

THE COMMERCIAL

FINANCE AND INSURANCE REPORT

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No. 26

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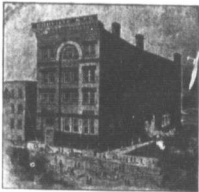
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Made of 8 oz. and 9 oz. Denim, in blue, grey and black, in assorted or special sizes, for men and boys. Manufactured by

R.J. Whittle & Co. LIMITED

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Our EXTRA HEAVY FIBRE BAGS are just the thing for this and sugar. All sizes from 1 to 25 lbs. Nail Boxes, 2, 5, 7 and 10 lbs. K. BAGS, light and heavy, all sizes. HAT, SHIRT and MILLINERY BAGS.

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For the active duties of a business life by taking a course at the Winnipeg Business College. Annual catalogue sent free to any address.

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WINNIPEG EXPOSITION
PARIS EXPOSITION.

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Four manufactured by the Hudson Bay Company has received the highest awards at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition. All the flour made by this Company is from specially selected wheat.

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Manufacturers of
**Denim Pants
Overalls
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Smocks**

Of All Descriptions

Mail Orders Receive Prompt Attention

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WE WANT every pound of Fresh Dairy Butter that Manitoba can produce from now on. We will allow the highest price (quality considered) that can be made by any Wholesale Commission House in the trade here. We have a big daily consumption to supply in filling orders for customers in this city, and also lumber and railway construction camps north, south, east and west of this big centre. We also have a special advantage over all other commission h-uses; by having a large demand for our own well-known meats; and customers at country points give us the preference, owing to the fact of our being able to fill complete orders for Butter, Cheese, Eggs and Meats. We can sell your consignments promptly, as we give this department special attention.

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HADDIE
WHITEFISH
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Order early. We will bill at lowest prices prevailing

R. A. ROGERS & COMPANY Ltd.

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We find that as Manitoba Lined Oil is unequalled for Mixed Paints, it is also unequalled for making Putty. We are now turning out the finest grade. Much better than any we have been able to buy. It is put up in Hadders, in 25-lb Tins, and in bulk, (for Sash Factories). Our price may be slightly higher than the common article, but we are sure that when once handled the dealers and consumers will be unwilling to take any other.

G. F. STEPHENS & CO.

Limited.

WINNIPEG

FINANCIAL

WINNIPEG BANK CLEARINGS

Returns for the Winnipeg Clearing House for the week ending Thursday show as follows:

Week ending Feb. 27, 1902 \$1,472,000
Corresponding week, 1901 1,745,000
Corresponding week, 1900 1,206,000

The monthly totals are as follows:

1902	1901	1900
Jan. \$ 9,823,466 8	9,969,607 8	7,903,002
Feb. 7,136,276 6	6,602,000 0	6,296,471
Mar. 7,830,692 1	7,320,962 2	6,754,312
Apr. 7,634,294 7	7,061,210 9	6,914,401
May 8,081,057 4	8,762,076 0	8,474,642
June 8,547,908 8	9,612,084 0	8,211,716
July 9,213,186 7	9,765,455 0	9,000,000
Aug. 9,294,796 0	8,173,066 7	7,906,300
Sep. 10,214,359 0	7,293,147 1	6,900,000
Oct. 10,174,860 0	9,183,477 1	8,261,100
Nov. 10,452,041 0	11,618,980 0	14,432,200
Dec. 10,155,926 0	10,869,267 0	12,966,000

Total \$127,871,158 \$100,000,702 \$107,780,000

Financial Notes.

The new bank of M. Long of Ottawa, is now open for business, with J. A. Stevenson as manager.

F. J. Boulton, manager of the Fairchild Bank at Hanlots, Man., has been transferred to Macleod, Alberta. His successor at Hanlots is A. Lewis, formerly accountant at Neepawa, Man.

In the past few months the shares of the Dominion Coal Company have risen \$6,000,000 in value, making one of the most notable advances in the history of Canadian shares. This company operates largely in Nova Scotia.

New Implement Warehouse.

The Fairchild Co., implementers, Winnipeg, has decided to build a large receiving and shipping warehouse in the city this year. With this object in view the company has purchased a building site on the Canadian Pacific Railway track, just north of the freight sheds, size 200 by 132 feet. This property the company will erect a large warehouse, size 150x210 feet, four stories high, giving in all about 42,000 feet of floor space. The warehouse will be built of brick, and will have a modern structure, with freight elevator and other conveniences. Tenders will be called shortly for the building. In addition to the main frontage, a spur track will be put in along one side of the building, for the special use of the warehouse. The steady growth of the Fairchild Co.'s business, and the prospects for its future development of the trade here, has led to the decision to build this fine warehouse.

Maroon's company will build a station on the Nova Scotia coast with the object of establishing a wireless telegraph between Europe and America. The Dominion government is giving a grant of \$80,000 to assist in the work, in return for concessions from the company. Maroon promises to reduce cable rates 60 per cent.

The temperance people in Manitoba appear to have split on the policy to be adopted in regard to the referendum on the Liquor Act. At the alliance convention in Winnipeg it was decided to have nothing to do with the referendum, and to ask temperance people to abstain from voting. Some of the temperance leaders appear to be organizing to this policy and they are organizing to try to carry the referendum.

Farm life in Canada will in time excel in health life in the city and it would not be surprising to see the movement of population from country to town which is one of the great economic questions of the present day checked in the near future and the tide begin to run the other way. The telephone, electric car, labor saving machinery, and superior sanitation of country life will bring this about. The weekly trip to the post office will give place to the daily one. Increased interest in country life which is shortly to be awakened, there is no reason why the home of the farmer should not be just as comfortable and convenient in its way as the city residence and when it is the country will possess a charm of its own for many people who are fond of fresh air and sunshine.

The W. H. Malkin Co.

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Importers and
Wholesale Grocers

Packers of the Celebrated
VICTORIA CROSS Evaporated
Fruits, Teas and Coffees.
HEADQUARTERS for Sago, Tapioca,
Rice and all classes of English
Groceries.

Prompt attention to all letter orders.

137 Water St., - VANCOUVER, B.C.

THE COMMERCIAL

The recognized authority on all matters pertaining to trade and progress in Canada, including that part of Ontario west of Lake Superior, the provinces of Manitoba and the Territories.

Twentieth Year of Publication.

ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY.

Subscriptions—Canada and the United States \$2 per annum in advance or 12 cents per copy to paid other countries \$3 in advance.

Changes for advertisements or stops should be in not later than Thursday morning.

Advertisements purporting to be news matter or which profess to represent the water or other interests will not be inserted.

The Commercial certainly enjoys a very much larger circulation among the business community of the vast region lying between Lake Superior and the Pacific coast than any other paper in Canada, and is published weekly. The Commercial also reaches the leading wholesale, commission and manufacturing houses of Eastern Canada.

Office 217 McDermott St. Telephone 224.

D. W. BUCHANAN, Publisher.

WINNIPEG, MARCH 1, 1902.

PROPOSED NEW WATER ROUTE.

Millions at Ottawa appear to be able to entertain interest in the proposed French River route. Hon. Mr. Tarte seems to be particularly enthusiastic in regard to this route, and he has brought it up on several occasions recently. It is stated that from an engineering point of view, no great practical difficulties stand in the way of opening the route. The distance from the mouth of French river, on Georgian Bay, to Montreal, is about 100 miles, which it is claimed that an engineering party has naturally made available and 48 miles can be made navigable by improvements, leaving about 20 or 30 miles of canalizing. This, however, includes the Lachine canal, already built, leaving only about 21 miles of new work to be done.

A committee of the Senate reported on this work some two or three years ago.

One feature of the work frequently referred to in the report is the enormous waterpower that could be rendered available. One of the engineers mentioned said that the Ottawa river would furnish a greater amount of water-power than any river on the continent. Water-powers could be developed from 20 to 40 miles apart along the entire route.

Reviewing the evidence presented, the committee concluded that the construction of a canal is beyond a doubt feasible and practicable.

The proposal was to build a canal in the best of water. One of the engineers figured out that the cost of carrying grain from Chicago to Montreal via this route, would be 50 cents per ton, or 1 1/2 cents per bushel for wheat. The cost from Fort William would be about the same. There would be, of course, a great saving of distance in the proposed route, the route being well on to 400 miles shorter than via the great lakes to Montreal. In concluding their comment on the evidence given and information secured, the committee says:

"Its construction will be of great commercial advantage to the trade of this country, as it would, an additional outlet for the conveyance of the heavier grades of freight from the West to Montreal and Quebec. It would also from its being a more direct route and shorter, save the effect of winter on the transportation upon these freights; for instance, grain from Lakes Michigan and Huron is laid down in Montreal at a lower rate, and at

Quebec at no higher rate than the lowest ever yet reached between the lakes and New York. Consequently a great deal of that trade which now goes by way of the Erie Canal would be diverted to Montreal and our Canadian ports. And, furthermore, your committee are unanimously of the opinion that the development and use of the enormous water power along the route for electrical purposes, in the mining and smelting of iron and other ores which are so abundant in the Ottawa Valley, and which cannot now be developed, by reason of the want of cheap communication and transportation, would of itself almost warrant the construction of the canal. It would also develop an enormous industry in the hard wood, pulp and other lumber industries of the Ottawa Valley. The development of all these industries and the opening up for settlement of the country will necessarily be means of creating employment for the masses of the Dominion, and its construction is not only advisable but necessary."

The same extent of attention to the advantage to be derived therefrom, as respects the present settlers of the west, is also pointed out as one that would ensue in the future to the increase of the agricultural population of that fertile section of the country.

vessels could be used than on the lakes, on account of exemption from storms. Insurance would also be much less.

NORTHERN PACIFIC TO RE-ENTER MANITOBA.

It is announced that the Northern Pacific Railway Company will again invade Manitoba. With this object in view two railway charters have been purchased. One of them is the Manitoba, Midland and Western. This charter was granted in 1899 authorizing construction from the international boundary at or near Emerson north-westerly to Carman, thence to Portage, thence westerly between the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Manitoba & North Western branch to the western boundary of the province, with branches to a number of points. No construction has been done on any of these proposed lines. The purchasers of the charter are asking for an extension of time wherein to commence work, the time for the commencement of construction as originally fixed having expired. The other charter secured is that of the Manitoba Central Railway Co. This char-

terly dare offer any serious opposition in this matter, in the face of the unanimity of public opinion in favor of freedom of railway construction. One of the strongest objections to the bargain made between the Manitoba government and the Canadian Northern, was the fact that it involved the purchase of the Northern Pacific lines in Manitoba by the Canadian Northern, thus forcing the Northern Pacific out of the province. If the latter company decides to come in again, by the construction of new lines, it will corroborate the feeling of general dissatisfaction felt at the withdrawal of the company from this province. On the other hand, Manitoba has assumed a great financial obligation in guaranteeing the bonds of the Canadian Northern, and it may seem unwise to some to permit further railway competition, in view of this obligation. Under the circumstances, the province is deeply concerned in the success of the Canadian Northern, so that we may not be called upon to meet the financial obligations undertaken in guaranteeing the bonds of that corporation. Increased competition would naturally lower the earnings of the Canadian Northern. The people, however, will not demand considerable treatment for the Northern Pacific in any proposals to build lines in Manitoba.

New Harvester Works.

Canada is likely to have another large factory for the manufacture of harvesting machinery. The year of Chicago, the Deering Harvester Co. plant at Brockville, but this plant was only a make-shift as the factory is not capable of turning out nearly as much work as the factory in the Canadian trade. The western trade for Deering goods is supplied from the Chicago factory. It is reported that the company has decided to build a new factory at Port William, Ontario. The question of Mr. Kennedy, superintendent of the Deering Co., has been investigating different points, and among other places has visited Port William. The advantages which Port William offers are the central location between the east and west, so that the goods can be shipped from the factory. As a large part of the Deering business will be in the west, the Port William location should be a good one from this point of view. Port William also has the advantage of low water freight rates for raw material which would be used at the factory. Port William would, in fact, occupy about the same position in the Canadian trade to that of Chicago in the United States to that of the company. The Deering Harvester Co. Company will purchase the largest and best of the manufacturing capacity of the U. S. manufacturing harvester machinery. The company's business is an army of something like 5,000 men at Chicago. Whatever they purchase will be carried on a large scale, and it will be a great thing for the company to have the company establish a factory in our Dominion, and a great thing for our Lake Superior port to secure that factory.

Municipal Elevators.

The bill to allow municipalities to go into the grain elevator business, was read a second time in the Manitoba legislature on Wednesday. The bill is as follows: Chapter 100 of the revised statutes of Manitoba is hereby amended by adding thereto the following: "The council of every rural municipality may, by resolution, authorize the municipality to erect, own and operate grain elevators within the municipality and to receive the proceeds for the construction, operation and repair of such elevators and to issue debentures to secure the interest on the payment thereof on the rateable property within the municipality."

There is a possibility that elevators will be offering for sale cheap in Manitoba within a few years.



Proposed Water Route between Georgian Bay and Montreal via French and Ottawa Rivers and Lake Nipissing.

by affording them easy, cheap and safe transportation for their products, and thus the large area of land, now unproductive would become owned by a desirable producing class of settlers, who would consequently be contented, with the absence of the Dominion. Under the various circumstances your committee would strongly recommend the contemplative enterprise to the favorable consideration of the government, and that they may be pleased to extend such assistance in such manner, mode and conditions as will ensure the early construction and speedy completion of the work, feeling quite assured that the people of the country, when they are made aware of the advantages to be derived from the undertaking, will duly appreciate any action the government may take to facilitate the construction of a work of such national importance; it being an all-Canada route, open and to the seaboard to the west."

The vast benefit to the Dominion which would result from the opening of the route is not a debatable question, providing water-power could be opened at reasonable cost. It is only necessary to imagine a large part of the enormous traffic of the Great Lakes passing through an interior portion of Canada, building up cities and industries along the route, to say nothing of the local improvement of the country served thereby.

Being an inland route, it would be a cheap route, as a cheaper class of

ter authorizes construction of a line from a point on the Lake of the Woods westerly to Emerson, thence via Rosefeld, Roland and Rathwell to Carberry and Neepawa and northwesterly to the provincial boundary. Amendments are now also asked to permit of building extensions to these proposed roads, and for amalgamating the two companies.

It is hardly the unexpected which is likely to happen in the evident decision of the Northern Pacific to re-enter Manitoba. The company's line now terminates at the boundary, and it would be the most natural thing in the world that the company should seek to extend its system to some of the larger centres in the province. The Northern Pacific Company made a wonderfully good sale of its Manitoba lines. Indeed, the general manager of that road has stated that they could build new lines of the same mileage for half the sum obtained for the old lines. As a business proposition, therefore, the sale of the old roads and the construction of new ones is apparently a good move for the Northern Pacific. It is said that there is some opposition in the legislature to granting the legislation desired to enable the Northern Pacific Company to build the proposed roads in this province. The legislature, however, will

An Interesting Interview.

One of the recent arrivals in Winnipeg from the east was E. Shragge, the well-known scrap merchant of Prince Rupert, who has been visiting in both Canada and the United States, en route on his business. This winter trip was a regular thing with Mr. Shragge in an endeavour to get to know to which his business here is going. Mr. Shragge gave The Commercial an interesting interview on his return. As a result of his talks with leading manufacturers in the United States he believes that iron prices here are bound to go still higher this year. This is because the mills and plants are ahead for many months. The European situation is not so bright, however, and it is expected that the future course of prices will be such that it seems more likely that Canada may perhaps offer countries in America this year. Already Mr. Shragge says one Canadian consuming center located in Montreal has contracted for 15,000 tons of iron scrap in the next few months. The market is depressed and prices lower, whereas scrap materials are all scarce and show higher quotations.

While in the States Mr. Shragge had his attention repeatedly attracted to the fact that many Canadians are meeting in that country. He says that Canadian youths are coming out every time when situations are open and they are almost invariably successful. He has met many of these young men who have been born in the United States are always ready to refer to their country as their home, and are applying for positions Canadians are hardly ever asked for. This state of affairs is more noticeable in view of the fact which he could not help noticing that the business element in the United States is to a large extent hostile to everything British. Mr. Shragge found them almost invariably warmer in their way of sympathizing and almost unreserved in their attempts to Great Britain.

While in New York city he was struck with the large extent to which Jews are in control of the wealth and general affairs of that great city. Nearly seventy-five per cent of the wealth of New York is in the hands of this race according to this observer. This fact is having effect upon Russia and Germany in that a large portion of their populations as well as their commerce and industrial activity are beginning to be controlled by Jews. The commercial supremacy of their two great trade rivals Great Britain and the United States is being threatened by the activities of this people. Mr. Shragge expects to see a radical change in the supremacy of Jews by European nations before many years, and instead of driving them out the new policy will be to encourage them.

Brandon Horticultural Society.

The society held its annual meeting in the city of Brandon last week, and the gathering proved successful in every way. The treasurer's report showed the society to be in good financial condition, the outstanding the fact that it receives no grant from the provincial government. The report was read during the year 1901 was reviewed by the secretary in his report, and was shown to have been of great assistance. The exhibition was much of a wild flower show held in June and the July three days' affair. The annual exhibition held in August was a very successful affair. In the fruit section of this exhibition over 400 entries were made by 18 competitors. The secretary's report having been adopted, the election of officers proceeded. The officers, and resulted as follows: Honorary president, H. McInnis, M. P. F.; first vice-president, W. G. McKinnon; second vice-president, J. A. Osborne; 3rd vice-president, J. P. Wadge; treasurer, D. H. Mackenzie; Middleton, auditor, W. Warner; representative to the W. A. & A. W. Warner; botanist, H. Brown; Bedford, Brown, Sheriff; Anderson Morrison, Finlay, Williams, McPherson, Talbot, Riggs, Robertson, Nelson, S. E. Clement and Hutchinson.

Several wharves are to be built on Lake Manitoba this year at Big Point, Sand Bay, Gypsumville and other

Yukon Governor Interviewed.

Hon. Jas. H. Ross, governor of the Yukon Territory, passed through Winnipeg this week on his way from Dawson City to Ottawa. He left Dawson on the 4th of February, and has made a quick trip out. Being interviewed at Winnipeg on conditions in the Yukon, he stated in the matter of the Treadgold concessions he thought that a very good bargain had been made by the government. It will be remembered that by this arrangement, in consideration of providing a certain water supply to work the hydraulic and placer mines, and to wash out the Treadgold syndicate to receive certain claims in Bonanza Creek district, in the share of reverted claims. That is, claims abandoned by miners, which have become the property of the government. Owners of claims are to have the privilege of working the properties with the aid of the Treadgold water supply, but must pay a reasonable amount, set by the government, for this privilege.

Speaking of the prospects of the Yukon, the governor said that he considered the gold supply of the Yukon good for fifty years. There seems to be lots of exploration work yet to be done, and the new fields are making big returns.

The new electric railway up the Bonanza and the Stewart River will open up a big area of new country, and will be of great service to the miners. They can get fuel and supplies right at their claims.

The recent reduction in White Pass Railway rates is giving great satisfaction. The new electric service to



Manitoba Farm Homes—Residence of S. Potter, Spring Hill.

Dawson has also been reasonably satisfactory.

Mr. Ross is going to Ottawa on purely departmental business. He wishes to see about the appropriations to be made by the government for improvements in the Yukon. He will strongly recommend the construction of a wagon road from White Horse to Dawson. He will return north during next month, and hopes to go over the ice. With a winter such as has been experienced in the Yukon this year, I would look for a very early start. The ice, and an early opening of the navigation on the river," remarked the governor, in conclusion.

Spring Glove Styles.

There has been an unusually large demand for black gloves this season. Whites and greys in colored lines have sold better than any other shades. For Easter white gloves will form the bulk of the selling, and will have either the soft or the embroidery. Greys of tones from pearls to slates, and modes, will come next in order of demand, with, of course, the usual aggregation of tans, browns and other shades. Black will continue in favor with those who do not wear white gloves, so long as the present style of black and white costumes remains. There is a growing demand for a good class of fabric gloves, such as real Lisle, with clasps and embroidered backs similar to the kid. Among the most recent developments is a tendency towards an increase in the demand for leather gloves, which is likely to be one of the features of the coming season.—Shoe and Leather Journal.

Insurance Notes.

The Home Insurance Company, of New York, (fire) has entered the Dominion of Canada for business and has made the necessary deposit at Ottawa. A. C. Archibald has been appointed general agent for Manitoba and the Territories and Western Ontario.

The Confederation Life Association is extending its field of operation to take in Mexico and the West Indies. F. W. Green has been appointed from its managing staff to go to Mexico and to cover the ground, and R. H. Tilley will represent the association in the West Indies. It may also note while speaking of the company that it has recently announced a change in its Western Canada organization by which Joseph E. Donaldson, Winnipeg, becomes manager for Manitoba, the Northwest Territories and British Columbia, and Thos. E. Kerr, Vancouver, Winnipeg, becomes treasurer for the west.

The eleventh annual meeting of The Provincial Mutual Hail Insurance Company of Manitoba was held in the office of the company, Strand Block, on Thursday, the 29th inst. Mr. J. A. Renton, of Deloraine, the president, in the chair. The annual report, which had been printed and circulated among the members, was held a read, and on motion adopted. The following were on a vote by ballot, elected directors for the year 1902: John Renton, Deloraine; Frank M. Bennett, Egan; W. B. Bewell, Ross; C. J. Thomson, Virden; W. E. Sirett, Glendale; James Riddell, Rosebank; T. L. Morton, Gladstone. All of whom

Railway and Traffic Matters.

A survey has been made for a branch from Dufferin to the C. P. R. line, 19.5 miles west of Port Arthur, north to Lake Minnetonka, 11.5 miles.

A survey has been made for the construction of a branch from Ralbach, on the main line, to the C. P. R. line, 10.5 miles west of Port Arthur, to Blanding lake, 18.5 miles. This branch would open up a large territory and also a source of supply for ties.

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association executive has been successful against handling the Intercolonial Railway over to the C. P. R. to operate and maintain. The extension of government road so as to secure direct connection with the West.

It was reported on Wednesday that the British Columbia government has decided to aid the construction of the Canadian Northern Railway, 100 miles east, to the extent of \$1,800,000 cash and 8,000,000 acres of land. The east terminus of the road will be Hattie Point.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company will erect a new six-story building in St. Paul, Minn., the building to be one of the finest on the continent. The building is to be large, and will be used not only for business purposes but as a sort of advertising building.

"Railway" is the original word for a highway operated by steam, and is part of the legal title of the great majority of rail transportation companies in English-speaking lands. In the United States the title is "Great Northern, Porto Rico, Canada, Mexico and Cuba, not less than 652 miles are legally designated by the word "railway."—Railway Age.

Wm. Whyte, assistant to the C. P. R. president, was interviewed. This week with regard to the new lines the C. P. R. propose to build during the coming summer. He stated that the route projected in the various parts of the province would aggregate in length about 290 miles. The route is as follows: From a point between Elkhorn and Moosomin running in a north westerly direction to the mouth of the Qu'Appelle river at Scissors Creek, to Pleasant Hill, a distance of from 50 to 100 miles. The route from Pleasant Hill to the mouth of the Qu'Appelle river is a great source of trouble in the past, owing to the necessity for crossing the river. The road from Waskada to Lytton, which has already been graded, will be finished this summer. The distance from Lytton to the road from Snowlake to Mowbray, a distance of 10 miles, will also be finished in the spring. A line will be constructed from Forest to Lenore, through the exceedingly high hills and Woodworth, a distance of 32 miles. Ten miles of a road has been graded from Wellwood to Brookline, and this road may be extended to Forest, the whole being a distance of about 32 miles. Rails will be laid on the road graded from Solkirk to Winnipeg Beach, a distance of 20 miles, as soon as the season for this work opens.

Ocean Freights.

The demand for ocean grain freight from this port for spring shipment, says the Montreal Gazette, has so far been of a very quiet character. It is said to be due to the fact that the rates being asked by steamship agents are comparatively high. The duty compared with that from American ports, and besides the demand from Great Britain, is still away above export basis. The business that has been doing in the United Kingdom and London, and that for Canadian stuff. The aggregate volume of business has been exceedingly quiet, compared with that of last year, but the prospects are encouraging for the future. The following are the rates forwarded by some in the trade. The asking rates at present are as follows: Liverpool, 1s 6d; Cardiff, 1s 7d; Glasgow, 1s 6d; Avonmouth, 1s 10½d; Manchester, 1s 6d; Hamburg, 2s; Antwerp, 1s 6d; London, 1s 6d; 34; Leith, 2s to 2s 3d; Cardiff, 2s, and Rotterdam, 2s.

The Chicago hide market holds steady, but the price of cow hides, with a few transactions spoken off at 75c. Storms in the west have delayed receipts to some extent.

are farmers. The annual statement of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company shows it to have a larger business and larger reserves in America than any other fire insurance company. The statement announces total assets of \$12,259,074.45, including a reserve fund of \$6,728,644.68, and a net surplus of \$3,609,855.44. The net premium income during 1901 reached the remarkable total of \$9,652,782.93, which has never before been approached in the United States and Canada. One of the most prominent features of the Hartford's statement is its enormous reserve fund, absolutely pledged to protect policy-holders, and which cannot be divided, as in the case of a surplus.

The annual statement in the Rat Portage fire investigation, in the case of the fire in Fraser's stables: "We, the jury, this day inquest, in connection with an inquest fire in Fraser's jury stable on the morning of Feb. 17, 1902, which said fire was witnessed and investigated by a duly sworn and maliciously started by some person or persons unknown. We find that several fires of a somewhat similar character have started in buildings, and that there has been gross neglect on the part of the proprietors in not maintaining more efficient care and watchfulness to prevent such occurrences, and we are strongly of opinion that the proper authorities should take action to endeavor to find out who was the guilty party or parties." Investigation of the other fires will follow.

A seat on the Montreal Stock Exchange was sold last month to L. G. Reaboulin, for \$15,000, the highest amount yet paid.

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To keep in touch with all that is new and bright in Clothing Fabrics.

Are you going to reap some of the benefits? You can't tell what handsome designs are being shown.

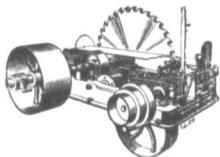
We've buried (the same old thing) and show only modern effects.

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Manufacturers of Fine Clothing

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WINNIPEG—126 Princess Street.
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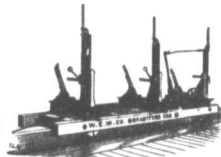
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Shingle Mills and Planers
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ELECTRICIANS

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LONDON Motors, Dynamos and Elevators.
PACKARD'S LAMPS, Transformers and Supplies.

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FOR NEXT SEASON:

Discounts—2½ per cent better than any other Company can offer.

Bonus—Same as other Companies.

Guarantee—Absolute, will replace every pair that does not give proper service.

Last Season—Sold 5,000 cases, and it cost us less than \$40 to pay every claim made.

Our new samples will surprise you. Our salesman will call soon. Buy **GUARANTEED RUBBERS** at 2½ per cent more discount than others. **BUY BOSTONS.**

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Princess Street, Winnipeg.

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TORONTO AND MONTREAL

OFFICES: WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER, QUEBEC, HALIFAX

SHOW THIS WEEK BY OUR

MONTREAL HOUSE AND REPRESENTATIVES

SPECIALS IN

SATEENS AND SATANAS

REPRESENTATIVES, MANITOBA, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
AND BRITISH COLUMBIA:

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ASHDOWN BLOCK, WINNIPEG

A. E. MONAGHTON
VANCOUVER

WANTED—SEVERAL PERSONS OF character and good reputation in each state (one in this county required) to represent and advertise our established weekly business home of solid financial standing. Salary \$18.00 weekly, with expense additional, all payable in cash each reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. Manager, 316 Canton Building, Chicago.

Wholesale

We supply all out of town merchants with a full line of

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Sign of the Street Clock.

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Tallow, Seneca Root
and Raw Furs**

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JAS. MCCREADY & CO. LIMITED

WHOLESALE ..

Boot and Shoe
Manufacturers

MONTREAL, QUE.

W. WILLIAMS, Agent.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

Millinery Opening.

The wholesale millinery houses doing business in New York are holding their annual openings the second week in this month and anticipate a large attendance of buyers and milliners from all parts of the west. This year's styles show some assimilation from those of last year, but changes are made in the matter of detail than of shape. Toppes and hats will still be largely the favorite, and low trimmings will predominate. The most popular shape will be worn over the hair. Ornaments will be prominent. The popular colors are rose, old pink, black, blue, and white. White will be very popular and in the summer of white will become prominent. The cutting material will be chiffons, museline de soie, tulle, straw trimming, ruffles, also wide galloons of cotton and straw, tulle, and satin. Flowers will be in greater demand than ever, especially roses and carnations. Berries with and without foliage are also a feature of the season.

Advance in Ducks and Denims.
About the middle of January there were advances in domestic ducks of 1-4 to 1-6. The ducks were very active. In spite of the above rise in values there has been no change to note in the local market for the refined article on account of the fact that refiners have had considerable competition from the exports of the Kingdom. According to reports received from Western Ontario points some large lots of duck are being shipped to London. Imports of refined sugar from the continent continue enormously heavy through the ports of the Kingdom. Prices have firmed up some, and the tone of the market has been materially strengthened by enquiries for beet from America. In regard to raw beet sugar the market shows little change in price. It has continued to fluctuate between 6s 3/4 and 6s 9/4 for February. With reference to the New York price the local market for the refined article prevails that should Cuba secure an early reduction in the duties on sugar, it is not unlikely that the cane plantings will be increased this spring and that this increase will bring about a decrease in the consumption of the United States.

Belts for Summer.
Many new belts have made their appearance for the spring and summer trade, and almost any taste or color can be satisfied. The most interesting variety now on the market, one of the latest offerings is a white buckram belt, in the fashionably light front effect. The centre is of white buckram, the sides being lined with rich burnished gold, handsomely decorated and the belt will set at a popular price.
Another offering is of tucked black and white dip front belts. The sides are of gunmetal, flange, with a centre medallion, in close imitation of hand-painted porcelain.
A third novelty being introduced has a ground work of purple velvet, over which is a series of artistic metal ornaments in relief, connected with festoons of linked chain. The buckle is a dip front affair. A further novelty is of tucked black satin with white corded velvet centre, and is of the dip front style. The buckle is of oxidized silver, with a medallion figure. It is thus seen that the tendency in belts is away from the heavy and ponderous and that the buckles with medallion designs or with designs in relief will sell best.

In men's belts, the tendency continues favorable to narrow widths. Leather belts will undoubtedly be the best popular, but a new braided belt has been put on the market, which, it is stated, is so made that it will retain its shape, and the manufacturers are predicting that it will be very popular during the spring and summer.—Minneapolis Commercial Bulletin.

Dry Goods Trade Notes.
The annual spring millinery opening of The D. McCall Co., Limited, at Winnipeg, will be held on the 11th of this month, when a large attendance of milliners from western points is expected.

The Toronto millinery openings take place next week, commencing on Monday. The number of milliners are probably in the way of setting into line for the event and it is expected that the week will be a large one.
Expectations of an advance in United States prints have been justified, higher prices by 1-4 per yard having been announced in American indications, shirtings and shirtings, making the

indiges 4-1-2c, mourgings, 4-1-4c, and shirtings 4-2 per yard at New York.
Old country buyers state that fine wool cloths, which have not been in much demand in the past, are beginning to favor, and that the era of low prices is at an end. Manufacturers are offering 1-1-2 to 1-2-2 per cent. advance over old prices for fine merino wool.

Canadian wool manufacturers say that there is an increasing demand for fine Chinese goods in their line. Both American and Canadian buyers are no trouble selling their products. There is even some export demand for Canadian American goods, and several actually been received from Great English woolen centres for Canadian lines.

GROCERY TRADE.

The Sugar Situation.

A feature of the sugar situation since our last was the advance of two points in the price of all grades of refined in the New York market, says the Montreal Gazette. This was due to the prospect of a large crop of refined from Cuba sugar. A fair amount of business has been done at the advance. In spite of the above rise in values there has been no change to note in the local market for the refined article on account of the fact that refiners have had considerable competition from the exports of the Kingdom. According to reports received from Western Ontario points some large lots of sugar are being shipped to London. Imports of refined sugar from the continent continue enormously heavy through the ports of the Kingdom. Prices have firmed up some, and the tone of the market has been materially strengthened by enquiries for beet from America. In regard to raw beet sugar the market shows little change in price. It has continued to fluctuate between 6s 3/4 and 6s 9/4 for February. With reference to the New York price the local market for the refined article prevails that should Cuba secure an early reduction in the duties on sugar, it is not unlikely that the cane plantings will be increased this spring and that this increase will bring about a decrease in the consumption of the United States.

Grocery Trade Notes.

The market for Indian and Ceylon tea is reported weaker owing to change in feeling of a London market.
Stocks of Smyrna figs in London, England, the centre of distributing trade, on February 1, were 1,030 packages smaller than a year ago. Stocks of dates were also much smaller than a year ago.

There is a firm feeling in the market for canned tomatoes in the east and some sellers are asking 2 1/2c advance on the price of their goods. About 50c is still the regular quotation for the article, and this is usually in some cases as high as 95c is named for these goods.
An effort was in London recently gained 4d in price in London and is holding firmly the advance. The vessel Red Hook will be expected to discharge River salmon, bound for London, is reported lost, which has excited the market. Stocks over here are plentiful and the consumption seems to be larger than usual.

An effort will be made again this year by the vegetable canners of Eastern Canada to control the output of their goods, and to bring about a leveling the market. Last year a similar attempt was made through the organization of an association, but this plan was not a good one and the scheme was abandoned. It is thought that a plan will be tried if the consent of all canners can be secured. Some of the smaller factories are being bought entirely and others will be limited to the production of certain lines.

Hardware Trade Notes.

Ingot tin advanced 2c per pound at Montreal.
Lined oil advanced 5c per gallon in barrel lots at Montreal last week.
Some eastern manufacturers of Can-

adian plate are asking 5c advance over old prices for their products.

Lower prices for lined oil are looked for by United States dealers in the near future.
Demand for coil chain in nearly United States centres is very large and prices for their products. Competition from United States has led Canadian manufacturers of hoseenders to reduce their prices. Falls have been dropped 10c and tubs 50c.

An advance of 10c per 100 feet has been made for a special extra heavy iron pipe, black and galvanized, in 2-inch sizes at Montreal. In the 2-inch sizes there is a decline of 10c per 100 feet.
Nails and barbed wire were expected to advance at Montreal on March 1. Demand is said to have created enormous proportions and stocks on hand for spring trade are already becoming much reduced.

A new catalogue of Boeckh's brushes has been issued, and the following discounts are quoted: Paris 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 7, all 50, 25 and 10 per cent. off. Montreal 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 7, all 50, 25 and 10 per cent. off. list. parts 9 and 10, net list.

Advices from United States markets indicate a decline in price of copper products have increased averaging about 2c per pound. American tin ore has also advanced and it is anticipated that the price will be permanent.

Gurney-Tilden Company, of Hamilton, has opened a branch at Vancouver for the purpose of handling American hardware. Full line trade from that point to a full line of its stores, ranges, furnaces, scales, etc., will be kept in stock and also a stock of builders' hardware.

The hardware trade throughout Canada prefer to learn that James A. McCall, president of the Canada Hardware Co., Montreal, died on the 11th ult, at his home in that city. The cause of death was pneumonia. Mr. Ferrier was 78 years old and had been connected with the hardware trade in Montreal for over half a century. Thirty-seven years of that time he was identified with the Canadian Hardware Co.

United States manufacturers of plate glass who have been fighting some time against the division of business are now combining to drive out the foreign competitor who has been encroaching on their trade. The producing capacity of the States is greater than its consumptive demand, warrens consequently, and there is no desire to allow foreign makers a foothold. Prices are to be reduced 5 per cent. immediately and more if necessary.

Reports of this week from Pittsburgh and other iron and steel centres in the United States indicate that this is to be an almost unparalleled year in the history of these industries. Already almost the entire estimated output of most of the mills for the year has been contracted for and these makers are out of the market. They absolutely refuse to book any more orders for the year. Most structural material and steel rail makers say that they cannot book another order for the year. Under these conditions prices are hard to name and many projected enterprises will have to be abandoned or curtailed because the materials cannot be had sooner.

LUMBER TRADE.

The United States White Pine Market.
The white pine market is in an unsettled and feverish condition which is due to the fact that the market has begun to seek disposition, says the American Lumberman. The annual meeting of the Minnesota Lumbermen's Association at Minneapolis this week failed to take any definite action, notwithstanding that most every member of the association has lost a hat higher in at least some of the white pine market. The condition of stocks is such that it is practically impossible to make a price list which will fit all the pieces consequently each man with lumber to sell is putting his own price on it according to how his stock stands. Unsettled, official figures are the minimum, but it is practically impossible to make a general list which under such abnormal conditions will do justice to the situation. Further action in his department is out of ready some of the special

prices will naturally come down to their proper level, and the same for others. Therefore it was thought best to leave the official list unchanged.

Shingle Milling on the Coast.

In reviewing the position of the shingle mill industry on the Pacific coast the Vancouver Commercial Bulletin Local sawmill owners declare that the enactment of the legislation prohibiting the export of cedar logs is having the effect of very great injury to shingle business. American mills would now be forced to come to this side of the line. A shingle mill has been built recently, and the capacity of the others so largely increased that the demand for shingle trade and lumber has more than doubled over what it was at this time last year. The statement of The Province regarding the increase in price of logs by \$2, is not only confirmed, but further reasons and details are added. The shortage of logs in the supply was cut off from British Columbia, a Seattle concern, realizing that there would be a shortage on the Sound, went up the Snohomish and bought the entire season's cut for their mills at that place. The price of the supply was cut off from British Columbia, a Seattle concern, realizing that there would be a shortage on the Sound, went up the Snohomish and bought the entire season's cut for their mills at that place. The price of the supply was cut off from British Columbia, a Seattle concern, realizing that there would be a shortage on the Sound, went up the Snohomish and bought the entire season's cut for their mills at that place. The price of the supply was cut off from British Columbia, a Seattle concern, realizing that there would be a shortage on the Sound, went up the Snohomish and bought the entire season's cut for their mills at that place.

There are nine new mills now being constructed in the vicinity of Vancouver, or about to be started at once, as follows: Pacific Coast Lumber Company, mill, 400,000 daily capacity; Hastings Lumber Co., A. McNair manager, 1,000,000 daily, to be increased by half a million; Canada Shingle Co., 500,000 daily; Chilliwack Shingle Company, four mills, about 200,000; British Columbia Shingle Company, three mills, about 150,000; Cascade Shingle Mill Company, two mills, about 100,000; West & Welsh, five mills, about 250,000; Mackenzie Company, two mills, about 100,000; and the total capacity is 2,000,000. This is the maximum capacity for 24 hours daily.

Lumber Trade Notes.

Sash and door factories at nearby points in the United States are busy with spring orders, and a large trade movement promises to be large. The unusually mild weather which prevailed throughout February has almost put the lumber and tie camps of Northwestern Ontario and Eastern Manitoba out of business and the men are getting very restless over the prospect for an early spring. Some have already left the camps. At no time during the winter has there been enough snow in the bush to make teaming easy and, in consequence, a great deal of the work is still undone. The camps are now so much further away from the railway than they used to be that the question of sleighing is the most important factor to be considered. It is learned not one of the camps will take out their full quota of ties this season.

Lord Strathcona has written to "Commercial Intelligence" pointing out to the British Government the possibilities of increased trade with Canada. He is convinced that a great deal can be done by the dissemination of more knowledge of the various products of Canada—of its farms and forests, of its manufactures, etc.—and by the cultivation of the same. He mentions that it is necessary to bring about the development of trade. Similar participation is required in the various other data of the kind, if more widely known, would do much to develop British exports to the Dominion. As High Commissioner for Canada, he invites consideration of these matters. He points out that business directories and trade journals, information with all the possibilities of commerce, the names of the leading exporters and importers of the Dominion, the names of the leading manufacturers, etc.—all these are necessary to stimulate more extensive commercial relations between the two countries. Further action in his department.—Toronto Globe.

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ORIGIERS for

REINDEER BRANDS

CONDENSED . . .



Milk
Coffee and Milk
Cocoa and Milk

EVAPORATED CREAM

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Starch and Syrup

RELIABLE GOODS

FOR SALE BY ALL WINNIPEG WHOLESALE GROCERS

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WHOLESALE AGENT
115 Bannatyne St. East, Winnipeg

Everything for Power

WINNIPEG MACHINERY & SUPPLY CO.

Wholesale Dealers

The Laurie Engine Co.,
Montreal, Engines, etc.;
Olds Motor Works, Gaso-
line Engines, for all pur-
poses; The Hamilton Iron
Tool Co., Ironworking
Tools; Cowan & Co., Wood-
working Machinery; The
Ohio Pump Co., Canton,
Ohio, "Ohio" Steam Pumps
for all purposes. Flour



Mills and Elevator Machin-
ery and Supplies; Saw
Mill Machinery; Chisholm,
Boyd & White Co., Boyd's
Patent Brickmaking Ma-
chinery; The United Elec-
tric Co., Toronto; Electric
Motors, Dynamoes and
Supplies; Shafting, Pul-
leys and all Accessories.
WRITE US

Second Hand Machinery Bought, Sold or Exchanged.
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Excelsior Cement

Makes the strongest and most desirable walls and
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Manitoba No. 1 Hard Wall Plaster—
Up-to-date Plaster for finishing walls. Made in Man-
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trout, mackerel, smelts, tommy cods,
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bass and salt water eels.

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MF'G CO., LTD.
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ford block, Winnipeg, corner of Prince-
and Bannatyne streets, where a com-
plete set of samples can always be seen.
Western representatives—H. Kite, W.
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DEALER IN

HIDES **PELTS, WOOL**
SENEGA Etc..

EXPORTER OF

NORTHERN FURS

Highest prices paid for consignments
and returns made promptly.
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H. & A. LEADLAY

Successors to

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TALLOW AND RAW FURS

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Consignments solicited.

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J. L. Meikle & Co's

Travellers are now on the road
with a complete line of Spring
and Imported China, Toys,
Fancy Goods, Musical Instru-
ments, etc. Their assortment
and prices will interest you.

J. L. MEIKLE & CO.

PORT ARTHUR, ONT.

Finnan Haddie

Order now for Lent Only.
Few left, 7c per lb.

Onion Setts
Dutch Setts
Potato Onion Setts

Order quick for supply is al-
ways short when wanted.

THE **MACPHERSON FRUIT CO.**
LIMITED.
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We have a good stock.

**Robin Hood
Smokeless
Powder,
Loaded Shells**

Write for prices.

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We now have a fresh stock of heavy drugs, such as EP-SOM SALT, SULPHUR, Salt-petre, and Borax, not excelled in point of purity. Low prices for quantity.

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P. O. Drawer 1461. WINNIPEG.



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Take the lead for style, fit and durability. Send us in your Spring order now before the Spring rush! Best discounts and terms. Our stock is large and complete in all lines of Boots, Shoes and Rubbers.

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LUMBER COMPANY**

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MANUFACTURERS OF ..

**LUMBER,
LATH, SHINGLES,
SASH,
DOORS**

AND ALL KINDS
OF WOODWORK

Head Office and Mills at RAT PORTAGE, ONT.

Branch: Point Douglas Avenue, WINNIPEG

**Wholesale
Boots and Shoes**

See our New Samples for Next Fall consisting of Felts, Moccasins, Gloves and Mitts, Rubbers and Overshoes.

Sorting Orders Receive Prompt Attention—Stock Complete—Prices Right.

TRAVELLERS now on the road.

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Adjoining Leland Hotel.

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We are also open to buy live or dressed hogs and all kinds of produce, paying highest cash price for same.

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**Wholesale Boots
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Large and well assorted stock all ways on hand. Sorting orders receive Prompt and Careful Attention.

A trial solicited.

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Telephone 130

MANITOBA.

A. Gough, formerly of Winnipeg, is opening a hardware at Cartwright.
Robt. Daily, merchant, of Valley River, is agent for G. Atkinson.
P. Woodhall & Co., of Hartney, are opening a branch drug store at Alameda.
P. J. Lockes, general merchant, Venog, will close up his business at that point.
Turnbull & Davidson, lumber dealers, Manitow, have dissolved partnership. Turnbull retiring.
The flour mill at Minnedosa has been sold by Mr. Atkinson to J. J. Huggins.
T. H. Logan has bought the bakery and restaurant business of Beck & Story, at Carberry, and will continue the same.

The dry goods firm of Fraser & Ross, Brandon, has just completed extensive improvements and enlargements of their store.
C. E. Gutteridge has bought the stock of general merchandise of Evans & Co., at Deloraine, and will combine with his own stock.
The Willis House, Roland, was damaged by fire on Saturday morning. The loss was small and fully covered by insurance.
The stock of the Morden Clothing company was sold by public auction in Winnipeg on Monday to Mr. Bradford, of Morden, for 62 cents on the dollar.

Tenders are being opened today for the erection of a new church for St. James' Presbyterian congregation, Winnipeg. The building is to seat 1200 people.
Downey & Collins, hardware merchants, Brandon and Swan Lake, have dissolved partnership. Mr. Downey takes the Swan Lake branch and Mr. Collins that at Brandon.

Zink Bros, boot and shoe merchants, Brandon, have awarded a contract for the erection of a three story store building for the commodation of her business, which will hereafter be of both a wholesale and retail nature.
Work was commenced this week on the new playing mill for John Arbutnot, lumber dealer, Winnipeg. A rock cutting machine is being used, which is in Fort Rouge, and a stock of timber will be laid down there immediately.

The stock in trade, etc., of Elliott & Berland, general merchants, St. Hubert station, were sold at auction by the assignee on Monday to A. Muscovitch for 50c on the dollar. The stock was valued at \$125,000, the debt at \$724,400 and the real estate at \$3,412.
The Blue Drug Co. have purchased a warehouse site on Princess street, opposite their present premises, and adjoining the Oddfellows' block. The site is 90 feet wide by 100 feet deep, and it is the intention to erect a large and commodious building thereon. Plans have not yet been completed for the building, and it is not likely that work will be commenced on it before next week.

The three stocks of A. S. Hoyle, retail merchant, of St. Boniface, Letellier and Makinac, insolvent, were sold this week by Newton & Davidson, Auctioneers, at St. Boniface, for \$43,000. The highest bid was for the St. Boniface and Letellier stocks at 61c on the dollar, and Mr. Davidson the Makinac stock at 60c.

The business men's association of Napinka elected the following gentlemen members for the ensuing year: A. G. Leppert, president; W. P. Gaudin, first vice-president; J. H. Scott, secretary; treasurer, A. F. Sayer. A committee was appointed to interview the Canadian Northern Railway company with a view of cancelling a branch of this company's read money while in Winnipeg will increase some of the chartered bank business with a view to having a bank opened at Napinka. It was also decided at this meeting to have a committee visit Napinka and advise citizens in the matter of securing a flour mill.

ASSINIBOIA.

Gilson, Hross, grocers, Alameda, have dissolved partnership. R. Gilson continuing the business. He will add dry goods.

R. H. Williams has sold out his lumber business at Yellow Grass to W. H. Hunt, of Carleton Place. He will open another yard at Carleton Place.
J. D. Toad has been appointed general agent of the Manufacturers' Life Assurance Company, at Brandon and Saskatchewan, with headquarters at Regina.

Among this year's building investments at Weyburn will be a five story for the Tucker Hardware Co., a new mill shoe factory for J. A. Mitchell, a store building for T. A. Mitchell, a stock merchant, and a number of other ones. It is thought that the building program looks to show that Weyburn is reviving.

At a meeting held on the 14th, the Grenfell, N. W. T., board of Trade, the organized and the following officers were elected: C. J. Roshingroth, president; H. O. Gillespie, vice-president; J. W. Giesse, secretary-treasurer; Council, J. W. Jones, John Walker, E. P. Edwards, A. C. O'Connell, E. A. Walker, A. J. Donald, B. P. Richardson and C. T. Taylor.

The settlers around Alameda and the residents of that town are anxious to have a flour mill erected there this year and are offering to erect a 100 barrel mill, and 20000 bushel capacity. The Regina board of Trade has been informed, by the Regina Flouring Association, of a line connecting Regina and Arcola will be begun at once, if the company will not purchase complete the building of the line during this present year.

NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO.

F. Armstrong is opening a butcher shop at Dryden.

Mining locations D 484 and D 489, Rat Portage district, have been sold to a company of Michigan investors, and will be operated from this year.
A company is being formed at Hat Portage for the purpose of constructing an electric railway from that town, 20 to 40 miles to the English River at the boundary of Ontario and Keewatin district.
St. Thomas Shaughnessy promised a Hat Portage delegation that he would come upon him just now to urge the erection of a C. P. R. hotel in that town that he would go into the course of a visit to the town.

The Lower Neepawa gold mine, Lake of the Woods district, has been sold to a company of the United States and will be worked this year. The mine has been a longed down for two seasons. It was the property of a company of Neepawa men.

Rat Portage to Keewatin. A syndicate of United States friends is reported to be active of constructing an electric railway from Hat Portage to Keewatin, about 5 miles, on a twenty-year franchise. The Rat Portage town council is opposed to granting any franchise, and at the recent elections the commissioners were elected pledged to a public ownership of all franchises.

A wire from Fort William on Monday said. It seems that this town is about to realize this year the fulfilments of many of its hopes. Besides the improvements that the Canadian Pacific Railway is to make, including two elevators and the enlargement to double the present capacity of its coal and freight docks, the Canadian Northern will build large coal docks at the west end, and now the town is to be supplied under the Canadian plan of the Deering Harvester Company.

Royal Crown snags have all been advanced 50c per box at Winnipeg.
The statement made in a daily paper this week to the effect that tobacco eggs are in big demand in the east, and that shipments are going forward to Montreal from Winnipeg was misleading. There were a few days this week, when, owing to all country districts in the east being loaded with snow and traffic suspended, Manitoba eggs, which are quite plentiful at a retail price of 12c a bushel, which has prevailed lately, could be sold to advantage in Montreal, and in cases were being bought by express, but this demand could not be expected to last, and we understand that this week the Montreal market is most of our surplus stock of eggs is going to British Columbia.

Implement and Carriage Rates.

At the recent annual meeting of the Retail Implement Dealers' association in Winnipeg, H. W. Hutchinson, of the Fairchild Co., delivered an address on freight rates.

Mr. Hutchinson said that there seemed to be an over-creation among some of the dealers that the wholesale jobbers were at variance with the retail carriers as to freight rates are concerned, and that special concessions were made to the jobbers by the railway companies. He wished to correct that impression; the same privileges enjoyed by the wholesale jobbers is extended to the retail dealers throughout the province.
Comparative freight rates—Retail Implementers.

Table with 3 columns: From Winnipeg, To (various locations like Marquette, High Bluff, MacGregor, Carleton Place, etc.), Tariff, 1907, Tariff, 1908, and Percent difference.

COMPARISON OF RATES FROM WINNIPEG TO ST. PAUL.

Table with 3 columns: Miles Stations, Commodities & Tariffs, Vehicles Twine, and Percent difference.

From St. Paul to stations in table below. Commodities & Tariffs Vehicles Twine, Percent difference.

As to the alleged exorbitant charges by the railway companies, he produced the memo as above, showing the comparative rates in existence as applying to implements and carriages shipped from Winnipeg by wholesale jobbing houses as against the same commodities shipped out of St. Paul as distributing centres. Previous to May, 1906, the minimum carload was 12,000 pounds. When the new classification was issued by the railway companies, increasing the minimum carriage from 12,000 to 16,000 pounds, the fact was pointed out to the companies that no order had been taken the preceding fall under the old tariff, and that the new tariff had not yet put into effect it would mean that the Winnipeg jobbing houses would have to pay a third more for the same goods than could be got from the officials of the company here, and the matter was finally taken to St. Paul, where it was finally arranged that all the orders taken the previous fall would be shipped to St. Paul under the old tariff, but the new tariff came into effect on May 1, 1907.

The jobbers decided that it would not be profitable to allow this new tariff to come into effect without further protest, and they decided to get together with one or two eastern carriage manufacturers upon the officials of the Grand Trunk railway and the Canadian Pacific railway and pointed out to them the injustice that would be done by the carrying of a large amount of carload rate. Their contention was that it was based upon the ordinary standard rate of 100 feet in length and a 61 1/2 foot wall, which would only take 20 jobs. Under the new tariff a larger amount was provided which would hold 28 jobs. He made a proposition to the traffic manager of the Canadian Pacific railway company to have the new tariff read 11,000 pounds instead of 16,000 pounds, and that gentlemen would be willing to agree to grant this modification if the

Grand Trunk Co. would do the same. He then waited upon the officials of the latter road with the result that the request was granted. This arrangement was agreed upon for three years longer, it having been in existence now for two years.

With respect to the weight of carriages, the question had been asked if the railway companies should charge in proportion to the weight of the contents of the car? 11,400 pounds is the weight that can be got into a car, yet the fact that it is only 14,000 pounds. That would on its face seem to be an unfair arrangement. To carry a much larger quantity of a car being used for other purposes. There is no prospect of justice is being done by making the carriers pay freight upon 14,000 pounds.

The jobbers took up the matter of organization a year ago and waited upon the Canadian Pacific Railway officials last spring as an association to appeal for a reduction of freight rates; but when they had not the same rates in force on the schedule of rates before then they were somewhat taken up to our minds. It was pointed out that on a carload for 12 cents, while on a spot for 12 cents, in the States the rate was 21 cents and 21 cents 1/2 pounds. We explained to them that frequently the jobbers were not an agent for binding twine, implements and carriages, and they asked the privilege of looking them over. The company said no road ever granted such a privilege. They were then asked if they would give the same fourth-class on vehicles, first-class on twine and sixth-class on implements, but they had not consented to this. They said the shippers had the privilege of shipping implements with vehicles but that the rate would be charged. No satisfaction could be got out of the company and no announcement that there would be a lower or different tariff issued.

It is often asked: Why can't you get down over privileges on carriages? Another man might take the same car for a year, five or six years ago in extreme cases upon the payment of \$3 a car, but that was never multiplied by ten or fifteen times the amount now and the company cannot be made to see that any injustice is being done. There is no prospect of justice to two shippers to load twine, although technically it is a violation of the rules of the company and they ought stop it if they wanted to.

Another matter is distributing rates from Brandon. Through the efforts of R. H. Hunt, a distributer of rates to the territory contributory to Brandon, they have granted the same concessions on shipments out of Calgary so that agents away to the north-east part of the district can get a reduced rate from Calgary. A car can be shipped to Calgary at the commodity rate and distributed there.

In conclusion the speaker said: Under those circumstances, I cannot see that there is very much of a kick coming out of the meeting for the railway company to-day. I say my railway rates and do not get any reduction of rate. I am a member of the Western Retail Implement Dealers' Association, and I am responsible, the Jobbers' Union will take it up. But you are enjoying the benefits and are well enjoyed by your confederates to the south.

The date of voting on the Liquor Act, Manitoba, has been changed to April 2.

The three shipping companies in Ontario have requested the Dominion government to grant a subsidy on the manufacture of ships to \$5 per gross ton. The drawback now allowed is \$1.12 per gross ton. It is also pointed out the disadvantage under which the Canadian vessels in American vessels being allowed to register at Canadian ports while Canadian vessels being refused from registering at American ports at all. The government promised consideration.

Fort William Grain Stocks.

Stocks of grain in store at Fort William on Monday, the 24th inst., were as follows:—Wheat—1 hard, 20,910 1/2 bushels, No. 1 northern, 1,854,547 bushels; No. 2 northern, 2,231,373 bushels; No. 3 northern, 80,739 bushels; other grades, 28,817 bushels; making the total of wheat 4,725,608 bushels. Oats—No. 2, 73,500 bushels. Barley—No. 2, 870 bushels. Receipts of wheat at Fort William during the week ending Feb. 24 amounted to 63,473 bushels and shipments to 23,088 bushels. Receipts of oats amounted to 5,188 bushels, and shipments, 11,716 bushels. Receipts of barley were nil, and shipments, 2,164 bushels.

Stocks in store at Fort Arthur on the 24th were:—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 4,140 bushels. No. 1 northern, 52,253 bushels. No. 2 northern, 47,253 bushels, other grades, 124,099 bushels, total 228,220 bushels. Oats—No. 2 white, 16,325 bushels, mixed, 10,327 bushels, total 26,652 bushels. Barley—11,641 bushels, shipments, 6,745 bushels.

Manitoba Wheat Stocks.

There were 4,753,000 bushels of wheat in store, valued at \$8,544,000 on Feb. 24. A year ago stocks in store at Fort William were 1,700,000 bushels. Two years ago 1,200,000 bushels. Stocks in store at Fort William, Port Arthur, Kewatin, Winnipeg, and other points are estimated approximately at 18,825,000 bushels, compared with 5,857,000 bushels a year ago, 8,700,000 bushels two years ago, 8,000,000 bushels three years ago, and 4,000,000 bushels four years ago.

Movements of Business Men.

R. A. Mather, of Kewatin, was in Winnipeg this week. Mr. Driscoll, manager at Winnipeg for the McClary Mfg. Co., has been confined to his house for some time with his grippe. He is expected out next week.

E. W. Ruck, organizer for the Western Retail Implement Dealers' Association, will be in Winnipeg on his trip through the province. He will first visit points on the Stonewall branch.

Late Western Business Items.

Work on the extension of the Carman branch of the Canadian Northern Railway to Stonewall, Man., has begun by clearing out timber from the right-of-way.

Great Northern cars are now being used to haul wheat to Duluth, from points on the Canadian Pacific Railway in Manitoba and the Territories, in accordance with the agreement between the two roads as reported last week.

The application to amend and extend the terms of the charter of the Manitoba Mill and Western Haulway, has been refused. It is alleged that Northern Pacific people have purchased this charter, with the object of extending their system into Manitoba. The same people have also procured another charter under which they may build, now that the legislature has seen fit to refuse the request, a line of road which have also secured.

The Weather.

The weather continued very mild up to last night. On Thursday, there was rain and snow, which melting as it fell, produced a slushy condition on the foot. On Friday the snow continued falling lightly, and with a little colder temperature and a wind which increased to a gale to wards evening, a fairly lively blizzard was the result last night—the first one of the winter in this locality. The weather has cleared up to-day, but with a considerably lower temperature than the weather of yesterday which had prevailed for some time previously.

Exclusiveness.

The Manitoba legislature has quite properly rejected the bill to incorporate the architects and engineers. The bill was altogether too autocratic and exclusive in its demands. Why should architects and engineers be shut out of Manitoba any more than grocers or butchers? How would it do to have a bill to prevent other competitors in the dry goods trade, except to such persons as might be permitted to become members of one of the present dealers? The bill has drawn at-

tention to the absurd protection and privileges granted to land surveyors by a former legislature with the prospect of a remedy will be applied. To do this the repeal of the act by the architects and engineers has done good.

Winnipeg Implement Jobbers.

The annual meeting of the Winnipeg Implement and Carriage Jobbers' Association was held at Thursdays evening last, when the following officers were elected:—President, Geo. W. McNeil; vice-president, E. Itab; secretary-treasurer, H. W. Hutchinson. A committee on freight rates, comprising Messrs. C. Forestry, L. H. Hartshorn and H. W. Hutchinson.

The following entertainment committee was appointed:—Messrs. J. Maw, A. C. McNeil and H. Donaldson.

It was decided to hold a banquet and the committee on entertainment will make arrangements. A memorial from the Western Retail Implement Dealers' Association was received and considered, and was referred to a special committee for further consideration of the resolutions therein.

Railway Policy in British Columbia.

Col. Prior of Victoria, has entered the provincial government as minister of mines. Col. Prior has been induced to enter the government on the understanding that a veto against the railway policy is to be followed. He says:

I run as a supporter of the government, but for all my sympathy I say they have arranged a contract with Mackenzie & Mann, the owners of Canadian Northern railway, by which contract those gentlemen guarantee to build a road from Yellowhead Pass through British Columbia to Pointe à la Peste and to run a ferry from Hute Inlet to Vancouver Island to connect with the island road. They also agree to make Victoria the terminus of their trans-continental road of contract, and the government will bring down granting cert in monies and land to the railway company. To my mind this is the one chance that Victoria will have to make herself a great and populous trade centre and terminus, and I feel it is my duty as it is the duty, as I see it, of the British Columbia government, if all I can see to see that this contract is carried out.

British Columbia Notes.

R. A. Fraser, returning weekly newspaper at Ladner to be called the News.

C. H. Hancock has purchased the cigar and fruit business of M. A. Townsend at Victoria.

The business men of Ashcroft and Caribou are organizing a board of trade to be known as The County of Caribou Board of Trade.

The Malloy Drug Co., Ltd., is buying out the business of the Kamloops Drug Co., at Kamloops and amalgamating the business with its own.

J. W. Hollingshead and Wm. Livingston have formed a partnership and are preparing to engage in the commission business at Ladner.

A new lumber and shingle mill has been erected at Vancouver on Coal Harbor by the Pacific Coast Lumber Company, and it was expected that shipping and commerce about the first of March.

The Delta Excursion Association, of Ladner, has declared a 10 per cent. dividend to its members of 1904, and added \$250 to its reserve fund, making the total of that fund now \$2,300. During the past season 2600 pounds butter were made which realized \$23,338.

R. P. Ritbet & Co., Victoria, say in their latest circular:—"During the first part of the month grain freights were dull and the figures of the month, but the arrival of chartered vessels having supplied immediate wants, and weather conditions being atrocious, suddenly dropped to 288 1/2. There was a slight improvement in the situation toward the close of the month although exporters were not able to obtain the figures of the month. Lumber vessels are in great demand and quotations are somewhat higher for the present."

The Canadian Shingle Mill Company which has been operating a shingle mill near Hastings has decided to establish a big mill at Vancouver,

capable of producing 600,000 shingles every week. Plans for the erecting of a great patting will also be made. The establishment of this mill is a result of the failure of the British Columbia government to allow exportation of cedar logs to the United States.

ALBERTA.

Real estate is said to be moving freely at Edmonton.

E. Earl & Wolfe, hardware merchants, have been given the ownership of the furniture business at Olds from J. S. Brumpton.

Franklin has bought the gent's wear business of J. Mackintosh and sons of W. T. Henry & Co., at Edmonton, and will continue the same.

A recent analysis of the coal produced in the mines around the town of Franklin shows the following result: Moisture, 5 per cent.; fixed carbon, 68.2 per cent.; volatile matter, 24.5 per cent.; sulphur, 6 per cent.; ash, 12 per cent.

Steel has been laid to the international boundary line on the Canadian extension at the northern end of the way near Frank and the work of making the grade is being pushed. It will probably be done before the cars will be running on the Canadian side.

Associated Boards of Trade.

Knaslo, B. C., Feb. 28.—The Associated Boards of Trade of the British Columbia (Columbia) combined labor to-day and will meet next year at Fernie. The meeting was held at the hotel with a quiet tender by the Knaslo board. This morning the board passed a resolution that the Dominion government should make immediate selection of the government reserve of 50,000 acres of coal land and lease them with such safeguards as will absolutely preclude now and in the near future, the possibility of their amalgamation with or control by the Crown's Nest Coal Company or any allied corporation and that the price to be charged for coke be \$3.50 per ton f. o. b. and the maximum price for three-fourth inch screened coal be \$18.00 per ton.

Minneapolis Markets.

Flour—First patents, \$3.50 to \$3.70; second, \$3.30 to \$3.50, in wood. Middling, 30 lbs. bulk, \$14 to \$14.25; short, bulk, \$13.75 to \$14 per ton.

Feed—Coarse cornmeal and cracked corn, \$24.25 per ton; ground feed, mixed corn and oats, \$21.25 to \$23.25 per ton.

Cornmeal—White, \$2.80 to \$2.90; do. yellow, \$2.60 to \$2.70 per 100 lbs. Bran, \$2.80 to \$3.00.

Oats—No. 1, 42c per bushel of 32 lbs. as quoted.

Barley—Quoted 5 1/2 to 6 1/2, as to grade.

Flax Seed—No. 1 quoted at \$1.05 per bushel.

Hay—Timothy \$10 to \$11 per ton; prairie, \$8 to \$7 per ton, as to quality.

Butter—Creamery, good to choice, 23 to 25 1/2 c; seconds, 22c; dairy, good to choice, 22c to 24c; seconds, 21c to 19c.

Eggs—Strictly fresh, cases included, 16c dozen.

Dressed Poultry—Turkeys, 9 to 12c; geese, 10 to 11c; ducks, 10 to 12c; chickens, 5 to 12 1/2c.

Meat—Lamb, 8 to 9c; mutton, 7 to 8c; light; 7 medium; 7 1/2 c; heavy. Veal, 4 to 8 1/2c; mutton, 5 to 6c; lamb, 6 to 8c.

Vegetables—Carrots potatoes, 67 to 75c; onions, \$1 to \$1.25 per bushel. Canned—Apple picked, \$2 to \$2.25 bushel.

Apples—\$4.25 to \$6 per barrel as to quality.

Hides and Pelts—Green salted heavy steers, over 60 lbs., No. 1, 9 1/2c; No. 2, 8 1/2c; cows, over 60 lbs., 7 1/2 to 8 1/2c; 50 to 60 lbs., 6 to 7c; cow, calf, 8 1/2 to 10 1/2c. Green frozen hides, 1c under green salted.

Toronto Wholesale Trade.

Special to The Commercial.

Dry Goods—More country, American millinery buyers are better equipped than formerly. Cotton goods are in fair but no more prices have been suggested yet. An advance in cotton has been predicted.

Hardware—Good demand for shipment. Prices generally are steady, but iron, machinery and tinware, pentine is weaker. Lumber is unchanged but firmer.

Meat—Cattle in fairly good condition. Wednesday Canadian refiners' all refined sugars 5 cents for Ontario, Manitoba and Quebec.

Hogs and Hog Products.

Special to The Commercial.

Hog products are in fair demand and favor in sympathy with the live hog market.

Hogs—Dressed, \$7.00 to \$7.25 per 100 pounds for carlots; farmers, \$6.85 to \$8.25.

Pork—Canada short cut, \$21.00 to \$22.00; (vanady smok, \$21.50); Stock cut, \$21.50; Bacon, Long, clear, tons and cases, 16c to 19 1/2c; breakfast bacon, 14c; hams, 10 1/2c to 11c; shoulders, 10c; hocks, 14c; green meats out of stock are quoted at 1c less than smoking.

Lard—Cakes, 11c; tubs, 11 1/2c to 12c.

Toronto Grain and Produce.

Special to The Commercial.

Toronto, March 1.

The grain markets are quiet. Wheat is in easy and to lower than a week ago. Manitoba wheat is firmer; Ontario flour is weaker.

Oats are weak. Butter is lower than local grain men that they will stop grain now for shipment at point west of Winnipeg. Butter is in lower demand.

Fine goods are firm and higher. Eggs are in good demand and firm. Unchanged prices.

Wheat—Red—No. 1 white, some wheat is being 7 1/2 to 7 3/4; soft red, freight in spring, 7 1/2 to 8; hard, winter wheat, \$7.85 to \$8.00; No. 1 northern, grinding in transit, \$4 1/2 to \$4.50; No. 2 northern, and 8 1/2c for No. 2 northern.

Oats—No. 2 white, 41c per bushel, cash; No. 1, 42c.

Barley—No. 3 is quoted at 50c per bushel, cash.

Wheat—100 per cent. Ontario bags, \$2.85 in buyers' bags, hold freight. Choice brands are held 15 to 20c higher. Manitoba flour is unchanged at \$4.20 for Hungarian patents and \$4.00 for strong bucks in cases, bags included, on track.

Ontario—Shorts, \$19 per ton and bran, \$17 per ton; middle freight Manitoba feed, \$22 for cars of shorts and \$20 for bran, sacks included.

Oatmeal—\$2.25 for cars of bags and \$3.40 in wood for carlots, Toronto.

Hay—Carlots on track, \$10.50 per ton for No. 1 timothy.

STATISTICAL WHEAT REPORT.

WHEAT IN CANADA.

Stocks of wheat in Canada at principal points of accumulation are reported as follows:

Montreal	25,000
Toronto	25,000
Calumet Ave.	40,000
Beard Harbor	25,000
Kingston	25,000
Fort William, Port Arthur and	25,000
Kewatin	5,000,000
Winnipeg	12,000,000
Manitoba elevators	12,000,000
Total Feb. 15	18,743,000
Total previous week	16,997,000
Total a year ago	16,000,000

BRADSTREET'S REPORT OF STOCKS

Total stocks in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, as reported to Bradstreet Feb. 15, 1901, were 85,500,000 bushels, an increase of 88,000,000 bushels the previous year.

Total stocks in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, as reported to Bradstreet Feb. 15, 1901, were 31,700,000 bushels, an increase of 1,000,000 bushels the previous year.

THE VISIBLE SUPPLY

The Chicago visible supply statement of stocks in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, for the week ending Feb. 22 was 3,280,000 bushels, being a decrease of 17,000 bushels for the week. A year ago the visible supply was 3,220,000 bushels, a decrease of 2,440,000 bushels three years ago, 25,900,000 bushels, four years ago, 21,000,000 bushels, five years ago, 27,000,000 bushels.

STOCKS OF OATS AND CORN.

The visible supply of oats in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, is 4,000,000 bushels, an increase of 10,000,000 bushels a year ago. The visible supply of corn is 10,000,000 bushels, compared with 15,000,000 bushels a year ago, according to the Chicago statement.

WORLD'S WHEAT STOCKS

Stocks of wheat in America and Europe and about for Europe Feb. 1, were as follows: Bradstreet's report:—

1902	1,000,000,000
1901	1,000,000,000
1900	1,000,000,000
1899	1,180,000,000
1898	1,220,000,000
1897	1,450,000,000
1896	1,570,000,000
1895	2,000,000,000

WHEAT MOVEMENT.

The following table gives the receipts of wheat at the four principal United States spring wheat markets, from the beginning of the crop movement, Aug. 1, 1901, to date, compared with the same period of last year.

	This crop.	Last crop.
Minneapolis	3,120,000	2,530,000
Milwaukee	8,120,000	7,820,000
Indian	2,920,000	2,820,000
Chicago	32,620,000	31,740,000
Total	46,780,000	43,910,000

The following table gives the receipts of wheat at the four principal United States winter wheat markets, from the beginning of the crop movement, July 1, 1901, to date, compared with the same period of last year:

	This crop.	Last crop.
Portland	6,040,000	5,720,000
St. Louis	15,000,000	12,720,000
Detroit	2,260,000	2,430,000
Cincinnati	16,220,000	28,720,000
Total	49,520,000	49,600,000

Winnipeg Prices a Year Ago.

Following were Winnipeg prices this date last year:

Wheat—Cash No. 1 hard closed at 81c in store; Fort William—

Flour—Jobbing price per sack: Patent, \$2.10; best baker's, \$1.95.

Milwaukee—bran, \$1.00 per ton; shorts, \$1.00 per ton delivered.

Oats—Carleton's track, Alberta 60¢ @ 6 1/2 lb.; Manitoba 56¢/bu.

Barley—40¢/bu. bushel.

Corn—In car lots 60¢/bu. per bushel of 56 lb.

Butter—Dairy, 55¢/bu. per lb.; creamery holding 21¢.

Eggs—10¢ to retail merchants.

Hogs—30¢ for Manitoba fresh, less expressage.

Potatoes—Farmers' loads on the street, 60¢/bu. per bushel.

Dressed Meats—Beef, 10¢/lb. for city delivery.

Poultry—Dressed chickens 50¢/bu.; ducks dressed, 40¢; broilers, 30¢; dressed, 10¢/bu.

Game—Robin 10¢ per pair; Jack rabbits 25¢ each, and wild pigeons 20¢ per pair.

Hides—5¢ for frozen, less 5¢/bu. tax.

Wool—60¢/bu. for unwashed, less.

Seneca Root 20¢ per lb.

Ruled Hay—\$7.00/800 lb. on cars.

Livestock—Cattle, 15¢/lb.; sheep nominal; hogs, 45¢/75 lb.

Grain and Milling.

The Winnipeg Grain Exchange may shortly advance the price of its receipts to \$200 owing to their increased value.

A new elevator has been erected at Snowflake during the recent mild weather and will be ready to receive grain at once.

The farmers around Noshell, Man., want a flour mill established at that town and are canvassing for a loan to be offered for a mill.

Trading in Manitoba bonded wheat futures was inaugurated on the Pacific board of trade on Monday, Manitoba No. 1 northern received a price of 72¢, working a former in the 71¢-72¢.

N. W. T. districts threshed 1,200,000 bushels of wheat from eight acres, and 1,800 bushels of wheat from one acre. An average of 150 bushels for oats, and 41 for wheat, per acre.

Within two years the Canadian Milling Company expect to have their entire Winnipeg plant run by electricity, the power to be supplied by the Winnipeg river, where active preparation for commencing the work of development in the spring are now going forward.

It is stated that the contract for the erection of a 12' x 12' cleaning elevator at Port William will be let to a United States firm. Work will commence as soon as the contract is arranged, which will be very shortly. The elevator will have a capacity of 5000 bushels and 100000 bushels, and will be absolutely fire proof.

We have heard a good deal about the new firm, the Pacific Railway Company refusing to handle grain from their branches to the Canadian Northern. The new elevator of the latter company at Port Arthur. It appears, however, that the new elevator will not be completed, notwithstanding announcements to the contrary. A Port Arthur paper says that it will not be ready to receive grain before the first of March at least.

The Northern Elevator Co. has given evidence of a rapid expansion in building. The company commenced the erection of a grain warehouse in Winnipeg, in connection with their elevator being received on Friday, Feb. 14, on Friday, Feb. 21, one week later, grain was being received by the building. Considering that the start and the finish was on a Friday, this is not to be wondered at. The capacity of the building is about 180,000 bushels.

The shareholders of the Brandon farmers elevator held a meeting last week to elect a new board of directors, which it appears are in bad shape. This meeting was an informal one as the formal meeting has been called since 1890. Only one director of the company was present. It came out during the discussion that the company has been in a state of disorganization for some time. A committee was appointed to investigate the matter and report to the shareholders.

Chinese Restriction.

Ottawa, Feb. 27. The Chinese to meet President to parliament today receive over 1000 cases of opposition. The conclusions arrived at may be summarized as follows:

In regard to limiting the number of the New Vancouver real company, Holdings, who is also one of the largest exporters of opium, the exclusion of Chinese. The president of another company, Hon. James Dunnington, is in favor of such restriction and the adoption of the Natal Act. An organization for another company, the Wellington Co., is in favor of unrestricted immigration.

The principal exporters of lumber are in favor of exclusion. The Chinese are largely employed in the slaughter industry, and it is considered that they are necessary to that trade. As for farming, outside the large land owners, there are in favor of exclusion. But it is the farmers that the Chinese are largely employed. The exclusion of the Chinese is not likely to in any way seriously affect this industry as there are now sufficient Chinese to carry on that industry without any injury. As cooks and assistants in hotels the Chinese are favorable to be regarded. But they were excluded their hands would take their place. As domestics the Chinese are also favorably regarded. This is on account of the scarcity of servant girls.

In the opinion of the commissioners the interests of the country are not

served best by providing a supply of cheap labor. Chinese work for low wages and keep out white labor. Their presence is a danger to the existence of white labor. This fact is established that white laboring men cannot compete with the Chinese and support their families in a proper way. The conclusion which the commissioners arrive at is that Chinese retard white immigrants who would make good citizens and settlers. It is said that the presence of the Chinese is detrimental to the industrial peace of the community where they reside. They are a burden on the country all their earnings and spend little or nothing in Canada. In the opinion of the commissioners it is impossible for the province of British Columbia to take their place and part in the Dominion unless its population is free from the labor of servile labor and is infused with a sense of the duties and the responsibility of participating to citizenship. The commissioners approve of the action of the legislature of British Columbia as to the grave injury that would follow an influx of Chinese laborers.

Then follows the findings of the commission. They are in favor of the prohibition of Chinese laborers. Commissioners Chate and Foley want an immediate raising of the port tax to \$500 and Commissioner Mann wants a trial for two years pending a prohibitory treaty and if \$300 is not sufficient he would approve of raising it to \$500.

An assignment was made last Friday of the wholesale millinery firm of J. M. Hamilton & Sons, 8 Wellington Street, West, Toronto.

Not all of the manufacturing concerns of Great Britain are as slow at seeking trade outside of their regular channels as some would have us believe. The Commercial is continuously receiving through the mails direct from Britain, catalogues and advertising literature from manufacturers who seem anxious to do business in this country. The latest is the catalogue and order form of Seidel & Naimann, 22 Moor Lane, Finsbury Street, E.C., London, makers of metallic packing rings.



WINNIPEG GRAIN AND PRODUCE EXCHANGE
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GEO. V. HASTINGS, CLAS. N. J. Vice-President Sec'y Treas.

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GRAIN EXPORTER
236 GRAIN EXCHANGE WINNIPEG 12 STOCK EXCHANGE MONTREAL
Direct connection with European markets.

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LIMITED
GRAIN EXPORTERS
OFFICE:

GRAIN EXCHANGE WINNIPEG

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Montreal.

Consignments of Grain and Manitoba Produce solicited. Dressed Hogs wanted for B. Orders of Wheat, Barley, etc., requested.

Established 1850, Manitoba Grain Code used.

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SHIPPERS OF WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY, FLAX, RYE, BUCKWHEAT, CORN
Buy or sell on commission. Receive bill of selling grain in car lots, make up bills for quotations. Advances made on consignments. Licensed Auctioneers.

M. McLAUGHLIN & CO.
ROYAL DOMINION MILLS, TORONTO.
CAPACITY, 700 BBL. DAILY
MILLERS OF No. 1 Manitoba Hard Wheat

Manitoba Horticulturalists Meet

Will Hold an Exhibition This Year.

The annual meeting of the Western Horticultural society opened in city council chamber on Friday, February 21st. The long table was profusely decorated with palms and other potted plants and a tempting array of fresh checked apples. The hall had it were baskets and boxes of all kinds of vegetables. Professor A. B. Baird, the president, opened the meeting and in view of the very full programme dispensed with an annual address. After the reading of the minutes and the directors' report, which has already appeared in print, the first business taken up was the election of officers which resulted as follows:

President, Rev. Professor Baird; vice-presidents, Angus McKay, Indian Head, S. A. Bedford, Brandon, A. P. Stevenson, Nelson, M. Bull, Winnipeg; J. G. Gunn, Gonor, J. Caldwell, Winnipeg; secretary, Bartlett, Winnipeg; treasurer, W. G. Scott, Winnipeg; councillors, Richard Alston, Alderman Barclay, G. H. Greig,

Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. This motion was seconded by Alderman Barclay and carried unanimously.

It was moved, seconded and carried that a delegation from the society should petition the government to urge the printing of the Act prohibiting the destruction of insectivorous birds, in sufficient quantities for general distribution. In moving this resolution Mr. W. G. Scott stated that they all shared the promise of the department of education that when these copies were ready for distribution the Act should be carefully read and explained in all the schools of the province and he deemed it a matter of grave importance.

It was also moved, seconded and carried that "The executive of the association take into consideration the advisability of petitioning the legislative assembly for an act incorporating the society with such powers as may be necessary for the proper carrying on of the objects for which it has been organized."

These motions concluded the business portion of the meeting and President Baird called upon Mr. S. A.

as no one wanted a woolly or woolly beet. Smoothness referred to absence of side roots and hollows on the surface. All specimens in an exhibit should be nearly of an equal size. In judging, also, care should be taken to divide "long," "half long" and "turnip" varieties into separate classes.

White Cabbage—This vegetable should be judged for solidity, weight and freedom from splits. The points allowed were divided into 5 for solidity; 3 for weight and 2 for freedom from splits. The way to determine the firmness was firm pressure all over the head. Other things being equal, preference should be given to weight, splitting or bursting were serious defects and should always be scored.

Red Cabbage—Maximum, 15; color, 7; solidity, 4; weight, 2; freedom from splits, 2. In this cabbage color was the first consideration and should be a dark rich red. The three specimens shown demonstrated the points very clearly.

Carrots—Maximum of points, 20; cleanliness of root, 8; freedom from core, 5; size, 3; and uniformity of product, 4. The roots should be perfect clean, that is, free from side roots or irregularities. Care should be taken to examine for roots that might have been broken off before exhibiting. The best quality is the one with the largest diameter of the core, the less the better. Other things being equal, size should be considered. The roots also should be uniform in size.

Cauliflower—Mr. Bedford characterized this as one of our most important

General smoothness, 10; shallowness of eyes, 5; freedom from disease, 5; absence of streaks, 5. The potatoes should be healthy and free from blennishes or irregularities and it was not at all necessary that they should be of very large size. They should be shallow to avoid waste in boiling. The potatoes not to be admitted if they had streaks of color as this was a sign of rot.

Tomatoes—Maximum number of points, 30. Ripeness, 10; smoothness, 10; uniformity of product, 4. Ripeness was the first essential and the tomatoes should also be of large size, firm and firm and the size as uniform as possible. Turnips, asparagus, beans, cabbages, leeks, parsnips, pumpkins, radishes, rhubarb, spinach and squashes will all go in in the same way. As Mr. Bedford spoke, a number of questions were kept in mind which he answered with the most courtesy. In closing Mr. Bedford laid very special stress on the value of collections shown in horticultural exhibitions they proposed and suggested that great care should be taken in the way of staging and arrangement. All exhibits should be placed together. The public should not be allowed in during the judging. In the case of the exhibits plain as possible and the exhibits should be properly and distinctly labelled.

Mr. McKay, of Indian Head, was the next speaker called on.

Mr. Angus McKay.

In calling on Mr. McKay there was much friendly joking as to his little apple he had once raised on the Indian Head farm.

In dealing with "Fruit Growing in the Territories" Mr. McKay first spoke at some length as to the conditions of location and climate in the fruit growing difficult and for the large varieties impossible on the Indian Head farm. Fruit suitable for the territories were divided into two classes: The native or wild and the cultivated varieties of small fruit. The native varieties should have no large fruits as the hard climate of the territories improved varieties of the small fruit are the largest that have so far been successfully grown.

Of the native fruits such as red and black currant, gooseberries, saskatoon berries, raspberries, strawberries, nothing need be said except that wherever found they were capable of improvement by cultivation. Of the cultivated or improved varieties of small fruit currants were easily first and were in fact the only fruit that should be attempted by a settler until he has time, means and preparation for the more tender varieties. With proper treatment there was no kind of red, white or black currants that need ever fail in any part of the country and they were the only fruit that could not be mis-represented by the nurseryman. The varieties best commended were Red, Ruby Castle, Red Dutch and Pae's Prolific, White, White and Black. The varieties of Transplant, Black, Lee's Prolific, and Black Naples.

In raising small no variety had been found that would winter safely unless laid down and protected from the severe cold winds and frosts of spring. The best raspberry for the territories was the Dr. Reider, Turin, and the best cherry was the smaller, Garfield, Miller's red, Caroline and golden queen are hardy but not prolific.

Gooseberries were not generally successful unless a heavy snowbank covered the bushes in winter. The Houghton was the gooseberry that had so far given the greatest success. Strawberries were not to be raised chiefly because the spring frosts killed the blossoms and the dry hot spells which come just when the fruit is growing, when the blossoms escape the frosts, too difficulty had been experienced in raising the plants through the winter. No cultivated cherries had been found sufficiently hardy to stand the winter. Freezing or sandhill varieties some good results were being obtained which might in time be improved by hybridizing.

Plums were not native to the territories but came originally from Manitoba. Striped and black varieties of wild plums they now had 45 trees bearing many producing excellent fruit. Improved varieties hybridized from Minnesota, but only two had been



Residence of A. P. Stevenson, of Nelson, a Representative Manitoba Horticulturalist.

Thomas McIntosh and Victor Mager, all of Winnipeg; auditor, David Horn. In connection with the nomination of Professor Baird as president and Mr. M. Bartlett as secretary most complimentary reference was made to the efficiency of their past labors on behalf of the society, both gentlemen on being re-elected made suitable acknowledgments. The number of societies has previously been three but in view of the work about to be undertaken by the society it was thought wise to increase the number to five.

The president explained that the society had applied for permission to send a representative to the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition board, and as yet the matter had not been dealt with but would be by a meeting of the board next session. The president decided that should the privilege be granted the selection of a suitable representative be left to the executive committee.

At the afternoon session Mr. J. P. Wade, B. A., representing the Brandon Horticultural society, was present and conveyed the greetings and good wishes of his society to the provincial organization. The president, in acknowledgement, spoke in complimentary terms of the work of the Brandon Horticultural society, and expressed the pleasure of the society in the delegation from Brandon present at their convention.

New or Unfinished Business.

Under this caption A. P. Stevenson, of Nelson, moved that "The Western Horticultural society hold an exhibition of flowers, vegetables and fruit in this city on the 28th, 29th and 30th days of August next, and that prizes be offered thereat sufficient to induce competition from the province of

Bedford, of Brandon, for an address on "The Judging of Vegetables."

S. A. Bedford.

Mr. Bedford stated that it had not been his intention to give this paper—he had hoped that Mr. Harry Brown, the gardener at the Brandon farm, would be able to undertake it, but this had been found impossible—he wished it to be understood, however, that Mr. Brown had done very much of the work necessary to its preparation. Mr. Bedford went on to say that he understood the object of this society in taking up the subject of "Judging horticultural products" was to establish a standard of excellence for the use of horticultural judges, very similar to the standards existing among the horse and cattle breeders and he thought the idea a good one. With a standard of points it would be much easier for judges to give uniform decisions as at the present time decisions rest largely on the taste of individual judges. The table prepared was for a basis of discussion and from it might be evolved a useful guide to judges of horticultural products.

The season precluded the possibility of having samples of all the vegetables touched on and the horticulturists were somewhat late and there were other speakers to follow he would only touch on a few of the principal points. He had samples present, and no doubt the society would include the balance of the material in their yearly report.

Beets—In judging beets, said, Mr. Bedford, we allow a maximum of 15 points and divide as follows: Color, 2; texture, 5; smoothness, 3; uniformity of product, 2. Color was one of the principal points in beets and should be a bright red without white rings when cut, the texture was important,

vegetables. In judging a total of 20 points were given: Color of head, 6; texture and grain, 6; smoothness, 3; size, 3; freedom from rot, 2. The color should be a snowy white without a tinge of yellow or green, grain quite close, surface of head smooth and a nice oval. Other things being equal, size should have precedence. The question of rot was not often touched on but it quite frequently occurred just below the surface.

Celery—This was a most important vegetable and could be grown to great perfection in Manitoba by the people who understood how. The specimens shown were most imperfect but would do for illustrations. Maximum points 15; Flavor and texture, 7; blanching, 5 and size, 3. Mr. Bedford dwelt especially on the flavor which should be sweet and nutty and the stick should break without signs of strings. Bunches should be well blanched and other things being equal the largest bunches should have precedence. Separate classes should always be provided for white, red and yellow varieties.

Corn—A most important vegetable said Mr. Bedford, but one which I have never been able to like. The number of points for this are high.

Points, 10; firmness, 10; tightness of skin, 10. Freedom from disease, 8; size, 6; uniformity of product, 4. Mr. Bedford considered, the first essential and this should be ascertained by careful examination of the color and texture of skin. In many cases the tops are removed previous to exhibition, and an artificial drying resorted to. The onion should be firm and the skin tight to ensure good keeping and the product should be as uniform as possible.

Potatoes—Maximum points, 25;

P. D. ROE, President.

R. ABERNETHY, Vice-President.

T. F. PATERSON, Sec. Treas.

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We have the largest dry kiln capacity of any mill in B. C.; also the largest amount of sheds, and these are well stocked with Manitoba lumber. We have seven planners and are prepared to ship promptly. We understand the requirements of Manitoba dealers. Send to us for your next car. HENRY BURNES, Selling Agent, Winnipeg.

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LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, Etc. MOULDINGS, Etc.

An Extract From Her Letter

"If you could only be here this winter morning and see for yourself, you would no longer doubt me. Roses are blooming in our front yard, and all nature is as far advanced in this lovely American summerland as it will be in your cold eastern home by June.

We made the trip to California via the Union Pacific to avoid the detour routes.

"As less time is consumed on the Union Pacific in reaching your destination, there are fewer incidental expenses en route.

"If you want to reach California without suffering any of the inconveniences of winter travel, be sure that your ticket reads over the Union Pacific. We rode on that great California train, 'The Overland Limited,' which surpasses any train traversing the American continent."

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Get our Prices on ONION SETTS. Apply for trade list if you have not got one.

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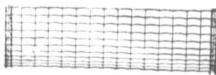
Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn.

Abstract of Statement, Jan. 1, 1902

ASSETS	
Cash on hand, in bank, and cash items, or agents and in course of transmission	\$ 725,120.20
Rents and accrued interest	1,621,260.00
Real estate unencumbered	242,500.00
Loans on bond and mortgage	793,200.00
Loans on collateral security	4,800.00
Bank stock, Hartford, market value	391,461.00
Bank stock, New York, market value	444,480.00
Bank stock, Boston, market value	49,478.37
Bank stock, Albany & Montreal, market value	91,163.33
Railroad stocks and railroad bonds	1,155,716.12
Other assets	15,433.29
Total assets	\$12,259,076.45

LIABILITIES	
Capital stock	\$1,250,000.00
Reserve for reinsurance	6,788,594.68
Reserve for all unsettled claims	1,209,716.33
Net surplus	3,000,855.44
Surplus to policy-holders	4,250,855.44
Losses paid, over	\$73,000.00

W. W. SCRIMES, Supt., Winnipeg.



The Page

COILED SPRING WOVEN WIRE FENCE

When a bull or a runaway team run into a wire fence, or two-legged animals climb over it, how much benefit is a quarter inch cross wire fence? It is a damage? Think of it. Buy the "Page" and get the best. No other wire like it. For further particulars apply to

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The Ontario Double Generator made over 1000 lights up to ten lights up.

Sold on trial Shafter Burners for sale.

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Get a Reputation.

Get a reputation for promptness, at any reasonable cost. Get a reputation for promptness in serving customers at the counter, which not only covers the sale of the goods, but also the return of change, and try to deliver goods just as quickly as you possibly can. It is often worth while even when a customer is in no special hurry, to let them see that you can serve them quickly, if there is need of it.

It taken a very capable man to make a good salesman. One who knows how to shut his mouth as well as how to open it when necessary. One who understands how to keep his mind on the matter in hand, even when the really interested party wavers. A man whose prevariances is perfectly balanced by politeness, tact and understanding; a man whose selfish side is strong, but controlled by intelligence. A man who, having learned to control himself, is capable of influencing others—such a man will make a good salesman.

The possession of a little legal law is like the possession of a revolver; its timely use may be a great protection to a man, while its abuse, on the other hand, may run him into the most serious kind of trouble. But, if he applies discreetly, and carefully, his

knowledge of the law, he will not only be relieved of the necessity of employing a lawyer, in many instances, but one would otherwise be needed, but he will be able to greatly facilitate the work of the lawyer when he is called in.—Gen. B. F. Tracey, in "Slave"

"Everybody Knows Us."

A member of the staff of this journal in calling upon its readers frequently asks as to the results of advertising in the Canadian Western Leather Journal. Very often he asks with the reply that "oh, we don't do it," to everybody known to him. A greater mistake was never made, because a house is old established in the market for not advertising, and because a good connection has worked up with the help of advertising is warranted for keeping it up, but certainly not for dropping it. We have conversed with intelligent business men well up in their portfolios, fine who, in discussing the matter of advertising, were ever ready to admit that the other fellow needs to advertise. "He came here a stranger a few years ago and had to advertise, but I've lived here all my life, everybody knows me and everybody in the county knew my father." It is just such reasoning that puts one out of patience. There he sits like a lump on a log taking whatever trade comes from the "old reliable" that used to do his father when he was as little merchant in those parts, as he gradually drops off their place, to be taken by their sons and daughters, or by strangers. The latter are usually acquainted with the merchant and his connection. They take the local pulse, the bright and breezy advertisements of the man that had his acquaintances to make and compare that he is the man to buy from. The merchant while he is getting rid of the new residents of the locality do not attract many of the older ones, but progressive advertising will gradually build back up what he says. In the meantime our "well-known" merchant is finding fault with the time he is losing, the people and everything that everyone but himself because business is falling off. The man who is to be known on a name made by previous advertising is just as foolish. To make advertising pay the popular use is overvaluing it at. There are certain firms and certain goods with which everyone is familiar, and this has been brought about by advertising, and the advertising campaign is still being conducted as vigorously as in the commencement. It is not probable that concerns paying out thousands of dollars annually for advertising would be doing so if they could go ahead making the same increase in business every year by dropping such heavy expenditures. The same rule applies to matter whether only one hundred dollars a year is spent, or one hundred thousand dollars. Merchants will do well to remember too, that because they are popular or because their families were popular that is not all that is necessary to get custom. The other merchant is the popular one, but carries good goods and just as cheap as its price that governs the amount of custom not sentiment or prestige.

A tramp the other day asked a man in a Massachusetts hamlet for a meal, and in giving it to him the good man explained that the milk he had for the tea. "Oh, mum," he gallantly replied, "you've given me the milk of human kindness and that's enough."—New York Tribune.

"I'll give that waiter," said River "an order that will paralyze him." "What will you have, sir?" presently asked the waiter. "Bring me," replied River, "some revulsion and ova."

The waiter, a seedy-looking man in spectacles, went away with a strap gleam in his eye, and returned about fifteen minutes later with a large plate containing something hot. "Here you are," said the waiter. "Rag and eggs in ordinary English it will be 25 cents. In class form it will be 45 cents. Cujapan pemm comes, as we used to say at college anything else, sir?"—Chicago Tribune.

successful; these were the Aitken and

“apples.” It was not for want of trying that good looking trees were started on the farm with apple trees while they were compelled to look down with envy at the grandly prospering Lonsdale. Mr. A. P. Stevenson, Mr. Fonnaca and others in Manitoba. The most pronounced in the fruit department were those that they had taken to be the Siberian crab of the Hacata type. It has successfully resisted the climate and other small or ironclad supposedly hardy varieties had failed by the dozen. The first year was a failure but there was room for improvement by grafting and cross-breeding. The largest crab graft of this year was one and one-half inches in diameter and the fruit made excellent apples.

In conclusion Mr. McKay said he hoped in ten years' time to come down to a horticultural exhibition in Winnipeg with fruit from the territories and carry off all the prizes from the Manitoba men.

Professor Macoun.

Professor W. T. Macoun, horticulturist of the central experimental farm in Ottawa next to the university, gave an address on “Gardening for Profit.” Before speaking on this subject Professor Macoun expressed his regret at not being able to get to the balmy air and blue skies of Manitoba. When he left Ottawa last September he found his garden and they had three feet of snow. He had no set address and as he was to speak on a remarkable subject he first speak again in the evening he would be thought he could not do better than let them have a list of vegetables which had been tested on all the farms and the varieties of which he has recommended. It was very surprising to find that they were giving preference to vegetables as that was a point someone overlooked and vegetables were a very essential part of our diet. He recommended the following: Asparagus—conover's; beans—bush and golden wax for early crop; early Refugee for medium; and Refugee for late; lettuce—Eggs in the Rain, Eclipse and Boston's Blood; Cabbage—Early Jersey, Wakefield (early), Succession and the Late Dutch; Cucumbers—Drumhead Savoy (late), Cauliflowers—Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt, and Erfurt variety; Snowdrift and States—Chautauq and Guerande or Oxbart (for very early); the Early Scarlet variety—very early; the Bleaching, Paris Golden Yellow, Improved White Plant, Corn—Early Cory, Crosby's Park, Red Accum, Peas—White and White Spin, and White Spin and Crisp, Lettuce—Black Seeded Simpson, New York (early), Grand Rapids, Globe Danvers and Large Red Wetherfield, Peas—Hollow Crown and Double's Selected, Pease—Gregory's Surprise, Gradus, Nott's Excelsior, Potatoes—Extra Early, Extra Ohio, and Early Andes (pure). Professor Macoun very highly recommended the early Ohio potato particularly on markets where pink potatoes were scarce. Endishes—Early, Rosy Gem, French Breakfast, Red Rocket. The speaker recommended a succession of sowings of early varieties to keep up the supply through the season. Tomatoes—Spink and Arland, stating that of all the varieties tried it gave the largest percentage of smooth even fruit and ripened first. Professor Macoun stated in reply to a question he stated that the seed had come from Johnson & Stock, Philadelphia, that he thought anyone desiring name had better write there direct for it, as it would be more satisfactory.

Professor Macoun recommended the pruning of tomatoes as an aid to their ripening or better known as they are trained against a Pergeway fence, this fence to run east and west. In this way pruning was necessary as all the tomatoes got the sun. Professor Baird inquired as to the practice advocated by some of taking the seed from tomatoes not fully ripe and planting it for next year's seed with a view to getting to ripen earlier. Professor Macoun said they had not tried this on the farm but there was no doubt that the seed from ripe tomatoes from the first ripened fruit and planting the seed from it would in time produce a variety of ripe tomatoes. Someone asked the best way to plant strawberries for commercial purposes, and Professor Macoun recommended setting the plants in the second week of May in rows 15 to 18 inches apart, as soon as the ground is frozen they may be set off over them lightly with oat straw and leave this on as late as possible in

the spring as a protection from the south wind in the middle of May and the hard frosts at night. Care must be taken that the straw is not left on long enough to rot and so freeze the seed. Then take the straw off, throw it between the rows this straw cover will keep the ground warm in the spring, which is a good thing. Take one crop only of these plants and save the seed for another year. He thought, however, that in this country where there was sometimes a lack of the hard frosts strawberries would do well in hills.

As it was now considerably after 5 o'clock the speaker was obliged to escape from the fire of questions and the paper of Mr. James Birch, foreman of Aitken's farm, being read in preparation for a future meeting the afternoon adjourned.

Evening Session.

Professor Baird's chair. The first paper of the evening was one on “Improvement of Rural School Grounds” by Alex. McCreary. This paper was a most thorough illustration of the need of improvement along this line and through his remarks had evidently been in the rural schools and knew just what he was talking about. He first stated the poor condition of the school grounds in many county districts and then offered a remedy which he suggested. It was that the school grounds should in all cases be fenced and that trees be planted along both the east and west side of the school, shrubs, such as lilacs or the like, might be planted between the trees. The front of the grounds should always be reserved for the playground, but would suggest a small building in the rear. This to be carefully arranged as to size. The children would lead the teacher every time and in this way they would come to mean something more than their name or an idly spent holiday. Mr. McIntyre told a story, the facts of which had come under his own observation. A teacher, going into the country and finding his school without fence, with no flowers and two misbehaved children stood worked and toiled until the yard was fenced, cleaned up and trees planted. The teacher was so impressed with the contagion of the schoolhouse spread to the homes and in a few years the village, which had been a place of lawlessness, looked like a beautiful park. This was not a fancy sketch but an actual case.

This paper was discussed at some length. Dr. Joyce expressed high appreciation of the paper and thought he thought it would be wise to urge on the government the withholding of rate money from schools which do not report their grounds in better order. He felt that this would be a strong pull in the right direction.

Mr. A. P. Stevenson suggested that any schools wanting trees should get them free through the Dominion forestry association, and not only would they be given the trees but they would be shown exactly how to plant them. Mr. Stevenson considered the paper a valuable one. Professor Macoun expressed his pleasure at finding them making a move in this direction. For the first time in his five years as foreman of the province of Ontario had been neglected. Now they were moving rapidly from a state of neglect and poverty to one of Sir William Macdonald, a new branch was to be added to the horticultural college and it was thought there to take instruction in horticulture and agriculture, so as to make the school more complete of the same. In the meantime, inspectors had been appointed, they would visit the schools and grade the children individual plots where they would grow vegetables and grains and flowers. These plots would be inspected from time to time. By the time the teachers were through the college course the children would have already learned something about plant life and be in a condition to receive further instruction. The plan was not worked out in detail, but they were hoping great things for it when properly started.

Professor Baird felt it necessary to close the discussion at this point and that upon twenty-first of May address them on “What Experimental Farms are doing for the Agriculturist.”

Pictorial Demonstrations. Before taking up his subject Professor Macoun reminded the audience that upon twenty-first of May he was addressing an audience in Winnipeg had stated that the time would come

when millions of bushels of wheat would be shipped to England, they thought him a dreamer then but the dream had come true. He would have ventured to predict that at some date millions of bushels of apples would be shipped from Manitoba, but he did not think that it would be before large quantities of fruit would be raised here. He would not take the time to say that he would remain but would proceed at once with the pictorial demonstration of some of the things that he had already done.

For three quarters of an hour picture after picture of the buildings and such a number of flower gardens, and of individual shrubs in full bloom, of beautiful blue spruce trees and acres of ever dew lights were thrown on the canvases, the professor keeping up a running fire of comment on each. Many of the slides were beautifully colored. One in particular of a Japanese prony was a wonderful reproduction of form and color.

Probably few in the council chamber had ever before had anything like an adequate knowledge of what these farms are doing. All too soon the picture came to an end as it was ten o'clock. Mr. A. P. Stevenson's paper on “Evergreens” was taken as a matter of course, the speaker, in thanks of all present to the speaker, more particularly to Mr. Macoun, who had come down to the city. Professor Baird declared the meeting adjourned.

CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

London, Feb. 27.—Sir Cecil King, Edgewood, has taken such a marked interest in the medical battle against consumption, experts are devoting themselves with increased energy to finding a remedy for the dread disease. Attention is especially being centered on a discovery which, if circumstantial reports may be credited, promises to have important results. The discoverer is Dr. Robert Maguire, a physician at the Brompton hospital and one of the first attacked in tuberculosis. It occurred to him that, as certain antiseptics produced results, he might succeed with a limited use, because doses had to be so mild as not to irritate the stomach if that could be injected into the blood so as to directly attack the germ of the disease, great benefit would result. For great research he chose formic aldehyde, one of a group of very active germicides, notable also for the fact that a solution of one in a hundred and seventy thousand parts is fatal to the consumption. This aldehyde injected in this various strengths with marvelous results, cavities in the lungs healing up, it is reported, in six weeks' time, achieving what may be regarded as thorough cures of cases thought hopeless. A patient is mentioned who was given up in the last stages of consumption. The treatment was tried on him with the result that in two months he was passed by a medical examiner for an insurance company. The intensity of the draught, painless and is made near the elbow.

While it is too soon yet to say that the treatment can do all that is claimed for it, the discovery has nevertheless attracted the attention of eminent medical men all over England and on the continent.

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Winnipeg Board of Trade.

A meeting of the council of the board of trade was held this evening in the board room. A communication was read from the Halifax board of trade in which they asked for suggestions and opinions regarding the advisability of extending the inter-provincial railway of greater value to the Dominion and especially to the maritime provinces. The Halifax government extended the line westward through Ontario or what is not retaining the ownership to transfer the management on satisfactory terms to the C. P. R. The Halifax board claims that the C. P. R. has not proper western connections and in consequence very little import or export traffic is carried in through the maritime seaports. The council appointed a committee to thoroughly consider the matter and to report the result.

Several matters of interest from an imperial standpoint were contained in a communication from the London, Eng., Chamber of Commerce, matters which will come before a congress of Chambers of Commerce of the empire to be held in London in June next. A committee of the council will go through this communication and report back.

The council recommended to the board that no action be taken on a resolution respecting a revision of the Canadian tariff from the Brantford board of trade.

The board endorsed the terms of a resolution forwarded by the Toronto board of trade and later by the Toronto body expressing the opinion that as it is reported that the imperial parliament will levy additional taxes in order to meet the heavy war expenses and that among other products that have been especially mentioned, that any tax placed by Great Britain on products similar to those produced in this country should be levied so as to give a preference to products produced in the empire.

This communication was read from the Indian Head board of trade concerning a resolution for car shortage passed by the Grain Growers' association and the council instructed that a report be sent to the board mentioned giving particulars of the arrangements lately made by which the board will utilize the cars from the Great Northern railway to transfer wheat to Duluth.

The council appointed a committee to take proper steps to secure a special Dominion charter for the board. The board was notified that a meeting would be held in Ottawa on March 4 to reconstitute the old Dominion board of trade. The council resolved to communicate with the minister of trade and commerce giving the views of this board on the proper lines on which the Dominion board of trade should be managed, as this board can not be represented at the meeting in Ottawa.

Canadian Forestry Association.

The third annual meeting of the Canadian Forestry Association will be held at Ottawa, on the 6th and 7th March next. A very interesting programme has been arranged. The chief feature of the evening meeting will be a lecture by Dr. H. E. Fernow, principal of the New York State College of Forestry, which will be illustrated by stereograph views. The following papers have already been promised: "Eastern Forest Trees grown at Victoria, B. C., from seed imported from the East," by His Honor Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere; "Forestry in Ontario," by The Southworth, director of Forestry for Ontario; "The Management of Wood Lots," W. N. Hutt, Southend; "The Making of the West," Professor John Macoun, assistant director of the Geological Survey; "The Contributions of the Experimental Farms to Forestry," Dr. W. Saunders, director of Experimental Farms; "Work of the Forestry Bureau in Tree Planting on the Prairies," Norman M. Ross, assistant superintendent of Forestry in Winnipeg; "Forestry in the Province," Wm. Hoare, inspector of Surveyors, Calgary, Alberta; "Forestry in Prince Edward Island," Rev. A. E. McRae; Alberton, P. E. I. A report on "The Forests of 1901" will be submitted by the chairman of the board of directors. Papers on the pulp industry will also be submitted though it is not possible at present moment to make an exact announcement. Special railway fares are offered.

Bicycles.

The Canada Cycle and Motor Co. will this year handle the National Cycle and Automobile Co.'s wheels through the one office and warehouse in Winnipeg. The latter company, it will be understood, has been absorbed by the former, and the Canada Cycle Co. will handle the wheels formerly known as National wheels. The Canada Cycle Co. will also operate the National Cycle Co.'s factory at Hamilton, Ont., in addition to the factories at Toronto and Brantford. The Hamilton factory will be used for export traffic, the other two factories for bicycles. W. C. Power is manager of the Canada Cycle Co.'s Winnipeg branch, he having succeeded Mr. Lashley, who managed the business last season.

Suburban Electric Roads.

Last year the farmers and residents along the Portage avenue road leading out of Winnipeg, asked the Winnipeg Electric Street Railway Company to extend the line westward from the city along this road as far as Headingly, about twelve miles west of the city. This received but slight encouragement from the company, and were virtually told that if they, the people, would build the road, the company might accept it as a gift and operate it. Recently, promoters of another company have asked for a charter to build an electric road along the same highway, and they propose to do this without any bonus from the people, affirming that they will go on with the work at once. Since the application for incorporation of the new company, the Winnipeg Street Railway people say they are prepared to go on and build the road at once, without a bonus. Several other suburban lines are under consideration, and it is likely that within a few years the principal highways leading into the city will have electric railway lines.

Magnetic Iron Ore in Canada.

An important discovery of magnetic iron ore has been made in Canada about sixty miles north of the Atkokekan range, and the land has been secured by Dr. H. H. Minnopolis men, says an exchange. In some manner the news of the find has leaked out in Chicago to the surprise of the Duluth men interested, for the discovery has been for weeks a carefully guarded secret. A. R. Macfarlane, of Duluth, is prominent in the transaction, but is not inclined to discuss it very freely.

The iron ore discovery was made on the shores of a lake and the croppings have been traced for a distance of seven miles. The very shores of the lake are of iron ore of laminate structure and running from sixty-seven to sixty-nine per cent magnetic iron. The discovery was made by a prospector named Frank Hault and since then other iron men in the interest of the Duluth men have been over the property for the purpose of making a careful examination.

There is every indication that the new iron sample is of a high grade of much importance. It carries no titanium. Much of the magnetic ore found in northern Minnesota carry titanium, and that fact has thus far made them undesirable. The Duluth and Minneapolis capitalists who have obtained control of the newly discovered magnetic ores in Canada are rapidly acquiring adjoining lands, and altogether have 3,000 acres.

The ores have been submitted for analysis in Duluth, New York and other places. One by Professor Woolman showed 68.97 iron, and low in phosphorus and sulphur. Lerch Bros. reported 68.70 iron, and Ricketts & Banks, of New York, reported 27.03 nickel, and 0.12 sulphur. The latter reported. This last report has rather startled Mr. Macfarlane and his associates. They were sure of much desirable iron, also of some nickel, but they did not figure on the copper.

Duluth, Minneapolis and Chicago men are much interested in the mineral resources of Canada north of the St. Lawrence. There is great amount of prospecting going on in that region.—Iron and Steel.

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WINNEPIE PRICES CURRENT

Table listing various commodities such as Groceries, Canned Goods, Meats, Fish, and other goods with their respective prices. Includes sub-sections like 'Cured Fish', 'Tobacco', and 'Smoking'.

The Chinese commission has prepared the report for the opening House of Parliament. It is understood that there were majority and minority reports, but the commissioners finally agreed to recommend that a grant of \$300 for the first two years and \$200 afterwards.

We have received the annual catalogue of the Brandon Seed house of A. Harrison & Co. of A. C. This is a very complete catalogue of 60 pages, and contains many illustrations. It contains corn, cereals, vegetables, field, vegetable seeds, seed grains, grasses, alfalfa, clover seeds, flower seeds, nursery plants, shrubs, trees and shrubs and garden tools.

The United States supreme court is tucked black satin with white silk. The reason for this is that the Northern Securities merger case, which the State of Minnesota recently made application. This is the case in which the State of Minnesota made the supreme court to prevent the merging of the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern companies by injunction.

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Garth Castle.....	March 14
Dominion Line—From Portland.	March 14
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Umbria.....	March 8
Cunard Line—From Boston.	March 4
Ivernia.....	March 4
Saxonia.....	March 18
Allan State Line—From New York.	March 8
Carthaginian.....	March 8
Laurentian.....	March 22
Anchor Line—From New York.	March 1
Astoria.....	March 15
Anchorage.....	March 15

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