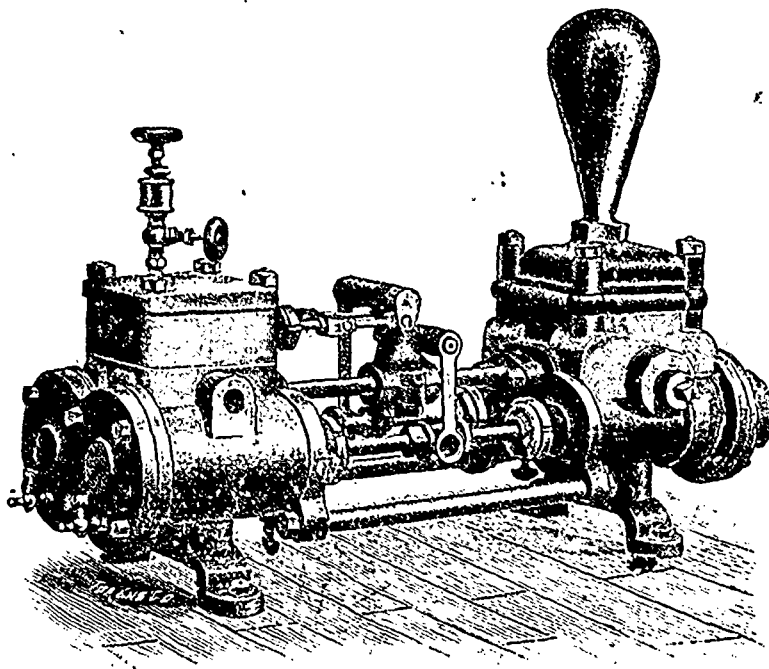


# **DUPLEX STEAM PUMP**

Ask for  
Every pump guaranteed.  
All sizes at very lowest prices. State service required.  
circular and prices.



## **The A. R. Williams Machinery Co., Limited, Toronto,**

Branches, MONTREAL, BRANTFORD and LONDON.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN ENGINES AND BOILERS, Iron and Woodworking machinery, Saw Mill machinery, Shingle Mills, Electric Dynamos and Motors, Contractors machinery, Mining Machinery and Mill Supplies etc.

**Special Canadian agents for Sturtevant's Dry Kilns and Blowers. Barnes foot and hand power machinery**

Representative for Manitoba  
and N W Territories.

**ROBERT DOUGLAS,** 95 ALEXANDER AVE.  
WINNIPEG.

# **H. Shorey & Co.**

**WHOLESALE CLOTHERS,**

**MONTREAL.**

All the material used in the manufacture of our clothing has been thoroughly sponged and shrunk.

Our workmanship is fully guaranteed, and a printed guarantee given with each garment.

Our goods are known to your customers and will be asked for.

For the coming season all of our Bicycle Suits & Spring Overcoats will be Rigby-Proofed, and no extra charge made for same.

## **Montreal Board of Trade**

The annual elections of the Montreal Board of Trade resulted as follows: President, John McKergow; first vice-president, Jas. Crathern; second vice-president, Charles F. Smith; treasurer, Hy. Miles; council, Harry Skenman, James W. Pyke, Robert Macray, W. B. Mathewson, David Watson, Charles Chaput, David G. Thomson, Frederick W. Evans, Chas. McLean, A. J. Brice, E. L. Bond, A. W. Stevenson.

Mr. Bickerdike then vacated the president's chair, and introduced Mr. McKergow, the new president, who spoke as follows:

Gentlemen, I have to thank you cordially for electing me to this honorable position. I realize its responsibilities, and with your co-operation I will endeavor to fulfill them. I think that organizations of this kind are capable of doing a great deal of good. We are not a political body. We are only seeking to advance the interests of trade and commerce. This has been truthfully called a commercial age, and science and mechanics have done wonderful service for us. Many of our former achievements are now of very little use, or obsolete. Take the Victoria bridge, for example, which was considered the eighth wonder of the world, but we now have an agitation to replace it by a larger and more modern structure. There is also another object of wonder in that same vicinity, and that is that the offices of the Grand Trunk were built at Point St. Charles. I hope the new management will have them removed as soon as possible to a more convenient centre. (Hear, hear). I think that as a board we are called on, when our advice is asked, to give the Government the aid of its impartial opinion without regard to politics. There are many things connected with trade that should be outside of politics.

For instance, we want an insolvency law, and the cry for that has been long and loud. As chairman of the committee last year I was pleased with an interview I had with Mr. Laurier, when he said it was not a partisan question, and he had refused to make it a plank in the last campaign. We have sent him a memorial, and we hope it will be acceded to before long.

Don't think any government is capable of making us prosperous, but they can contribute a great deal towards our prosperity. We note with pleasure the active interest and material support the present government has given to cold storage, from which in future the country will reap great benefits. In the one item of butter Great Britain consumes \$60,000,000 to \$65,000,000 worth annually, and with our climate, situation, and cold-storage arrangements, we should capture from a sixth to a third of that trade. We should like to see a vigorous immigration policy, so that our fertile lands may come under cultivation. We have the elements of a great country, with industrial establishments of which we may be proud, vast agricultural possibilities, great timber and mining resources. I think we should look out for all avenues of trade, but there is no use in asking for it from outside sources, as I believe we would pay dearly for it. The natural market for us is Great Britain, and that is the source we should cultivate. The products which our neighbors to the south export are very similar to our own, and I don't see why we should compete in their markets for articles in which they raise a surplus. I would like to see every effort put forth to extend our export trade in agricultural products, cattle, grain, and everything of that description to Great Britain." Mr. McKergow then referred to the great need of

doing away with discriminating railway rates, and also dwelt upon the subject of increasing the membership of the Board of Trade.

## **Montreal Grain and Produce Market.**

Grain—Oats, 2½¢ to 2¼¢; peas, 48 to 49¢.

Flour—The demand for flour continues of a limited character. We quote Winter wheat patents at \$1.65 to \$1.85; straight rollers, at \$1.20 to \$1.80, and in bags, at \$2.10 to \$2.15. Manitoba spring wheat, patents at \$1.90 to \$1.95; and strong bakers' at \$1.25 to \$1.75.

Oatmeal—Rolled oats are offering at \$3.20 to \$3.30 per barrel, and at \$1.60 to \$1.65 per bag.

Bran—There was some demand for Manitoba bran and sales of several cars were made \$9.50 to \$10.00 per ton, including bags, and Ontario, \$9 to \$9.25 per ton, in bulk.

Cheese—The chief item of news in the cheese market was another advance of 6d in the Liverpool cable to 58s. 6d. This is the highest it has touched since May, 1891, when it stood at 59s. 6d.

Butter—The butter market continues firm. All the receipts of creamery are readily absorbed by grocers for domestic wants; at 19 to 20½¢. Roll dairy is finding a fair sale at 12 to 13¢.

Eggs—Price declined ½¢ to 1¢ per dozen, with sales of new laid at 19 to 21¢; choice timed, 12 to 13½¢.

Dressed Hogs—There was an easier feeling in the market for dressed hogs, and prices declined 10 to 25¢ per 100 lbs., with sales of car lots at \$5 to \$5.15 for light weights and heavy at \$1.50.—Gazette, Feb. 3.