

WITH THE FARMERS

Grain and Feed.
Wheat at elevators, 78 to 82c per bus.
Wheat to millers, 78 to 82c per bus.
Oats at elevators, 30c to 37c per bus.
Feed wheat, 90c to 95c per bus.
Barley, per cwt., \$1.15.

Dairy Products.
Dairy Butter, 20c to 25c per lb.
Dairy Butter to dealers, 22c to 25c.
Creamery Butter, 25c to 30c per lb.
Eggs, 30c to 40c per dozen.
Cheese, local, 12 to 15c per lb.
Good Calves, 200 to 300 lbs., 3 to 3 1/2.
Good Calves, 125 to 200 lbs., 3 to 3 1/2.
Middlings, 3 to 3 1/2.
Timothy Hay, 12 to 15c per ton.
Upland Hay, \$10 to \$12.
Slough Hay, \$7 to \$8 per ton.
Green feed, 87 to 90.

Live Stock.
Choice hogs, 150 to 250 lbs., 6c to 7c.
Bought and heavy, 6c to 7c.
Good fat steers, 1,200 lbs., 3 1/2 to 4 1/2.
Good fat steers, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs., 3 1/2 to 4 1/2.
Good fat steers, 900 to 1,000 lbs., 3 to 3 1/2.
Extra good fat heifers, 1,000 lbs., 3 to 3 1/2.
Medium quality fat heifers, 900 to 1,000 lbs., 2 1/2 to 3.
Extra good fat cows, 1,000 lbs., 3 to 3 1/2.
Medium quality fat cows, 900 to 1,000 lbs., 2 1/2 to 3.
Bulls and Stags, 2 1/2 to 3 1/2.
Light weight, poor and thin cattle, not wanted.
Good Calves, 125 to 200 lbs., 3 to 3 1/2.
Good Calves, 200 to 300 lbs., 3 to 3 1/2.
Choice Killing Lambs, 4c to 6c per lb.
Choice Killing Sheep, 10 to 11c per lb.

Poultry and Dressed Meats.
Young Turkeys, 20c to 25c per lb.
Spring Chickens, 12 1/2 to 15c per lb.
Dressed Geese, 13c to 15c per lb.
Hindquarters of beef, 4 1/2 to 5 1/2 per lb.
Front quarters, 4c to 5c per lb.
Dressed Pork, 10 to 11c per lb.

Vegetables.
Potatoes, 45 to 50c per bus.
Carrots, per bushel.
Turnips, 60c per bushel.

TUESDAY'S GRAIN MARKETS.

Winnipeg, February 15.—The local market exhibited some weakness and an individuality of its own, and in the face of firm American markets wheat values were well maintained. Reports from the United States of damage to winter wheat were confirmed, but heavy selling in Chicago caused that market to show a slight downward close. Cables showed all the European markets 1/2 to 3/4 higher and an Argentine cable reported heavy rain starting grain movements. Towards the close of the session the local market was under a great deal of pressure by the fact that prices suffered a loss of 1/2c under the previous close. Sentiment is somewhat friendly to wheat at these prices, but the heavy receipts and poor cash demand seems to be too much for the bulls. Course grain and the flax market were featureless.

Winnipeg cash prices—No. 1 Northern, 1.02 1/2; No. 2 Northern, 1.00 1/2; No. 3 Northern, 98c; No. 4, 96 1/2; No. 5, 94 1/2; No. 6, 92 1/2; rejected 1 Northern, 97 1/2; rejected 2 Northern, 96 1/2; rejected 3 Northern, 95 1/2; rejected 4 Northern, 94 1/2; rejected 5 Northern, 93 1/2; rejected 6 Northern, 92 1/2; rejected 7 Northern, 91 1/2; rejected 8 Northern, 90 1/2; rejected 9 Northern, 89 1/2; rejected 10 Northern, 88 1/2; rejected 11 Northern, 87 1/2; rejected 12 Northern, 86 1/2; rejected 13 Northern, 85 1/2; rejected 14 Northern, 84 1/2; rejected 15 Northern, 83 1/2; rejected 16 Northern, 82 1/2; rejected 17 Northern, 81 1/2; rejected 18 Northern, 80 1/2; rejected 19 Northern, 79 1/2; rejected 20 Northern, 78 1/2.

Barley—No. 3, 47 1/2; No. 4, 45 1/2. Flax—February 15, 1.02 1/2; July 1.07 1/2, 1.06 1/2. Oats—May 37 1/2, 37 1/2; July 37 1/2, 37 1/2; September 36 1/2, 36 1/2. Minneapolis—May 1.13, 1.12 1/2; July 1.12 1/2, 1.12 1/2.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKETS.

Chicago, Ill., February 15.—There was a halt in the bull movement in wheat today. Handsome profits for the long were hanging over the big pit on change and within easy reach. It was only necessary to sell wheat to secure the money.

The grain was a brown overboard to goodly amounts, but instead of absorbing it, around the best prices the trade backed away from it and the consequence was price recession. Many of the larger houses in the trade advised the taking of profits, and this probably had more to do with the selling movement than anything else. The same concerns were advising their friends to wait for a recession before taking hold on the buying side, in the belief that a reaction and setback was about due.

Crop reports were quite numerous and they were largely from Kansas. Some of them were doubtless a reflection of the actual situation, while others were wide of the mark. Many Illinois points sent in damage reports and samples of the plant and they were mainly bad.

Prices set back in wheat are sure to be seen from time to time, but this fact will not prove of any great benefit to the bears.

Stocks here are small and decreasing and the wheat here is mainly in the hands of people who expect to secure handsome profits out of it. While the short interest in May has been reduced materially the past two days, it is pretty certain there will be no big line of short wheat put out for time or until conditions should favor short selling.

Corn—The corn market was up 1/2 to 3/4 cents. There was considerable long corn sold on the first advance by commission houses, who however turned buyers later. The July feature was by far the stronger, the new buyers seemed to go largely into that month and the end of local stocks telling on the May.

Oats were higher in sympathy with other grains. Commission houses and local professionals were the buyers, while elevators in the country sold.

Provisions had a set back from Monday's unusual advance on rather feeble realising, in part credited to two larger holders, as well as on selling by smaller packers.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, Ill., February 15.—Hog trade was less active. Eastern orders did not come as fast. There was a decided increase in supply all over the west, and a 5 to 10 cent reaction from the high prices late yesterday.

Cattle trade was steady owing to the presence of a few shipping orders. Hogs—Receipts 11,000; weak. Mixed and butchers, 8.70 to 9.25; good heavy, 8.90 to 9.25; rough heavy, 8.70 to 8.85; light, 8.70 to 9.15; pigs, 7.60 to 8.60; bulk, 9.00 to 9.15.

Cattle—Receipts 32,000; weak. Steers, 6.40 to 6.80; cows and heifers, 5.25 to 6.15; stockers and feeders, 5.40 to 5.50; Texans, 5.00 to 6.40; calves, 6.50 to 9.00.

Sheep—Receipts 18,000; market strong. Sheep, 4.00 to 6.55; lambs, 5.90 to 9.00.

WOMAN FARTHEST NORTH.

Agnes Deans Cameron has told her story to Answers, the widely-circulated London weekly. It is as follows: "This was the first of the few women to cover in six months ten thousand miles of country, over much of which the foot of white woman has never before trodden."

But the terrors of the unknown were ignored by Miss Agnes Deans Cameron and she joined man in his great Far North exploration, enjoying some adventures which add to her highest interest personally.

Miss Cameron paid a visit to Edmonton, in Alberta, Canada, and this first her with an ambition to penetrate the lone silent land which stretches north from this city to the far Arctic ocean.

How did Miss Cameron and her secretary-niece outfit for their six-months' journey in the silent places? "This was the difficult part of it," Miss Cameron informed the Answers man. "There was no one to tell us of climate or other conditions before we started. You see, the only women who penetrate into the north beyond the Athabasca river from the south are missionaries, and they are missionaries, they like dead men, they don't want to see us."

As the portages were long and difficult, and mosquito-bitten, it was imperative that we should travel light. We carried a tent, our blankets, cooking utensils, a typewriting machine, a camera, and a few trifles. We provided no special commissariat, but shared the bannock, beans and clear soup of the trappers. We lived on bear meat and high bush cranberries, and for four months we had no taste of fresh meat at all. It was fortunate enough to shoot a moose on the Peace river. But you must see this kind of food. Indeed, our greatest inconvenience was from the mosquitoes, who, in these northern latitudes, were as bad as the mosquitoes of the Indian in Canada toward the white man is one of trust and friendliness, and the Royal North-West Mounted police has placed in all this Arctic and sub-Arctic land a wholesome respect for British law. It seemed a marvellous thing that this small body of men—less than a thousand in number—able to maintain law and order over a district as large as Continental Europe, and maintain it so fearfully that life and property are safer on the edge of the Arctic circle than in many parts of London today!

From Athabasca Landing we travelled down the Athabasca river to Fort Chipewyan, and thence to Fond du Lac, being the first white woman to reach this point. From here we journeyed to Fort Resolution, forty miles from which point is to be seen the last wild herd of buffalo in America, and within easy reach of wild bison, perhaps 400 in the wild, being successfully protected by the Canadian government from their two natural enemies—the timber wolf and the Indian—the Dominion government having established here a detachment of the Royal North-West Mounted police, to guard from extinction this last splendid herd. The point is, that Smith, too, is a wonder of the world, and he has been 200 years has supplied all this lone land. Here the salt lies on the surface of the ground, and can be easily gathered by anyone who wishes in unlimited quantities."

P.E.I. Legislature Opens.

Charlottetown, P.E.I., February 15.—The provincial legislature was opened this afternoon, composed of 16 Liberals and 13 Conservatives. One seat, formerly that of a Conservative, is vacant owing to the appointment of the member as clerk of the Supreme Court. The measures under discussion in the speech include changing of the electoral law, and making it the same as the Dominion Act. The report of the education commission will be submitted, recommending a number of radical changes, and will likely cause a protracted discussion. The speech notes that the value of agricultural products has doubled in the past ten years.

Minimum Tariff for Japan.

Washington, Feb. 13.—The State Department is ready for the President to announce the extension of the minimum tariff to Japan, British India and British Port of Aden, and the remaining countries of importance to deal with are France and Canada.

Strikers' Pickets Arrested.

Sydney, N.S., February 15.—With renewed activity among the strikers' pickets, numbering in the neighborhood of 700 men, 12 arrests were made, as well as on selling by smaller packers.

IN THE FEDERAL HOUSE

Monday's Session.

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 14.—The Georgian Bay Canal, which was a government undertaking of the immediate future, Hon. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance, who announced at the conclusion of a debate on a motion by Gerald V. White, of North Renfrew, for papers in connection with the scheme, that it was not going to be a good policy and not wise at present.

No harm would come if they had to go a little slowly. He grumbled that the project of a deep waterway, all British, all Canadian, was an attractive and a fascinating proposition and important as a matter of military and naval defence. He gave it his cordial support as a question of the future. Hon. Mr. Pugsley, who did not commit himself to the principle that it should be government owned. Personally he was inclined to believe that it would be better to have the project by a company. Apart from the canal debate the proceedings of the day were confined to answering questions.

Objects to Globe's Report.

When the House met, O. S. Crockett, M.P., in a speech, objected to a statement made in the Toronto Globe in his report of the discussion of the item in the estimates for a wharf at Pink Rock, New Brunswick. The Globe reported the Hon. Mr. Pugsley as saying that the wharf, which was constructed by the Albert Manufacturing company, had been taken over by the government to charge wharfage fees, except on government vessels.

Mr. Pugsley defended the accuracy of the statement. He said the proceedings in the public accounts committee would show that it was correct. Mr. Crockett asserted that the agreement with the company was a sham and that the minister knew it.

Hon. Geo. E. Foster inquired of Hon. Mr. Fielding, when the proposed amendments to the banking act would be introduced? Mr. Fielding replied that the amendments were being introduced by the department, but that he hoped to make a statement in the course of a few days. In view of the large amount of business before the House, no harm would result from a little delay.

Mr. Fielding expressed the opinion that Canada was not included in the proclamation which had been issued in respect to Great Britain, and he wanted to know if any negotiations were going on. Mr. Fielding said that nothing was being done at present.

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consulting the House. Sir Wilfrid Laurier said in reply, that when correspondence was on the table, which might be tomorrow, it would be seen that the purchase was made subject to the approval of parliament. R. L. Borden asked if the government had anything new to announce in respect to the international waterways treaty. Sir Wilfrid replied in the negative.

George Bradbury, of Selkirk, repeated his question of a former day, as to whether new regulations would be issued in conformity with the findings of the western fisheries commission? Sir Wilfrid replied that he was unable to give a definite answer yet, owing to the illness of Mr. Desjardins, deputy minister of the department.

Supervision of Grain. Dr. Schaffner, of Lewis, was informed that the total cost per annum for government supervision of grain at Port William and Port Arthur is \$18,000.

Hon. G. P. Graham informed Mr. Lennox that at the time of the collapse of the Quebec bridge, there were 100,000 tons of grain in the hands of the Quebec Bridge company.

Alex Haggart, of Winnipeg, asked why the total cost per annum for government supervision of the province of Manitoba, the Manitoba bar had been overlooked? It was because of his lack of legal title in Manitoba that Judge Prud'homme had been brought from Saskatchewan to fill the vacancy.

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The United States in transportation facilities, Canadian ports were far inferior. It was true that Montreal harbor was adequately equipped, but \$18,000,000 would have to be spent, if they wanted it to be on the same footing as American or European ports. Between Montreal and Quebec the waterways had been well lighted, but he was informed that a number of lighthouses had tumbled down into the water.

The government, he said, had made no move towards carrying out this canal scheme, though the survey had been finished for some years.

He considered this far more important than many other works undertaken, the navy for instance.

Mr. Pugsley's Personal Opinion. Hon. Wm. Pugsley who followed prefaced his remarks with the statement that the views he was about to express were his own and not those of the government. The question he said was one of finance for all would agree that it was desirable to build the Georgian Bay canal. Much care had been taken in the preparations of surveys and the engineering staff had done its work well. He repeated the idea that there had been unnecessary delay, as it was highly important that the feasibility of the project should be established before construction was commenced. In doing this not a day had been wasted. It was now the duty of the government to give it a reasonable consideration to the question of when and how the work would be constructed. Personally, he was in line to the view that the canal was a good deal as it was in favor of the idea of company construction. Perhaps the arguments for company construction were quite strong as they were for government construction. While he could not commit himself at the present moment to company ownership, Mr. Pugsley pointed out that if a company built the canal and operated a line of vessels and barges upon the lake, it would be a good deal as it was in favor of the idea of company construction.

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SCALES

No up-to-date farmer should be without a good set of scales about his place. In the buying and selling of farm products, it is absolutely necessary to have some means of checking weights, or else you are apt to lose money on every transaction.

OUR TRUCK SCALES

—AND—

5-ton Pitless Scales

are specially made for farm use. The former weighs up to 2,000 lbs., and costs only \$34.00. They are made by Manson Campbell of Chatham, and are guaranteed to be first-class.

FOR SALE BY

The Bellamy Co.

Cor. Rice and Howard Street Edmonton, Alta.

Clean Within!

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills
Purify the Blood and Prolong Life

If as much intelligent care were given to keeping the body clean and pure within as well as without we would see more healthy, vigorous and happy people. The daily bath does its part by keeping the pores of the skin open so that they throw off much of the impurities, but it is even more important that the bowels and kidneys should be kept regular and active, and that the blood should be pure and free from impurities, which they often do from the blood remains, decays, poisons the system and upsets the stomach.

If the kidneys are sluggish the impurities which they should filter from the blood remain, decays, poisons the system and upsets the stomach.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills regulate the bowels, stimulate the kidneys and open up the pores of the skin. The result is a body clean within—pure, red, healthy and old age.

Three generations have proved the value of Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills, and their sale is steadily increasing all over the world.

25c. at all dealers' or from W. H. Comstock Co., Ltd., Brockville, Ont.