F. HENDERSON & CO.

WINNIPEG.

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

LEITCH BROS.
OAK LAKE

"Anchor Brand"

FLOURS

—FROM—

No. 1 Hard Wheat.

BRAN, SHORTS

AND ALL KINDS OF

Chopped Feed and Grain.

—ADDRESS—

OAK LAKE
 MANITORA.

The Barber & Ellis Co'y,

Nos. 43, 45, 47 and 49 Bay Street,

TORONTO, Ont.

Manufacturers of ACCOUNT BOOKS.

ENVELOPES, PAPER BOXES.

Importers of all Grades of Staple Stationery.

—DEALERS IN—

PRINTERS' SUPPLIES,

BOOKBINDERS' MATERIALS AND

BOXMAKERS' REQUISITES

W. B. Fleming
 Way to get a practical education is
 by attending Winnipeg Business Col-
 lege and Shorthand Institute for a
 term. Circulars free. Address C. A.
 FLEMING & CO., Winnipeg, Man.

GEO. H. RODGERS & CO.

WHOLESALE JOBBERS

—IN—

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Our traveller is now on the road, don't forget him and
 be sure to see our samples. Job lines a specialty

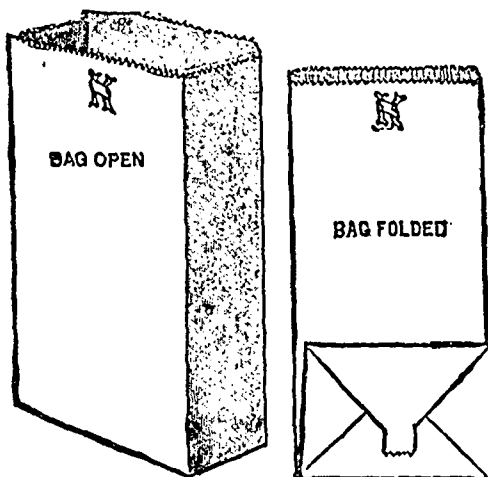
Geo. H. Rodgers & Co.

McDermott St., Winnipeg.

Now— The traveller is not only enabled
2- to travel from one point to an-
days other in the very shortest possible
 time but also finds every imagin-
 able comfort on his train just the
 same as he enjoys in his own club or home
 At least that is the way he finds things on the
 North-Western Limited between Minneapolis,
 St. Paul and Chicago and we all call that
 train the Leader around here.—Der W. ander-
 er, St. Paul.

O'LOUGHLIN BROS. & CO.,

Wholesale Paper,
Stationery and
General Jobbers,
AND PRINTERS,
41 Princess Street
WINNIPEG.



Headquarters for Self-
Opening Square
PAPER BAGS.

Manilla Grocers Bags,
Heavy Sugar Grocers Bags,
Millinery Bags, Shirt Bags,
Hat Pags, Shot Bags,
Candy Bags, Nail Bags,
Oyster Pails.

Montreal Grain and Produce Markets.

Flour.—The market is somewhat depressed, and, as we intimated before, concessions in prices have undoubtedly been made in order to effect new business. In straight roller flour there has been a slight shading in prices, as low as \$2.85 having been accepted for two car lots on track, and we quote \$2.85 to \$2.95, 90 per cent. having sold at \$2.90 to \$2.95. In strong bakers, concessions, it is said, have also been made in prices, although quotations remain as before. We quote: Patent spring, \$3.65 to \$3.85; Winter Patent, \$3.50 to \$3.65; Straight roller, \$2.85 to \$3.05; Extra, \$2.60 to \$2.70; Superfine, \$2.35 to \$2.40; City Strong Bakers, \$3.65 to \$3.75; Manitoba Bakers, \$3.40 to \$3.75; Ontario bags—extra, \$1.80 to \$1.85; Straight Rollers, bags, \$1.45 to \$1.50.

Oatmeal.—The market is quiet but steady, with car lots on track quoted at \$3.50 to \$3.65 for rolled and granulated as to quality. The jobbing trade is fair and we quote as follows: Rolled and granulated \$3.85 to \$1.0, standard, \$3.80 to \$3.90. In bags, granulated and rolled are quoted at \$1.85 to \$1.90, and standard at \$1.75 to \$1.80. Pot barley \$3.75 in bbls. and \$1.75 in bags, and split peas \$3.50 to \$3.60.

Bran etc.—The supply is not equal to the demand, and prices are firm at \$17.00 to \$17.50 for Ontario and \$16.00 to \$16.50 for Manitoba. We quote Shorts \$17.00 to \$18.00.

Wheat.—The market here is purely nominal in the absence of spot business. The only sale we heard of was a lot of feed wheat at about 62c.

Oats.—The market is steady but irregular, sales having been made at 36½c to 37 and 37½c per 31 lbs., and one sale was made at under the inside figure.

Barley.—The market is steady with an odd car or two selling at 53c to 55c for malting and a car of feeding barley brought 47½c.

Pork Lard & c.—The demand has fallen off somewhat for Canadian short cut mess pork, the few sales reported being at about former quotations. Jobbing lots of choice heavy have sold at \$15.00. Lard is quiet, with little or no new business reported. In smoked meats there is a little more enquiry for export. We quote: Canada short cut pork, per bbl \$14.50 to \$15.50; Canada short cut thin, per bbl. \$13.50 to \$14; Extra plate beef per bbl. \$10.50 to \$11; Hams, per lb. 9 to 10c.; Lard pure in pails, per lb. 8½ to 9c; Lard, compound, in pails, per lb. 6½ to 7c; Bacon, per lb. 10 to 11c; Shoulders, per lb. 8 to 8½c.

Dressed Hogs.—The receipts this week were much lighter, and under a fair demand from butchers, prices have advanced 10c. per 100 lbs., the sale of a car load being reported at \$5.10. The season is over as far as packers are concerned.

Butter.—There is no sign of improvement, and some are beginning to wonder what will be done with the 30,000 packages of summer and fall creamery that is said to remain unsold. Late made winter creamery has sold in a jobbing way at 20c to 21c. Eastern Township dairy at 17c to 18c. and Western at 14c. Outside of this, business is very small. We quote: Creamery finest winter, 20 to 21c; Creamery early made, 15 to 18c; Eastern Township dairy, 15 to 18c; Western, 10 to 14c. We quote finest white and colored 9½ to 10c and undergrades 8½ to 9½c. The Liverpool cable is 48s for finest white and 49s for colored.

Eggs.—The market is quiet but steady under the influence of much lighter stocks, and prices remain firm at 18c to 14c for Montreal limed and 11c to 12c for Western. Strictly fresh 21c and upward.

Apples.—The market continues very firm, and stocks on hand are light. There is a good demand at the recent advance which has been maintained, and we quote \$3.00 to \$1.00 per barrel.

Dried Apples. Stocks on hand are light, any large lots that can be had are soon picked up, and we quote 5c to 5½c per lb. Evaporated apples are also in good demand at 6½c to 6¾c per lb.

Hides.—Business has ruled dull during the past week owing to the absence of supplies caused by the snow blockade which prevented cattle coming in; but towards the latter end of the week, dealers expect to be busy again. A few calfskins are coming in, for which dealers are paying 5c. We quote prices as follows:—Light hides, 5c for No. 1, 4c for No. 2, and 3c for No. 3; to tanners 6c for No. 1. Heavy hides are quoted at 5½ to 6½c; calfskins 5c; lambskins 60c to 70c.—Trade Bulletin, February, 15.

Death of E. Samuel.

The death is announced of Emanuel Samuel, head of the well-known hardware house of M. & L. Samuel, Benjamin & Co., Toronto. Mr. Samuel went to New York for medical treatment. He took up his quarters with a relative, who resided in a large apartment building. While smoking an after dinner cigar, on Sunday, he accidentally fell

through the window of an air shaft, fracturing his skull on the flagstones three flights below. Medical help was called, but two hours later he breathed his last.

Deceased was one of the best known business men in Canada. He was born in Montreal, in 1850, and early showed a remarkable adaptability for commercial purposes. At the age of 16 he was recognized as a trustworthy business man, and he progressed steadily all through his life. At the time of his death he was the head of the old established wholesale hardware firms of M. & L. Samuel, Benjamin & Co., Toronto, and Samuel, Sons & Benjamin, London, Eng. He was also president of the Metallic Roofing Co., of Toronto, vice-president of the Steel Bath Co., of Detroit, and a director of the Ontario Lead and Barb Wire Co.

His remains were brought to Toronto for interment. A large number of business men attended his funeral although the notice of the ceremony was short, and few knew of the hour of the burial.

At a special meeting of the council of the Toronto Board of Trade the following resolution, moved by E. Gurney, and seconded by W. D. Matthews, was passed:

"That the council having been informed of the death of Mr. E. Samuel, late a member of this council, desires to express its appreciation of the value of the character of the deceased as a business man and a citizen, and especially to place on record the valuable services rendered by Mr. Samuel to the Board of Trade and as a member of the council, and would respectfully express to the members of his family and to his associates in business their unfeigned sorrow and sympathy."

Why Iron and Steel are Cheaper.

The American Manufacturer says: "In the United States the greatly reduced cost of iron and steel has resulted chiefly from the largely increased use of machinery not only improved machinery to do what machinery did years ago, but to do what labor did at one time. It would be impossible for our manufacturers to sell finished iron and steel, including in this blooms and billets, at the prices of to-day were they still using the method of ten or even five years ago. Labor, so far as it is employed, has become really more efficient. A day's work of a man, with modern machinery, in a rolling mill, will in some cases give ten to twenty times the output of ten years ago. It is reduced labor cost, the result chiefly of new methods and improved machinery, that has reduced the cost of production in iron and steel."

LIFE INSURANCE.

(Continued from page 550.)

years 1857-1871, was 22.5 per 1,000, and it is stated that, deducting 40 per cent., we find the average death rate among the adult population of 25 years and upwards, to have been 13.5 per 1,000. A similar calculation is applied to the death rates of other countries, and of large cities in various parts of the world, it being assumed throughout that, deducting 40 per cent. from the rate of mortality among the general population, we get the rate of mortality among the adult population who are 25 years of age and upwards.

This reasoning is altogether fallacious. It is true that according to the Registrar General's Returns for England and Wales, the annual mortality is about 22.5 per 1,000: that is to say, 225 persons die in a year for every 10,000 of the population: and if we allow that 40 per cent. of the persons dying, or 90 in all, are under the age of 25, it follows that 60 per cent., or 135 in all, are adults over that age. It is not a fact, however, that the death rate among these adults is 13.5 per 1,000; for this would imply that out of 10,000 adult persons, 135 die in a year; whereas all that the statistics show is that out of 10,000 persons of all ages, from birth upward, 135 adults die in a year. In order to determine the death rate among the adult population, it is necessary to ascertain how many of the 10,000 persons are adults. And until this is done, it is impossible to draw any conclusion whatever as to the death rate among them.

The figures given by the late Dr. Farr in his English Life Table, published in 1864, enables us to do this. He states that the population of England and Wales was 15,929,492 in 1841, and 17,082,849 in 1851, and taking the mean of these we get the population in 1846 to be 16,956,171. It further appears that the number of these who were under 25 was 9,341,607 and the number who were 25 or more was 7,614,564. He also states that the number of deaths which took place in England and Wales in the seventeen years, 1838 to 1854, inclusive was 6,470,720, which gives an average of 880,681 for each year. Moreover, 205,714 of the persons so dying were under 25 years of age, and 174,917 were over 25. We are able by means of these figures to calculate the death rates (1) among the total population, (2) among the persons under 25 and (3) among the adults over 25, and we find that the rate among the total population was 22.5 per 1,000; among those under 25 it was 22.0 per 1,000; and among the adults of 25 and upwards it was 23.0 per 1,000.

These figures, as to the accuracy of which there can be no dispute, show conclusively how erroneous are the arguments of the Mutual Reserve Fund. The rate of mortality among adults of 25 and upwards is not, as they assert, much less than the rate among the general population (60 per cent. of it) but is actually greater.

The erroneous nature of the reasoning will become still more evident if we apply it to a somewhat different case. Suppose it has been observed that the death rate in England and Scotland is 22.5 per 1,000 and that the deaths which occur in Scotland are 40 per cent. of the whole, then, according to the reasoning of the Mutual Reserve Fund, the rate in England will be 13.5 per 1,000. Here it is obvious that the conclusion is incorrect; and that we can draw no conclusion whatever as to the rate of mortality in either England or Scotland until we know something more about the number of the population in each. If, for instance, the population of Scotland were 40 per cent. of the population of the two countries, then it is clear that the deaths in Scotland, being 40 per cent. of the whole deaths, would be in the same proportion as the population and the proper conclusion

from the figures would be, that the death rate in Scotland is the same as in England, being 22.5 per 1,000 in each.

The above fallacious reasoning is a fair specimen of the arguments put forth in all the publications of the Mutual Reserve Fund. And if such arguments are used in good faith, it is clear that no reliance can be placed on the statements and estimates of persons so ignorant of the subject they profess to expound. Their statements as to the mortality experiences of life offices are equally untrue. It is not the fact, as they assert, that the death rate of a prosperous life assurance company reaches its moral level in about 12 or 13 years; nor is it true that at no period does the death rate of a healthy and prosperous company exceed 14 per 1,000. For information on this point we naturally turn to the returns made to the Board of Trade. But we find that, unfortunately, these returns contain no information as to the number of lives assured, nor as to the number of deaths: in fact, this information is only given, so far as we are aware, in the Reports of two Companies. It is therefore, in general, difficult to ascertain what is the exact death rate in most life assurance offices. The returns contain, however, information as to the total sum assured, and the claims paid; and from these we calculate approximately the claim rate or the proportion of the total sum assured which becomes payable by death in a year. But in most cases we are met by the difficulty that the claims paid include bonus additions, the amount of which is not stated; and the figures got from the returns are therefore not suitable for our present purpose. There are, however, two assurance companies which make no bonus additions to their policies, but divide all their profits by reduction of the premium, namely, the London Life Association and the Metropolitan. The returns of these offices therefore enable us to calculate what percentages of the original sums assured have become payable by death in each of the last 20 years. Both offices may fairly be called "progressive," for during the last 20 years the sum assured in the London Life Association has increased from about 7½ millions to 9½ millions, and in the Metropolitan the sum assured has increased 30 per cent., namely, from a little more than 4 millions to considerably more than 5 millions. Comparing, now, the claims in these two offices with the sums assured, we find that during the last 20 years, the yearly claims have averaged £21 7s per £1,000 assured in the former, and £21 15s per £1,000 in the latter. In each case, therefore, the claims have been 50 per cent. greater than the 14 per 1,000 which the Mutual Reserve Fund says is never exceeded. Looking at the experience of individual years, we find the claim rate ranging from 15 to over 28 per 1,000; so that in no single year has it been so low as the 14 per 1,000 which the Mutual Reserve Fund would have the public believe is the highest a progressive Assurance Company will ever experience.

In addition to the two offices already mentioned, there are two others which state in their annual reports the number of lives at risk and the number of deaths during the year. These are the Nationale Provident and the Scottish Equitable, both doing a large and prosperous business. In the Nationale Provident the net sum assured increased during its last quinquennium from £11,050,656 to £11,725,174. The number of deaths in the quinquennium was 2,097; the average number of lives assured during the time being 20,269, and the average annual death rate for the five years 20.7 per 1,000. In the Scottish Equitable during the same period, the net sum increased from £9,335,748 to £10,457,265. The deaths were 1,512, the average number of lives assured being 15,920, with an average annual death rate of 19.0 per 1,000, this

lower figure being accounted for by the large amount of new business transacted. It is only when the young and recently assured lives in an assurance office are very much more numerous than the old lives, that the rate of mortality can be so low as the 14 per 1,000 which the Mutual Reserve Fund Association states can never be exceeded. The four prosperous offices we have been considering are now experiencing a rate of mortality approaching that which they anticipated and for which, in successive investigations they have made proper provision. And any office which, from the insufficiency of its premium rates, is unable to do this, will infallibly become insolvent sooner or later. Only one ordinary life office, the Scottish Life, was started in this country in the same year as the Mutual Reserve Fund namely 1881; and while we find the death rate in the Scottish company about 7 per 1,000, in the Mutual Reserve it is already nearly 13 per 1,000, proving that the latter has been much more attractive to elderly lives and therefore will arrive much more rapidly at the period when deaths which MUST happen begin to drop in. Up to now, as it takes no lives over 60, the Mutual Reserve Fund has not had to meet a single claim where the assured had reached his expectation of life. In spite of this fact, however, the amount added to the very inadequate reserve fund, is annually decreasing; and it is not difficult to forecast the position of the Association when, in the not distant future, the age of the the lives assured will exercise its full effect upon the claims.

Winnipeg Clearing House.

Clearings for the week ending February 21 were \$688,505, balances, \$145,346. For the previous week clearings were \$642,440. For the corresponding week of last year clearings were \$732,381.

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

	Clearings.	
	Feb. 7th.	Feb. 14th.
Montreal.....	\$10,667,160	\$8,818,495
Toronto.....	8,360,870	4,521,818
Halifax.....	1,233,261	954,132
Winnipeg.....	730,687	642,440
Hamilton.....	677,532	626,079
Total.....	\$21,669,510	\$15,562,959

Manitoba Flour in Montreal.

The small arrivals of flour of late from Manitoba have been very marked, only 2 car loads being reported so far this month. This is owing to the fact that millers cannot sell their flour at a profit on this market, owing to the advanced prices that have been paid for their wheat. But those who suppose there is no flour in Manitoba are mistaken, for although they are not sending it forward at present, they are offering it for open water shipment, which shows that they are by no means out of stocks. In this market Manitoba strong bakers flour is held firmly, despite the talk on the part of buyers that prices are being shaded.—Montreal Trade Bulletin, Feb. 16.

They seem to have been having a particularly bad time in Eastern Canada this winter from storms and railway blockades resulting therefrom. The commercial papers from Montreal and Toronto have several times reported the markets mainly influenced by railway blockades and severe weather. Potatoes jumped from 47 to 63 cents per bushel in Toronto recently on account of the cutting off of supplies, which is only one of many occurrences resulting from the railway blockades.

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Wheat Stocks and Prices.

The total quantity of wheat available in the United States and Canada on February 1 this year was 120,035,000 bushels, or 6,974,000 bushels less than was so held on January 1 this year. The import of these reports of American supplies of available wheat as to January is bullish, because the net decrease of 6,974,000 bushels within thirty days is in striking contrast to the January net decrease one year ago, 808,000 bushels, and to the decrease in January, 1893, of 324,000 bushels.

Wheat stock totals in the United States and Canada, on Feb. 1, corresponding to Feb. 1 in preceding years, as reported to Bradstreet's, compare as follows:

	East Rockies.	Pacific coast.	Totals.
Feb. 1, 1895..	1,697,000	13,118,000	120,035,000
Feb. 1, 1894..	99,596,000	9,859,000	109,455,000
Feb. 1, 1893..	107,255,000	6,577,000	113,712,000
Feb. 1, 1892..	66,544,000	6,023,000	72,588,000
Feb. 1, 1891..	44,238,000	10,693,900	54,931,900
Feb. 1, 1890..	49,691,000	6,141,000	55,835,000
Feb. 1, 1889..	47,414,000	4,413,000	51,828,000
Feb. 1, 1888..	70,214,000	14,000,000	84,214,000

As compared with the total quantity of wheat available in the United States and Canada on February 1, 1891, the total held last Saturday showed an increase of 11,580,000 bushels, which, of course, more than offsets the heavy decrease in available supplies last month, and redirects attention (if confidence is to be maintained in the bullish position of wheat) to the widespread belief that excess supplies of available stocks of domestic wheat are due to corresponding decreases in stocks of wheat back of available supply points in and out of farmer's hands. It has been confidently believed by a large proportion of the grain trade that stocks of wheat in farmers' hands are much smaller than in like periods in preceding years, and for that matter, available data respecting supplies of wheat point in that direction. The February 1 total of 120,035,000 bushels of wheat remains, as has the total for several months past, the largest on record at a like date, being in contrast with 113,712,000 bushels for February 1, 1893, and with 72,588,000 bushels on February 1, 1892. The corresponding dates in the next three preceding years—1889 to 1891, inclusive—furnish aggregates of available wheat, both coasts, United States and Canada, ranging from about 52,000,000 to 55,000,000 bushels, while on the corresponding date in 1888 the aggregate was only 84,214,000 bushels. So much has been said and written regarding the probability and facts as to the denudation of farmers' and other supplies of wheat back of storage points, that the impression has gained ground that the scarcity of such wheat is marked, but this will account only in part for the excess of wheat available at this time compared with one and with two years ago.

EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN STOCKS OF WHEAT.

	East of Rockies.	Pacific coast.	Europe and afloat.	Grand total.
1895....	1,697,000	13,118,000	61,384,000	181,419,000
1894....	99,596,000	9,859,000	74,472,000	183,927,000
1893....	1,072,500,000	6,457,000	64,376,000	178,088,000
1892....	66,544,000	6,043,000	82,720,000	155,308,000

As already pointed out, the January decrease in available supplies is probably the largest on record, certainly the heaviest in that month for five years, decreases in January, 1892 and in 1891, running considerably less than 6,000,000 bushels, while last month the falling off was nearly 7,000,000 bushels. Rather more striking than the January decrease, compared with like months in preceding years, is the falling off in supplies available here and in Canada for seven months of the current cereal year, it having been 60,480,000 bushels, contrasted with 34,933,000 bushels in seven months of 1893-94. But when compared with the falling off from July 1, 1892, to January 1, 1893, it is found the heavy decrease during the past seven months (60,480-

000 bushels) was exceeded, the corresponding falling off having been 78,700,000 bushels, even in the seven months, July 1 1891, to January 31, 1892, the decrease in available supplies in this country and in Canada was heavier than in the past seven months—60,534,000 bushels. But in the corresponding period of 1890-91 the decrease in stocks available was only 38,464,000 bushels.

In connection with the foregoing changes in volume of wheat in store in this country, it is of interest to examine total quantities of wheat out of producers' hands here, in European warehouses and afloat from all wheat exporting countries to Europe at like dates. Thus, while wheat afloat for and in Europe increased in volume in December, 1894, only 832,000 bushels (or nominally), they increased 3,640,000 bushels last month, thus materially cutting into the United States and Canadian net January decrease.

When available wheat supplies at home, in Europe and afloat for Europe are considered, it is found stocks in sight in the United States and Canada have increased net about 10,000,000 bushels as compared with one year ago, while those in Europe and afloat for Europe have fallen off about 13,000,000 bushels compare with a year ago, indicating a fair degree of contentment on the part of leading wheat-importing countries with the outlook.

The significance of this, together with the increase of 3,640,000 bushels of European and afloat stocks last month, is made plain by the fact that such stocks decreased 5,448,000 bushels in January, 1894, and 3,950,000 bushels in January 1893. It is evident European wheat importers continue to watch totals of American available wheat stocks closely, such statistics evidently having been regarded as a fair measure or gauge of actual available supplies. The fact that European stocks and those afloat for Europe have been allowed to run down 13,000,000 bushels compared with the total February 1, 1894, while those on this side of the Atlantic have increased net 10,000,000 bushels compared with a year ago, seems to indicate the likelihood of further comparatively heavy increases in shipments to Europe in the near future. In so far as such a movement is found to be from other countries than the United States, there is, of course, little in the way of stimulus to prices here.

Available stocks of wheat in the United States, Canada, Europe and afloat for Europe amounted to 181,419,000 bushels on the 1st inst., only 3,343,000 bushels less than on January 1 last. The "world's available wheat supply," as it has been called, decreased in January, 1895, about one-half as much as the falling off in the United States and Canada alone.

Last year the January decline in wheat stocks afloat for and in Europe and in the United States and Canada was nearly twice as heavy as in January, 1895—6,296,000 bushels—and in January, 1893, it was considerably heavier than last month—4,284,000 bushels—while in 1891 the world's January decrease was even larger than in January, 1894, and in 1890 the decrease was 9,559,000 bushels, and in January, 1889, 11,301,000 bushels. The January decrease in 1892 is the only one which is smaller than that in this year, it having amounted to 1,228,000 bushels, compared with the decrease of 3,334,000 bushels last month.

The world's visible supply of wheat on the 1st inst. was 2,508,000 bushels less than one year ago, 3,331,000 bushels more than two years ago, and considerably more than on February 1 in preceding years.

There is, therefore, little in statistics of available stocks of wheat here and in Europe, or in those afloat for Europe, on which to base the likelihood of higher prices for that cereal in the near future. Both millers and the speculative members of the trade continue

to let wheat alone. It is regarded as evident by the gentlemen in charge of Beerbohm's Evening Corn Trade List that there is less wheat than last year at a like period in the United Kingdom, America, Argentina and Australia; that the last two named will not be able to send abroad this year within 18,000,000 bushels as much as last year. Yet European buyers are said to fear Argentine pressure to sell from 32,000,000 to possibly 48,000,000 bushels within the next two or three months. An important bearing on the foregoing discussion of recent increases of European wheat stocks is found in the explanation (January 25) that English buyers are apathetic because of the quantity due to arrive "within the next week or two." Encouragement, therefore, appears to depend on such contingencies as winter-killing in Russia and Romania and deteriorating crop prospects in America, which, at present prices, would bring out speculative buying, the absence of which is undoubtedly one of the principal causes of the present weakness.—Bradstreet's.

Fall Plowing.

Reports from Dakota show a decided decrease of faith in fall plowing. This loss of faith has arisen very much from the short returns everywhere observable of late years as following on fall plowing. One experienced farmer says in summing up last year's experience: "We have learned or been confirmed in what was previously known in regard to the preparation of land intended for small grains. New land 'broken' the previous season, land that has been thoroughly cultivated to corn the preceding year, or summer fallowed land, are all excellent preparation for small grains. With this preparation in this vicinity wheat thrashed out from 15 to 18 bushels an acre the past harvest, while fall plowing ranged from 5 to 8. In regard to fall plowing there is a wide difference of opinion among farmers, some claiming that early fall plowing is nearly as good as summer-fallowing, while others think it makes little difference whether early or late. Quite a number will discontinue fall plowing altogether. A few have not had satisfactory results from summer-fallowing, probably on account of doing the work too late."

The Canada Jute Company.

The imported goods belonging to the Canada Jute Company that were wrongfully seized by Customs authorities, have been released on a judgment rendered by the Exchequer Court at Ottawa on Feb. 4th, in favor of the Canada Jute Company, in their case against the Crown. This time, it seems, there was no division of spoils among those who were instrumental in making the seizure; but of course they cannot expect to secure the ducats every time. In the case of the seizure of the goods belonging to the Canada Jute Company, it was proved that everything was as regular as could be on the part of the importers; but the Customs officers, after weighty deliberation, decided that goods which they had been passing for years as undutiable should be subject to a substantial duty. But had their rendering of the law been the correct one, it would have been manifestly unfair to the importers of these goods had they unknowingly brought them in against the exact rendering of the law, and been fined therefore, as they were importing them in accordance with the rules laid down by the customs authorities themselves, and in the most regular manner.

Trotter & Trotter, a Brandon firm, talk of bringing horses from the East to Manitoba this spring, notwithstanding the low prices for horses here.