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Capital all Paid-up \$12,000,000 00
 Reserve Fund 6,000,000 00
 Undivided Profits \$23,000 00

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 Rest - - - \$3,000,000.00

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 Capital Paid up 1,663,600 00
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HEAD OFFICE, - OTTAWA.

Capital Authorized & Subscribed, \$1,500,000.00
 Capital Paid up..... 1,500,000.00
 REST 1,000,000.00

DIRECTORS:

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 J. B. MONK, Manager.

The Western Canada Loan & Savings Co.

CAPITAL, - - - \$1,500,000.00.
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Paid-up Capital \$6,000,000
 Rest 1,200,000

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 BRUSSELS, BELGIUM—J. Matthieu & Fils.
 NEW YORK—The Amer Exchange Nat'l Bank of NY
 SAN FRANCISCO—The Bank of British Columbia.
 CHICAGO—The Amer Exchange Nat'l Bk. of Chicago.
 BRITISH COLUMBIA—The Bank of British Columbia
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This bank has the largest number of branches of any bank in Canada.

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Interest allowed on deposits in Saving's Department.

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A General Banking Business transacted.

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 ASSETS, \$1,500,000.

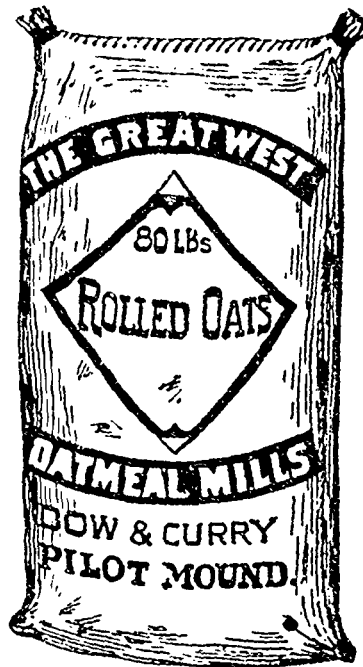
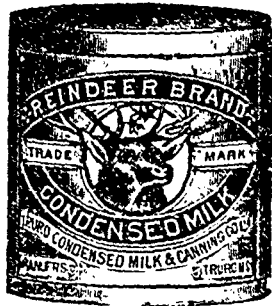
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This Company acts as assignee, administrator, executor, trustee, receiver, committee of lunatic, guardian, liquidator, etc., etc., also as agent for the above offices. Debentures issued for three or five years, both debentures and interest on the same can be collected in any part of Canada without charge.
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GREAT NORTHWEST
Saddlery House

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MAZAWATTEE
CEYLON TEA

put up in one pound lead packets, and in
three and six pound beautifully lithographed
tins, which are very attractive and useful.
Sixty pounds of tea in each case.

OVER 15,000,000 PACKETS

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MACKENZIE & MILLS,

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Special attention given to

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PLACE YOUR ORDERS NOW FOR

PURE BLUESTONE

We have a large supply of the Genuine Article.

We are now receiving our supply of
PURE STRYCHNINE CRYSTALS for the Spring Trade.

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The Commercial

A Journal of Commerce, Industry and Finance, especially devoted to the interests of Western Canada, including that portion of Ontario west of Lake Superior, the provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia, and the Territories.

FOURTEENTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.
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The Commercial certainly enjoys a very much larger circulation among the business community of the country between Lake Superior and the Pacific Coast, than any other paper in Canada, daily or weekly. By a thorough system of personal solicitation, carried out annually, this journal has been placed upon the desks of a great majority of business men in the east district described above, and including Northwest Ontario, the provinces of Manitoba, and British Columbia, and the territories of Assiniboia, Alberta and Saskatchewan. The Commercial also reaches the leading wholesale, commission, manufacturing and financial houses of Eastern Canada.

WINNIPEG, MARCH 23, 1896.

Manitoba.

The stock of E. Rayner, grocer, Winnipeg, has been sold by the bailiff.

Sterling & McCaul, general merchants, Emerson, have dissolved partnership.

W. H. Eaton & Co., general merchants, Selkirk, have sold out to M. Finklestein, general merchant of the same place.

A fire was started in the Clements Block, Main St., Winnipeg, by mice nibbling matches. It was noticed and subdued before much damage was done.

Jas. G. Harvey, a promising young Winnipeg barrister, late of the firm of Mulock, Roberts and Harvey, has opened a law office on his own account in this city.

Alex. F. Pirie, of the firm of Deegan & Co., clothing and furnishings, Winnipeg, died suddenly on Wednesday. Mr. Pirie was formerly with J. W. Peck & Co.

S. A. Ripstein, says the Glenboro Gazette, has a car of goods on the track here and is about to open a store, if he can make a deal for any building in town to open up his goods in.

The Brandon Times says: "Wilson, Rankin & Co., opened the doors of their new department store in the Syndicate Block yesterday morning and were thronged with customers throughout the day. This firm formerly carried furniture only, but have now added a general stock.

A meeting of the retail association was held at the English Chop House last evening. A resolutions was passed that Messrs. Aikins & Culver be retained to see that the enforcement of the early closing by-law is carried out, and that they be present at the court today to watch the case of F. Cloutier and take such steps as they may deem necessary. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Kennealy for the use of the room.

F. Cloutier, Winnipeg, was up at the police court on Thursday for infraction of the early closing by-law. He is charged with keeping his boot and shoe store open during prohibited hours. I. Campbell appeared for the city, and J. H. D. Munson for Mr. Cloutier, and Mr. Aikins for the Retailers' Association. The case will likely be an interesting one, as the legality of the law may be attacked, and a decision may not be reached for some time.

Winnipeg is not only becoming recognized as the most important western commercial centre, but it is gaining a wider reputation

even as a sporting centre. Our oarsmen, hockeyists, skaters, etc., are gaining a continental reputation. The latest development in the sporting line is the Northwestern Sportsman, a weekly sporting journal, which has made its appearance in this city. Published by the Sportsman Publishing Co., Winnipeg.

The following gentlemen have applied for an act to incorporate the Manitoba Trust Company: Hon. Thomas Wardlaw Taylor, Chief Justice of Manitoba; Geo. A. Cox, of Toronto, president of the Bank of Commerce; E. L. Drewry, manufacturer; Wm. J. Christie deputy collector of inland revenue; I. M. Ross, contractor; Colin Inkster, sheriff; A. McT. Campbell, manager of the Canada Life for Manitoba; F. F. Hutchings, merchant, and A. J. Bannerman. The object of this corporation is to act as agent in the management and winding up of estates, etc. the collection of rents, etc., to receive and manage sinking funds, to grant and sell life annuities and invest the proceeds of annuities and all money entrusted to the company for investment. The capital stock of the company shall be five hundred thousand dollars, and the company shall not be entitled to do business until one hundred thousand dollars is paid up.

Northwest Ontario.

T. Dunbar has purchased the barbering business of Jas. Hall at Fort William.

At a meeting of the Port Arthur Board of Trade, it was resolved that the government of Canada be requested to extend the period during which mining machinery, milling and smelting machinery, not manufactured in Canada be admitted, free of duty for another five years.

The people of Port Arthur have decided by popular vote to let a contract to the Port Arthur Light and Power company for the putting in of waterworks, a new electric lighting plant, the building of a pulp mill, and furnishing power for the electric street railway for twenty years. This scheme includes among other things, the development of the Current river and McVicar creek water powers, and will land in the centre of the town about 3,000 horse power, easily available for all sorts of industries.

A number of Hamilton, Ontario capitalists have decided to form a company to work a gold mine west of Port Arthur. The claim was originally held by T. S. Wiley, Mayor Marks, and other Port Arthur gentlemen, and they will retain an interest in the company. The Hamilton men are J. H. Tilden, T. M. Lester, W. Southam, H. N. Kittson, J. Hoodless, F. C. Bruce and G. L. Staunton. The mine is in the Seine River country, 33 miles south of Bonheur station, on the Canadian Pacific Railway about half way between Port Arthur and Winnipeg. The vein averages over two feet wide, and surface indications are very favorable.

Alberta.

O. H. Bush has purchased the bankrupt millinery stock of Mrs. Bush, of Edmonton.

The Hudson's Bay company have subscribed \$5,000 towards the new traffic bridge to be constructed across the Saskatchewan river at Edmonton.

William Baillie, a former Calgary newspaper man, has bought out the plant and business of the Inland Sentinel, of Kamloops, British Columbia.

Saskatchewan.

The report of gold discovered at Birch Hills near Prince Albert, says a report from the latter place appears to have materialised. R. J. McKenzie, who came here about

a month ago, returned last week with an expert who pronounces there is gold in paying quantity. The townspeople are greatly excited and large crowds have gone out to the spot. A great many claims have already been staked. The discovery was made on a farm owned by one Cadwallar, who is now in England.

Comparative Prices in Staples.

Prices at New York compared with a year ago.

	Mar. 13 1896.	Mar. 15, 1895.
Flour, straight spring	\$3 10 to \$3 60	\$2.76 to \$3.46
Flour, straight winter	\$3 30 to \$3.80	\$2.40 to \$2.90
Wheat, No. 2 red	38½c	61½c
Corn, No. 2 mixed	28½c	51½c
Oats, No. 2	25½c	35½c
Rye, No. 2, Western	48c	
Barley, No. 2 Milwaukee	45c	64 to 65c
Cotton, mid. upld.	7½c	6 1-10c
Print cloths, 64x64	2½c	2 7-16
Wool, Ohio & Pa., X	18c	15½ to 16c
Wool, No. 1 combg.	22 to 23c	20 to 21½c
Pork, mess new	\$10 00 to \$10.50	\$13 00 to 13.50
Lard, westn., stm	6.60c	7 10c
Butter, creamery	22c	19c
Cheese, ch. east ter.	10½c	11½c
Sugar, centrif., 96°	4½c	3c
Sugar, granulated	6c	5 15-16c
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	14½ to 14½c	17c
Petroleum, N. T. Co.	\$1 39	1.09½c
Petroleum, rd. gal.	7.25c	6.85
*Iron, Bess. pg.	\$12 ½	\$10.15
*Steel billets, ton	\$17.00	\$14.75
Ocean Steam Freights—		
Grain, Liverpool	1½d	2d
Cotton	3.3½d	4d

* Pittsburgh.

Winnipeg Prices a Year Ago.

Wheat.—No. 1 hard, c.i.f. Fort William May, 66½ to 67½. To farmers Manitoba points 50c.

Flour.—Local price, per sack, Patents, \$1.85; Bakers, \$1.65.

Bran.—Per ton, \$12.

Shorts.—Per ton, \$13.

Oats.—Per bushel, car lots, local freights, 29 to 30c.

Barley.—Per bushel, 35 to 40c, local freights.

Flax Seed.—

Butter.—Country dairy 8 to 14c in a small way.

Cheese.—Small lots 10c.

Eggs.—Fresh, 10 to 11c in small lots.

Beef.—City dressed, 5½c.

Mutton.—Fresh, and lamb, 6 to 8c.

Hogs.—Dressed, 4½ to 4¾c.

Cattle.—Butchers, 2½ to 3¾c.

Hogs.—Live, off cars, 4c.

Sheep.—4c.

Seneca Root.—

Poultry.—Chickens, 8c, turkeys, 10c, geese, 10c, ducks 8c.

Hides.—No. 1 cows, 4¾c.

Potatoes.—35 to 40c per bushel.

Hay.—\$4.00 per ton, car lots, country freights.

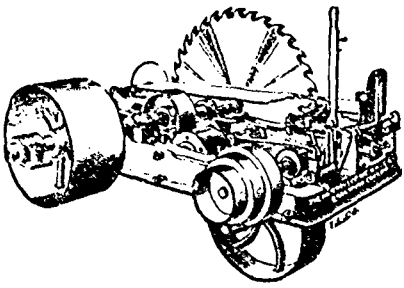
This week a year ago the principal feature was a decline of 4 to 5c in fresh eggs.

Winnipeg Clearing House.

Clearings for the week ending March 19 were \$926,547; balances, \$164,435. For the previous week clearings were \$1,011,361. For the corresponding week of last year clearings were \$695,454, and for the week two years ago, \$824,174. For the month of February clearings were \$4,052,581 as compared with \$2,721,028 for February, 1895, and \$3,132,537 for February, 1894.

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

	March 12.
Montreal	\$9,208,850
Toronto	6,666,498
Halifax	974,036
Winnipeg	1,011,661
Hamilton	622,622
Total	\$18,478,712

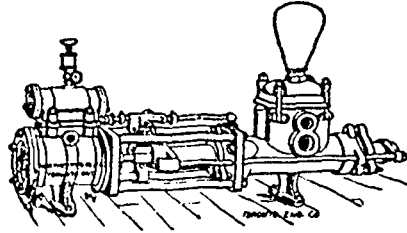


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Engines and Boilers,
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Saw Mill Machinery,
Northey's Steam Pumps,
Grain Choppers,



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nice CLEAN GOODS
at ROCK-BOTTOM
PRICES, communi-
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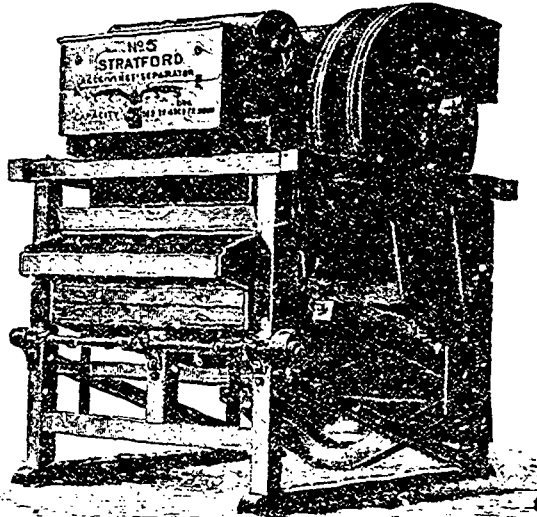
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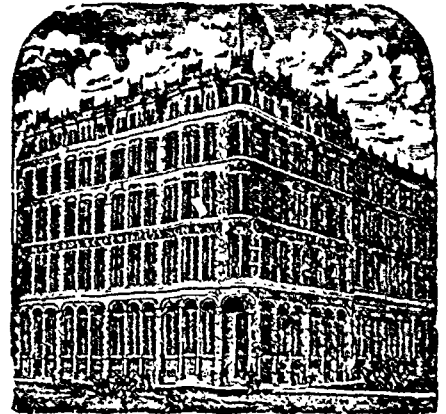
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The Commercial

WINNIPEG, MARCH 23, 1896.

AGRICULTURE IN THE SCHOOLS.

The Commercial has received from the Consolidated Stationery Co., Winnipeg, copies of the two volumes authorized by the advisory board of Manitoba, for use in teaching agriculture in the public schools. The Commercial was one of the journals which advocated teaching agriculture in the public schools of Manitoba, but we must say that we are disappointed with the books which have been prepared for the purpose. The course of agriculture is, as stated, divided into two volumes. The first or primary course is called "Our Canadian Prairies." A brief examination of this book indicates that it might more correctly be termed "An Introduction to the Study of Botany." Nearly half of the book is taken up with descriptions of "Thirty Notable Plants." In a perusal of a number of these we find nothing of practical value to the student, and very little which would appeal to his memory.

Considerable space is given to weeds, about ten pages being devoted to a report of a convention to consider the question of noxious weeds and the best means of exterminating them. This is the most practical portion of the book. The closing pages are devoted to tree planting and kindred matters.

This little volume would be very useful as a reader to take the place of the regular readers to some extent, in the schools, but it is doubtful if it could be used to advantage as a close study for young students. The school days of the young people in the country are often curtailed, and every effort should therefore be made to make the best use of the time at their disposal, for the imparting of practical information. The range of studies is already too great, and we doubt if it will prove an advantage to introduce a primary course in botany in the schools.

The second volume is called "Prairie Agriculture." This is intended for more advanced pupils. We have not been able to examine this volume very closely yet, but from a glance at its contents it appears to be a very valuable and practical work. The introduction of this work into our public schools will undoubtedly do much good to the rising generation of agriculturists, in teaching proper modes of farming. With this book thoroughly studied in the schools, the next generation of native Manitoba farmers should be a very superior class. The book treats of plant growth, formation of the soil, drainage, composition and improvement of the soil, cultivating the soil, under the various heads of breaking, plowing, sowing, etc., rotation of crops, varieties of crops grown and their cultivation, weeds, diseases of crops, insects, breeding, feeding, and management of live stock, mixed farming, farm buildings, fences, trees, etc. Altogether a most useful and practical work.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE federal minister of public works has announced that a new survey of the St. An-

drew's rapids in the Red River will be made at once, with a view to improving the navigation of the river between Winnipeg and Lake Winnipeg. A previous survey placed the cost of the proposed work at about \$1,000,000, but city engineer Ruttan, of Winnipeg, claims that this estimate is much too high. Hence the advisability of having another survey made. It is to be hoped that this will mean something more than a political move, previous to or concurrent with a political campaign.

It is reported from Ottawa that the leader of the liberal party, Mr. Laurier, has been asked to accompany a member of the government to Winnipeg, to confer with the Manitoba government on the school question. This may be taken as complimentary to Mr. Laurier, or it may be that the government wish to bind the opposition party, as well as themselves, to any arrangement which may be effected with Manitoba. It is very doubtful, however, if the Liberals would forego the possibility of being able to make political capital out of the question, with the elections so near at hand, by joining hands with the government in this move to secure a settlement of this difficult problem.

THE Interstate Commerce Commission has just been considering a case of freight rates on wheat in Oregon, which may be of interest in Manitoba, where the freight rate on wheat is such an important question. A complaint was made against the Union Pacific and the Oregon Railway and Navigation Co. that they charged \$1.70 per ton, or 23½ cents per 100 pounds on wheat from Walla Walla to Portland, a distance of 246 miles. The contention was that \$2.46 per ton, or 1c per ton per mile, would be a reasonable charge for the service. After the complaint was filed the rate was reduced to \$1.25 per ton, equal to 21½ cents per 100 pounds. The Commission decided that rates based on 1c per ton per mile, namely, \$2.46 from Walla Walla, as contended for by the complainants, would be unjust to the road under present conditions. On the other hand, upon all the facts and considerations before them, the commission held that the reduced rate of 21½c per hundred, or \$1.25 a ton, put into effect in August, 1894, was still somewhat too high for the service rendered, and it ruled that the rate from Walla Walla to Portland, distance 246 miles, on wheat in carloads should not exceed 19½c per hundred pounds, or \$3.90 per ton.

NOW that seeding time is at hand again, it would be well for the press of Manitoba to call special attention to the necessity for bluestoning all seed grain. The loss from smut in wheat, in the crop of 1895, will run up to an enormous amount. The damage from frost is greatly exceeded by the damage from smut. It is estimated that it will cost only about one cent per acre to bluestone the seed, which is a mere trifle. On the other hand, wheat free from smut is worth from 8 to 15 cents per bushel more than a smutted sample, according to the amount of damage from smut. Some farmers still seem to doubt the value of bluestone as a preventative for

smut, but the proofs of its complete ability to eradicate smut have been so abundantly demonstrated, that it seems that no reasonable person should entertain a doubt on this point. Some have failed to learn the value of bluestone because the work was carelessly done, and it should be understood that every seed should be thoroughly wet with the solution, of a proper strength to secure the desired result.

THE papers south of the boundary are frequently speaking these days about the large movement of settlers from the north eastern and central western states to the north western states. The principal movement of the population in the United States at the present time appears to be in the direction of Manitoba and Western Canada, but they do not come this far. They stop in the states just south of the boundary. Canada might be getting quite a share of this movement of population, were it not that our live stock quarantine regulations present an almost insurmountable barrier to the crossing of the boundary into Canada. These people bring their live stock and effects along with them when they move, and so long as the quarantine regulations remain as they are, there is very little use in trying to induce them to come to Western Canada.

THERE is quite an active demand throughout Manitoba this spring for horses, and the old trade of bringing in horses from Ontario has revived to quite an extent. The cause of the increased demand may be explained in the following way. Owing to the very heavy crop last year, followed by an early freeze-up, farmers did not get much fall plowing done. It was late before they got through with the work of sowing their crops, and as the winter set in earlier than usual, they had very little time for plowing. Some farmers did not get a furrow turned last fall. In order to overtake their work this spring, they are preparing to make a big push by putting on extra teams, hence the demand for horses. It is hoped that these purchases of eastern horses will turn out better than in past years. A few years ago a large trade was done every spring in bringing in horses from Eastern Canada, and financial difficulties were brought upon many a Manitoba farmer by the purchase of these horses. The horses were expensive in the first place, and many of them died in a short time after they were purchased. In fact this horse question was one of the leading causes of the difficulties of Manitoba farmers. It is to be hoped the business will not be overdone again, as it undoubtedly was in past years. Various causes have been ascribed to account for the great mortality among horses brought in here from the Eastern provinces. While it is not the purpose of The Commercial to discuss this feature of the case, attention might be directed to the western range as a source whence to procure horses more suited to conditions here. These western horses are hardy and already acclimatized, we may say, here, though we believe there is some objection to the western horses on the ground that they are often not well broken and are difficult to handle. In speaking of

western range horses, we do not mean broncos but range bred horses

THE custom of bonusing industries is not entirely dead, though happily it is fast disappearing. Bonusing is now almost generally looked upon as an evil, and only under exceptional circumstances is it now possible to work up public opinion in favor of a proposal of this nature. Still the evil lingers to some extent. The Commercial notices in the city papers an advertisement asking for offers to build a flour mill in a municipality adjoining the city, in aid of which a bonus is offered

ONE of the greatest farces so far as road making is concerned is the antiquated system of statute labor, in force in the rural municipalities of Manitoba. It is practically a waste of time and money. Very little headway will be made in establishing good roads while this system prevails. It is therefore pleasing to note that the farmers are having their attention drawn to this matter. The farmers institute, of Nelson, Man., has taken the matter up and passed a series of resolutions, one of which declares in favor of abolishing the system of statute labor entirely.

THE Remedial bill has passed its second reading at Ottawa, and this will likely be the last of that measure. It is almost certain that it will not receive a third reading before the life of parliament expires, and as a general election is the next thing in order, the situation may be materially changed before parliament is called again. In the meantime interest now centres in the invitation extended by the Dominion government to the Manitoba government, to have a conference on the question, with a view to arriving at an adjustment of the matter. In view of the invitation to hold a conference, the Manitoba legislature, which was to have been prorogued on Thursday last, was adjourned instead until April 16, so that the legislature would have an opportunity of discussing any proposed plan of settling the school question.

REFERENCE has frequently been made to the success of the Mennonite settlers in Manitoba. This is not to be wondered at when their case is considered. The Mennonites have not allowed their energies to be directed too much in one direction. They have not, like many other Manitoba farmers, given their attention almost solely to wheat. While they grow lots of wheat, they have also followed many other profitable lines of agriculture. The Mennonites were the first to go into flax growing, and up to the present time they have produced the bulk of the flax annually grown in Manitoba. Wheat, oats and barley were the staple crops of the other settler, while the Mennonites had four staple crops, wheat, oats, barley and flax. They also directed their efforts in other directions, besides depending on the crops alone. They went into sheep to a considerable extent, and much of the mutton and lamb consumed in Winnipeg has been furnished by the Mennonites. Again, they have always had considerable poultry and eggs to sell. The bulk of the supply of fresh eggs

received in Winnipeg lately has been furnished by the Mennonites. A city produce dealer informed The Commercial recently that he received ten cases of eggs from the towns in the Mennonite districts to one case from all other parts of the province. This shows the secret of their success. They produce, per capita, more poultry, more eggs, more wool, more mutton and lamb, and more flax seed than the other agricultural residents of the province.

THE Winnipeg Free Press says. "The Commercial, in an argument against the policy of granting public lands in aid of railways says 'Now that an Immigration Association has been formed here, it should be one of the duties of this association to take up this question.' That is precisely what the association ought not to do. It was formed to promote immigration and not to interfere in political matters and attempt to regulate the affairs of the nation. It would go to smash in no time if it should step aside from the one straight path of its duty." This argument of the Free Press is about as far fetched as anything we have noticed put forth for some time. If the association would be treading on dangerous ground to take up this question, then almost every matter discussed at the recent convention was a menace to the association. If the alienation of the public domain is the great drawback to the settlement of the country which many believe it is, then the association would be perfectly justified in considering the question and expressing an opinion thereon, not in a hostile form, but in an advisory way.

If the recent immigration convention had stirred up sufficient local enthusiasm to lead to the formation of a company to secure the settlement of the vacant lands around Winnipeg, some immediate good might have been accomplished, aside from the wider aims of the newly formed Western Immigration Association. If a strong company could be formed to take hold of this matter, with the object of placing a selected class of settlers upon the vacant lands surrounding the city, the good work could no doubt be successfully accomplished in a profitable way—profitable alike to the company and the country. A large area of good land could be secured now at a very low price. In all probability land will never again be as cheap in this district as it is at the present time. The first effort of a company should be to quietly secure possession of a large quantity of this vacant land, and then set about locating settlers upon the properties, giving them a long time to pay for the lands in small instalments, at a moderate rate of interest. If handled in the right way, there would appear to be no good reason why some plan such as this could not be profitably carried out.

A RESOLUTION was passed in the Manitoba legislature the other day which referred to the elevator system of Manitoba as a monopoly. This is a very erroneous use of the word, and one which is calculated to do harm to the country. No elevator monopoly exists in Manitoba, and it is a most damaging misrepresentation to publish to the world that

such a thing does exist here. It is the fashion with certain agitators to shout monopoly when they wish to stir up a movement against any existing situation. This word monopoly has done great service in the cause of various agitators, and if by any straining of facts the term can be introduced, the agitation is sure to be a lively one. The mere mention of the word itself is to many people like flouting a red rag before a bull, and all reason immediately takes its departure. This is about the situation in regard to the elevator system in Manitoba. Some one has raised the cry of monopoly, and it is therefore the popular thing to denounce the elevator regulations with all the vehemence which can be made to apply under the unreasonable excitement caused by the illegitimate use of this word. The Commercial is not going to discuss the question at present, any more than to say that we firmly believe the elevator regulations have been of inestimable value to the farmers of Manitoba. We would refer our readers to an article in another column of this number of The Commercial, under the heading "Our Elevator System."

Grain and Milling Notes.

The total receipts of wheat at the four principal United States winter wheat points, Toledo, St. Louis, Detroit and Kansas City from July 1st to date are 24,634,856 bushels, against 30,062,646 bushels in 1895 and 39,916,251 bushels in 1894. The total receipts at the four principal spring wheat points since Aug 1st, the beginning of the crop year foot up—Minneapolis, 62,265,240 bushels; Duluth 49,848,388 bushels; Chicago 19,328,254 bushels; and Milwaukee 7,245,389 bushels making a total of 132,687,271, against 93,361,329 bushels during the same time last year and 87,161,990 bushels in 1894.

In the Manitoba legislature on Tuesday, Mr. Graham moved, seconded by Mr. Morton. That in the opinion of this house, the elevator monopoly existing throughout the province should be removed, as it is detrimental to the interests of the people generally. The motion was adopted without further discussion, beyond the remarks of the mover. As this motion might create a wrong impression to those not acquainted with the situation, The Commercial would say that there is no elevator monopoly in Manitoba, and the word monopoly is not correctly used. The resolution is directed against the custom of the railways to refuse to allow the loading of wheat directly upon cars, at points where elevators have been established. Wheat can be handled much more rapidly and economically through the elevators than by loading directly into the cars from farmers' wagons, hence the rule.

Silver.

The silver market has been dull and steady, the London quotation for bars being stationary after an advance from 31 5-16d. per ounce to 31 7-16d. The February rise in silver prices is now explained as the result of a recent speculation at London in India rupee paper, necessitating large shipments thereof from India to London, and creating a corresponding demand for silver in the former country. The demand, it is explained, was met by an influx of silver from the United States. On Friday the markets were strong at a little further advance. Silver prices on March 18, were. London, 31 9-16d. New York, 69c.

Two unimportant failures occurred in Vancouver this week.

To the TRADE!

Our Travellers are now out with a complete line of new samples of our specialties in

GLOVES, MITTS, MOCCASINS, Etc., for 1896,

Expect an early call and kindly reserve orders till seeing our samples.

James Hall & Co.

Ontario Glove Works.

WINNIPEG BRANCH, 150 PRINCESS ST. BROOKVILLE, ONT.

SPRING

OPENING

Commencing 25th February and . . . Following Days . .

LATEST NOVELTIES
INSPECTION INVITED.

D. McGill & Co'y.

WHOLESALE MILLINERY,
TORONTO - and - MONTREAL.

RAW FURS

WANTED.

WRITE FOR PRICE LIST.

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RUBLEE, RIDDELL & CO.

Commission Merchants

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Green and Dried Fruits.

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P. J. RUSSELL,
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Commission -:- Merchant

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Grocers supplies and General Merchandise handled on Commission. Best Cold Storage warehouse in West Kootenay. Correspondence and Consignments Solicited.

LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE.



SEE OUR SAMPLES OF

CLOTHING,

Hats, Caps and Straw Goods,

FOR SPRING 1896.

Are you Looking for Lines to Sort up?
Our Stock is well Assorted.

DONALD FRASER & CO.

JOHN LOVE. J. E. McALLISTER. J. RILEY.

Love, McAllister & Co.

WHOLESALE STATIONERS,

Begin to thank their many friends for letters of enquiry and orders they have received, and to inform them that they are pushing on the work of opening out, and fixing their stock. They hope, however, to get through soon, and be in a position to receive and fill orders promptly. Their stock of Wall Papers—all this season's goods—is opened out and ready for inspection. Also Children's Express Wagons—Wood and Iron Axles

Travellers will start out shortly, but meantime Mail Orders will have their best attention.

LOVE, McALLISTER- & CO.,

MITCHELL BLOCK- MOEHMOTT AVE WINNIPEG.
Behind the Post Office,

P.O. Box 1240.

BUNTIN, GILLIES & CO.

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AND PAPER DEALERS,

—HEADQUARTERS FOR—

OFFICE, SCHOOL & SOCIETY STATIONERY

PRINTERS' STOCK,

Bookbinders' and Box Makers' Materials, Wrapping Paper, Paper Bags and Twines.

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PORTER & CO.,

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF

Crockery.

GLASSWARE, CHINA,

Silverware, Cutlery, Lamps,
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Enamelled Ware.

GREY (CRESCENT STEEL,
WHITE STEEL
GALVANIZED WARE
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The Thos. Davidson Mfg. Co Ltd.

MONTREAL.

Merrick, Anderson & Co. Agents,
Winnipeg.

WHEAT

2 Bushels

B A G S .

FLAX

2 and 4 Bushels

FLOUR—Jute

49, 98 & 140 lbs.

B A G S .

POTATO

90 lbs.

BRAN

80 and 100 lbs

B A G S .

COAL

100 lbs.

SHORTS

100 lbs.

B A G S .

FLOUR—Cottons

24, 49 and 98 lbs.

OAT

4 and 5 bushels

B A G S .

ALL KINDS

Sewing Twines, Jute, Cotton and Flax.

Branding Ink, Blue and Red—5 Gallon Kegs.

SAMPLES AND PRICES MAILED ON APPLICATION

W. F. HENDERSON & CO.

124 Princess Street, WINNIPEG, MAN.

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

GRANULAR OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN CREAMY FLOUR. HAS NO EQUAL.

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

WINNIPEG, Oct. 6th, 1893.

Messrs. Ogilvie Milling Co.,

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

—IN HANDLING—

OGILVIE'S FLOUR

YOU HAVE

THE BEST

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

OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN.

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

North of Scotland Canadian Mortgage Co., Ltd.

MONEY TO LEND at Lowest Current Rates.

MORTGAGES and DEBENTURES PURCHASED.

Osler, Hammond & Nanton,
Managers,
381 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.

GEO. H. RODGERS & CO

WHOLESALE DOMESTIC AND IMPORTED

DRY GOODS AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS,

Now is the time for action!
Goods are advancing.

We have made ample preparations for this and can give our customers the benefit.

Our Spring Samples are now complete, and it will mean \$'s to you to see them before placing your orders. Our Mr. F. G. Crawford will call on you shortly, when the favor of your orders will oblige. **G. H. R. & Co.**

Best
Way to get a practical education is by attending Winnipeg Business College and Shorthand Institute for a term. Circulars free. Address **C. A. FLEMING & CO.,** Winnipeg, Man.

Kirkpatrick & Cookson
Established 1860.

MONTREAL.

Solicit consignments of **BUTTER, ETC**

ALSO OFFERS OF

OATS

WHEAT of the Various Grades. FEED BARLEY.

WHEAT,

OATS AND BARLEY WANTED!

Send Large Samples and Name Prices Wanted.

THOMAS McLAUGHLIN,

Board of Trade, Toronto, Ont

Wheat Stocks.

The visible supply of wheat in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, for the week ended Mar. 14, 1896, shows a decrease of 473,000 bushels, against a decrease of 811,000 for the corresponding week last year, a decrease of 1,218,000 bushels the corresponding week two years ago, and a decrease of 83,000 bushels three years ago.

The following table shows the total visible supply of wheat at the end of the first trade week of each month for four years, as compiled by the Chicago board of trade and includes stocks at most important points of accumulation in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains. There are some important points not covered by this statement:

	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.
Jan. 2...	88,581,000	80,228,000	81,288,000	46,907,000
Feb. 6...	83,376,000	79,863,000	81,399,000	43,161,000
Mar. 4...	78,765,000	75,569,000	79,088,000	41,556,000
April 1...	74,308,000	71,458,000	77,654,000	41,036,000
May, 6...	62,196,000	66,166,000	73,429,000	38,190,000
June 8...	52,229,000	60,394,000	71,030,000	27,900,000
July 1...	41,610,000	64,657,000	62,316,000	24,620,000
Aug. 3...	34,517,000	61,010,000	64,240,000	26,079,000
Sept. 7...	36,764,000	69,108,000	68,140,000	33,760,000
Oct. 7...	41,320,000	73,911,000	63,275,000	51,268,000
Nov. 4...	52,990,000	80,047,000	71,396,000	61,717,000
Dec. 2...	63,903,000	85,179,000	78,091,000	72,380,000

The following shows the visible supply by weeks, for four years:

	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.
Jan. 4...	69,842,000	87,800,000	79,935,000	81,780,000
" 11...	68,945,000	80,615,000	80,433,000	87,080,000
" 18...	67,982,000	85,226,000	84,332,000	82,237,000
" 25...	67,623,000	84,665,000	84,234,000	81,437,000
Feb. 1...	66,734,000	83,376,000	74,833,000	81,390,000
" 8...	66,119,000	82,322,000	79,180,000	80,975,000
" 15...	65,020,000	81,733,000	73,667,000	81,214,000
" 22...	64,014,000	79,476,000	77,257,000	79,433,000
Mar. 1...	63,089,000	77,761,000	75,569,000	79,088,000
" 7...	62,598,000	77,773,000	74,607,000	79,133,000
" 14...	62,124,000	76,373,000	73,359,000	79,000,000

Bradstreet's report of stocks of wheat in Canada on March 7 is as follows:

	Bushels.
Montreal.....	826,000
Toronto.....	28,000
Kingston.....	10,000
Winnipeg.....	330,000
Manitoba interior elevators	2,935,000
Fort William, Port Arthur & Keewatin.....	4,272,000

Total stocks in the United States and Canada as reported by Bradstreet's were as follows, on March, 7 1896:

	Bushels.
East of the Mountains.....	92,853,000
Pacific Coast.....	4,296,000
Total stocks a year ago were:	bushels.
East of the Mountains.....	96,356,000
Pacific Coast.....	11,801,000

Bradstreet's report for the week ended March 14, shows a decrease of 337,000 bushels in stocks of wheat east of the mountains, making the total 92,491,000 bushels on the latter date.

World's stocks on March 1, 1896. (United States, Canada, in Europe and afloat for Europe) were 151,052,000 bushels, which is about 16,500,000 bushels less than the corresponding total one year ago, more than 80,000,000 bushels less than were so held two years ago, about 24,000,000 bushels less than three years ago but about 3,500,000 bushels more than were so held on January 1, 1892, 54,500,000 bushels more than on January 1, 1891, and about 58,000,000 bushels more than on January 1, 1890.

New Provincial Laws.

The Manitoba Legislature was adjourned on Thursday until April 16, when it will meet again to discuss the school question, providing any basis for a settlement of the difficulty is reached at the coming conference between the Dominion and provincial governments. Before the adjournment the following

acts received the assent of the governor, and have now become law:

To incorporate the Grand Lodge of Manitoba of the Independent Order of Oddfellows.

To empower the trustees of the will of the late John Higgins to borrow money to give mortgage security for the same.

To amend the property act.

To amend the municipal hail insurance act.

To amend the vital statistics act.

To incorporate the St. Andrew's Society of Winnipeg.

To amend the bills of sale act.

For granting certain sums of money required for defraying certain expenses of the civil government of the province for the fiscal year ending the 31st day of December, 1895, and for other purposes connected with the full service.

To amend an act respecting aid to railways.

To amend the distress act.

To incorporate the Home Investment and Savings Company.

For codifying the law relating to the sale of goods.

For granting further sums of money required for defraying certain expenses of the civil government of the province for the fiscal year ending 31st day of December 1895, and for other purposes connected with the public service.

Respecting securities.

To amend the dairy factories incorporation act.

To make further provision for the payment of succession duties in certain cases.

To amend an act incorporating the Saskatchewan and Western Railway company.

To incorporate the Manitoba Trusts company.

To authorize the Central Canada Loan and Savings company of Ontario to transact business in the province of Manitoba.

To incorporate the Portage la Prairie General hospital.

To amend the municipal act.

Respecting the profession of civil engineers.

To amend the assessment act.

To amend the public school's act.

To amend the municipal boundaries' act.

To amend the Veterinary Association act.

To amend the county courts' act.

To amend the public health act.

To amend the horse breeders' lien act.

To amend an act respecting ice-holes in Red and Assiniboine river.

To amend the liquor license act.

To amend the public parks' act.

To amend the merchants' lien amendment act, and to make further provision respecting the liens of mechanics and laborers.

To amend the master and servants act.

To amend chapter 86 of 57 Victoria, being an act to provide for giving threshers a lien in certain cases.

To amend the Game protection act.

To provide a further sum for the completion of the new court house and for the enlargement of the jail for the Central judicial district.

British Columbia Markets.

(BY WIRE TO THE COMMERCIAL.)

Vancouver, March 21, 1896.

Butter.—Dairy butter, 18 to 20c; creamery 25 to 26c; Government creamery, 27c; Manitoba cheese 10c per lb.

Cured Meats.—Hams 12c; breakfast bacon 12c; backs 11c; long, clear 8c; short rolls 9c; smoked sides 10c. Lard is held at the following figures: Tins 9c per pound; in cails and tubs 9c. Mess pork \$14; short cut \$15.

Fish.—Prices are: Flounders 8c; smelt 5c; sea bass 4c; black cod 6c; rock cod 4c; red cod 4c; tommy cod 4c; herring 4c;

spring salmon 9c; whiting 6c; soles 6c; steel heads, 8c; finnan haddies, 9c; er... 60c frozen; smoked halibut 8c; blotters 10c; kippered cod 9c; sturgeon 6c.

Vegetables.—Potatoes now, \$8 to \$10 per ton; onions silver skins, 1c; cabbage, 1c; Ashcroft potatoes, 75 to 76c; carrots, turnips and beets, 3 to 1c a lb.

Eggs.—Fresh, local, 18 to 19c. Washington eggs, 17c.

Fruits.—California seedling oranges \$1.80 to \$2.00; navels, \$3.00; native apples \$1.25; California lemons, \$3.50; Oregon apples, \$1.75.

Evaporated Fruits.—Apricots 11c per lb; peaches 7c; plums 7c; prunes, French, 4c; loose Muscatel raisins 4c; London layer raisins \$1.65 box.

Nuts.—Almonds, 18c; filberts, 12c; peanuts, 10c; Brazil, 12c; walnuts, 10 to 16c lb.

Flour.—Manitoba patent, per bbl., \$4.70; strong bakers, \$1.40; Oregon, \$1.25; Oak Lake patent \$1.60; do strong bakers \$1.10.

Meal.—National mills rolled oats, 90 lb sacks, \$3.00; 45 pound sacks, \$3.10; 22 1/2 pound sacks, \$3.30; 10.7 sacks, \$2.00. Oatmeal, 10-10's, \$3.00; 2-50's, \$2.75. Off grades, 90 lbs, \$2.25; 2-15's, \$2.35. Manitoba Rolled Oats, 90's, \$2.25 45's \$2.35.

Grain.—Washington State wheat \$30.00 per ton f. o. b. Vancouver, duty paid. Oats 16.00 per ton.

Ground Feed.—National mills chop, \$21 to \$23 per ton; ground barley, \$22 ton; shorts, \$18.50 ton; bran \$16.50; oil cake meal, \$26 ton; F. O. B. Vancouver, including duty paid on import stuff.

Hay.—Nominal at \$8 per ton.

Dressed Meats.—Beef, 7c; mutton, 3c, pork, 6 to 7c; veal, 7 to 10c per lb.

Live Stock.—Steers, 3 1/2 to 4c lb; sheep, \$1.00 to \$1.50; hogs, 5 1/2 to 5 3/4c.

Poultry.—Chickens, \$6 per dozen, scarce.

Sugars.—Powdered and icing, 6 1/2c; Paris lump, 6 1/2c; granulated, 5 1/2c; extra C, 5 1/2c; fancy yellows 4 1/2c; yellow 4 1/2c per lb.

Syrups.—30 gallon barrels, 1 1/2c per pound; 10 gallon kegs, 2c; 5 gallon kegs, \$1.25 each; 1 gallon tins, \$3.75 per case of 10; 1/2 gallon tins, \$1.50 per case of 20.

Teas.—Congo: Fair, 11c; good, 18c; choice, 26c. Ceylons: Fair, 25c; good, 30c; choice, 35c per lb.

Live Stock Markets.

At Liverpool on March 16 cattle were weak and the slight advance in prices noted last week was lost. Sheep were steady. Best State cattle, 10c; Argentine, 9c, and sheep 18c. At London on the same day supplies were excessive, and prices showed a decline of 1/2c to 1c. Best States, 10c; Argentine, 8c, and sheep, 10c.

At the East End Abattoir market, Montreal on March 16 the market was steady, and values showed no material change. The quality of the stock generally was good. Good to choice stock sold 3 1/2c to 3 3/4c; fair 2 3/4c to 3 1/4c; common, 2c to 2 1/2c, and inferior, 1 1/2 to 2c per pound, live weight. Spring lambs met with an active demand at \$3 to \$7 each, as to size, and old sheep sold at \$3.50 to \$6 each. At the Point St. Charles cattle market the same day the market for live hogs was steady, and sales were made at \$1, \$1.05 and \$1.10 per 100 lbs.

At Toronto on Tuesday there was a better demand, but the supply of choice cattle was limited. The top price for butchers' cattle was 3 1/2c, and the general range from 3 to 3 1/2c, for good and downward to 2 1/2c for poor. Lambs firm at 4 to 4 1/2c. Hogs, best bacon 3 1/2c, heavy hogs, 3.70 to 3.75 for 100 lbs., sows, 3 to 3 1/2c, stags 2 to 2 1/2c.

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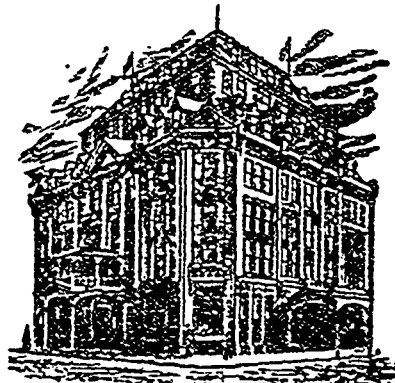
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THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

WINNIPEG, Saturday, March 21, 1896.

The weather was moderate temperature and fine during the week, up to today, and yesterday was springlike, but the worst storm of the winter set in last night, and will likely be followed by another cold dip. Sleighing in the country was good most of the week, but grain deliveries fell off considerably. In the local market there has not been much change, except a further sharp decline in eggs. Wheat and oats are weak and tending lower. The implement trade is becoming active, and a large trade in plows is expected this spring, sales already having been large. Bank clearings at Winnipeg this week show an increase of about 8 1/2 per cent over the corresponding week of last year, and about 13 per cent over the like week of 1894.

WINNIPEG MARKETS.

WINNIPEG, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Mar. 21.

[All quotations, unless otherwise specified, are wholesale for such quantities as are usually taken by retail dealers, and are subject to the usual reduction on large quantities and to cash discounts.]

DRUGS—Cod liver oil is very firm and Norwegians are asking higher prices again. Sulphate of copper (bluestone) is also very firm and higher abroad. A sharp advance in prices has occurred, but this market is fairly well stocked. Cream tartar is easier: Following prices are for small parcels, and will be shaded considerably for full package orders: Alum per pound, 3 1/2 to 4 1/2c; alcohol, \$5 to \$5.25 gal.; bleaching powder, per pound, 6 to 8c; bluestone, 4 1/2 to 5c; blue vitrol, 5 to 8c; borax, 11 to 13c; bromide potash, 65 to 75c; camphor, 85 to 95c; camphor, ounces 93 to 1.00; carbolic acid, 40 to 65c; castor oil, 11 to 15c; chlorate potash, 28 to 35c; citric acid, 55 to 65c; coppers 3 1/2 to 4c; cocaine, per oz., \$3.50 to \$7.00; cream tartar, per pound, 28 to 35c; cloves, 20 to 25c; epsom salts, 3 1/2 to 4c; extract logwood, bulk, 14 to 18c; do., boxes, 18 to 20c; German quinine, 40 to 50c; glycerine, per pound, 80 to 85c; ginger, Jamaica, 80 to 85c; do., African, 20 to 25c; Howard's quinine, per ounce, 45 to 55c; iodine, \$5.50 to \$6.00; insect powder, 35 to 40c; morphin sul., \$1.90 to \$2.25; Opium, \$1.50 to \$5.00; oil, olive, \$1.25 to \$1.40; oil, U. S. salad, \$1.25 to 1.40; oil, lemon, super \$2.25 to 2.75; oil, pepper-mint, \$1.00 to \$1.50; oil, cod liver, \$2.25 to 3.25 per gallon; oxallic acid, 13 to 16c; potass iodide, \$1.25 to 1.50; paris green, 18 to 20c lb; saltpetre, 10 to 12c; sal rocnelle 80 to 85c; shellac, 45 to 50c; sulphur flowers, 8 1/2 to 5c; sulphur roll, per keg, 9 1/2 to 5c; soda bicarb, per keg of 112 pounds, \$3.75 to \$4.25; sal soda, \$2 to 3; tartaric acid, per lb., 45 to 55c; strychnine, pure crystals 80c to \$1.00 per oz.

GROCERIES—A report received from the East the first of the week says: "There is a better feeling in the sugar market. The price of refined sugars was advanced 1/2c in New York to-day, and it is believed if the higher prices there are maintained that the demand here may get more active and prices may possibly advance soon." Willet & Gray in their last circular say: "For the week raws declined 1/2c, while refined is unchanged. The Cuban crop for this year is virtually lost under any conditions, but the position of the United States towards Cuba will have an important influence on next year's crop. The demand for refined is very moderate and only to meet current requirements. The German Reichstag Committee agreed to place the limit of production at 1,700,000 tons, instead of 1,400,000 tons. The Imperial government will not assent to this change, and now threatens to abolish all premiums if the Reichstag

refuses to pass the bill increasing the bounties as it stands. There appears to be a big fight on between the Emperor's party and the Fabricant party, and the outcome is uncertain." The visible supply of Brazil coffee in the United States is 40 819 bags more than it was the same time last year, and 25,923 bags more than in 1894.

GREEN FRUITS.—Apples are very firm and higher, and any good sound fruit brings full prices. Oranges are steady. Bananas are selling fairly well. A few cranberries were in, but there is not a regular supply. Prices are: Lemons, New Messinas \$5.00 to \$5.50 per box; California navel oranges, \$1.25 to \$1.50 per box, astosize; California seedlings, \$3.25 to \$3.75 as to size; Bananas \$2.75 to \$3.50 per bunch astosize, a few very small bunches sell as low as \$2.50; Apples, eastern Canada choice red varieties, \$5.50, fancy * per barrel; russets, \$5.00 per barrel; Malaga grapes \$9 per keg for large sizes; pineapples, \$3.50 to \$5 per dozen; Apple cider, 35c per barrel gallon, in 30 gallon barrels; comb honey \$5.25 per case of 24 sections.

HARDWARE.—There is nothing further now in the local trade. Eastern manufacturers of carriage bolts have formed an association and have advanced the price of common bolts from 60 and 5 to 60 per cent. discount of lists. Iron pipe is lower east, and prices have been reduced a shade. It is reported that some barb wire is coming into eastern Canada markets from the United States and if this is the case to any extent it will likely lead to a reduction in prices.

Prices are as follows:

TIN, lamb and 56 and 28 lb. ingots, per lb, 20 to 21c.

TIN PLATES.—Charcoal plates, I. C., 10 by 14, 12 by 12 and 14 by 20, per box, \$4.50 to \$4.75; I. X., same sizes, per box, \$5.75 to \$6; I. C., charcoal, 20 by 23, 112 sheets to box, \$8.50 to 9.00; I. X., per box, 20 by 28, 112 sheets to box, \$10.50 to 11.00.

TERNE PLATES.—I. C., 20 by 28, \$8.50 to 9.00.

IRON AND STEEL.—Bar iron, per 100 lbs. base price, \$2.50 to \$2.65; band iron, per 100 lbs., \$3.00 to \$3.15; Swedish iron, per 100 lbs., \$5.25 to 6; sleigh shoe steel, \$3.25 to 3.50; best cast tool steel, per lb, 12 to 13c; Russian sheet, per lb, 12 to 13c.

SHEET IRON.—10 to 20 gauge, \$3.00; 22 to 24 and 26 gauge, \$3.25; 28 gauge, \$3.50.

CANADA PLATES.—Garth and Blaina, \$3.00 to 3.10.

GALVANIZED IRON.—Queen's Head, 22 to 24 gauge, per lb., 5c; 26 gauge, per lb., 5 1/2c; 28 gauge, per lb., 5 1/2c.

IRON PIPE.—50 to per 60 cent. off list.

CHAIN.—Best proof coil, 3-16 inch, per lb. 6 1/2 to 6 3/4; 1/2 inch, per lb., 6 to 6 1/2; 5-16 inch, per lb., 5 1/2 to 6c; 3/4 inch, per lb., 5 1/2 to 5 3/4; 7-16 inch, per lb., 4 1/2 to 5c; 1/2 inch, per lb., 4 1/2 to 5c.

LEAD.—Pig, per lb., 4 1/2c.

SHEET ZINC.—In casks, 5 1/2c lb., broken lots, 6c.

SOLDER.—Half and half (guar) per lb, 14 to 16c.

AMMUNITION.—Cartridges—Rim fire pistol, American, discount, 85 per cent.; rim fire cartridges, Dominion, 50 per cent.; rim fire military, American, 5 per cent. advance; central fire pistol and rifle, American, 12 per cent.; central fire cartridge, Dominion, 30 per cent.; shot shells, 12 gauge, \$6 to 7.50; shot, Canadian, soft, 5 1/2c; shot, Canadian, chilled, 6c.

WIRE.—Galvanized barb wire, plain twisted wire and staples, \$3.50 per 100 lbs.

ROPE.—Sisal, per lb., 8 to 10c base; manilla, per lb., 11 to 11 1/2c base; cotton, 1/2 to 3/4 inch and larger, 16c lb.

AXES.—Per box, \$6.50 to 15.50.

NAILS.—Cut, per keg, base price, \$3 to 3.10; common steel wire nails, 5 to 6 inch, \$3.60 per keg; 8 to 4 inch, \$3.90 keg; 2 1/2 inch, \$4.20 keg; 2 inch, \$4.50 keg.

HORSE NAILS.—Pointed and finished, oval heads. List prices as follows: No. 5, \$7.50 box; No. 6, \$6.75 box; No. 7, \$6 box; No. 8, \$5.75 box; No. 9, 10 and 11, \$5.50 box. Discount off above list prices, 45 to 50 per cent.

LUMBER.—This is a time of list-making, or revising of lists in the lumber trade. Last week we reported that a new list of British Columbia stuff had been arranged. This week the Winnipeg dealers have issued a new list, one of the principal features of which is, that the ten per cent discount for cash has been discarded and prices are quoted net. Though all the British Columbia firms had agreed to adhere to the one list, it is reported that a list has been sent out by one firm or its agent, to retail dealers here which differs in some features. From the general list supposed to have been accepted by all the manufacturers. This may lead to some trouble, though it is not thought it will affect prices any.

RAW FURS.—Interest this week centres in the great London furs sales. The sales held this week, and which will be continued next week in London, are the most important of the year. The Hudson's Bay Co.'s sales closed on Thursday, but C. M. Lampson & Co.'s sales will be continued next week. Following is the report received by cable of the Hudson's Bay Co.'s sale:

Otter,	7 1/2 %	higher than	March, 1895.
Fisher,	7 1/2 %	"	"
Martin,	10 %	"	"
Fox, silver,	80 %	lower	"
Fox, cross,	80 %	"	"
Fox, red,	30 %	"	"
Fox, white,	50 %	"	"
Mink,	12 1/2 %	"	"
Lynx,	85 %	"	"
Skunk,	35 %	"	"
Wolf,	20 %	"	"
Wolverine,	15 %	"	"
Bear, black,	35 %	"	"
Bear, brown,	45 %	"	"
Bear, grizzly,	50 %	"	"
Musk ox,	15 %	"	"

The above report shows that the sales have turned out very unsatisfactory and the result will no doubt exercise a weakening tendency on prices paid here. The following quotations give the range of prices here. The prices cover the range from small to large skins, size, color and condition being considered though skins are sometimes offered which are not worth the minimum quotations, on account of being killed out of season.

Badger	.....	\$0 05 to \$0 60
Bear, black or brown	.....	5 00 to 26 00
Bear, yearlings	.....	2 00 to 8 00
Bear, grizzly	.....	5 00 to 25 00
Beaver, large	.....	5 50 to 7 50
" medium	.....	3 00 to 4 50
" small	.....	50 to 2 50
" cubs	.....	25 to 60
" castors, per lb.	.....	2 50 to 5 50
Fisher	.....	3 00 to 8 00
Fox, cross	.....	2 00 to 15 00
" kitt	.....	10 to 40
" red	.....	25 to 1 50
" silver	.....	20 00 to 75 00
Lynx, large	.....	1 50 to 2 50
" medium	.....	1 00 to 2 00
" small	.....	75 to 1 25
Marten dark	.....	1 00 to 4 50
" Pale or Brown	.....	1 00 to 3 50
" Light pale,	.....	75 to 1 75
Mink	.....	50 to 1 50
Musquash, winter	.....	03 to 07
Otter	.....	2 00 to 9 00
Skunk	.....	25 to 80
Wolf, timber	.....	1 00 to 2 75
" prairie	.....	25 to 75
Wolverine	.....	1 00 to 4 00

WHEAT.—GENERAL SITUATION.—Wheat has been weak and prices declining in leading markets on most days this week. There was a little spurt on Wednesday, due to a fear of complications arising out of the inauguration of the Sudan expedition by Great Britain, but it was short lived. The leading features have been easier cables, small decrease in United States stocks and large spring wheat receipts. There have been some reports of crop damage in the winter wheat states, but not sufficiently important to strengthen the markets much, affording only a temporary check to the declining tendency. Exports this week were 1,600,000.

WHEAT.—LOCAL SITUATION.—The local situation in wheat is very unsatisfactory, owing to large stocks, a number of country points filled up with wheat, elevators at lake ports full, so that wheat cannot be moved forward, and prices above a shipping basis in country markets. The grain men have been all anxious for a break up of the roads to stop farmers' deliveries, as they do not want more wheat at present, and the trade is not in a position to handle it if they did want it. The only thing which has kept up the price of wheat in Manitoba country markets is the buying by millers. At some points millers have kept the price up to about 50c per bushel for best samples of hard wheat, but at other points prices have declined, and altogether prices are very irregular, prices paid to farmers varying widely at different country markets according to local features, the decline being sharper on low grade stuff. In Manitoba country markets prices to farmers were about as follows: No. 1 hard 46 to 50c; No. 2 hard 44 to 48c; No. 3 hard, 37 to 40c. Receipts at Fort William for the week ended March 14 were 168,623 bushels; shipments, 61,976 bushels; in store 3,800,000 bushels. Stocks in store a year ago were 909,935 and two years ago 171,838 bushels. Stocks of Manitoba wheat at lake ports, milling and interior points here aggregate over 3,000,000 as compared with about 3,250,000 bushels a year ago. Receipts at Fort William for the corresponding week last year were 2,417 bushels and shipments were 3,312 bushels. With this large quantity of wheat in sight and storage full at lake and many interior points, the desire is that deliveries in the country should cease until navigation opens and stocks can be reduced by shipments. Shippers do not care to send all rail shipments at high rates so late in the season, and with prices declining abroad. It would apparently be unwise to send much wheat to North Bay for orders, for the Ontario milling trade, as any accumulation there would likely mean sacrifice prices. There is not enough business doing to establish close prices at Fort William. We quote cash No. 1 hard, above basis, Fort William, at about 62 to 63c, and No. 2 hard 59 to 60c.

FLOUR.—There is no further change. Manitoba millers are now holding stocks for shipment after the opening of navigation. There has been no change in prices. Sales by millers here are now made at \$1.85 to \$1.90 for patents and \$1.65 to \$1.70 for strong bakers per sack of 98 pounds, delivered to city retail dealers; second bakers \$1.35 to \$1.45; XXXX \$1.20 to \$1.25, delivered. Brands of country mills are offered at 5 to 10c under these quotations.

MILLSTUFFS.—City mills are selling at \$9 per ton for bran and \$11 for shorts, delivered in the city, in small lots.

OATS.—Oats have been very dull, and they are now almost as hard to sell as barley has been for some time. Owing to the limited quantity offering during the winter, prices have been comparatively high, compared with United States markets, but lately large offerings have more than supplied the demand and prices have been going lower.

Prices for car lots are now about 2c off from the top and about 1c lower than a week ago, and very slow sale at the decline. We quote car lots on track, country points at 11 to 18c. In the Winnipeg market, for local consumption, 16 to 17c per bushel of 31 pounds is paid to farmers.

BARLEY.—There is very little movement, and scarcely any sale for this grain. We quote car lots nominal at 13 to 15c, in the country. For the local trade, 14 to 18c, has been paid, per bushel of 48 pounds, for a few loads, to farmers.

WHEAT.—Local farmers' market.—The price paid at the city mills for farmers' loads is 50c per bushel of 60 pounds for best quality.

GROUND FEED. Prices range from \$11 to \$13 per ton, as to quality, the top price for rolled oat feed, and the lowest price for mixed mill feed.

OATMEAL.—Rolled oatmeal is selling at about \$1.25 per sack of 50 pounds in broken lots to retail dealers.

FLAX SEED.—Prices to farmers in Manitoba country markets are about 60c per bushel.

OIL CAKE.—Oil cake holds at \$16 per ton, including bags, for nutted or ground meal.

BUTTER.—Prices are the same. Receipts are not large, and there is a fair demand in a small way at steady prices. We quote fair to choice dairy tubs at 12 to 15c per lb. and lower grades at 8 to 10c. Ordinary rolls 9 to 11c, fancy, fresh made rolls or bricks, nicely handled, 12 to 15. While the ordinary mixed quality of rolls are not in good demand, really nice, fresh goods are wanted.

CHEESE.—Cheese is jobbing here in small lots at 9½ to 10c for large and 10½ to 11c for small sizes. Last week we spoke of the very depressed markets in England for cheese. Since then there has been a sharp improvement. Liverpool cables were 1 shilling higher on Monday, which is a very sharp advance.

EGGS.—Prices have continued downward, declining to 12c and later to 11c per dozen. In fact, commission houses were selling at 11c since the middle of the week. It is noticeable that many city dealers have been receiving shipments of eggs direct from country dealers and this fact is accountable to quite an extent for the rapid decline. In some instances retail dealers cut prices. Country shippers do not gain anything by shipping in this way, but rather the contrary, as the effect is to demoralize the market. The retailers who receive shipments of eggs in this way, make the commission themselves and as their profits are a little larger they are more inclined to cut prices, and thus the decline goes on until it is checked by purchases by picklers. There are no buyers in the market for round lots at present.

LARD.—Prices are: Pure \$1.80 for 20 lb. pails, and \$1.50 for 50 lb. pails; pure leaf lard in 3, 5 and 10 pound tins, quoted at \$5.50 per case of 60 pounds, tierces 8½c pound; cases of 30, one lb. tins, \$3.60.

CURED MEATS.—Hog products are firm. Smoked meats are quoted Hams, assorted sizes, 11c; breakfast bacon, bellies, 11½; do., backs, 10½; picnic hams, 8c; short spiced rolls, 7½ long rolls, 7½; shoulders, 7c smoked long clear, 8½ to 9c; smoked jowls, 5½c. Dry salt meats are quoted: Long clear bacon, 7½c per lb; shoulders, 6c; backs, 8c; barrel pork, heavy mess \$19.00; clear mess \$18.00; short cut, \$16.00; rolled shoulders, \$14 per barrel. Pork sundries; fresh sausage, 7c; bologna sausage, 6½c; German sausage, 6½; ham, chicken and tongue sausage, 10c per package; pickled hocks, 2½c; pickled tongues, 5c; sausage casings, 30c lb.

POULTRY.—Poultry of all kinds is very scarce. Eastern stock has been sell-

ing here at the following prices: Turkeys 18c; ducks 12c; geese 12c; chickens 12c. Really fine native poultry would bring these prices, less commission.

DRESSED MEATS.—Mutton is firm and higher. Hogs are easier at about 5c per lb. Country beef at 3½ to 4c as to quality. Fresh, unfrozen, city dressed beef 5 to 6c, as to quality. Mutton, city dressed, 8c.

GAME.—Rabbits, 6c each; jack rabbits, 50c each.

VEGETABLES.—Following are prices on the street market: Potatoes, 20c per bushel; cabbage 40 to 75c per dozen, as to size; celery 25 to 40c per dozen bunches; onions 40 to 60c per bushel; turnips 10 to 15c per bushel; parsnips, 40 to 50c bushel; carrots 50 to 40c; beets 25c bushel.

HIDES.—Prices are irregular, but the tendency is to reduce values all around. Some buyers were not offering over 4c for green country hides, and 4½c for No. 1 inspected. We quote prices here as follows: Green frozen hides 1 to 4½, 4 to 8 lbs. tare off. Green city hides, No. 1 buff, 5c, No. 2 4c. Calf, 8 to 15 lb skins, 5 to 6c per lb; deacons, 15 to 20c each; kips, 4½ to 5c, sheep and lambskins recent kill, 5½ to 65c. Tallow, 4 to 5c rendered and 2 to 3c rough.

HAY.—Balod prairie is quoted at about \$5.00 to \$5.50 on cars here. Loose hay on the street market, \$3.50 to \$4.50 per ton.

WOOL.—Nothing of local interest. The present series of London wool sales is characterized by active buying at firm prices, the advance previously noted being maintained.

LIVE STOCK.—Not much doing this week. We quote butchers' cattle at 2½ to 3½c, as to quality, sheep, 4c, hogs steady at 3½c off cars here.

Montreal Grain and Produce Market.

Business in grain was very quiet and the market was without any new feature to note. The demand for oats was slow. Prices were: Peas, per 60 lbs., 58 to 59c; No. 2 oats, per 31 lbs., 29c; corn, duty paid, 45 to 47c; barley, feed, 38 to 39c; barley, malting, 52 to 51c.

Flour.—There was no change in flour business on the whole was rather quiet and values were unchanged. Prices were: Winter wheat \$1.35 to \$1.40; spring wheat, patents, \$1.25; straight roller \$1 to \$1.10; straight roller, bags, \$1.95 to \$2; extra, high, \$1.75 to \$1.85, Manitoba strong bakers' \$1.

Oatmeal.—The cutting in the price of rolled oats continues to go on and a further reduction of 10c has been made, with sales at \$2.90 in barrels and at \$1.80 in bags. Standard, brls., \$3 to \$3.10; granulated, brls., \$3.10 to \$3.20; rolled oats, brls., \$2.90 to \$3; rolled wheat, per 10 lbs., \$2.40 to \$2.50.

Feed.—Bran \$14 to \$15; shorts \$15 to \$16.

Butter.—The butter market continues of a quiet jobbing character. Creamery ranges from 21 to 22c, according to quantity. Eastern townships dairy was steady at 18c to 19c, and Western rolls from 14c to 15c.

Eggs.—The demand for small lots of eggs was good, and the market was fairly active at the recent advance in prices. We quote:—Fresh 17c to 19c; Montreal lined, 10c to 11c; western lined, 8½ to 10c per dozen.

Hides.—There is an easier feeling in the hide market, in sympathy with weaker advices from other markets, and the indications are that there will be a reduction of ½c per lb. in hides next week. The receipts continue liberal, for which the demand is only fair. We quote No. 1, 6c; No. 2, 5c, and No. 3, 4c; lambskins, 70 to 90c; calfskins, unchanged at 7c for No. 1, and 5c for No. 2.—Gazette, March 18.

LITHOGRAPHING

It is with great pleasure the announcement can be made to all readers of THE COMMERCIAL of the important fact that in the City of Winnipeg we have now one of the best equipped plants in Canada, and our patrons can rest assured of all work being handled only by men specially adept in each and every branch, and it will be of interest to all who at any time have had to send East for Lithographic work to know that it is being done by us as cheaply and better than by any other concern in Canada.

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LETTER HEADS.—Everyone knows, and all appreciate the importance of presentable letter paper. It is one of the things that business men admit always gives them more or less an idea of the general character of their unseen correspondents. The address below is of a firm who can supply you with the very best in this line.

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COLOR WORK.

HANGERS, SHOW CARDS, ETC.—In this branch we excel, and if you want a handsome advertisement you can do no better than send to us, and we will design, draw and print you something that will indeed be "a joy for ever"—perfect in design, harmonious in color, and attractive in the eyes of those needing your goods.

LABELS.—This most important thing about any package or bottle—and some even think of more importance than the contents—and it is admitted by all men of experience that a mean, weak, poor label ruins the sale of the most perfect product. It is with great pride we offer you the assistance of a staff of men of large experience in supplying the wants of Brewers, Aerated Water, Drug and Soap Manufacturers, Confectioners, and all the infinite variety of users of labels, and point with pleasure to Cigar Labels—which are works of art—and little cheap labels. We are able to supply you from the top to the bottom with every class of label, done exactly correct. Look for the imprint: **BULMAN BROS. & CO., Winnipeg.**

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In this department our equipment is complete. We can always give perfect satisfaction, having all the latest appliances for this work. Our specialty is photo reproductions—not the ragged, squashy sort often seen—but bright, clean and clear work. For all special information on this work write us. Our prices are right.

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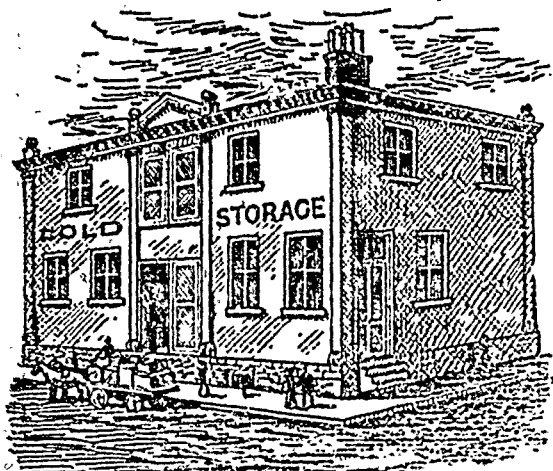
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BUTTER EGGS AND CHEESE
STORED AND HANDLED.
PRICES LOW.

Capacity.—Collar, - 6 carloads
—Refrigerators, 4 carloads
—Ordinary - 5 carloads

RATES: Eggs, 15c per case per month or part thereof. Butter according to quantity. Commission for selling Eggs, 1c per dozen. Other produce, \$100.00 or less, 10 per cent; over \$100 or under \$250, 7½ per cent; over \$250, 5 per cent, if in one complete sale.

YOU CAN EITHER SELL OR HOLD, ACCORDING AS MARKET SUITS.

Highest Market Price for Produce I sold Butter last week at 18 cents.

ADDRESS **J. J. PHILP,**

Warehouse: 330 Elgin Ave, P.O. Box 586, WINNIPEG.

When sending EGGS, state lowest price you wish them sold for and if stored, they will have to be transferred to take out cracked and bad ones. 10 cents extra for candling.

JOHN SMITH, Esq., General Store,
ANY TOWN, MANITOBA.

DEAR SIR,—I have your letter of yesterday's date in which you say you have been losing 8 cents per dozen on eggs shipped to this city during the past week, also asking me what reason there is for the market going down so, and how low I think eggs will go. Replying to the first, I can only say that I think it serves you right, to the second there is no reason at all why eggs should have dropped to the extent they have, and as to how low they will go, I suppose that they will go as low as those who pickle eggs want them to, at least that has always been the case heretofore.

It appears to me that if I were a store-keeper in the country I would not like to send in my produce to the city to have it manipulated in this fashion. Let me give you some figures. As near as I can find out there has not been over 500 cases of eggs come into the city in the last 10 days; this would be 15,000 doz., 180,000 eggs or a little over 4 eggs apiece for the population of the city to say nothing about outside markets. What I claim is that there was no necessity for such a sudden drop and if you and others wish to avoid being caught in the same fashion again I would suggest that you send the eggs to Cold Storage when you would have an opportunity to control the market by storing them. Eggs can be kept from now until Aug. 1st for 2 cts per doz., or in the meantime if the market requires them at a price that shows you any profit, you could easily let them go. I do not believe however, that eggs will be high and think that about 8 to 10 cts, according to the distance and the cost of sending them in would be as much as you can afford to pay for them. At these prices they should be safe if handled in the way I indicated above.

In reference to butter I might say that the market is doing better now and will probably continue firm for some time.

I shall be pleased to hear from you at any time.

Yours most respectfully,
J. J. PHILP.

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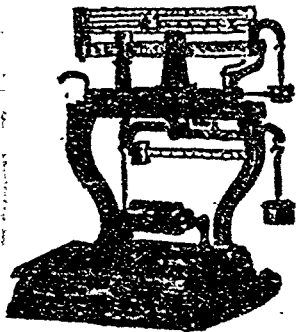
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IS OFTEN A CUSTOMER LOST.

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DAYTON COMPUTING SCALE



"They are a good salesman for us, as customers never dispute the silent man when the beam balances."—A. T. Evans, Danville, Ill.

"It will pay for itself in a few months in accuracy of weights and computations."—James Slade, Toronto, Ont.

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MILLS & HASTINGS General Agents, 309 and 701 Garden City Block, CHICAGO, ILL.

W. G. EVANS, Agent for Man., N.W.T. and B.C., P. O. Box 926, WINNIPEG.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

The prices below are board of trade quotations for Chicago No 2 wheat, No 2 oats and No 2 corn, per bushel. Pork is quoted per larri and a larri and short ribs per 100 pounds.

Wheat was weak on Monday and prices showed a net loss of about 3c under Saturday's close. The small visible supply decrease, lower cables, favorable crop news and large spring wheat receipts were the weakening features. Closing prices were:

	March.	May.	July.
Wheat.....	60 3/4	62 1/2	62 3/4
Corn.....	28 1/2	29 3/4	30 1/2
Oats.....	19	20 1/2	20 3/4
Mess Pork...	9 50	9 75	—
Lard.....	5 80	5 4 1/2	—
Short Ribs..	—	5 2 1/2	—

On Tuesday prices were irregular, but advanced on crop damage reports from the state of Ohio and export buying. Closing prices were:

	March	May.	July.
Wheat....	61 1/2	63	63 3/4
Corn.....	28 3/4	29 3/4	30 1/2
Oats.....	19 3/4	20 3/4	20 3/4
Mess Pork..	9 50	9 67 1/2	—
Lard.....	5 27 1/2	5 40	—
Short Ribs.	5 05	5 17 1/2	—

On Wednesday wheat was somewhat excited, influenced some by talk of French resentment to the British Soudan campaign. Cables were also better, but most of the advance was lost. Closing prices were:

	Mar.	May.	July.
Wheat.....	61 3/4	63 1/2	63 3/4
Corn.....	28 3/4	29 3/4	30 1/2
Oats.....	19 3/4	20 3/4	20 3/4
Mess Pork..	9 37 1/2	9 52 1/2	—
Lard.....	5 22 1/2	5 35	—
Short Ribs..	4 95	5 07	—

Prices for wheat were weaker on Thursday. The threatened war scare fizzled out and exports were light. Threatened cold weather and unfavorably crop news failed to stimulate prices. Closing prices were:

	Mar.	May.	July.
Wheat....	60 3/4	62 1/2	62 3/4
Corn.....	28 3/4	29 3/4	30 1/2
Oats.....	19	20 1/2	20 3/4
Pork.....	9 00	9 15	—
Lard.....	5 15	5 30	—
Short Ribs	4 80	4 92 1/2	—

On Friday prices were a little lower at the close, though May touched 62 3/4 during the day. Closing prices were:

	March.	May.	July.
Wheat.....	60 1/2	62 1/2	62 3/4
Corn.....	28 3/4	29 3/4	30 1/2
Oats.....	18 3/4	20	20 1/2
Mess Pork..	—	9 15	9 35
Lard.....	—	5 30	—
Short Ribs.	—	4 92 1/2	—

On Saturday wheat improved slightly. Closing prices were:

	Mar.	May.	July
Wheat....	61	62 1/2	63 1/2
Corn.....	28 3/4	29 3/4	30 1/2
Oats.....	18 3/4	20 1/2	20 3/4
Mess Pork..	—	9 17 1/2	9 40
Lard.....	—	5 30	5 45
Short Ribs.	—	4 92 1/2	5 07 1/2

A week ago Saturday, May wheat closed at 63 3/4c and a year ago at 55 1/2c per bushel.

Minneapolis Flour Market.

The Market Record of March 19 reports flour steady and fairly firm with prices as follows in barrels, n.o.b.: First patents, \$3.15 to \$3.50, Second patents, \$3.00 to \$3.05, First clears, \$2.15 to \$2.50, second clear, \$2, Export baker's, \$2.45; second export baker's \$2 to \$2.10; Red Dog, per ton 140 lbs. jute, \$1.0 25. These prices are the same as a week ago.

Milstuffs.—Bran in bulk \$9.75 to \$7. Bran in sacks, 20 lbs, \$8. Bran in sacks, 100 lbs, \$8 50. Shorts \$9.50 to \$6 75, Middlings, fine \$8 to \$8.25.

Duluth Wheat Market.

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

Monday—May, 60c, July 60c.
Tuesday—May, 61c July, 62c
Wednesday—May, 61c, July, 62c.
Thursday—May, 62c, July, 62c.
Friday—May, 60c, July, 61c
Saturday—May, 60c, July, 61c

A week ago Saturday price closed at 61 1/2c for May. A year ago May delivery closed at 60 3/4c. Two years ago May closed at 59 3/4c. No. 1 hard was quoted at about 1 1/2c over No. 1 northern, No. 2 northern, 1 1/2 to 2 3/4c lower than No. 1 northern for cash wheat.

New York Wheat.

On Saturday, March 21, May delivery closed at 69 1/2 and July delivery at 69 1/2. A week ago May closed at 70 1/2.

Toronto Grain and Produce Market.

Wheat.—Prices are easier; cars of red are quoted at 78c and white at 79c, north and west, with buyers 1c less. Manitoba wheat is steady at 80 to 81c for No. 1 hard, North Bay, 79 to 80c for No. 2c hard and No. 1 northern there. On 'change yesterday No. 2 hard was offered, North Bay, at 79c, with 76c bid; 8 hard sold at 71c North Bay, No. 1 hard offered at Sarnia, grinding in transit, at 81c; three cars of No. 2 hard sold on spot, North Bay, yesterday at 78c; No. 1 frosted was offered grinding in transit at 70c.

Flour.—Cars of branded straight roller are quoted at \$3.70, Toronto, freights. Manitoba flour is steady.

Millfeed.—Cars of shorts are quoted at \$12 and bran at \$11, west.

Barley.—No. 1 is nominal at 42c, fancy at 45c east; and No. 2 at 38c outside.

Oats.—Cars of mixed sold west to-day at 22c, and white at 22 1/2c, but some holders are asking more.

Oatmeal.—Is steady at \$2.90 for car lots.

Butter.—Choice butter of all kinds is in good demand. Fresh made dairy tubs would bring 17c for the best. We quote:—Choice dairy tubs 14 to 17c; medium dairy tubs 9 to 11c; low grade dairy tubs 8 to 10c; choice large rolls 15 to 17c; dairy pound prints 16 to 18c; fresh made creamery tubs 21c; creamery pound prints 22 to 23c.

Eggs.—New laid were received in large quantities and the market was easier. Large orders sold at 14 1/2 and 15c was the general price.

Potatoes.—We quote:—car lots 16 to 18c; farmers' loads 15 to 20c; out of store 25 to 30c.

Poultry.—Turkeys 8 to 12c, geese 7 to 8c; chickens 50 to 75c; ducks 60c to \$1 pair.

Baled Hay.—For car lots on the track here we quote:—No. 1, \$14 to \$15.00; No. 2, \$13 to \$13.50.

Dressed Hogs.—The offerings were large, but buyers were not doing business to any extent. Cars of heavy hogs sell at from \$1.25 to \$1.50, and from \$1.60 to \$1.80 was paid for cars of selected weights.

Hides.—Green skins are quoted at 5 1/2c, and cured bring around 6 1/2c, sheepskins, 9c to \$1 for the best. Country skins range down from 7c, according to quality, calfskins, extra good skins would bring 8c, but the average range for car lots is 5 1/2c to 7c.

Seeds.—Prices remain unchanged and fairly steady. We quote:—Alfalfa \$3.50 to \$4.50; timothy, \$2 to \$2.25, red clover, \$1.50 to \$1.85.—Globe, March 18.

Egg Market Demoralized.

J. Y. Griffin & Co., Winnipeg, issued a circular this week in which they make the following remarks regarding eggs:

"Market demoralized, as a result of country merchants shipping direct to retail stores. We, like other commission houses, find difficulty in selling. This you can easily understand, when our customers are supplied direct from our own shippers, and which, we think, is a great mistake. Nothing breaks the market quicker, as our city stores are always anxious to get eggs as cheap as they can. They try to work the commission houses down to as low a point as they can, to find out exactly what the value is, and they then give the shipper something less than this price. It is unfair to commission houses, as merchants send direct to their customers when there is a demand, and when the market gets glutted they fall back on the commission houses to help them out, and if they do not do well for them, they naturally think the commission houses are not doing their duty."

The Labor Market.

Just at the moment there is not much demand for labor from any quarter, but prospects are good. At present there are plenty of men to be obtained. The camps in the woods are now breaking up, and a good many men who have been employed in the woods for the winter, are now returning to the city. The demand for agricultural help has hardly started yet, but a good many men will soon be wanted for the spring farm work. The activity in the mining regions both east and west is expected to call for a large number of men this season.

Manitoba Wheat Crop.

The position of the Manitoba wheat crop of 1895 is about as follows.

Shipped before the close of navigation.	
To Fort William.....	10,097,000
" Duluth.....	1,500,000
Flour.....	2,000,000
	13,597,000
Shipped since close of navigation to Fort William....	3,616,000
Shipped by Northern Pacific	550,000
Direct shipments all rail	
C.P.R.....	875,000
Flour shipped, or in store..	1,500,000
Wheat in store interior.....	4,000,000
	23,638,000

Conservative estimates place the surplus still held by farmers, for sale, at about 4,000,000 to 6,000,000 bushels.

At Montreal on March 14, there was some demand from shippers for wheat and a sale of 25,000 bushels of No. 1 hard Duluth was made for shipment, via that port, May and June. The market for oats continued to rule weak, and prices showed a further decline of 1/2 to 3/4c per bushel, with sales of car lots of No. 2 Ontario white at 29c, 29 1/2c and 29 3/4c. The receipts continue liberal, and stocks are steadily increasing.

John Hettle, president of the Manitoba Dairy Association, says that the provincial dairy association intends to employ a man in Winnipeg for the five months commencing June 1st, to look after the interest of the Manitoba creameries. This agent will supply information by telegraph as to the market quotations, and send a letter each week to the creameries containing valuable information. He would also receive shipments from creameries and have it stored in cold storage warehouse of proper temperature. Dealers would also be invited to inspect the produce sent in and make bids for it.

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We are making Men's Cape, Long Sacque and Spring and Fall Overcoats, Bicycle Suits, Coachmen's Livery Overcoats and Ladies' Golf Capes of the Rigby Porous Waterproof Cloth. We are selling Rigby Cloth in Costume Cloths, and Ulsterings of various weights and colorings for Ladies' Wear, also Tweeds and Worsteds for Men's Suitings. It costs very little extra to have clothing waterproofed by the Rigby process, and does not alter the feeling or texture of the material. There is no rubber in the compound, and the marvellous thing about Rigby is that it remains porous. Patterns and price lists will be forwarded on application from the trade only.

H. SHOREY & CO., WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS, MONTREAL, QUE.

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The Largest Factory of its kind in the Dominion.

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Mixed Pickles, Jams, Jellies AND PRESERVES,

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MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

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BLACK AND COLORED DRESS GOODS in Bengalines, DeLaines, Diagonals, Armuires, Figures, Poplins, Sicilians, Mohairs, Cashmeres, Serges.

FANCY COTTON DRESS GOODS in Muslins, Zephyrs Artorgandy Brocaded and s-ripe Plisse, Printed Crepons, Japonaises Levantines, Simile Percales, French Cambrics, Batisto Faccoutnee and Neigeuse, French Sateens, Plain and Fancy Stripe Linen Grenadines.

Linens, Laces Velvets, Linings Kid Gloves, Smallwares, etc.

Manitoba, N.W. T. and British Columbia Agent

J. M. MACDONALD, McINTYRE BLOCK.

British Columbia Business Review.

Vancouver, March 17, 1896.

Wholesalers report a satisfactory increase in business this week. The fine summer weather has stimulated trade. Money is easier and merchants are hopeful. All local industries are running full time, while the saw mill companies are working night and day to fill orders.

British Columbia Business Notes

McNair, shingle mill, Hastings, is reported burned out.

A. H. Bain, fruits, Kamloops, has sold out to N. J. Hopkins.

Robert D. Mather, hotel, Fort Steele, is succeeded by A. Morin.

J. J. Kerr, builder etc., Chilliwack is reported to have left town.

The Hall mines are shipping 2,000 tons of ore by wagon and sleigh.

Last week the Kaslo and Slocan Railway shipped 560 tons of silver ore.

Wm. McCurrach, blacksmith, Victoria, has sold out to Wm. Rendell

B. Robuchie, fruits, etc., Victoria, is advertising his business for sale.

Bailey & Monford, butchers, Kelowna, have dissolved; E. B. Bailey continues.

Nicola Cattle Co., butchers, Vancouver, have sold out to W. H. Marsden.

Hutber & Dixon, saloon, Victoria have dissolved; H. Hutber continues.

Hall & Renouf, grocers, Victoria, have dissolved; F. J. Hall continues the business.

Fuller & Goodwin, general dealers, Equimalt have dissolved; W. S. Goodwin continues.

The amount of arrears on timber royalties and licenses to the dist of December was \$9,892.

The revenue of the government for six months ending December 31st was \$388,517.00 and expenditure \$748,754.17 (parliamentary buildings \$159,792.00)

Halibut fishing is finished for the season. Although immense numbers of fish were sent to the east, as was the case last year, the business was not profitable, owing to the sensitive condition of the eastern fish market.

Twenty tons of B. C. potatoes were shipped to Australia by the last steamer, as an experiment. Owing to the recent drought in the Antipodes, potatoes bring a fabulously high price, and if it is possible to get them through the tropics without rot, the shipper will make a handsome profit and repeat the experiment. With the usual prices prevailing shipping potatoes across the Pacific would be unprofitable.

Thanks to the visit of the federal government commissioners, several creameries will be started in British Columbia this season. The Saanich, Vancouver Island, farmers are choosing a site and are arranging for a guarantee of 280 cows. The subscribed stock so far is \$3,000.

The Dairymen's Association of B. C. meet at Chilliwack on Tuesday next. Papers will be read by prominent farmers on "Winter Dairying," "Creameries," "Silo," "Care and feeding of Cattle."

The provincial government report shows that of \$19,544.11 brought to account under the lumber leases for the year ending June 30th, 1895, the sum of \$18,453.61 was arrears. The amount of arrears to the 31st December, 1895, was \$66,422.95.

The famous silver trout of Kamloops, B. C.—the angler's delight—is to be introduced into California waters, through the persistent application of G. B. Clamore, a disciple of Walton's. Americans have given the name "samo kamloopi" to the game little fish.

Spring salmon are bringing \$1 each on the Fraser. They are running light.

Victoria is making a strong bid for Spokane as well as Kootenay trade. The wholesalers claim that owing to their importing their goods direct from Europe around the Horn, they can sell liquor, dry goods, etc., in Spokane cheaper than they can be bought in New York, and can get them there much quicker.

An interesting assessment case, now before the legislature, was decided by S. Perry Mills sitting as a court of revision in Victoria recently. The Bank of British Columbia appealed from their assessment, an income tax \$150,000, personal property 761,517.65. The bank contended that they had no assessable personal property. The court ruled that the money deposited with them on current account or at interest was personal estate, and asked for the names of the depositors if they denied it. The names were refused and the court ruled that these deposits must be taxed and if the bank refused the names of the depositors the bank must be taxed for the deposits.

There is at present great activity among the mining camps. The following are some of the more interesting reports that have reached the city this week: New Denver. The Pueblo smelter is buying the silver ores of West Kootenay. The Moneter has commenced to ship ore. The Slocan state concentrator starts operations early in May, 30,000 tons of ore are in the dump.

The "Two Friends" mine, nine miles from Slocan has proved unusually rich in silver, seven assays have been made. A sample of cupriferous argentite ran 19,731½ ounces to the ton or nearly an ounce per pound. Dry ore ran 1,374, 573, 271, and 238. The galena ran 79 per cent.

Active mining operations are in progress at Alberni, Vancouver Island. The hydraulic machinery has arrived for the Duke of York claim, and the success of this district will depend on the results obtained.

The miners are satisfied with the amendments to the mining tax act before the legislature. The tax will be one per cent on the gross output instead of two per cent, and this will be less carriage and cost of smelter treatment.

Nelson. They are already sloping the famous Silver King. A full gang of men will be put on.

H. Y. Symonds of Calgary has bonded the Magestic mine for \$2,000. The final payment is due Nov. 1st. The total amount \$30,000.

The Surprise mine tunnel has disclosed a two foot vein running 200 ounces of silver.

The Deadman has been shipping 100 tons a month all winter and will now put on a full gang of men.

A. Finch recently bonded the Enterprize, for \$22,500. The first months work uncovered enough ore to pay the bond.

The Trail Creek British Columbia Smelter and Railway Co., are asking concession from the government. They are constructing a railway from Trail to the famous Trail Creek mines, 600 men are at work.

The company want to extend their railway to the famous Boundary Creek country, fabulously rich in low grade ores. Their smelter has purchased a quarter of a million dollars worth of ore which is stored ready for treatment.

The bill to allow traction engines to run on the Cariboo road was defeated in the House, it is said through the influence of the farmers. Many of the miners are sorely disappointed.

While J. Knowles was working on his placer claim on Lardeau Creek, West Koot-

onay, he was surprised in turning over a boulder to discover 3 or 4 small nuggets aggregating \$100 in value. Mr. Knowles took out \$600 last winter on the same claim after a short season of active work.

The famous Le Roi mine has paid 8 dividends in about that many months aggregating \$100,000.

Last February the receipts from the three customs houses for the Trail Creek district alone were \$10,402. This is all new business for the province.

Gold has been discovered in the middle of main street Rossland. Capt Carter, the lucky prospector is sinking a shaft to ascertain the richness of his strange find.

Trail Creek stocks are holding firm or advancing. It is reported that sharp advances have taken place in War Eagle and Josie stocks.

The O. K. mine, Trail Creek, it is said will prove a bonanza, bearing out the theory that Keesland mines get richer as you go down. The O. K. vein has widened from 2 to 5 and afterwards to 10 feet. The ore is spotted with pea gold the size of a pin head.

While the men were at work grading for the Trail Creek tram line they uncovered an 8 foot ledge of gold bearing ore, across the "Center Star" ground.

It is estimated that the rich lands of the Fraser Delta can be effectually dyked, and protected from periodical floods at a cost of \$600,000. The proposed land to be dyked comprise 68,000 acres of the richest soil in the province, capable of producing two crops a year. The provincial government have undertaken to guarantee the bonds of the Dyking Commissioners appointed to the extent of \$15,000, and are appealing to the federal government to guarantee the bonds at the rate of four per cent. The provincial government will also ask the Dominion government to place a tug on the Fraser for the purpose of towing away landed trees and keeping the stream clear.

The terrible fatality at Rossland this week in which four men were killed by the discharge of giant powder has cast a gloom over Rossland, but it will be a sad lesson in the careful use of explosives at the camp. Familiarity breeds a contempt for danger and disasters eventually follow. One instance happened recently which would send a cold chill down the spinal column of a timid man. A box of candles is kept at the mouth of most of the mines. Two men who had occasion to visit a mine recently, dipped their hands into the box for their candles before entering. One man lit his candle readily enough. The other man stood talking for a moment to his companion wondering why his candle did not light, as he had been holding a match to it for some time he made an investigation and discovered to his horror he had been trying to light a stick of dynamite.

Butter for the Orient.

The Parsons Produce Co., Winnipeg, are this week in receipt of a letter from Robert Scott who is now making a tour of China and Japan with a view of introducing Manitoba butter into these countries. The letter is mailed from Shanghai, China, under date Feb. 17, and speaks very hopefully of his being able to establish connections that will probably prove valuable not only to himself as one of our creamery men, but other dealers in that line. The Australians are apparently making a great effort to capture at least a portion of the Japanese trade by offering a bonus of 4c per pound on all shipments into that country until such time as a profitable trade is established. Mr. Scott expects to be back in Winnipeg by the middle of April, in good time to arrange for next summer's operations.

All the difference in the World Between a **Mixture and a Blend**



The old style formula of mixing half a dozen teas together and attempting to disguise their dissimilar qualities with a liberal dose of scented Orango Pekoo, only resulted at best in a nauseating mixture seldom twice alike in varying degrees of disappointment.

**NINGPORI
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How different the results in the use of our

PURE BLENDED TEAS.

WE HAVE IN STORE a carload of these SUPERB TEAS direct from the plantation. The high standard quality is more than sustained; they are without doubt the choicest values ever shown on this market.

We shall be pleased to show you samples, they are to be had for the asking.

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BUTTER, EGGS, FRUITS AND PRODUCE
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WINNIPEG MAN

Our Elevator System.

F. W. Thompson, of Winnipeg, manager of the Ogilvie Milling Co. here, gave a very practical and interesting address on the elevator business of Manitoba and the Territories, at the recent immigration convention. As the elevator system is a cause of considerable agitation at the present time, a discussion of this matter by a gentleman who thoroughly understands the question will be particularly interesting. Mr. Thompson said:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—As a delegate to this convention from the Winnipeg Grain and Produce Exchange, I have pleasure in advancing a few remarks touching the objects of this gathering.

It is satisfactory to be able to state as a fact that flour milling in Northwest Canada continues to keep pace with the general progress of the country. In proportion to the population, there is no agricultural country in the world so well supplied in this direction and affording every facility and benefit arising from the existence of such an industry. There are no more progressive millers anywhere than those of Manitoba and the Northwest, and it is gratifying to be able to announce their supremacy in all the leading flour markets in consequence of their energy, and the high quality of their products. The present milling capacity of Manitoba and the Northwest is such that only one-fifteenth of the flour manufactured is for home consumption, leaving fourteen-fifteenths for which an outside market has to be found.

The means enjoyed by the farmers for disposing of their products are not excelled by any country, and they are paid in cash for their grain. The elevator facilities existing at the present time are sufficient to handle, if necessary, one hundred million bushels of grain in less than six months' time. From this it will be seen that if the farming population were doubled the present elevators could handle their crops—even if the enormous yields of 1895 were repeated. This magnificent system affords a ready market at all times and seasons of the year. The producer of wheat can have the grain from his wagon unloaded, elevated, cleaned and loaded on cars in an incredibly short space of time, and the moderate charge of 1½ cents per bushel, I believe is based on the actual cost. It is unfortunate in the interests of immigration that the benefits arising from the present methods of handling grain in Manitoba and the Northwest are not properly understood and appreciated by our own people—largely, I may say, through lack of conception, or rather, of ignorance of the disabilities under which most of the other wheat-producing countries labor. Were it not for the very excellent elevator system in force here, the cost of transportation would necessarily be much higher than at present. The railways would require to increase their present rolling stock probably 75 per cent, to handle the same quantity, and the added expense of this would simply be beyond comprehension, rendering the satisfactory handling and marketing of a mixed crop an utter impossibility and instead of a great deal of grain being cleaned at the initial point, masses of dirt would be shipped with the grain, and freight paid thereon, to the positive loss of the producer.

It is but right and just to our country that there should be no misrepresentation in this important matter. There is nothing to my mind so likely to render futile the efforts of a convention like this to develop the vast prairies of this country, as senseless agitation against the elevator system. It is within the right of any person or persons to erect an elevator or elevators anywhere in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories along the lines of railway under exactly the same terms and conditions as those already built, the markets being free and open to anyone who chooses to

engage in the business, and, therefore, it is a most serious matter, and a positive injury to the country to shout "monopoly" where practically none exists, and certainly it must give a very unfavorable impression to any intending settler. I attribute much of the non-success of the efforts in the past to secure our legitimate share of immigration to constant misrepresentation by professional agitators. Such men will exist to the end of time, and no country is free from them, but as a united people, we should frown down all attempts to stir up strife and discontent. The insistence of the railway companies upon the present elevator system has been of incalculable benefit to the producer—so much so that Manitoba and the Northwest as a rule enjoys the best market of any in the world. I make no exception.

Not wishing to be misunderstood in my remarks, it is but right that I should say here—and I hope I am not out of place in doing so—speaking for the company I have the honor to be connected with and being essentially a private enterprise, I can only say that it makes no difference to us if wheat is loaded direct into cars or not, as our elevators are built for our own private convenience of buying, selecting and storing, the quality of wheat required for our special high grades of flour.

We are frequently in receipt of applications and petitions from the farmers to erect elevators at points where none exist but, happily, owing to the development of this industry, and the competition in wheat buying—which competition is enjoyed to a fuller extent by the farmers in Manitoba and the Northwest than any other country in the world—these points are becoming fewer year by year thus insuring intending settlers, wherever about to locate in the Prairie provinces, a near-by market, and where care and attention are devoted to proper cultivation, the settler in this country has an almost positive assurance of a market for his various products during the whole season.

Literary Notes.

The third number of the new Canadian magazine—Massey's Magazine—has been received. This new publication has taken a foremost position in Canadian literature from the appearance of the first number, and thousands of intelligent Canadians are already looking forward to the appearance of each succeeding issue. Of the first number 20,000 copies were issued, and the third number, now to hand, for March, is increased to 22,000 copies. This indicates that already there is a big demand for the new publication. The March number, like the preceding issues, is handsomely illustrated, including some beautiful work in colors. The leading articles are: University Work at Cambridge, by Privort Welch; The new Catherine Ray, by J. C. McLennan, B. A.; The Late Lord Leighton, by E. Wylie Grier; The Progress of Curling, by Alex Fraser; The Encouragement of Fine Arts and the Embellishment of Canadian cities, by Hamilton MacCarthy, R. C. A., and many other articles, poems, etc. There is a short story by Frank I. Clarke, of Winnipeg, called "The Good for Nothing." The literary department, the woman's department, the editorial department and W. J. Bengough's funny department are all well represented. Massey's Magazine, Toronto, \$1 per annum.

The March number of that popular magazine, The Cosmopolitan, has been received. In recent numbers The Cosmopolitan is fairly excelling itself in its illustrations. Two beautiful pieces of color work are given in this number. "The Vision of St. John" for cover, and "At Twilight" as frontispiece. "The Godmothers," by Harriett Prescott Spofford, is beautifully illustrated by Van Schaick and Grauville-Smith. Empire-

Building in South Africa," is an entertaining paper, in view of recent important developments in that region. "The True Story of the death of Sitting Bull" is related by Major Edward S. Fatchet. "Old English Silver" will provide an entertaining hour for lovers of the antique. "The Mystery of Grant" is an interesting reminiscence of the great general. The departments "In the World of Art and Letters" and "The Progress of Science" are particularly entertaining this month. The usual articles of fiction, poems and short papers go to make up a very fine number. The Cosmopolitan, Irvington, N. Y.

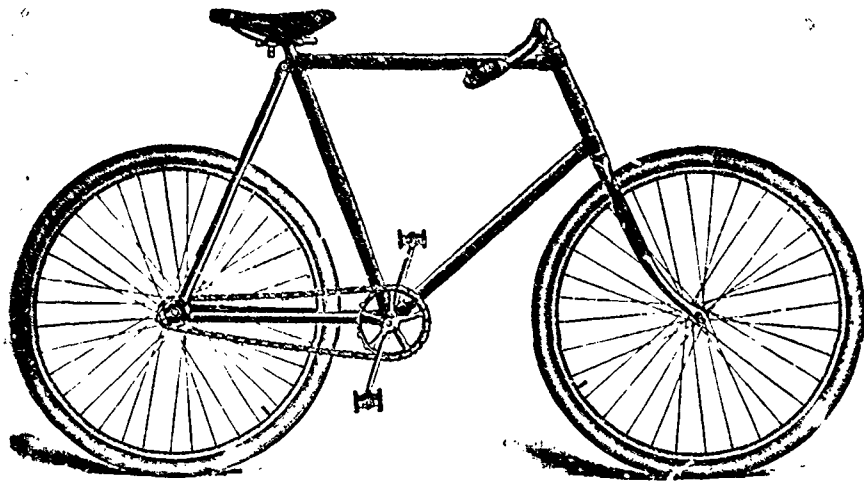
Current History has undisputed possession of its field. While not the only current-event periodical in existence, it is the only one primarily designed as a permanent work of reference; and in this respect it can justly claim to be without a peer. Its peculiar arrangement of contents facilitating reference to any desired topic; its clearness of statement, judicious treatment, commendable discrimination in selection of matter, and freedom from offensive bias of every sort—these qualities justify the claim of Current History to accomplish its purpose with exceptional success. With the present number of 216 pages, which completes Vol. 5 (1,020 pages), is given a 38-page double column analytical index covering the events of the entire past year. Each number is abundantly illustrated, and the yearly volumes will be found among the most frequently consulted books in the library. Among the hundreds of topics covered in the current number are: The Venezuelan and Armenian questions in full; Oriental situation; financial problem and political situation in United States, Canada, Europe and the Far East; Transvaal crisis; Ashanti war; Cuban revolt; work of 51st Congress; Atlanta Fair; Manitoba school question; Copyright question; the new poet laureate; scientific progress and new inventions; the movement towards Christian Unity; proceedings of various religious conventions; biographies of prominent persons who have died. Buffalo, N. Y., Garretson, Cox & Co., \$1.50 a year, single numbers 40 cents; sample 10 cents.

Freight Rates and Traffic Matters.

Tonnage for wheat from New York to Liverpool was offered last Saturday at 2½¢ per bushel. This is simply confirmatory of the view held by this paper some weeks past, viz., that there is little wheat at the seaboard to be exported, and present prices will not warrant all-rail shipments. Some flour is, of course, going forward, but comparatively little. The all-rail rate from Duluth to New York is 18¢ per bushel, a good round lot might get a 16¢ rate, but even this would be above an export basis. Between now and June foreign markets will depend on other exporting countries for their supplies and if at that time they are getting sufficient for their needs and our markets are above the then ruling basis from Argentina and Russia, we can look for a certain amount of this wheat being sold back again.—Duluth Commercial Record.

Settlers' freight rates from Eastern Canada points to Manitoba and the West have been reduced by the Canadian Pacific Railway company 40 per cent.

The Chicago Trade Bulletin, of March 16, says: "The tariff from Chicago to New York is 20¢ per 100 pounds on flour and grain and 30¢ on provisions. Through rates to Liverpool were easy, as ocean rates are very low. Flour rates from Chicago were 2½¢ and provisions 8½¢ per 100 pounds. Grain was 15½¢ per bushel. The ocean rates from Boston was down to 1d. Lake business was slow, with rate ½¢ lower at 1½¢ for corn to Buffalo.



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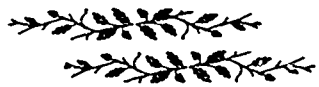
Of rich black soil, situated on Lu-u Island, North Arm Fraser River, B. C. being composed of west halves of lots 22 and 13 and part of 1, Block 4 North, Range 7 West, 200 acres more or less; over two-thirds under good cultivation, mostly in meadow, the balance having been plowed once or twice and yielding abundance of grass for stock; has a very large barn, house and orchard of good bearing trees, all well fenced with stakes and boards; all well dyked and ditched, and about 3-4ths well under-drained; it is six or seven miles from the city of Vancouver; good roads, with stages to and from Vancouver daily; the river at the door teems with salmon, and has excellent spotting for ducks, geese and snipe; also pheasants in the near future, good school and churches near by; climate lovely and scenery simply charming.
For further particulars apply to J. H. TODD & SON, Owners, Victoria, B. C. or to Messrs. Rand Bros., Vancouver.

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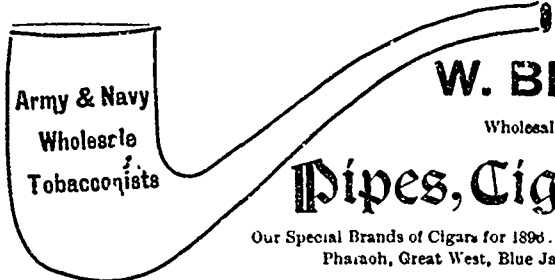
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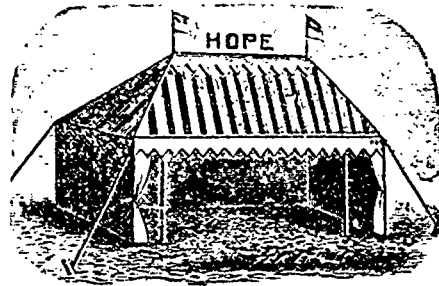
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41 Princess Street,

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Lake of the Woods Country.

Mayor Barnes, of Rat Portage, read the following paper on the resources of the Lake of the Woods district at the recent immigration convention at Winnipeg:

Mr Chairman and gentlemen, it affords me very great pleasure to be here to represent Rat Portage, and the Rainy River district at this convention, and, sir, while we have not got the lofty mountains of British Columbia with its fertile valleys, or the great fertile plains of Manitoba yet we have great advantages, some of which I shall endeavor briefly to place before you particularly our agricultural lands, mining and manufacturing.

Mining—Beginning as far back as 1878 there has been a great deal of talk about the gold mines of the Rainy River district and something of a mining boom was experienced during the years from 1880 to 1884, but owing to the state of the boundary dispute, and the difficulty in perfecting titles, mining came to a standstill for a number of years, and remained so until about four years ago, since which time there has been renewed activity, and a great many properties have been developed, and large numbers are now being developed, while there are hundreds of prospectors at work all through this great gold belt, from the Seine river on the south to away across the Lake of the Woods, and extending many miles north, and what I wish particularly to impress upon this convention and the world at large is the fact, and I wish to repeat, it is a fact without doubt, that we have valuable mines that are paying look at the Sultana mine, within nine miles of Rat Portage, with only ten stamps, and turning out on an average \$2,000 in gold per week; a mine that any Canadian can refer to with pride, for is it not one of the most wonderful gold mines that has ever been discovered on this continent, as it has nearly all its way from the top of the ground all the way down until now at a depth of 247 feet. J. F. Caldwell, Esq., the owner, had sufficient ore in sight to keep him running ten years, and is a Canadian gold mine millionaire, and he richly deserves it all. We also have the Regina mine on White Fish Bay, about 30 miles from Rat Portage. This mine is owned by a strong English company, with a capital of \$650,000, its local manager being W. G. Motley, Esq., and like the other mining managers is loth to tell the public just how much gold is being produced, but the mine has only been in active operation less than a year and is now turning out \$1,000 in gold per week. Now I have made particular mention of these mines as they have passed the doubtful, experimental and speculative stage and are to-day without the shadow of a doubt two of the very best gold mining properties on the continent, that are

in actual running order, and producing gold in great paying quantities.

The Dominion Gold Mining and Reduction company have acquired a large number of mines, also the reduction works at Rat Portage, which have been fitted up with the very best and latest improved machinery, with 20 stamps which the company not only use in developing their own properties but also run as a customs mill, where anyone having a location can get a small quantity of ore tested at a nominal expense, and thereby find out whether he has got a good or bad location without the expense of sending his ore to some distant point.

With all this gold why have not the mines been working long ago? To my mind one of the greatest reasons is that people can hardly credit us with having such a vast and rich mining country, so easy of access, to tell the average man with capital to invest. You take the C. P. R. Atlantic or Pacific express, as the case may be, with its splendid trains, get on the sleeper, where you have every luxury and convenience with dining car at hand, and get off at Rat Portage, right in the heart of the great gold belt, he is inclined to be sceptical. On the other hand if you told him he would require to tramp through the wilderness from 60 to 200 miles, and take in all his supplies on pack mules, and do a little fighting with savages to get to the gold fields, he would at once say: "I guess there must be gold there, I will go and see for myself."

Farming—Some may smile at me mentioning farming and look incredulous, but nevertheless we have in the Rainy River district thousands of acres of splendid agricultural lands. This fact has been proven beyond a doubt by the experimental farm located at Barclay on the Canadian Pacific railway, where oats, wheat, barley and all kinds of vegetables have been grown, and have yielded a large return, and all about the Lake of the Woods are splendid tracts of land, while the town of Rat Portage supplies a first-class market for all kinds of farm produce which always commands a high price. Then we have to the south of Rat Portage the great Rainy River country, easy of access, there being a good line of boats running to Fort Frances during the season of navigation beginning at the mouth of the Rainy River and extending to Fort Frances, a distance of eighty miles by a depth of from ten to twenty miles of as fine farming land as is to be found in any part of Canada. Soil is a rich, black loam, well timbered with poplar, birch, elm, ash and spruce. There is room in the Rainy River district for two million agriculturists while the whole district is dotted over with beautiful clear lakes, swarming with the finest fish which affords food for mankind for the taking, and without a doubt the Rainy River is one of the most beautiful rivers in Canada, taking its rise in Koochiching Falls

at Fort Frances and emptying in the Lake of the Woods, a distance of eighty miles, averaging about half a mile in width, yet this district has been overlooked by the settler in his mad rush to the great fertile plains of the west.

Manufactures—Rat Portage as a location for all kinds of manufacturing purposes, stands to-day unexcelled in Canada, situated at the outlet of the Lake of the Woods, about midway across the continent on the Canadian Pacific Railway, 130 miles east of Winnipeg, the commercial centre of the west, and just at the gateway of the great wheat fields of Canada, with a developed water-power equal to 40,000 horse-power—I am speaking now of the Keewatin Power Company—works which are situated in the town of Rat Portage, and are now ready to supply power to anyone requiring it. Could the situation be better for all kinds of manufacturers, such as oatmeal mills, flour mills, with the great west to supply oats and wheat, and every pound that is exported should be ground in this country, thus making our Canadian northwest known, and not allow our Manitoba hard wheat to lose its identity as a large portion now does, for every bag and barrel should be stamped flour from Manitoba wheat.

We also have an unlimited and inexhaustible supply of spruce and poplar wood for pulp and paper, while Manitoba produces great quantities of flax. The straw which now goes to waste should be made into paper. It also offers great advantages for the manufacture of implements, linseed oil, twine, etc., and for the establishing of furniture factories, foundries and machine shops, and woolen mills, and in fact any industry that requires cheap and never failing power.

Now with room on our agricultural lands for two million settlers, with room for thousands of miners with openings for all kinds of manufacturers who would employ thousands of mechanics and skilled laborers, there is no district in Canada to-day which offers and holds out such great inducements for the hardy settler, the miner, the speculator and capitalist, or one that has so much to guarantee a rich reward to those who have the grit and pluck to settle in a new country as Rat Portage and the Rainy River district.

The Game Laws.

According to recent amendments to the game laws of Manitoba, the season for duck shooting opens in future on September 1st, instead of August 15th, and the shooting of deer has been prohibited for two years. The change in regard to ducks was made to protect the grouse. Parties going out duck shooting frequently violated the law by killing grouse, and owing to the difficulties of conviction it was decided to make the close season the same for each.

Northwestern Enterprise.

It is said that America is another name for opportunity. The crowded populace of the old world is obliged to toil early and late to grind out a meagre living and at the same time is compelled to support an expensive royalty and nobility and maintain large standing armies. Their expense is one weary routine and at the end of life they find themselves no further advanced than at the beginning. In America however there is a chance for every energetic, temperate man to get ahead, for we have here vast natural resources, agricultural, mineral and commercial, our educational facilities are the best and our population is as yet comparatively thin. In the rocks and soil we have untold wealth still wholly untouched, which only awaits intelligent, well-directed energy to be brought out.

The Northwest, especially, with its bracing climate and varied resources, offers to push and pluck opportunities unsurpassed anywhere in the world. The doors opened to the worker are evidenced by the success by which enterprise here has already been attained. We are justly proud of the great mines, the farms and ranges, the mills, manufacturing and commercial houses of the Northwest. The farmers and miners are supplied with groceries, clothing, tools, etc., from the cities, and in turn find in the cities a market for their agricultural produce, ores, hides, skins and other productions. One house has for nearly two decades furnished a market for all of the latter class of goods that could be shipped to them, and although consignments are made directly to them, usually without a price, simply with the name and address of the consignor immediate remittances at the full market value are made without exception. Jas. McMillan & Co. have for years been known in every nook and corner of the Northwest as leading dealers in hides, furs, sheep pelts, wool and similar commodities, and their business has grown from nothing to be the largest of its kind in the country.

We might mention houses in every line of business whose perseverance and practical judgment have raised them to the highest stratum of the commercial world, and whose straight forward business methods have won them universal confidence. The close times through which we are passing is liable to make us forget our natural advantages but we firmly believe that soon our hard times will be over and our country will again prosper as her resources and enterprise warrant.

Farming in Manitoba.

It is a matter of surprise to farmers in Ontario that agriculturists in Manitoba can raise from six to ten thousand bushels of grain on a homestead of three hundred acres with so little help as is usually employed, and the manner of performing the work will afford an explanation. Unlike the small, sometimes sterile and often broken and stony farms in the east, the husbandman in Manitoba has usually the pleasure of operating on a smooth expanse of gently rolling prairie, perfectly free from stones, the soil all of one character, black, rich and loose, that will not bake or become hard under any circumstances. Consequently a fourteen or sixteen inch sulky plow, with three horses abreast, can be used with ease, and as the furrows are generally half a mile long there is less time lost in turning than where fields consist of only a few acres. Two such teams soon plow a hundred and fifty or two hundred acres. Wide seeders with three horses attached, quickly scatter the grain on the prepared soil. Then heavy showers, thunder storms and sunshine attend to the fields until harvest, when the binders start. Sometimes there are two on a farm of half a

section; sometimes only one is used with a frequent change of horses, so that the machine is kept in almost constant motion. As the sheaves are dropped half a dozen together, the stooking is easily done, and with the labor of only two or three men grain will be put in stooks at the rate of twenty or thirty acres a day, and a hundred acre field is soon gone over. It rarely happens that there is any rain other than a slight shower or two in this country after reaping has commenced, so that a whole harvest may be cut and stooked before stacking is begun. As grain is usually heavy the stacking is the hardest of the work, and it sometimes takes many weeks to complete the task. Last season the work of stacking was continuous for about a month or in some cases longer, and in southern Manitoba not a whole day was lost by wet weather or from any other cause. Long before stacking is completed the thrashing machines, hauled by huge black traction engines, are moving in all directions with steam up and whistle sounding as groups of stacks are approached, or stands are made in the yellow seas of stooks that curl their heavy heads of ripe grain like the foam on waves. Almost before the binders are through working on the fields, pillars of smoke raise in many directions from threshers, steam is up in the engines of the elevators, and lines of wagons, loaded with grain, come in from all directions.—Pilot Mound Sentinel.

Low Ocean Rates.

A good deal was said on 'change yesterday of the extraordinarily low ocean rates which were in vogue from the seaboard. The rate on provisions was down to 6c per 100 from New York to Liverpool, and the rate on flour was down to about 5c. They are about as low as they ever get, yet this is the season of the year for low freights. The flour shipper is holding off to get lake transportation at the opening of navigation, so there is little flour going forward. Wheat is waiting for the same reason. The rate on provisions from Chicago to Liverpool is 36c per 100, 30c of which is asked by the railroads between Chicago and New York. This firmness of the east-bound rail rate is another explanation of the weakness of the ocean rate. Provisions will only stand just so much tariff between here and Liverpool, and as railroads are not conceding anything the ocean steamers have to. A number of new tramp steamers have recently been put in service, tending to demoralize the ocean rate. There has been a heavy movement westbound from abroad, bringing a good many steamers to this side and they are trying to get cargoes back for what they can get. Low as the ocean rate is about \$1 per ton for flour from New York to Liverpool, it is not a record breaking one. It has been as low before.—Chicago Times-Herald, March 6.

Bluestoning Wheat.

John E. Saunders describes the following method of bluestoning wheat:

Mr. Sanderson says, "I use two barrels, one an ordinary coal-oil barrel for holding pickle, and a salt barrel, raised high enough to allow pails to be put under it, tapped with a 1 1/2 inch hole at the bottom covered with a piece of wire screen to prevent the wheat from running out. I then fill the empty barrel with wheat and pour in a sufficient amount of pickle to cover it, and then drain it off into pails and return to the barrel for future use. The barrel with wheat is then tipped over on to granary floor, and the same process repeated. I use about one pound of bluestone to every eight bushels of wheat to be treated, adding a sufficient quantity every night for the next day's sowing. I

prefer the salt barrel for the wheat on account of its lightness, making it an easy matter to tip it over on the granary floor or into a wagon box as the case may be. Since using the above I have never had any smut in my wheat and intend to treat my seed oats in the same way this season. On the only occasion on which I noticed the smut, I pickled the day's sowing in twenty-five minutes and then without any hard work."—Holland Observer

Winnipeg Wheat Inspection.

The following shows the number of cars of wheat inspected at *Winnipeg for the weeks ended on the dates named, compared with the number of cars inspected for the corresponding weeks a year ago, as reported by Inspector Horn to the Board of Trade:—

Grade.	Feb 15	Feb 22	Feb 29	Mar 7	Mar 14
Extra Manitoba					
hard	0	0	0	0	0
No. 1 hard	76	139	132	160	161
No. 2 hard	24	34	60	46	3
No. 3 hard	23	46	37	34	2
No. 1 North'n	7	13	12	19	2
No. 2 North'n	3	3	2	1	1
No. 3 North'n	1	2	0	1	1
No. 1 white type	1	0	2	2	1
No. 2 white type	0	0	0	0	0
No. 1 Spring	2	1	2	14	1
No. 2 Spring	0	1	0	1	1
No. 1 frosted	25	25	22	32	2
No. 2 frosted	17	21	12	14	1
No. 3 Frosted	7	11	3	4	1
No. 1 Rejected	13	20	31	17	3
No. 2 Rejected	20	45	64	54	3
No Grade	1	3	2	4	1
Feed	7	10	6	4	1
Total	227	381	363	350	234
Same week last year.	34	54	62	61	34

Oats—For week ended Feb. 29—No. 1 white, 7; No. 2 white, 20; No. 3 white, 0; No. 2 black, 0; No. 2 mixed, 0; feed, 00; rejected, 0; total, 36.

Barley—For week ended Feb. 29—No. 2, 0; No. 3, 3; feed, 4; total, 7.

*Wheat inspected at Emerson going out via the Northern Pacific to Duluth, is included in Winnipeg returns. A considerable portion of the wheat moving is inspected at Fort William, and does not show in these figures.

At Montreal on March 13, the feature of the grain market was the easier feeling in oats, and prices declined 1/4 to 1/2c, with sales of No. 2 white at 29 1/2c to 29 3/4c.

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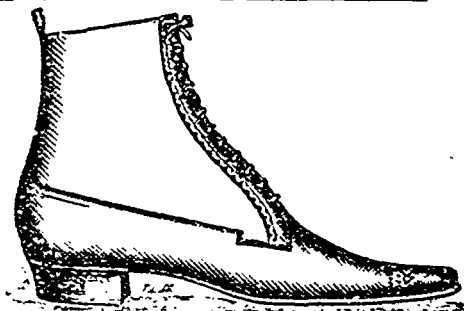
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Europe's Future Granary.

The adherents of Malthus' theory,—that with the population increasing at its present rate there must come a time when it will be impossible to produce the food necessary to the people,—need not be alarmed. From all over the world we are told about increasing crops; and the very low prices of grain do not bear witness of a starvation period near at hand. Even if Europe has been brought under cultivation to its utmost capacity there are immense lands in America and Australia only waiting for the plow for yielding excellent crops, and now the distinguished scientist and explorer, Baron Nordenskjöld, has uttered as his opinion that the granary of the coming century will not be in any of the said divisions of the world but in Siberia.

Perhaps, last of all, would such abundance of wheat be expected from this Asiatic country, whose name alone is sufficient to produce a chill; but Nordenskjöld gives important reasons for his opinions, which are the more entitled to respect because they are founded on observations he has made himself through his travellings in these vast regions.

The natural qualities of Siberia he says are essentially the same as those of America. In the North the country is covered by immense deserts, without forests, where it is so cold as to forever exclude cultivation. South of these deserts,—about on 60 deg. lat.,—there is an enormous belt of forests, the greatest in the world, reaching with few interruptions from the Ural Mountains to the coast of the Pacific Ocean, a length of 2,800 miles with a width of about 65 miles. South of this forest belt, up to about 50 deg. lat., are the great Siberian plains, in the summer covered with a splendor of flowers, a flora with some of the most magnificent varieties that can be imagined, many of them the pride of the hot-houses in the West. These flowers grow in a black soil of unsurpassed fertility. At comparatively small expense, this soil, one year after another, could produce immense crops of maize, rice and wheat, the export of which can be effected through the great waterways of the rivers Irtysh, Ob, Jennessy, Lena and Anuir, with their numerous branches, which through canals built by the Russian Government have brought in connection with each other.

Nordenskjöld calls attention to Port Dickson, a harbor at the mouth of Jennessy in the Siberian Sea, discovered by him. The way from this port to the Atlantic Ocean north of Norway has frequently been navigated without considerable difficulty, and would be still more available when Port Dickson has come in telegraphic connection with the coast stations, where the sailors could be informed about the frequently changing ice conditions in the Siberian Sea. The Russian Government is doing everything possible for this route, and has each year sent out vessels for measuring and investigating the depths, taking maps, &c

Besides these waterways, which will be useful for exports only in the summer time, the Russian Government is building a railroad across Siberia. When finished, that road will cover the distance from the Ural Mountains to Vladivostok at the Pacific Ocean, 3,940 miles, the costs of which are estimated to 480,000,000 rubles. The road will pass through the above named fertile plains, touching there all points of importance, as Omsk, Mariusk, Atchinsk, Krasnozarsk, Tomisk, Irkutsk, &c.; and, as coal is found in plenty and the road will be operated principally "for the good of the country," the freight rates will be fixed at a very low scale, thereby enabling the Siberian products to take up competition on the European markets. The road, in its full length, is expected to be finished in the beginning of next century,

and at the same time the canalization is expected to be sufficiently completed.

Nordenskjöld has the opinion that Siberia will already in the next century play the same role for Europe as has America held for nearly one century and a half.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce

Montreal Grocery Market.

The sugar market, during the past week, has presented no new feature. The feeling on spot rules very firm, and prices are fully maintained, notwithstanding the fact that the market for raws abroad has been easier, and prices for beet show a decline of 3d to 4d since this day week. There has been no improvement in the demand for refined, and business on the whole was dull. Stocks are steadily increasing. We quote:—Granulated at 4½c in 250 barrel lots and over, 4 11-16c in 100 barrel lots, and 4½c in smaller quantities. Yellows range from 3½ to 4½c, as to quality, at the factory. A private cable received here to day reported the market for cane quiet, and beet dull at 12s 1½ March and April.

The stock of syrups in refiners' hands is very light at present, for which there is only a limited demand and prices are unchanged at 1½ to 2½c per lb., as to quality at the factory.

The feature in the molasses market this week has been the weaker cable advices from the Island, and prices show a decline of 1c per gallon, the price now being 14c. A private letter received here from Barbadoes, states that they expect to have a crop of 40,000 puncheons of molasses and 60,000 hhd. of sugar this season, as against only 20,000 puncheons of molasses last year. The market on spot has been very quiet, sales being confined principally to small lots at 36 to 37c for Barbadoes, and 34 to 35c for Porto Rico.

There has been a considerable advance in the price of Japan rice in Japan, which is due to speculation among some of the natives. In this market there has been no material change, and business is quiet. The following quotations are what millers sell at:—Japan standard, \$4.25 to \$4.40; crystal Japan, \$1.75 to \$5; standard B., \$3.45; English style, \$3.30; Patna \$1.25 to \$5, and Carolina at \$5.50 to \$7.50.

The market for spices continues to rule moderately active and values are steady. The following quotations are what jobbers can buy at only:—Penang black pepper, 6 to 7½; white pepper, 10 to 12½c; cloves, 7½ to 9c; cassia, 8½ to 9½c; nutmegs, 60 to 90c, and Jamaica ginger 15½ to 18½c.

There has been no change in coffee, the demand continues slow and business is of a jobbing character. We quote:—Maracaibo 19 to 20c; Rio 18 to 18½c; Java 21 to 27c; Jamaica 17½ to 18½c, and Mocha 27½ to 30c.

In teas business has failed to show any decided improvement since our last report. There has been some inquiry for Japans, and several small lots have changed hands at 15½ to 16c, and some 200 to 300 packages of Young Hyson were also placed at 10c delivered here. In regard to the new crop, rumors of all sorts are rife as to the probable quality, their cost, etc., and predictions that prices quite as high as these prevailing last season will likely be in vogue this year are plenty, but nothing really reliable has yet been received. Mail advices from London state that during the week ended February 29th the market there continued firm for Indian tea, but Ceylons again went most irregularly, chiefly perhaps on account of the falling off in quality of so many of the offerings. China Congous remained weak for all but teas for price, and the same was noticeable for greens. In New York the situation is unchanged, the demand being moderate and the sales movement rather sluggish. The orders placed are for the most part for small lots, the specula-

tive demand being in abeyance, as heretofore noted. Prices are unchanged.—Gazette, March 14.

Michel Lefebvre & Co., the well known vinegar manufacturers of Montreal and proprietors of a beet sugar refinery in the Quebec province, have been obliged to assign, owing to difficulties created by the suspension of the Banque Du Peuple. Their liabilities reach something over half a million, the Banque Du Peuple being down for \$423,000, and the Bank of British North America for 50,000, and the Bank of Commerce, \$25,000, but the last two institutions were pretty well secured.

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