

## REMOVAL NOTICE.

## O'LOUGHLIN BROS. &amp; CO.,

Have removed to their

New Premises, No. 41 Princess Street

Where they will be Pleased to see all Friends and Customers.

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

## Montreal Markets.

**Flour**—The recent advance in the price of Manitoba wheat has made strong baker's flour still more unprofitable at present prices, for, at the late advance in Manitoba wheat, the flour product should be selling at least 40 to 50c per barrel over current rates, yet sales are being made almost as low as ever. In straight rollers there is no marked change in prices, although millers are less inclined to sell at old rates, owing to light off-rings of wheat and the prices they have to pay for them. Car lots of straight rollers, however, are still obtainable at \$3 on track, while some have been bought under that figure. Regarding the export trade, a Liverpool firm says: "We fear it will be some time before any great advance will be established here on account of such large quantities of United States flour having been sold for March, April and May shipment at very low prices." There is considerable flour in store here that will go forward to Newfoundland after the opening of navigation.

**Oatmeal**—Western millers offer car lots of rolled oats at \$4.10 delivered here on track. The jobbing trade, however, are selling at all manner of prices and we quote as follows:—Rolled and granulated \$4.20 to \$4.35; standard, \$3.95 to \$4.15. In bags, granulated and rolled are quoted at \$2.10 to 2.15, and standard at \$1.95 to \$2.

**Bran, etc.**—Bran is still scarce and dear, the last sales reported being at \$18 in car lots for Western, and we quote \$18.00 to \$18.50. Shorts are steady, \$18.50 to \$19.50, and moullie at \$22.00 to 23.50.

**Wheat**—In this market prices continue nominal, No. 1 hard Manitoba being quoted at 78 to 79c, and No. 2 at 76 to 77c. No. 2 red and white winter are quoted at 68 to 70c.

**Oats**—The principal business is for local account, with sales reported all the way from 39½ to 40c for No. 2.

**Barley**—The only sale we hear of in barley is a lot of 2 cars of No. 1 Ontario for malting at 50c. Feed barley remains quiet at 42 to 43c.

**Cured Meats**—There have been sales of Canada short cut in small lots at \$15.50 to 16.00, while round lots, it is said, can be bought at \$15 per bbl. Good sized lots of city sugar cured hams have sold at 9½c and 9½c for large sizes, and small lots at 10c. Small sizes are quoted at 10½ to 11c. In lard there have been further sales reported of compound at \$1.45 to 1.50 as to quantity, and bakorine at \$1.80 to \$1.90.

**Dressed Hogs**—A few car lots have been received and sold at \$6.25 to 6.35 per 100 lbs.

**Apples**—The high prices that are ranging do not seem to dampen the sales of apples, which continue under a very good demand. All the country districts have been thoroughly scoured for apples, and all the stock is bought up that is available. Stocks are very light, and prices range from \$1.50 to 6.50 per barrel.

**Butter**—Choice grades are scarce, and command extreme prices. A few packages of fresh made eastern townships are being received, which command 24 to 25c in single tubs, while fresh winter made creamery has sold at 26 and 27c in single packages. But as soon as the secondary grades are reached, there is no scarcity, as it is feared that a good deal of this class will be left over. There has been a drop of 4 to 5c per lb lately in the price of butter in the United States, and it is said that a lot of choice creamery has been sold either for this market or Toronto. We quote prices as follows: Creamery, early made, 20 to 22; creamery, late made, 25 to 26c; eastern townships dairy, 21 to 23; do, fresh made, 23 to 24; western, 19 to 2½c per lb. Add 1c to above for single packages of selected. Roll Butter—The receipts of rolls continue liberal, some lots being very fine, a lot of 12 half bbls of choice bringing 20½, while a lot of large rolls sold at 18½.

**Cheese**—Prices nominally as follows:—Finest western colored, 11 to 11½c; finest western white, 11 to 11½c; finest Quebec, 10½ to 11c.

**Eggs**—There is an improved enquiry for fresh laid stock, which is scarce at the moment, with sales at 16½ to 17½c. Most of the old stock is now worked off, and the market is in much better shape. We quote Western limed and held at 8 to 9½, and Montreal limed at 9 to 10c. A lot of 2½ cases of fresh sold at 16½c.

**Maple Products**—New sugar, 8 to 10c; old sugar, 6 to 7c.

**Hides**—Butchers complain loudly of the low and unprofitable prices; but 3c is all they can get from dealers for No. 1 light, and even at this low figure there is very little demand. Of course this figure is again reduced by grubby skins. Sales of car lots have been made to tanners on the basis of 3½c for No. 1. Lambskins are coming in a little more plentifully, with sales at 10c, and we quote 10 to 15c as to size. Sheepskins keep at 75 to 80c, and calfskins at 5c. We quote prices as follows:—Nos. 1, 2 and 3 light hides to tanners, 3½, 2½ and 1½c, and to dealers, 3, 2 and 1c. Heavy steers, 3 to 4c; calfskins, 5c; sheepskins, 75 to 80c; lambskins, 10 to 15c.

**Maple Syrup**—A few lots of new maple syrup have been received from the townships and are increasing, but dealers say there is an admixture of old syrup with a good deal of it. Sales of new are reported in tins at 60 to 70c as to size. New maple sugar has been received and sold at 9 to 10c, a small lot of fancy bricks at 10½c. To-day, however, prices are lower, at 8 to 9c. Old dark stock has been placed at 4½ to 5c per lb. A letter was received here from a maker in the eastern townships saying that he had more orders for syrup than he could fill for western shipment. —Trade Bulletin, March 16.

Our Montreal contemporary Le Prix Courant is out with a very handsome special number, printed in colors.

## Criticising Manufacturers.

The Dry Goods Review goes for the manufacturers in a recent issue as follows:—

It is a huge farce to give protection to Canadian textile manufacturers so that they can produce Canadian goods, and then have them spend thousands of dollars every year in disguising these goods so that they can be sold as foreign productions. Protection is a price paid for something; but if you do not get that "something," then you are paying for "nothing." The "something" is that Canadian goods will be manufactured and sold, and that these goods will become so popular with the people that they will buy them in preference to foreign goods of a like price. That alone is the method of establishing Canadian manufacturers on a stable basis, and that alone is what the protectionists desire and expect.

But, in the name of common sense, what is the use of continuing the farce? The manufacturers of knit underwear mark their plain goods "Scotch underwear" in order to sell them for what they are not. This is a contemptible mercantile trick. Why, these goods have to be folded even after the Scotch fashion so that the imitation will be complete! What an elegant independence the tariff is creating.

The Canadian cotton mills have grown under protection, and yet how do they stand? They, too, spend thousands of dollars every year in marking their webs and pieces with foreign labels. If they cannot sell their goods except under foreign brands, what are they going to do when protection is removed? They will not have a stay to their mainsail, and it will drop overboard and drag them to a watery grave. If they expect to be protected always, they are living in an illusion, and the sooner they discover the truth the better. Protection is too costly for any country to keep up for any length of time. It brings about certain premature growths, the removal of which causes the industrial trunk to lose much blood. It has its benefits, but it also has its evils.

That many Canadian manufacturers are ignorant was never better illustrated than during the past month, when woolen underwear dropped in the face of a firm wool market and a very probable rise if wool is admitted free into the United States market. Prices were down to rock bottom last year; and as wool was stiffer this year nobody imagined that a lower price would be obtained on woolen underwear. But some Canadian manufacturers, who come to Toronto or Montreal markets once a month, came in and found orders slow—trade generally being slow. The buyers for wholesale houses, having nothing better to do, began to play with them, and persuaded them prices of woolen goods were down. One man weakened, and his fall brought down a dozen others. The wholesalers are laughing up their sleeves, and they will make a few hundreds extra next fall on knit underwear.