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CAPITAL AND LABOR

New York, Feb. 10.—The first meeting of the legislative committee of the thirty-six appointed members of the National Civic Federation to arbitrate labor troubles was held today with Senator Hanna in the chair. The subject of the gathering was to consider a report on a working plan of means by which strikes, lockouts and other forms of disputes between capitalists and the laboring class may be settled.

This plan was presented by a sub-committee. In the form of a set of laws which provide that the members of the legislative committee of the federation shall appoint a committee on conciliation to consist of two members, three of whom shall be selected from each group of the legislative committee representing capital, labor and the general public, whose duty it shall be at the request of the chairman on information of a threatened strike or lockout of more than local magnitude, to use its good offices in restoring harmonious relations, supporting its action to the legislative committee. Should the efforts of the conciliation committee prove ineffective and should both parties to the dispute desire the service of the legislative committee, it is directed that they may be invited to select two employers and two wage-earners from the legislative committee to serve as an arbitration board.

Should the four find it necessary to appoint an umpire to finally decide the dispute, they may select a fifth member from the division representing the public. Should a controversy seem of such magnitude as to justify such action, the officers of the legislative committee shall be authorized to call a meeting of the entire legislative committee to consider the situation and take such action as may in its judgment be required. The legislative committee may appoint an auxiliary committee to deal with local disturbances, the rules governing the same to be in harmony with the general purpose of the industrial department.

At the close of the meeting, Senator Hanna said: "The meeting was very satisfactory. Thirty out of the thirty-six members were present and the spirit displayed was splendid. We feel delighted with the results of our efforts toward utter harmony between capital and labor."

Among those who attended the meeting were: Senator Hanna, Charles H. Bliss, Oscar Straus, Chas. Francis Adams, of Boston; Archbishop Ireland, Bishop Potter, Chas. W. Eliot, president of Harvard University, John G. Milburn, of Buffalo; Chas. J. Bonaparte, of Baltimore; Chas. A. Mace, H. H. Vreeland, Marcus Marks, Jr., A. Chambers, Wm. Fisher, Saml. Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor; John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America; Frank P. Stearns, grandmaster of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Theodore Shaffer, president of the Amalgamated association.

John A. Pillow, head of The Pillsbury Manufacturing Company Ltd., of Montreal, manufacturer of milk, horsehoes, bolts, etc. died in Montreal on Sunday afternoon.

The Dominion government, with a view to encouraging the manufacture of several articles in Canada, has placed a number of materials used as the free import list. These articles which will be admitted free when imported by manufacturers for use in their factories, are as follows: Hemp bleaching compound for the manufacture of rope, silver tubing for the manufacture of cutlery, yarn of jute, flax or hemp, for the manufacture of iron and steel castings, the rough for the manufacture of axes and hand shears. All articles used in the construction of iron-ore mines has also been included. An order-in-council has also been passed providing for the construction of iron-ore mines. The tariff was passed last session for the free entry of such machinery and structural iron and steel as the subject of this order is to place the Canadian manufacturer of this article in as good a position as his foreign competitors.

THE COMMERCIAL

The recognized authority on all matters relating to trade and progress in Western Canada, including that part of the great west of the continent, the province of Manitoba and the Territories.

Twentieth Year of Publication.

ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY.

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

Advertisements purporting to be news matter or which profess to express the opinion of this journal, will not be inserted.

The Commercial certainly enjoys a very much broader circulation among the business community of the vast region lying between Lake Superior and the Pacific coast, than any other paper in Canada, daily or weekly. The Commercial is published by the leading wholesale commission, manufacturing and financial houses in Western Canada.

Office 29 McDermott St. Telephone 234.

D. W. BUCHANAN,

Publisher.

WINNIPEG, FEB. 22, 1902.

DUTY ON PAPER.

We announced last week that the duty on news print papers had been raised from 25 to 15 per cent, owing to the existence of a combine among paper manufacturers. The tariff act of 1897 provides that when it is shown that a combination exists among manufacturers to unduly advance prices, the government may reduce or abolish the duty. The combination among the paper manufacturers has existed for some time, and its existence was well known to the trade. It was such an open and bold one, that it hardly required the elaborate legal investigation made by the government to prove the situation. Now, however, ever, that the whole thing is admitted, the action taken by the government hardly seems equal to the occasion. The duty has been reduced from 25 to 15 per cent, on cheap news printing papers only, the reduction being confined to papers costing not more than 2 1/2 cents per pound. This is only a small part of the total paper trade covered by the combination. The paper manufacturers regulate prices not only on cheap news printing, but also on all kinds of paper, including wrapping papers, book papers, etc. It will therefore be seen that the moderate reduction of the duty on one class of paper only, is not a very enthusiastic indication to the press of the existence of the combination. It would seem to indicate that the government has done just as little as possible under the circumstances. The proof submitted of the existence of the combination to unduly advance prices, compelled the government to take some action. That action has been limited to a moderate reduction of the duty on only one line of goods out of many manufactured by the members of the combination. Moreover, it is noticed that this moderate reduction of the duty has been by the large daily papers. It does not include the better quality of paper used by many book and monthly journals, or for book and magazine printing, nor does it include the duty on paper used by merchants for wrapping purposes. The object of this single reduction on cheap news printing paper would seem to be to appease the demand of the newspaper press for cheaper paper, and thus stop the agita-

tion from this source, which enjoys special advantages in making its head.

Paper manufacturers are still highly protected. The old duty remains on all their lines, except cheap news printing papers, and even on this line they have the liberal protection of 15 per cent duty yet remaining. In an industry which enjoys such specially favorable conditions for manufacture in this country as paper, 15 per cent seems like a fairly liberal protection. It has long been understood that there is hardly any industry which can be carried on to better advantage in Canada than paper-making. The country offers peculiar advantages for the manufacture of paper. We have the greatest supply of raw paper material in the world. Yet we find that our paper manufacturers have combined to advance prices, to a point where foreign papers were being imported, thus compelling home consumers to pay the amount of the protective duty on goods manufactured at home.

WANT MANITOBA WHEAT.

Another interest in the United States has been stirred up in favor of extended trade intercourse with Canada. We refer to the agitation now working among Minneapolis millers to secure Manitoba wheat. Years ago The Commercial predicted this very thing. This journal then said that when the production of wheat here would be a continuous surplus for export, there would be an urgent desire to secure from the milling interest south of the boundary for our wheat. We have now reached the point where we may be expected to keep up a steady export supply of wheat, and the Minneapolis millers have been quick to notice this. The Minneapolis papers are now advocating the duty on Manitoba, and it is evident from the tone of the articles that they have been inspired by the milling interest. On account of the United States tariff, which imposes a duty on wheat, the millers south of the boundary cannot secure supplies of the Manitoba cereal. While a portion of our wheat crop passes through the United States for export, it is so shipped only in bond. It cannot be ground or consumed in the United States unless the duty be paid, and the duty, of course, is prohibitory. United States millers, therefore, get no benefit from the passage through their country of a portion of the Manitoba crop. The benefit derived therefrom has been confined mainly to the railway and elevator interests.

It is somewhat interesting if not amusing to note some of the arguments in favor of the admission of Manitoba wheat free of duty. One *Minneapolis Journal* alleges that the price of wheat as advanced by the farmer would be advanced by the free admission of the Canadian grain. The argument is an ingenious one, and is on this wise:

"Well-informed grain men think that if this Canadian wheat were to be regarded as a part of the whole price of wheat in the United States crop, it would cause the average level of wheat prices to rise somewhat higher than at present. Being denied access to the United States market, and the consumption of Canada being insignificant compared with the country's wheat, the effect of the Canadian crop is to react on the other hand, and gives the buyers there certain advantages over the Canadian sellers. They jam the price

down to the lowest notch, and that process, of course, has its effect on the price paid for United States grain offered in the same market."

The United States farmer is now gravely told that the price of his wheat is fixed in Liverpool, and that Manitoba wheat depresses the price there more seriously than would be the case if it were admitted into the United States free of duty. This is certainly quite a remarkable argument, and we give it for what it is worth.

In another *Minneapolis newspaper* article it is stated that the big crop of Manitoba wheat is demoralizing the milling industry of the states to the south. The paper asserts that Manitoba wheat is being purchased by British and European millers, and ground into flour, at prices with which the Minneapolis millers cannot compete, hence they are not able to export to as good advantage as formerly.

The Minneapolis millers, we are told, are now considering the possibility of grinding Manitoba wheat in bond, under a law of the United States which permits a rebate of duty on raw material which manufacturers for export, one per cent, only of the duty being retained.

From this it is evident that Minneapolis millers want our wheat, and we will be quite willing to let them have it. Whether they succeed in having the duty removed or decide to grind in bond will not matter to the Manitoba producer. At the present time the absence of through railway connection, however, is a difficulty in the way of sending wheat to Minneapolis. Now that the Northern Pacific lines in Manitoba have passed into the hands of a Canadian road, there is no through railway from Manitoba to Minneapolis or other points south. Our railways, which have their own lake terminals, would not care to turn over their grain traffic to the two United States roads with which they connect at the southern boundary of the province. If the Minneapolis millers are to secure supplies of Manitoba wheat, it will be necessary to extend the Great Northern or Northern Pacific, or both of these railways, into the wheat fields of the province.

CAUSES OF FAILURES.

The Bradstreet's Company has issued the annual statement of failure statistics. Of the 1,379 failures in Canada last year (including Newfoundland), the large portion, 974, or over 70.6 per cent, were ascribed to lack of capital, thus showing that too many people still go into business with insufficient capital. Incompetence stands second as a cause of failure, the number ascribed to this cause being 134, or 9.7 per cent. Then we have specific conditions, causing 58 failures, or 4.8 per cent. undue competition is credited with 24 failures, or about 4.6 per cent. Inexperience comes in with 45 failures, equal to 3.3 per cent. Other causes, such as speculation, fraud, neglect, extravagance, unwise credits, etc., are alleged to have brought about .06 to 2.3 per cent of the remaining failures respectively. These statistics may not appear to agree with individual beliefs, but they agree fairly closely with Bradstreet's reports for previous years.

In the United States, incompetence caused 19 per cent of failures, compared with 9.7 in Canada. On the other hand, lack of capital caused 30 per cent, in the United States compared with 70.6 per cent. In Canada, 20-

due competition led to 10.0 per cent, of failures in the United States, compared with 4.6 in Canada.

By far the greater number of failures is still among concerns having very limited capital. Of the total of 12,027 failures last year in the United States and Canada, no less than 11,022 were of concerns with less than \$5,000 capital.

Liquor Dealers Protest.

Following is the full text of the resolution adopted at the meeting of the License Holders' Benefit Association, held in Winnipeg, last week. Whereas, the government of the province of Manitoba in response to a certain section of the community favoring the total prohibition of intoxicating liquors, recently passed an act known as "The Manitoba Liquor Act" for the purpose of testing the power of the province in response to such an act; and, whereas the act after being declared illegal by the Court of King's Bench, was carried to the judicial committee of the privy council, and, whereas, the said privy council reversed the decision of the provincial court declaring the act to be within the powers of the province; and, whereas, the people of the province have by their vote expressed their approval or disapproval of the said act; and, whereas, a very great injury to the province would result from any attempt to enforce such drastic legislation destroying, as it would, individual rights and attempting incidentally to change the social customs of the province; and, whereas, it appears that such action should not be taken unless it is shown beyond a reasonable doubt that such opinion is in full accord with such legislation, especially as serious financial loss would be sustained by those engaged in the trade and a general unsettling of the public mind would result; and, whereas, the government recognizing the serious position in which the province stands and dealers would be placed and the importance of the points herein set forth, has declared its intention of attempting to bring the act into force, by submitting to the people by way of referendum, the following question: "Resolved, that the meeting of the License Holders' Benefit Association for the province of Manitoba does hereby endorse the proposed act, and that the said act be not enforced until it has been submitted to a popular vote of the ratifiers of the province; and, resolved, that in the opinion of this meeting no attempt should be made to enforce such legislation unless it appears on such referendum that a majority of the total registered voters in the province of Manitoba are in favor of the act; and, resolved, that in the event of the act being put into force the legislature of the province of Manitoba should provide compensation to the dealer and restore to those business interests and property may be prejudicially affected thereby. The committee who prepared the resolution was composed of Messrs. G. F. Galt, John E. Harty, J. A. Grew, Capt. Douglas, W. Kennedy and the chairman. The resolution will be sent to the government."

The total number of failures in Canada last year was but 135 the previous week, and 40 last year. The State of Arizona is beginning to be known as a producer of oranges and its crop last year yielded about 20 cars for export. The quality is said to be delicious and the oranges are already priced where they would be on the market. It is now only nine years since Arizona's first crop was picked.

The market on farm produce has never been higher at this season during the winter months than it is at present, says the *Minneapolis Commercial Bulletin*. It was believed a week ago that the winter wheat high point for the winter, and that any change would be to a lower basis, but instead of this, the market has advanced. The important lines of produce have advanced. Creamery grades of butter are 1 to 2 cents higher; fresh eggs are 2 cents higher; dressed poultry has advanced 1 to 1 1/2 cents a pound; and dressed turkeys 1/2 to 1 cent a pound. Values on all these lines are on an unusually high basis for this season of the year, and there is no prospect of their weakening.

FIELD TRIALS AT THE EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

A bulletin lately issued contains the results of a number of experiments begun seven years ago at the Dominion Experimental Farms, the object of gaining information as to the best, most productive and earliest ripening varieties of winter fodder corn, the roots and potatoes. In arranging for these uniform trials the varieties selected were chosen at each of the farms as used being supplied from a common source, the seed being sown as early and as a rule all the varieties of the same product were sown on the same day or at the most within a two or three days, so as to give to all in this respect an even start. The seed chosen each year for these plots has been as nearly uniform in character as could be found, and before sowing was brought into a good condition of life. In this bulletin, which is the seventh of the series, the most productive varieties at each farm are given in the order of their productivity for 1901 and the averages are also given for the whole period of the test.

In comparing the results obtained from the several varieties in any one year with another, the relative position must be determined, for the results will often vary from lack of uniformity in the soil and other causes. When the average of the results for a number of years, the evidence is much more convincing. The results of the harvest of 1901 have been decidedly satisfactory, and are not so far from the results obtained at the other experimental farms. Every crop was far above the average at Indian Head—oats, barley, wheat and potatoes remarkably so. The results above the average showed a remarkable feature of the tests during the year, the phenomenal yield of oats at Indian Head, which reached almost unheard of figures. The twelve best varieties yielded as follows:

Indian Head—Oats.

	Per acre.	Bush. Lbs.
1. Abundance	147	2
2. Thousand Dollars	28	2
3. American Beauty	137	2
4. Improved American	135	30
5. Monmouth	124	30
6. Lincoln	130	30
7. American Triumph	129	14
8. Wide Awake	129	14
9. Golden Prolific	128	8
10. Early Golden Prolific	128	8
11. Golden Beauty	126	10

An average crop of 132 bushels 27 lbs. to the acre. Six of these varieties are among the best which have given the best average during the six years during which the tests have been carried on at this farm, of which Abundance and American Beauty head the list with an average each of 95 bushels per acre. The next best is the Thousand Dollars variety, which came second at Indian Head last year does not do so well as the best variety at any other farm. The average crop for the six years has been 90 bushels 9 lbs. per acre.

Brandon farm did not show up quite so well as the Indian Head farm, the best of the twelve best varieties for 1901:

Brandon—Oats.

	Per acre.	Bush. Lbs.
1. Early Maine	111	29
2. Improved American	90	14
3. Danish Island	89	14
4. Wide Awake	89	14
5. American Beauty	88	28
6. American Triumph	87	9
7. W. M. Monmouth	87	9
8. Wallis	85	30
9. Lincoln	85	30
10. Danish Island	85	30

An average crop of 84 bushels 10 lbs. per acre. From the results are an entire change in the order for the average for the past six years, for which American Beauty was first, head the list, with 90 and 92 bushels respectively during the test. The result of this long test at all the experimental farms, the American Beauty at the other farms, and the results for productivity.

It is now time to what we have the dissatisfaction of seeing the Red Pif low on the list in Brandon and entirely out of the rec-

oning at Indian Head. The best productive varieties were as follows:

Indian Head—Wheat.

	Per acre.	Bush. Lbs.
1. Mason	67	40
2. Haron	66	40
3. Australrian, No. 13	66	40
4. Goose	65	20
5. Goose	63	40
6. Rideau	62	40
7. Rio Grande	62	40
8. Stanley	61	20
9. Essex	61	20
10. Dawn	60	40
11. Clyde	60	40
12. Beaudry	60	40

An average crop of 63 bushels 13 lbs. per acre.

Brandon—Wheat.

	Per acre.	Bush. Lbs.
1. Goose	42	20
2. Crown	38	20
3. Admiral	37	20
4. Progress	37	40
5. Clyde	36	40
6. Red Pif	36	40
7. Monarch	36	20
8. Stanley	36	20
9. White Hussain	36	20
10. Australrian, No. 13	35	40
11. Vernon	35	40
12. Beaudry	35	40

An average crop of 36 bushels 37 pounds per acre.

Unfortunately the best yielding varieties of wheat are not those which bring the best prices in the market. For instance Goose wheat, which heads the Brandon list of twelve most

productive varieties for the same period at Brandon with an average of 54 bushels.

Where pasture and hay are so plentiful as they are in Manitoba at the cultivation of winter crops, such as fodder corn. As the country becomes more thickly settled this crop will be more generally grown and it is satisfactory to know that it can be successfully grown. The average last year for the six best varieties was over 21 tons per acre, at Brandon, and over 20 tons at Indian Head. During the past seven years the yield of this crop has been over 10 tons at Brandon and slightly under 10 tons at Indian Head. Rural Thorobred has given uniformly best results at the former, and Cloud's Early Yellow at the latter farm.

Potatoes is another crop little grown here, though the Brandon farm lists twelve varieties yielding from 40 to 45 bushels during the past seven years, and Indian Head farm shows twelve varieties yielding from 37 to 43 bushels for the period of list, (five years.) The Pride proved best at Brandon and Tribby at Indian Head. Carrots, turnips, mangels, beets and potatoes are also considered in this report, which should be in every farmer's hands. There are other publications of the experimental farms which can be had for the asking. Space does not permit us to give here more than the summary of the results attained.

The results of the testing of varieties for another year strengthens the conclusions reached in the past as to

spring wheat similar evidence is obtained. Of the 31 varieties of this class which have been tested for six or seven consecutive years, eight of these have appeared among the most productive every year for the whole period. Comparing the best twelve varieties for 1901 with the best twelve for 1900, we find that eleven of them are the same, and comparing the best twelve for 1901 with the best twelve for 1900, we find the lists exactly the same. Similar evidence could be furnished from the trial plots of the other crops, but enough has been brought forward to show that the opinions advanced are well founded. It should become a general practice among the farmers to choose for sowing those varieties which have been shown to be most productive and give them reasonably fair cultivation. There is no doubt that this would result in a material increase in the average crops of the country and thus make farming increasingly profitable.

Dominion Estimates.

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 17.—The estimates for the year ending June 30, 1902, were presented to parliament this evening.

The expenditure required for continuing the operations of the consolidated debt, as against an expenditure of \$48,230,578 for the same time last year, is \$48,230,578.

The total expenditure, including the total capital in put at \$53,361,638, against a total revenue of \$53,361,638, a decrease of \$6,562,162. There will be no supplementary, however, which will not do to increase over this amount somewhat.

The principal decreases are \$1,227,079; on public works, \$723,000 on agriculture, police, \$47,100 on militia, \$270,879; ocean and river service, \$111,000; lighthouses and coast services, \$150,790; scientific institutions, \$40,640; military hospitals, \$12,000; fisheries, \$54,000; Yukon Territories, \$30,000; miscellaneous, \$317,073; mail subsidies, \$100,000.

The principal increases are public debt, \$500,000; legislation, \$128,424; subsidies to provinces, \$124,000; railways, \$14,812; civil government, \$35,717; administration of justice, \$13,717; Indians, \$10,300.

The estimate for the census for 1901-2 is placed at \$25,000 and the immigration is \$45,000, the same as for the current year.

Homes for 625,000.

The most important thing in the future of Canada will be the development of the Territories. It is said on good authority that the proposed railway from Prince Albert to Edmonton will open up 125,000 farms of 160 acres each. Reckoning five as the average family, here are homes for 625,000 of a rural population, and a large number of living within fifty miles of this line of the railway. The land is excellent, the climate is favorable, the food as in the other parts of the Territory, Spring wheat, barley, rye and oats flourish in this section.

Then the Territories will soon be opened to provinces. How many provinces is not yet known, but what interests have to be considered, and Manitoba wants more territory, including the land for the two great harbors on Hudson Bay.

The situation in the west and all its interesting problems will be discussed in three special articles in the March issue of the Magazine. The writers are H. W. H. Knott, of Calgary; John W. Stanford, Evans, of the Winnipeg Free Press; and a copy of this issue, write the Canadian Magazine, 63 Yonge St., Toronto.

How Gas Eats Up Oxygen.

Some interesting conclusions have been made to show why extra ventilation is necessary at night, when the rooms are lighted, as follows: For an hour in a fair sized room heretofore lighted by a gas lamp, the light burning. Place a candle in that room with him, and his existence will be shortened by fifteen minutes; he had a lamp instead of a candle, he would live only half an hour. If he had two good gas burners, he would scarcely have time to make his way for he would live not more than five minutes.



Manitoba Farm Home, Residence of W. M. Champion, Reburn.

productive varieties, sold 17 cents lower than Manitoba No. 1 hard in Toronto the past week, but only 3 to 5 cents lower than other Ontario wheats.

It will be seen that in wheat also the Brandon farm exceeded the yield—the average of 63 bushels at Indian Head, the best of the twelve best Pifs yielded 57 bushels at Indian Head. For the seven years Goose and White Pif have been the most productive varieties at Brandon and Huron, and Red Pif at Indian Head. The difference between the best as compared with wheat, though it is as a rule a profitable crop both for feed and sale.

The following figures show the results of last year's experiments with barley:

Indian Head—Barley (6-Rowed).

	Per acre.	Bush. Lbs.
1. Odessa	68	39
2. Menary	67	4
3. Claude	66	12
4. Royal	65	16
5. Trooper	60	28
6. Petachora	59	8

An average crop of 64 bushels 1 pound per acre.

Brandon—Barley (6-Rowed).

	Per acre.	Bush. Lbs.
1. Mensury	48	16
2. Mansfield	47	24
3. Yale	47	4
4. Gardell	46	12
5. Phoenix	44	8
6. Albert	44	8

An average crop of 46 bushels 12 pounds per acre.

Odesa has headed the list at Indian Head for the past six years with an average of 61 bushels, while Men-

the importance of choosing the best and most productive sorts for seed if we are to realize the largest crops. Further experience also confirms the view that there are the largest crops, constant differences in the productivity of varieties grown side by side, under similar conditions. A few points in support of this will be given.

Of the 41 different sorts of oats which have been under trial for six or seven years at all the Dominion experimental farms, only 18 of these have at any time appeared in the list of the best twelve. Hence many of the same varieties appear year after year in the list of the average crop given by these 12 best sorts for the past six or seven years was 22 bushels 24 lbs. per acre, while the remaining 23 varieties have averaged during the same time 66 bushels 2 lbs., a difference of 8 bushels the most productive sort is in favor of the 12 best varieties, a difference of 22 lbs. per acre. This receives additional significance when we recall the fact that every bushel of oats added to the average crop of the Dominion puts about one million dollars into the pockets of Canadian farmers.

In barley this constancy in productivity is even more marked. Of the 30 different sorts which have been under trial for the past six or seven years, only 12 have appeared in the list of the best 12 every year for the whole period and 14 only have found their way into the list of the best twelve. While the 12 best productive sorts have given an average crop of 2 lbs., the remaining 18 barley 30 lbs. per acre, the former 44 lbs. have averaged for the same period 41 bushels 45 lbs., or nearly 40 bushels less per acre.

In the returns for the trial plots of

We Manage Pretty Well

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

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

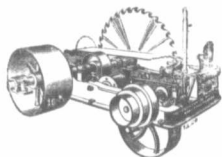
We've buried (the same old thing) and show only modern effects.

DONALD FRASER & CO.

Manufacturers of Fine Clothing

WHOLESALE

WINNIPEG—126 Princess Street.
MONTREAL—502 St. Paul Street.



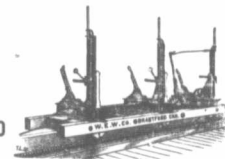
ENGINES AND BOILERS

Waterous Engine Works Co

WINNIPEG, M.N. AND VANCOUVER, B.C.

SAW MILL MACHINERY

Shingle Mills and Planers
Edgers and Trimmers



THE STUART-ARBUTHNOT MACHINERY CO., LIMITED

SUCCESSORS TO
STUART & HARPER

. . 764-766 Main Street, Winnipeg

HEAVY MACHINERY MERCHANTS
ELECTRICIANS

Sole Agents for:

"Leonard's" Engines and Boilers, "Brown" Automatic Engines, "Canton" Mining Fire and Boiler Feed Pumps, "Cameron" Steam Pumps, "Dodge" Wood Split Pulleys, "Beardmore's" Leather Belting, MacGregor, Gourlay & Co.'s Wood Working Machinery, Striford Mill Building Co.'s system of complete Flour Mills.

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

Boston Spring Rubbers

Large stock carried in Winnipeg and orders can be shipped immediately. Every pair regular Boston Brand Rubbers fully guaranteed.

DISCOUNTS

are 25 per cent and 2½ per cent trade and 5 per cent 30 days or 6 per cent 10 days cash. Send your orders for Boston Rubbers and save 2½ per cent.

ARTHUR CONGDON

Princess Street, Winnipeg.



WAREHOUSES:

TORONTO AND MONTREAL

OFFICES: WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER, QUEBEC, HALIFAX

SHOWN THIS WEEK BY OUR

TORONTO HOUSE AND REPRESENTATIVES

ROCKFAST DRILLS

NAVY AND BLACK GROUNDS
STRIPES AND SPOTS
ABSOLUTELY FAST COLORS
CONTROLLED BY OURSELVES

REPRESENTATIVES, MANITOBA, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
AND BRITISH COLUMBIA:

W. L. BROOK, W. T. WALTERS, G. W. PARKER,
ASHDOWN BLOCK, WINNIPEG

A. E. MCNAUGHTON
VANCOUVER

WANTED—SEVERAL PERSONS OF character and good reputation in each state (one in this county) required to represent and advertise old established wealthy business house of solid financial standing. Salary \$18.00 weekly, with expense additional, all payable in cash each and carriage furnished, when necessary. References. Enclose self-addressed stamp and envelope. Manager, 516 Caxton Building, Chicago.

Wholesale

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

Jewelry

at wholesale prices. Write for particulars.

D. R. DINGWALL Ltd.

424 and 584 Main St., Winnipeg.
Sign of the Street Clock.

A. CARRUTHERS & CO.

Dealers and Exporters of

Hides, Wool, Sheepskins,
Tallow, Seneca Root
and Raw Furs

Liberal advances made on shipments against Bill Lading. Wool Sacks, Hide Hoops and Tags furnished on application.

Office and Warehouse: 180-182 King St
WINNIPEG, M.A.V.

JAS. MCCREADY & CO. LIMITED

WHOLESALE . . .

Boot and Shoe
Manufacturers

MONTREAL. QUE
W. WILLIAMS, Agent.

The Lumbermen's Meeting

The Western Retail Lumbermen's Association held its annual meeting in Vancouver on Wednesday of this week. The members were present in the forenoon and the other in the evening. The afternoon meeting was confined to the members or strictly dealers, as it was felt that there are a number of questions to be considered, particularly concerning the retail men and which time could not allow a full discussion of if not a much increased accession to our membership. It has, however, been found, owing to the great distance from here, to be necessary to form a special board or executive committee and a secretary at that district, with power alone to deal with matters pertaining to that district, and to arrive at such an arrangement, a delegate, Mr. Cushing, of Calgary, has been appointed to confer with this meeting on the matter. Mr. Cushing at present is with us.

During the year some complications of an arbitrary kind arose, which came before the directors, and the peculiarity of the circumstance rendered such beyond the control of the board. The fact was this, that the Winnipeg Association, which has hitherto been affiliated with this association, has a non-member who was not also a member of our association. This precluded us from taking any action to discipline him. The jury in question regarding our association, shipped in car lots to points where price had been established, and sold his lumber

at prices, thus being detrimental to the active member at the point in question. This is a very disturbing element to be contended with by active members not very far distant from Winnipeg.

The board of directors becoming aware of the fact that the reciprocal clause of the by-law was not generally adhered to by some of the members, and in some cases by the honorary members, it was resolved to deal more severely with such cases, and insist upon reciprocal buying and selling to and from members only. This is a matter of great consequence to the beneficial working of the association, and it does not appear to me that any good reason exists for violating this clause, considering the large number of honorary members on our list.

I now wish in conclusion to offer my grateful thanks for the many courtesies extended to me as your president, by both yourselves and the very capable board of directors, which it has been my good fortune to be associated with during the year.

meeting will be found to be of much advantage to this association.

In making the annual statement I have to add thereto for outstanding dues as follows:

1900	\$ 30.00
1901	322.50
		\$352.50

Out of this amount I estimate \$300.00 will be paid and I have already received \$80.00 since making the financial statement. I estimate there will be about six delinquents who have withdrawn from the association, or about 100,000 sq. ft. in part some of the Winnipeg active members, who have refused to pay, but may do so later on. I think it is quite safe to state that our surplus up to the end of the year may be given as \$8,000. The membership now stands at 244 active and 47 honorary members.

The interest in the association throughout continues unabated, and is regarded as an important feature in the lumber business. Indeed I find that any party who desires to enter the lumber business the first thought is to obtain membership of this association and of such nature which I receive prepared to give much to the credit of the loyal influence of honorary members and their representatives in the various parts of the country contemplating the lumber business.

During the year several instances have been brought to my notice where active dealers have been wrongfully interfered with by the wholesale dealers, some of whom were honorary members.

Along the line of the Glenora railway, and one case in particular, an honorary member was led to ship to non-member through the interest of a teacher to the injury of one of our active members. I was able, through correspondence and personal visits, to get the honorary member to stop further shipments to non-member, and so far as I know has not done so since the spring months.

There have been perhaps a few flagrant cases of this nature by the honorary members in the west, and I am sorry to have to state that we were unsuccessful in having a commission put on the dealer or interfered with in such cases, but a promise was given that shipment to non-members would not be made further. However, I think the honorary members have been singled against by the active members by being singled against by the honorary members in selling to non-members. It is a poor rule that does not apply to both.

Now, while on this point I wish to emphasize and impress this fact, that the dealer need not violate this rule, as should he decline to buy from a non-member such wholesaler as may be complained in not being able to make sale will very soon realize that it is to his interest to become an honorary member so to secure the desired trade. As to this, I again ask your thoughtful consideration and approval to a sense of fairness one to the other when tempted with a chance of making a few dollars by violating the rules in purchasing.

Again I am sorry to state that I have had before me a couple of cases in which one member was being shipping lumber to a point of another member at less than the established price. In the one case a shipment arrived at between the dealers concerned. In another case a shipment of five cars was made to a non-member to the point of two other active members at cut prices. The price offered was \$26 per cord and paid out to the dealers interfered with in proportion as they were affected.

The active members who are out of harmony with each other in their business interests with an omniscient outlook for trouble from which country points are likely to suffer in a similar way that some active dealers suffered last year in the hands of the dealers belonging to the Winnipeg Association, but not a member of our association, shipping lumber to non-members at less than the established price at the point in question. During the year I have sold a member for storing lumber for sale at a point where he was not a member, and refused to withdraw from that point. We were also for similar reasons compelled to suspend another member, who, however, under-

look to withdraw from the point and his suspension to this association.

The president has referred to the extension of our association to the Alberta district and to the territory and north to Edmonton. In that district we received an accession of 20 members to our list, many of whom were very enthusiastic members, but as yet are not on the whole quite as familiar with the rules and by-laws as many of our old members are.

They certainly should have a special board and secretary for the territory to investigate and dispose of their local grievances. The matter will be brought up for discussion at your hands and an amendment should be made to the by-laws to meet this special circumstance of the great distance from here.

The charge often meets me that some dealers do not keep sufficient stock for the requirements of the trade and I should like to hear your views as to what should govern us as a sufficient stock. I know that the conditions of the volume of business to be done should be considered.

I have to thank the president for valuable assistance given me in his keen interest in the welfare of this association.

I am thankful to the board of members for their valuable advice, cheerfully given at all times when requested.

ISAAC COCKBURN,
Secretary-Treasurer.

General Business.

A Resolution was presented from the British Columbia coast association, requesting the association to purchase only from members of the coast association when obtaining supplies of lumber, shingles, sash and doors, etc., in the British Columbia coast district. The effect of this resolution, if adopted, would be to boycott British Columbia coast non-member of the coast association. The request from the coast association was evidently made in the most general favor, and it was finally referred to the board of directors for investigation and action, to be made visible. Mr. Lewis was present in behalf of the coast association, and urged the resolution to be adopted, with the result stated.

W. H. Cushing, of Calgary, was present to represent the retail lumber dealers of Alberta, and the western portion of Assiniboia. He stated that the resolution was not desired a local committee or board to consider membership proposals and other matters pertaining to the far western members. The enormous territory covered made it necessary that the committee be limited to the far west, who could act on such questions. On motion it was agreed to refer to the general board. They wanted a committee of five for this purpose. In the one case a shipment arrived at between the dealers concerned. In another case a shipment of five cars was made to a non-member to the point of two other active members at cut prices. The price offered was \$26 per cord and paid out to the dealers interfered with in proportion as they were affected.

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J. L. CAMPBELL,
President Western Retail Lumbermen's Association.

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HENRY BYRNES, President.

Secretary-Treasurer's Report.

The secretary-treasurer presented his report, as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen: I am glad to be present before you today and as your secretary I along with the worthy president extend to you a hearty greeting, and assure you of attendance and deliberation at this

Evening Session.

The association convened again in the evening for the general business session. President Henry Byrnes in the chair. There was a very large attendance of members, numbering in all about 150 persons present. This is probably the largest meeting of the association ever held, and it was noticeable that the members were more enthusiastic in the line of the resolution than ever before. There was certainly fewer evidences of dissatisfaction present than at most former annual meetings.

The first order of business was announced, which were then carried.

President's Address.

The president then read his annual address, as follows:

Gentlemen and Members of the Association: The Retail Lumbermen's Association.

I am glad to be able to congratulate you as well as myself upon the bountiful harvest of the last year, which provides has blessed this country with a bright prosperity to our business along with the other business avenues of the community. I am glad to report to you that the board of directors, having received pressing requests from the lumber

New Officers.

Election of officers was next taken up, and resulted as follows: President, E. L. Farnham; Melita, vice-president, A. M. Stewart; Melita, secretary, directors, Thos. Turnbull, Mantou; J. K. Robinson, Mantou; J. Meredith, Yorkton; W. H. Durie; D. E. Sprague, W. Ireland, Carberry, D. E. Sprague, Winnipeg.

In the Manitoba legislature on Monday an item of \$75,000 to build the Canadian Pacific Railway to aid certain branches in the west, was reported. These include extensions of the Snowflake, Taskada and MacGregor branches.

A great scarcity of oysters and fish is reported from the Atlantic coast owing to the restriction of the fish. Oysters have gone up ten per cent. in price, and the market men are unable to fill all orders. The fishery and wharves transportation facilities. There has been an advance of 300 per cent. in the prices of some kinds of fish.

He Never Sleeps



but always looking for

ORDERS for

REINDEER BRANDS

CONDENSED . . .

Milk

Coffee and Milk
Cocoa and Milk

EVAPORATED CREAM

EDWARDSBURG BRAND

Starch and Syrup

RELIABLE GOODS

FOR SALE BY ALL WINNIPEG WHOLESALE GROCERS

E. NICHOLSON

WHOLESALE AGENT

115 Bannatyne St. East, Winnipeg

Everything for Power

WINNIPEG MACHINERY & SUPPLY CO.

Wholesale Dealers

The Lauris Engine Co., Montreal, Engines, etc.; Olds Motor Works, Gasoline Engines for all purposes; The Hamilton Iron Tool Co., Iron-working Tools; Cowan & Co., Woodworking Machinery; The Ohio Pump Co., Canton, Ohio, "Ohio" Steam Pumps, for all purposes; Flour Mills



and Elevator Machinery and Supplies; Saw Mill Machinery; Chisholm, Boyd & White Co.; Boyd's Patent Brick-making Machinery; The United Electric Co., Toronto; Electrical Motors, Dynamos, and Supplies; Shuffling, Pulleys and all Accessories.

Second Hand Machinery Bought, Sold or Exchanged.

WRITE US 179 Notre Dame Street East, Winnipeg, Man.

Excelsior Cement

Makes the strongest and most desirable walls and floors for buildings. Full descriptions.

Manitoba No. 1 Hard Wall Plaster—Up-to-date Plaster for finishing walls. Made in Manitoba by

THE MANITOBA UNION MINING CO. Ltd.

Office—214 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg



FISH

Fresh salt water fish, including salmon, halibut, cod, haddock, shad, trout, mackerel, smelts, tommy cods, flounders, herring, finnan haddie, sea bass and salt water eels.

W. J. GUEST Wholesale Fish, Game, Poultry, Etc.

602 Main St., Winnipeg.

SOURIS COAL

The best and cheapest fuel in the market.

Shipped direct from mines at Roche Perce to all points in Manitoba and the Territories.

Souris Coal Mining Co. Ltd.

Winnipeg Office

P.O. Box 744.

447 MAIN ST.

PATENTS TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
PROCURED IN ALL COUNTRIES
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO PATENT
LITIGATION
FEE PAID BY BENT FREE ON APPLICATION
100 BAY STREET,
RIDOUT & MAYBEE, TORONTO

Auer-Welsbach FOR SOLINE
Mantles LAMPS

Wholesale and Retail.

AUER LIGHT CO., 251 PORTAGE AVE.
WINNIPEG.

THE W. E. SANFORD
MF'G CO., LTD.

HAMILTON, ONT.

Wholesale
Clothing Manufacturers

Offices and sample rooms in the Bannatyne block, Winnipeg, corner of Princess and Bannatyne streets, where a complete set of samples can always be seen.
Western representatives—H. Kite, W. Dunlop, Geo. Shaw, A. McAllister.

FRANK LIGHTCAP

DEALER IN

HIDES & PELTS, WOOL
SENEG. Etc.

EXPORTER OF
NORTHERN FURS

Highest prices paid for consignments and returns made promptly.
Write for circulars containing market reports and full quotations.

172-174 KING ST., WINNIPEG.
P. O. Box 484.

HARRY LEADLAY ALLISON LEADLAY

H. & A. LEADLAY

Successors to
Toronto Hide & Wool Co.

DEALERS IN

HIDES, WOOL,
SHEEP SKINS.

TALLOW AND RAW FURS

Highest market prices paid.
Consignments solicited.

298 Ross St. Winnipeg, Man.

J. L. Meikle & Co's

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

J. L. MEIKLE & CO.

PORT ARTHUR, ONT.

Finnan Haddies.

A discussion on the merits of food fish among a party of men in Boston, and the difference between the flavor of the Scotch and American finnan-haddies, was the subject of Robert Mitchell Floyd brought out an exclamation from his friend Duncan Hissett, as an exponent of the modern Scotch Highlander as you can find. "Mon' God!" he exclaimed, "but do you know how the finnan-haddies are prepared to?" "We admitted our ignorance,"

two years ago at a seaport town on the North Sea, Port Lethen, a fire occurred in one of the fishcuring houses, and the end of the structure, which was piled full of lightly salted, freshly caught haddock, and was lying on beds of dry kelp. After the flames were extinguished and the charred top and side of one of the piles of fish were removed, the Master pulled out one of the slightly smoked haddock, still warm from the heat. He smelt it, while the curious group of his men around him watched him every move, he tore off a piece of the fish, and tasted it. "Look you here," he said, "I took another, and it was nasty,"

This proved to be a great day at Port Lethen, for every fisherman in the town had a haddie given him free of cost that had been cured by the smoke and the burning of the kelp at that time until the present one in Port Lethen, the greatest fishing village in Scotland, is a finnan-haddie. It is made up except by smoking, then the baking succeed.

In consequence of the Finnon fish leaders in being the first to put this cured haddie on the market went down in the glory of the trade name "Finnon-Haddie," which was abbreviated later on into "Finnan-Haddie."

Farming Pays.

Thos. R. Brown, Regina, has a total crop of 27,640 bushels in an area of 1,872 acres. The following statistics will be of interest. The custom in this part of the Territories is to make two crops off after a summer-fallow without plowing, and this system Mr. Brown says has produced the results from either spring or fall plowing.

The second crop without plowing is called a stubble crop. Sometimes this follows buckstetting, but generally a stubble crop is the result. The fields allotted to Mr. Brown on the several plans of cultivation are instructive, showing that a fallow is a favorable investment.

WHEAT.		
	Avg.	Bushels
Summer-fallow	.. 132	5,840
Stubble	.. 150	5,760
Summer-fallow stubble	.. 75	2,400
Stubble stubble	.. 132	5,840
Total	.. 487	18,840
OATS.		
Summer-fallow	.. 45	3,050
Stubble	.. 85	4,250
Summer-fallow stubble	.. 36	2,400
Total	.. 166	11,200

These figures speak plainly enough, but we would just call attention to one matter which is of interest to the breeder, yielding \$4.00 per acre for the breaking and plowing, and \$1.00 for seedling and harvesting. It would leave \$3.00 per acre to pay for the land, the \$6 per acre being the total. The profits are \$18.00. Now, there are thousands of acres all through the west of Canada which are being cultivated for less than \$7.00, and that, if properly handled, will be as likely to produce an acre which will yield one and one year as in the above case, and this is only one instance of thousands in the west which are being cultivated and the stabilities of the West's Farmers' Association.

Coal Supply of Eastern Siberia.

The American commercial agent at Vladivostok, in a recent report, states that the coal used in Eastern Siberia is obtained from the Saghalin mines, from mines in the neighborhood of the coast, and from Japan. The Saghalin mines are worked by contract labor; those near Vladivostok are worked by contract, and are intelligently worked. Cardiff coal is imported for steamers in spite of the amounting to 200,000 tons, and is not very extensive, and the coal is mostly bituminous, but it is excellent

for steamers. There are abundant indications of lignite coal all over Siberia, and it is estimated that 20 miles from Vladivostok, on the property of the Usam Mining company, a coal seam of 200 feet thick and of excellent quality has been found, the depth of 75 feet. It is described as running in a small vein, and is not very extensive. The lack of cheap fuel is a serious matter. The development of the Saghalin mines is being pushed, and new mines may drive out the Japanese coal. A British firm has lately purchased 1,000,000 tons of the Siberian mines, and proposes to introduce modern machinery and methods, and Americans are also interested in some of the mines. One of the leading officials of the port of Vladivostok estimates the annual demand for coal locally at 81,000 tons, and says that the supply of Siberian coal is about 60,000 tons, a half of which comes from Saghalin. The government uses Cardiff coal on all its vessels at Port Arthur, as well as

SOME INTERESTING INSURANCE.

The United States reads the world in life insurance, not only in the amount of the policies carried by individuals, but in the number of persons that are its patrons.

Some countries have compulsory systems of life insurance, as in the United States, where it is free for all who have the premium to pay for it, the system is adopted, and progress is made with billionnaire strides. In New York, for example, last year 200,000 policies were written for \$300,000,000 of life insurance, and the total amount of the policies was \$1,000,000,000 paid for and done.

Life insurance is not for the rich alone, but is within the reach of the body millions upon millions in small policies are written every year by the industrial companies, and the death benefit made payable weekly or monthly, suit the wage day of the assured.

Rich men value life insurance as an available asset in event of sudden death, when the withdrawal of a man from business would mean a financial ruin. It is now used to protect one partner from the sudden death of another, and to protect financial interests in jeopardy, but straight life insurance for the protection of the family is the most popular form.

The late Frank H. Peavey of Minneapolis was insured for \$1,300,000, and, although he died only three weeks ago, practically all of that vast sum was recovered, and was paid over to the beneficiaries under the policies. One million dollars of this insurance was written by one company and a portion of the liability reinsured with other companies.

It is estimated that the insurable limit on a single life is \$1,500,000. This is the amount held by John Wanamaker, of London, who is the most heavily insured man in the world. To write this amount of life insurance is the privilege of two and a score companies of this country, and it is said to draw heavily upon the capacity of each of the companies, which are utilized in such cases for the carrying of a portion of the liability.

H. H. Kohlman, of Chicago, holds the record in life insurance, his aggregate holding amounting to \$1,000,000. John S. Carr, of Durham, N. C.; George W. Vanderbilt, of New York; and William A. Wanamaker, of Philadelphia, are tied for third place with \$1,000,000.

According to the most authentic records there are only eight men who hold policies for \$1,000,000 and \$1,000,000 of insurance. They are: H. H. Kohlman, of Milwaukee; and C. F. Howard, of New Orleans, each \$750,000; J. J. Reynolds, of Topeka, Kan., \$733,000; H. N. Higginbotham, of Chicago, Randall Burgess, and John S. Carr, of Philadelphia, each \$700,000; J. R. Whipple, of Boston, and August Belmont, of New York, each \$500,000.

Life insurance is becoming a factor among the women of the country, and the most of the companies accept them as risks without burdensome restrictions. Mrs. Dunsunor, of Toronto, is credited with \$1,000,000 of policy insured woman in North America, if not in the world, carrying policies amounting to \$1,000,000. Mrs. N. Duke, of Durham, N. C., has the record in the United States with \$300,000,

although half a dozen women have \$250,000 and over. Mrs. Wright, of New York, has \$250,000; Mrs. M. N. Pickering, of Pittsburgh, for \$250,000; and Mrs. O. L. Holmes, of Cincinnati, for \$250,000.

Mrs. F. O. Lowden is the most heavily insured woman in Chicago, so far as known, having \$250,000 of policy. These also having similar amounts: Mrs. Julian S. Carr, of Durham, N. C.; Mrs. M. H. B. Baker, of Chicago; Mrs. Mich., and Mrs. Sophia S. Taylor, of Cleveland; Mrs. Charles H. Heine, of Cincinnati, for \$200,000; Mrs. A. White, of Gardner, Maine, with \$175,000; and Elizabeth A. Harter, of Chicago, with \$100,000.

The \$100,000 class for women numbers these eight members: Mrs. C. B. Lordey, of Providence, R. I.; Mrs. H. C. Alexander, Mrs. T. K. Lipman and Mrs. Gage E. Tarbell, of New York; Mrs. E. A. Woods, of Pittsburgh; Mrs. Gertrude M. Woods, of Sawcley, Pa.; Mary E. Williamson, of Kion College, N. C.; and Mrs. T. Mordcaul, of Charleston, S. C.

Men with \$100,000 of life insurance are as thick as beer, and yet a few years ago it was the exception when that amount was taken by a single person. The sums carried vary, according to the income of the man insured, but \$100,000 and upward to \$500,000 are not at all uncommon.

This latter class of patrons of the life insurance business is represented by Herbert Ballantine, of Newark; Geo. W. Forester, of Baltimore; Chauncey M. Dewey, General Francis Greene and John A. McCall, of New York; George Eastman, of Rochester; J. S. Schenck, of Pittsburgh; Thomas H. Watkins, of Scranton, Pa.; John C. Carter, of Garyville, La.; R. N. Baker, of Baltimore; Md.; Henry C. Lyton, of Chicago; S. A. Witherbee, of Detroit; E. C. Abbott, of Jamaica, N. Y.; J. G. Milwaukee; C. A. Coffin and W. L. Pierce, of Boston.

The \$400,000 class numbers H. A. Richardson, of Dover, Del.; George K. Anderson and Gage E. Tarbell, of New York; F. W. Ayer, Jr., of Boston; H. Forrier, N. Z. Graves and J. H. Harding, of Philadelphia; Henry W. Hartman, and Charles T. Johnson, of Pittsburgh; P. H. Glatfelter, of Spring Fork, Pa.; John Gill and Alcaeus Hooper, of Baltimore; and Mordcaul of Charleston, S. C.; Fred W. Peck, of Chicago, and N. C. Chapman, of St. Louis.

Prompt and Frugal Settlements.

The prominent Detroit convention addressing the recent convention of Michigan hardware dealers offered the following valuable remarks on the subject of collections:

I believe we shall not disagree when I state that the merchant who insists upon prompt and frequent settlement of accounts is more respected, and is less likely to be troubled by such matters. Accounts do not become worthless during the time the debtor is in business, but they do become worthless and uncollectable because the debtor gets behind, because of your laxity in not insisting upon prompt payment when you should do so. Once when his income is not large enough to meet his obligations, you should not claim at the same time. They tell you that his family must be taken care of, and you must get your pay.

In eastern countries rigorous methods are still in force against bankrupts, and in some would call delinquents. Even imprisonment for debt is not a rare occurrence. This is also the case of Germany and France, and in other countries. The wrong is done under certain conditions in England, but it is more prevalent in the imprisonment in the United States. This explains what some of you have said, that it is not fair to force foreigners of certain nationalities first come to this country they pay as agreed, but unfortunately some of them learn too soon the difference between the laws of the country they are in and those of our glorious free country.

Formerly the laws were much in favor of the creditors; now it is very much the other way, and the debtor has much protection to which some of you think he is not entitled. However, there was imprisonment for debt was commendable one, and was undoubtedly the result of St. Thomas, John and St. Croix.

It did not seem reasonable to shut a man up because he owes you, when, if he were at liberty, he might find remunerative work and pay you what by working might subject himself to the process of the law so that you could force him to pay you if it were necessary, of course, that laws are provided for reaching unwilling debtors.

However, the effect is to teach people to live within their means, and this explains the fact that there is but very little of the kind made of such stringent laws in England, where it explains how debts may be recovered which would not be recovered in this country. When I say to you that the usual rate for making collections in England does not exceed 10 per cent, and that a professional collector is unknown, you will appreciate that such laws are not wholly to be condemned.

Then, again, the enormous amount that is annually lost to the business world through the bankrupt, the dead beat and the person who, perhaps not without reason, is not allowed to live otherwise, live beyond their means. This magnificent amount must be paid by those most unfortunate who are ruined.

They pay it in the added price which the merchant must necessarily charge. For this reason, we should encourage and encourage vigilance in the making of collections. The decisions of our supreme court are in favor of the creditor, and recognize "first come first served" and they recognize the preference. The United States law is different. It aims to prevent preference, and under it no creditor should be preferred by the debtor within four months immediately preceding the date of the filing of a petition in bankruptcy, and the preference must be paid back to the debtors' estate if the creditor wishes to share in the general distribution of the debtors' estate.

If a laborer has been particularly unfortunate, and has lost his wages because of this law, as well as the merchant, and if he is unable to pay the expense of the law, and if the proceedings, he may have the benefit of the law without expense by making

Respect the Traveller.

It is a pleasure to note the ever diminishing number of merchants who treat the traveller discourteously. It is within the memory of the older travellers when a surly and gruff reception was the rule rather than the exception. From the traveller's standpoint courteous receptions are not too numerous yet, but visits to the retailers in the lines represented by this Journal convinces the writer that they are a very general business practice. Business competition demands men of modern ideas, and those who are courteous and considerate to the latter will not tolerate the churlish brows of days gone by. Men who are polite with their customers are likely to go with the travellers. To those this article does not apply, but to the class that would do otherwise, as necessary evil we would say, get the cobwebs out of your brain and bring courteous and courteous to the attention of your own, read your trade Journal and get some. The traveller is a wise man, and he expects to be that he can impart valuable information during a conversation with the retailer who is a business opportunity. The traveller sees a great many business men during the year, and he expects to be that he can impart valuable information during a conversation with the retailer who is a business opportunity. The traveller sees a great many business men during the year, and he expects to be that he can impart valuable information during a conversation with the retailer who is a business opportunity.

The United States senate finally closed the deal by which that country purchased from the Danes, by which islands from Denmark for \$5,000,000 on Monday. The purchase includes the islands of St. Thomas, St. John and St. Croix.

Finnan Haddie

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

**Onion Setts
Dutch Setts
Potato Onion Setts**

Order quick for supply is always short when wanted.

THE MACPHERSON FRUIT CO.
LIMITED.

491 Main St., Winnipeg

We have a good stock.

**Robin Hood
Smokeless
Powder,
Loaded Shells**

Write for prices.

MARSHALL-WELLS CO.
WHOLESALE HARDWARE,
WINNIPEG.

DRUGS

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

The Martin, Bole & Wynne Co.
Wholesale Druggists.
P. O. Drawer 1461. WINNIPEG.



**The World's Favorite
Galvanized Iron**

Unequaled for Quality,
Flatness and Durability.

**JOHN LYSAGHT, Limited, makers,
Bristol, Eng.**
A. G. LESLIE & Co., Montreal, Managers Canadian Branch

Maple Leaf Rubbers

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

Write for catalogue.

THE KILGOUR-RIMER CO. Ltd. WHOLESALE
57 Princess Street, Winnipeg

RAT PORTAGE LUMBER COMPANY

LIMITED

Head Office and Mills at RAT PORTAGE, ONT.

MANUFACTURED OF...

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

AND ALL KINDS
OF WOODWORK

Branch: Point Douglas Avenue, WINNIPEG

Wholesale Boots and Shoes

See our New Samples for Next Fall consisting of Felt, Moccasins, Gloves and Mitts, Rubbers and Overshoes. Sorting Orders Receive Prompt Attention—Stock Complete—Prices Right.
TRAVELLERS now on the road.

Berlin Rubbers (Daisy and America Brands.) Trunks and Valises

H. G. MIDDLETON & BRO. 139 ALBERT STREET
WINNIPEG
P. O. BOX 523

Adjoining Leland Hotel.

S. Greenshields, Son & Co.

WHOLESALE . . . MONTREAL

**DRY GOODS
MEN'S FURNISHINGS
CARPETS, ETC.**

Winnipeg Sample Rooms:
412-414 McIntyre Block
Represented by—R. B. GALLAGHER, G.
M. NEWTON, A. C. RUSSELL.

THE WESTERN PACKING COMPANY

Our new abattoir on Alexander Avenue is now completed and running, and we are ready to supply the trade both in the city and country with fresh killed meat of finest quality. Mail orders receive prompt attention.
We are also open to buy live or dressed hogs and all kinds of produce, paying highest cash price for same.

Abattoir and Offices

ALEXANDER AVENUE, - WINNIPEG

HICKS BROS. & Co.

TEA IMPORTERS

And wholesale dealers in

Fancy Groceries, Butter, Eggs, Cheese

Packers of Britannia, Beaver and Buffalo Brands of Packet Tea, and sole Agents for Thea Light's Package Tea for Manitoba, N. W. Territories and British Columbia.

277 Rupert Street.
274 Pacific Avenue, Winnipeg

Factory,
WINNIPEG, MAN. YARMOUTH, N. S.

The Redding Shoe Mfg. Co.

**Wholesale Boots
and Shoes**

You are invited to inspect carefully our New Samples for Next Fall, consisting of Moccasins, Gloves, Mitts, Rubbers, Overshoes, and the best lines of Staple Goods ever shown in the West, for their Values, and Wearing Qualities. All Solid Leather Goods. Every Pair Guaranteed.

Large and well assorted stock always on hand. Sorting orders receive Prompt and Careful Attention.

A trial solicited.

WAREHOUSES:

137 BANNATYNE AVE., WINNIPEG

P. O. Box 753. Telephone 1947

MANITOBA.

A new land titles office is to be opened at Carleton.

E. Jordan has moved his stock of merchandise from Thornhill to his new store.

J. Hill, of the banking firm of Robins & Gill, Miami, died on Sunday night last after a brief illness.

A tourist has opened a restaurant and confectionery store at Russell with R. Copeland in charge.

W. Hennaway, was the pioneer merchant of Carleton, died on Thursday of pneumonia.

Thos. & Stacey, general merchants, have made their assignment to Newton & Davidson, of Winnipeg.

J. H. Boneborough has disposed of his blacksmithing, woodworking and booting business at Birtle to Mr. Bennett.

The Kelly House, on Sixth street, Brandon, was damaged by fire early on Wednesday morning to the extent of \$50,000.

J. J. Mills, one of the proprietors of the Ontario-Minnesota hotel, died this week in Chicago, where he had gone for a operation.

John A. Gieske, proprietor of the Brunswick hotel, Brandon, and an outlier in that place, died on Monday after a somewhat protracted illness.

The government is issuing an extra edition of 5,000 copies of the number crop bulletin, to be circulated in the United States as immigration literature.

The Swan River Lumber Company, of Grand View, has dissolved, partnership being dissolved. The business will be carried on by A. N. McCulloch and Walter J. Oshroben.

The journal of Winnipeg now has a newspaper of its own, a four-page weekly, the second number of which bears date Wednesday, February 13. An increase to six pages is promised.

The Melita Progress says: A twelve foot seam of coal has been struck on the 24th of January, two feet from the middle strata. The coal is of excellent quality, and the supply abundant.

The stock and fixtures of The Morden Clothing Company, of Morden, valued at \$3,000, will be sold at public auction by J. B. Monkhouse, in Winnipeg on Tuesday next at 5th street.

The stock and other assets of Elliott & Borland, general merchants, Strathcona Station, valued at \$10,000, will be sold at public auction by Newton & Davidson, at a rate on the dollar on Monday, the 24th inst.

The town council of Portage la Prairie has decided to impose a tax of \$1 per head on horses brought in from the east or from the States and sold here. The purchasers of these horses who are mainly farmers will, of course pay this tax.

Geo. H. Rodgers, dry goods merchant, Winnipeg, is not contemplating moving to British Columbia as was inferred from a paragraph in another issue. The Geo. Rodgers referred to is moving to British Columbia is another and less widely known person.

The firm of Daughn & Stacey, merchants, Daughn, has been dissolved. The business will be continued by Mr. Stacey. The business of the stock and goodwill of the grocery business lately carried on by A. L. Bond & Daughn, which he will carry on at Birtle.

The Northern Seed and Trading Co. Ltd., are opening business at 565 Main street, Winnipeg. This is a new company formed in connection with Hunter Cooper as president, and R. M. Chester as manager. Mr. Chester is an expert in the line of seed which has been connected with the seed business for over twenty years.

Being unable to raise money to pay the floating indebtedness of the town of Daughn took place on Friday last, and resulted in the by-laws being carried by a large majority. There was but one vote recorded against it. For the purpose of raising money by-laws it is necessary to get legislation from the legislature.

The Virden board of trade held its adjourned meeting on Friday evening last. The annual reports were first read and approved. The election of officers resulted in H. C. Simpson being elected president and Richard Lanfry vice president. It was necessary to re-elect the president and the vice president.

tion that Mr. Joslin was elected to take the place of Mr. Adamson.

The city auditors of Brandon presented their report at the council meeting on Monday afternoon, and stated that the city's books were found to be admirably kept and all correct. The following is a list of the city's Debenture indebtedness \$528,000.24, assets \$305,304.98; liabilities, bills payable \$12,000.00; balance \$190,695.27; total, \$305,304.98; receipts, \$190,695.27; expenditures, \$190,695.27.

The annual exhibition of the Manitoba poultry society was held this week in Winnipeg, in the Alloway block, on Portage avenue. Those who were expected to attend the exhibition was one of the best ever held in Canada. In all over 350 birds were shown, besides a fine collection of other pet animals. An expert from the Central Experimental Farm acted as judge of the exhibition, and his comments on the quality and variety of the poultry were most flattering.

An explosion occurred in the pump factory of Angus McLeod, at Portage la Prairie, on Saturday last and caused the death of D. McLeod and P. Biakely, besides wrecking the factory to the extent of \$1,200 and the surrounding buildings to the extent of \$300. This damage was caused by the bursting of a 12 horse boiler, the steam engine, and other machinery which followed it. It was ascertained that the boiler had not been inspected, and was operated without a safety valve.

A Minnedosa correspondent notes the following list of business changes that place during the past week: The following business changes have been consummated, viz: The drug business of Drs. Roedel and Chipperfield has been purchased by T. B. Turchart, station agent at Neepawa, J. H. Bayard, and J. H. Bayard.

The hardware business of J. B. Birtle, has sold his hardware business at Birtle, and is now carrying on the business of Pickering & Co., private banking, which he carries on the banking business of Birtle, at Birtle, on the shore of Lake, under his own name, H. N. Birtle.

The following companies opening again in the hardware business at Winnipeg on Monday to purchase his stock. A prominent grain buyer has secured a new and extensive flour mill, and contemplates making extensive improvements in the neighborhood. John Wake proposes to erect an elevator of large capacity here, and the Northern Elevator Company will also greatly improve their present facilities for handling grain.

ASSINIBOIA.

B. Faulkner, of the Massey-Harris Company, Waseley, dropped dead on the street in this town on Saturday last.

The Massey-Harris warehouse at Carleton Place, was burned on Saturday evening last. The cause is unknown.

ALBERTA.

Knight Sons, of Raymond, have bought 37,000 ewes in the States.

K. A. Laurence is opening in the general store business at Wetaskiwin.

A municipal flour mill and electric-lighting plant is to be established this year at Cardston.

Smith & Miller, a new firm, have bought out a general store business at Duhamel and will continue the same.

The Royal hotel, Strathcona, has been purchased by Mellon & Stephens, who have re-fitted and furnished it throughout.

E. A. Latimer has bought out Fontaine's grocery business at Strathcona, and will carry it on in future.

He will also deal in flour and feed.

The Strathcona board of trade held its annual meeting on the 11th inst., when the officers reported were presented, covering last year's work. The meeting then adjourned for a week to elect officers.

The Echo Publishing Company, a new concern, has leased the weekly paper known as The Echo, at Finchoe, and will continue the business. McLeod & Binning have bought the

butchering business of C. W. Harkness at Wetaskiwin and will continue the same.

John McVicar, of Wetaskiwin, has moved to Red Deer, where he will engage in the book and stationery business. Mr. McVicar has taught school for some years in northern Alberta, and is president of the Wetaskiwin Agricultural Society.

NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO.

The Algoma Electrical Supply Company is opening in business at Port Arthur.

Eoll, Butcher & Co. have established a music instrument business in Port Arthur.

E. G. Hall, dry goods, Rat Portage, was burned out recently, has reopened with a new stock in the clougher block.

H. B. Dawson & Co., dry goods, Port Arthur, who have been carrying on a carpet business in a small way, have found it necessary to give this branch more attention, and have opened a separate store for carpets etc.

Fire broke out on Sunday morning in the clothing store of A. Young, at Rat Portage, but it could not be subdued completely, destroyed the stock, valued at \$10,000, and damaged the building to the extent of \$500. The insurance of the stock amounted to \$5,000 and building, which is a one-story block containing four stores, was fully covered. The tenants on each side of Young escaped with a few good things, as they were protected by fire walls. The fire is said to have been caused by burglars.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Railway and Portage company was held at Rat Portage on Thursday, Feb. 13, a dividend of ten per cent was declared, and a substantial amount carried to reserve account. The following gentlemen were elected directors: John Deane, Walter Ross, Andrew Thompson, Clifford Lewis and George A. Graham. At a subsequent meeting the directors Geo. A. Graham was elected president and manager, Walter Ross, vice-president, and M. McCulloch, secretary.

The Railway River district board of trade has appointed a delegation to go to Toronto to discuss with the provincial and Dominion governments important matters upon which it is desirable action be taken in promoting the development of the district. The delegation will lay before the Toronto government officials which will form the basis of their requests for government action. They will visit Toronto first to ask the province to make more extensive township surveys; open more colonization and mining roads and erect storage dams to assist inland navigation, and adapt the same laws to the local conditions of the district. At Ottawa they will press for improvements to navigable waters, especially the railway river, on which the construction of locks will be required.

Lumber Trade Notes.

White cedar costs have been advanced in the Northwestern States from 25 to 50 cents per price, according to size and length.

It is estimated that over 80 per cent of the prospective lumber cut of this year in the vicinity of Lake Umbagog has already been sold for shipment east.

There was sold by auction at Ottawa this week 124 square miles of timber limits belonging to Wm. Mackey and J. R. Booth for \$55,000.

The Lake Superior Timber Company has a large tract of saw timber on the company's lands in Nepona Bay, to take out pulpwood, of which there is upwards of 20,000,000 cords standing.

White pine lumber stocks in the Northwestern States are becoming very much depleted and saw timber is not to be had at all. Mills have been sorting up with each other lately in order to get out their saw timber.

Burns & Campbell, manufacturers' agents for lumber, shingles, etc., Winnipeg, have dissolved partnership. Henry Burns continues in the business which includes the agency here for the Canadian Pacific Lumber Co., of Port Moody, B. C.

Market reports from the south indicate that quartered oak, cottonwood, poplar, ash and basswood lumber are very firm. The lines of hardwood lumber which enter into the manufacture

of farm machinery, etc., show most strength.

Cook Bros, lumbermen, have sold their lumber mills and timber limits in Canada to George W. Cook, and George J. Cook, of the Ontario business. The limits sold are on the north shore of the Georgian Bay, with the town of Cook's Bay, and include a large tract over eight townships or three hundred square miles of territory. The sale is understood to be for the neighborhood of a million and a quarter dollars.

It is expected that a great deal of building will be done by farmers throughout the west this year, and considerable money will be put forward with confidence to an unusually seasons trade. Farmers have barns to build and stables and granaries besides dwelling houses, all of which means demand for lumber. It is also the case that a considerable number of farmers elevators will be built in Manitoba this year, which will take quite a lot of lumber.

John Armstrong, lumber dealer, Winnipeg, who carries on a yard on Princess street, has purchased property which he will use for the accommodation for a much larger yard, on the east side of the Assiniboine river, adjacent to the Canadian Northern Railway track. He will build a new building on this new site, presumably with the object of storing lumber from the United States and Canada. Timber of lumber planned on one side cannot be free of duty, while the finished stuff is.

The Rat Portage Lumber Co. has first class mill in establishing a new mill. The company was bought by the Hughes & Long mill was bought by the company a year or two ago, and this building erected. It is valued at about \$400,000. New cut lumber, bolts, saws, etc., have been put in, and the mill is now running. It is proposed to cut 25,000,000 feet of lumber at these mills this year. Now that the Canadian Northern Railway runs through the railway river district, the cut from this mill can be hauled direct to Manitoba and other points.

The American Lumberman of Chicago gives the following review of the white pine situation in the Northwest in its last issue: The white pine market has been in its last throes for a week the demand for white pine has shown an increase fully in proportion to that experienced in the past. Retailers have virtually the market and placed orders, while travelers report a good deal of business in the line which has been received by mail. Late buyers are now in the market and are anxious to purchase before the price is too late to secure deliveries. The approaching meeting of the manufacturers has also contributed to the sentiment, for in some quarters the opinion still prevails that list prices will be marked up to a considerable extent, and dealers and heavy consumers who have not procured supplies before are getting under way. This action may be taken.

C. M. Beecher, of the British Columbia Mills, Timber & Trading Co., who has been in the Northwest for some time in Winnipeg this week, conferring with J. A. Ovas, manager for the company here, of the British Columbia Mills. Mr. Beecher states that his company will operate the Moodyville mill on Burrard Inlet, B. C., in the near future, which they purchased recently. The company now controls the following saw mills in the vicinity of Vancouver: Royal, capacity, 160,000 feet per day; Vancouver, capacity, 100,000 feet per day; Westminister, capacity, 60,000 feet; and the Moodyville mill, capacity, 90,000 feet, on the coast of B. C. In addition, the company also operate saw shingle mills, with a capacity of 160,000 shingles, and two shingle and door factories, one each at Westminister and Vancouver. Mr. Beecher went east here.

At a meeting of the Montreal board of trade held on Thursday afternoon of this week, a resolution favoring such a change in the fiscal policy of Great Britain as will give the colonies a preference in dissonant.

The announcement that steps had been taken to test the legality of the merging of the Canadian Pacific Railway and Great Northern Railway in the Northern Securities Co., caused a flurry in the market for York stock market on Thursday. Transactions in the railway stocks declined 2 1/2 to 5 1/2. The same day the light the close to the end

P. D. ROE, President.

R. ABERNETHY, Vice-President.

T. F. PATERSON, Sec. Treas.

The Canadian Pacific Lumber Company Limited



Manufacturers of and Wholesale
Dealers in all Classes of
British Columbia

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

MANAGER

PORT MOODY, B.C.

CAPACITY: LUMBER 60,000 CUBIC FEET DRY; LATH 20,000; SHINGLES 150,000.

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

The British Columbia Mills Timber and Trading Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

HEAD OFFICE, VANCOUVER, B.C.

FIR AND CEDAR LUMBER

SHINGLES, DOORS, WINDOWS, MOULDINGS, ETC.

Winnipeg Office: JAMES A. OVAS, Manager

MILLS:

HASTINGS SAW MILL, Vancouver
ROYAL CITY MILL, "
ROYAL CITY MILL, New Westminster
MOODYVILLE MILL, Port Moody

ESTABLISHED 1874

25 YEARS EXPERIENCE

CARRUTHERS, BROOK, JOHNSTON & DRY

RENT
COLLECTIONS
A
SPECIALTY

**Insurance,
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ESTATES MANAGED
MONEY INVESTED

J. & J. TAYLOR SAFES AND VAULT
DOORS.

481 MAIN STREET - WINNIPEG

SEEDS SEEDS

The Northwest Seed and Trading Co., Ltd., have opened with a complete stock of

Fresh Garden, Field and Flower Seeds

Stock selected with a special view to the requirements of this market, our Mr. Chester, having had over 20 years experience in the seed trade here.

NORTHWEST SEED & TRADING CO., LTD.

504 Main St. Winnipeg.

SEEDS

We are the Merchants' Supply Seed House of Western Canada.

GA DEN SEEDS FIELD

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

Brandon Seed House

A. E. MCKENZIE & CO.
Brandon, Manitoba.

An Extract From Her Letter

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

We made the trip to California via the Union Pacific to avoid the detour routes. As a last time, it commended on the Union Pacific in reaching your destination, there are fewer accidental expenses en route.

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

For further information call on
or address

E. L. LOMAX,

Gen. Pass and Ticket Agent

OMAHA, NEBRASKA.

CLARE BROS. & CO.

**Stoves and
Furnaces**

Metal Roofing and Siding

**Steel Embossed Ceiling
Eavetrough and Conductor Pipe
Graniteware and Tinware**

CLARE & BROCKEST

Managers

WESTERN BRANCH, WINNIPEG, MAN.

"Crescent" Steel Ware

Our other brands of Enamelled Ware:

"Premier," "Colonial," "White, Blue and
White "Star" Decorated.



TINWARE—Plain, Pieced, Pressed, Japanese, and
Lithographed. Galvanized Sheet Iron Ware, Copper
Goods, etc.

The Thos. Davidson Manufacturing Co. Ltd.

MONTREAL

SEEDS

Merchants for 1902

PUSH THE Steele-Briggs Seeds

They have the four points for success in your seed business, viz.:

- 1st Always Reliable.
- 2nd Most Widely Advertised.
- 3rd Most Attractively Got Up.
- 4th Give a Good Round Profit.

See our big daily and weekly ads. They do for the merchant. Please return the compliment by pushing our seeds whenever possible, from box or catalogue.

We handle all seeds in all quantities and cheerfully answer any written or wire enquiries.

THE STEELE-BRIGGS SEED CO. LTD.
Toronto

JOHN W. PECK & CO.
MONTREAL WINNIPEG
VANCOUVER

Manufacturers of

**Clorbing
Furs
Shirts**

Dealers in
**Men's Furnishings,
Hats, Caps**

EVERYTHING IN
**BROOMS
BRUSHES
BASKETS**

From the cheapest that's good to the best that's made.

WALTER WOODS & CO

WHOLESALE WOODENWARE

147 Bannatyne Ave., Winnipeg.

An increasing number of states are taking their cash discounts this season. This is the result of the improved conditions of retail trade. The circulation of ready money through the country is the result of good prices for farm produce and the steady demand for labor at various stages.—Toronto Globe.

W. F. Mackay has introduced a bill in the Dominion House in regard to telephones and telephone companies. The bill provides for government control of telephones and telephone companies and for not only the control of rates but that they might be raised from time to time by the government. Provision is also made for taking them over by the government. The bill has already had its first reading.

It is known as the Manitoba Act but is applied to Ontario. The question will be decided by a majority of the electorate, but to validate the act that majority must be equal to a majority of the total number of voters polled at the general provincial election, which will take place earlier in the year. The question of composition will be left over for subsequent settlement. Should the referendum result in the enactment of the act compensation must be faced by the legislature than being. Finally the bill becomes law, if made valid, at May 1, 1904.

Senega Root During 1901.

The market for senega root during 1901 presents a number of interesting features. It says the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter of New York, not the least among them being the advance in price to a point not touched since 1862. In December of that year fifty-seven and one-half cents was the quotation in the New York market. We print below a table showing the highest and lowest prices quoted in the New York market during each month of the last five years:

	1901.	1900.	1899.	1898.	1896.
Jan.	42	40	48	48	24
Feb.	40	38	45	47	24
March	37	30	44	43	25
April	36	36	48	43	25
May	35	35	41	41	25
June	33	31	40	38	25
July	34	30	38	30	25
Aug.	40	36	33	28	26
Sept.	40	36	33	28	26
Oct.	40	36	33	28	26
Nov.	37	35	39	43	27
Dec.	54	51	44	42	48
Year	30	48	28	26	21

An extreme scarcity of supplies, coupled with an active demand, both for home consumption and for export, caused the advance. In October, to fifty-seven cents, the record price of the year. The lack of supplies was due to a scarcity of the root, but to the fact that little or none was dug by the Indians in the West, and that the white men who usually gather the root, were employed in the harvest fields, where, on account of the heavy wheat crop, laborers were at a premium and could earn more as harvest hands than they could digging root. For this reason Western dealers were offering Canadian shippers up to forty-seven cents a pound for Manitoba root and obtaining very little even at these high prices. The amount of root carried over from 1900 was small, and this fact served to strengthen the market still further.

The actions of the market during the past year may be summarized as follows: In January, the market was very dull, with holders here quoting fifty cents. Toward the end of the month baled goods sold in the West

at thirty-four cents. Spot quotations dropped two cents in February, and there was some manipulation by bearish interests. Subsequently conditions strengthened a little, both here and in the West, but the improvement did not last, and during March the market showed great irregularity, with sellers here at thirty-five cents, in spite of reports of small stocks in the West. All during April and May the market was extremely uninteresting. Prices declined in June to thirty-one cents. There were some sales for export during the month mentioned, but the market continued to sag and prices dropped to thirty cents during the first week in July. The latter part of the month, however, brought a firmer market, and dealers advanced their quotations four cents. During August stocks became scarce; conflicting crop reports came from the West. Laborers in the harvest fields of the Dakotas were hard to obtain and commanded high wages. These people usually dug root, but were able to earn more handling the heavy wheat crop, and consequently little root was dug. The high quotation in August was thirty-eight cents. In September the demand became active and quotations were advanced by degrees to forty-five and then in one jump to fifty-five cents, with very little root offered even at that price. The West reported great scarcity, and one lot of 1,000 pounds was held by a Western dealer at sixty cents. Much the same conditions prevailed during the early part of October. Rain interfered seriously with what digging was being done in the West, and dealers in St. Paul and Minneapolis were offering high prices to Canadian shippers. Good sales were made here and prices advanced to fifty-seven cents. Toward the end of the month the demand eased off a little, but no change in quotations occurred until November, when a decline of two cents took place. Before the end of the month a further decline of one cent was announced. In December the market was dull, there was little or no demand, and only the scarcity of supplies kept prices up-

Dealers shaded quotations, however, and before the end of the year Manitoba root declined to fifty-one cents and Minnesota to fifty-two cents. These prices were current at the close of the year.

Edmonton Fur Notes.

McLendon & Secord, of Edmonton, who are very largely interested in the fur trade of the Northwest, write as follows to the Fur Trade Review, of New York, a short time ago, as to conditions in their district:

SIC.—The following remarks, as to the probable catch of furs in this district, and in the northern districts of the Mackenzie, Athabasca and Peace rivers during the season now entered on, may, we hope, be of interest to you and your readers.

As we foretold at this time last year, and as the offerings of the Hudson's Bay Company at the forthcoming January and March sales show, the catch of last season was below the average in most lines, and, so far as we can judge at present, this season will not show any improvement. Locally, we have nothing except muskrat, every lake is alive with them, but prices being low, Indians are not so eager to hunt them as they otherwise would be.

It may be considered as a certainty, we think, that the amount of furs that will be shipped out from the north this season will not exceed, if it equals, last year's catch. It is to be hoped that the shortage may so influence prices as to equalize matters.

Prices here, owing to keen competition, are fully as high as those paid in New York.

As has been the case in the older settled parts of America, the beaver is being rapidly and surely exterminated, and unless some measure of protection be afforded them, it will only be a matter of a few years when they will become extinct.

Our government does not, as yet, seem awake to this fact. The enactment of laws to prevent Indians kill-

ing them is of no use, as they cannot be enforced over such a great extent of country as this; the only way to stop the slaughter is to stop the export, then the Indians would only kill for food. Hunting beaver in winter is hard labor, and an Indian would not break a beaver lodge for the sake of their meat alone, unless compelled by hunger. At present, however, the killing of the golden grease goes on.

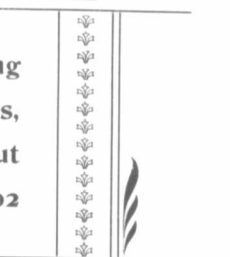
This northern country is now the last great fur preserve of America, and its area is being quickly reduced by the advance of settlement and civilization, so the preservation of fur-bearing animals becomes a matter of great importance, and the killing of them out of season, or, as in the case of beaver, to the point of extermination, is a wasteful extravagance, if not a crime.

The weather here to date has been delightful—scarcely snow enough for sleighting, and not cold enough to wear an overcoat at midday. Skins, however, are well furred; this probably foretells colder weather later on.

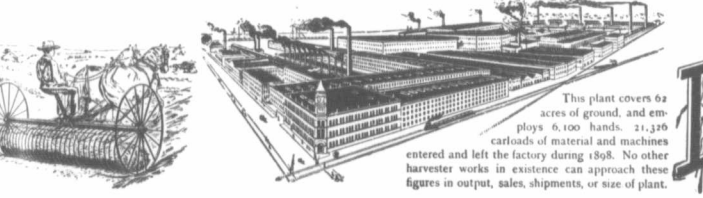
Attention is being called in several eastern cities to the practice of distributing samples of various kinds of patent medicines from house to house and the dangers arising therefrom. This practice, not unknown in Winnipeg and is one which should be regarded with considerable concern owing to the danger of children receiving these packages and eating the contents. Serious results might easily result in this way. The distributors rarely take the precaution of placing the packages in the hands of a responsible person, but usually throw them in on the floor where they easily attract the attention of children. Some cases have been known where the lives of children who had swallowed the contents of packages of medicine thrown in the door in this way have been saved with the greatest difficulty. This practice of house to house distribution of anything is at best a nuisance and in the case of patent medicines it is positively dangerous.



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(Continued From Page 594.)

them in the way of obtaining definite knowledge of the amount of milk and butter each cow produced. The usual basis for the amount of milk that a cow produces is that she will produce it would be a good thing to test the cow's milk in a public station that it is too much labor. In seven years I have tested some of my cows and found that it was with the hope of increasing our production that we were testing is valuable that this work of testing herd milk.

We had properly continued boxes made of wood and these outfits are farmers for their selection and offered to test all the cows. This paper is a record of the results of the test. I have had a number of pictures to show you which will show the results of the test and if it is always correct to look of pictures then to learn to explain, I shall not get any further. For each picture show you the pictures and explain the various points of interest and you will I can see how the value of the tests made. If you are not able to read the balance of this paper, you should it will be printed in the annual report and you can get it there.

The description was then set to work and a large number of pictures of the various cows from which tests were being kept up. Prof. J. Harrington was sitting by the side of the speaker on each picture as it was presented. As we sat in the hall, we saw one of the most valuable features of the convention.

At the close of the professor's address, W. M. George moved seconded by D. M. Moore, that the members of the association be invited to the U. S. Fair, St. Paul, Minn., on the 15th of August, 1902, and Mr. J. E. H. Hoar, the speakers for the fair, who have so kindly made a special effort to please and profit. This motion was carried by a large vote.

William Grosbeck moved seconded by M. O'Brien, that the very cordial thanks of the Dairy association be tendered to the officers of the city of Winnipeg for their most cordial invitation to meet, and more especially to the Manitoba Free Press, at the privilege of having the dairy market, and their wives without charge for the season. This motion was carried by a large vote.

N. J. Moore moved seconded by Mr. Murray, that the Manitoba Dairy association express their thanks to the mayor and council of the city of Winnipeg for the use of the council chamber for their annual meeting.

"God Save the King" was sung with great heartiness. The closing of the annual convention was a thing of the past. A noticeable feature of this convention was the increased number of women attending during the afternoon and evening sessions.

New Acts.

The following bills passed by the Manitoba legislature now in session, have been assented to, and are now law.

An Act to amend the Manitoba College Incorporation Act.

An Act to amend the Education Department Act.

An Act to amend the Manitoba Election Act.

An Act to amend the Free Libraries Act.

An Act to amend the Manitoba Insurance Act.

An Act to amend the Registry Act.

An Act to amend the Succession Duties Act.

An Act to amend the Manitoba Trustees Act.

An Act to provide for the determination of controversies between the Dominion of Canada and the province.

An Act to amend Chap. 155 of the R. S. M., being the Registry Act.

An Act to amend the Manitoba Joint Stock Company Act.

An Act to amend the Master and Servants Act.

An Act to amend the Insectivorous Birds Act.

An Act to amend the Garnishment Act.

An Act to amend the Dairy Factories Incorporation Act.

An Act to incorporate the Carberry Cottage Hospital.

An Act respecting the Toronto General Trusts Corporation.

An Act to authorize the Morden and N. W. Railway Company to sell or amalgamate with the Canadian Northern Railway.

The flux crop of Argentina is estimated at 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 bushels.

The Frost Wire Fence is so supplying its friends with a nicely lithographed wall calendar for 1902.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

SPINNING HAT STYLES.

In still faster the paper covers continue to nearly monopolize the present demand, and are likely to remain so. To-day's market, in the spring, says the St. Louis Dry Goods.

The extreme popularity of black in the millinery market seems to be getting tiresome to manufacturers and distributors, as well as to the consumers. A complaint is heard on all sides. It is going to be a hard struggle to break the hold that black has obtained, and only by the concerted action of the whole hat selling fraternity can anything be done to bring back the old demand for brown and other colored headwear. Retailers can do as much, or more, to repopularize colors as anyone, and it is much to their interest to do so, since it will broaden the scope of trade generally and provide the possibility, or probability, of a customer's buying one black hat and then "making it do" until it wears out.

Not a few of the manufacturers are inclined to think that browns will come stronger later in the season than they are now, and the trend is in favor of that color. At the present time, however, there is little or no demand for browns.

With soft felt, there is a fair sprinkling of steel, pearl and brown to be seen in the hat selling orders. Panama shapes are prevalent, and those which are last rough soft hat styles.

From present indications, the straw hat season will be far more satisfactory than that of last year. A great many wide brimmed hats are being made at the factories, and this style may be an even terms with the Panama. As to the influence of the clothing trade, it is in favor of the straw hat. In the 1901 season, there is much conjecture as to how they will be affected by the clothing trade, but they are not infrequently, but most of them are to supply medium and light weight hats.

A return to fancy bands for straw hats is being indicated in some sections, and it is expected that a surprise if they come back to general use among the class that takes to apparel of the season.

Dry Goods Trade Notes.

The spring sales of lace curtains promises to be quite large, and wholesale houses are getting some very attractive lines of these.

Dress goods agents in the United States are predicting a continuance of the demand for sheer fabrics during the coming summer season.

The Montgomery Cotton Company notified the Montreal Stock Exchange on Saturday last that owing to the state of the cotton trade the company would not pay the quarterly dividend. The last quarterly dividend was 1 1/2 per cent, or at the rate of 6 per cent, on the basis of the company's capitalized three-quarters of a million dollars.

This is the third failure of the quarterly dividend in the company's history within a few months, the other companies being the Dominion and Merchants.

There is a firm feeling in prints and cotton goods in the domestic markets. The mills are busy on orders, and in sympathy with the strength developed in the American markets the mills here are not inclined to make any concessions in values. In fact, prices are being sold very firmly. In many instances when there is no actual competition from American goods threatening the domestic market can keep a firm upper lip in regard to values, and that seems to be exactly the stand they are taking in the present. In the United States there is a scarcity of skilled labor, which is acting as a factor of some importance. The cotton and cotton product markets.

Grocery Trade Notes.

The current market in Greece is reported steady, with 15¢ per cwt. added for the Amalia for shipment on the Peonic.

Mail advices received from Brazil report that Alexander Kealman, the leading importer of Santos coffee, estimates the present Santos coffee

crop at 9,750,000 bags, and the next at 5,500,000 to 6,000,000 bags.

Adams' commission merchant, Winnipeg, is showing a new line of evaporated apples, which promise to be a big thing with the trade. The distinguishing feature is that the apples are put up in one pound brick shaped packages, neatly wrapped in tissue paper.

United States manufacturers of hosiery have decided to advance their prices for the coming season. It has been necessitated by the small supply of brown cotton on hand that they fear of a shortage of the raw material comes in, which will not be for a couple of months. Canadian manufacturers to point to a similar advance in the Dominion at some future date.

Hardware Trade Notes.

Signal rope and tarred lathyrus are selling higher in Toronto, the former at 12 1/2 and the latter at 11.

Sheet copper and copper bottoms of all descriptions have been reduced 2 cents in Toronto, and many of the United States markets to harmonize with the lower price of ingot copper. It is reported that production of the bar wire has increased 25 per cent over a year ago, but this increase will probably not meet the expansion which has occurred in the demand.

Fluxing of iron and steel in United States markets is now sold at 2 cents higher in Toronto. The first six months wants have already been practically all provided for, and consumers are looking ahead to their more distant requirements.

Minneapolis Commercial Bulletin: The market on both the rails and the bar wire is on a strong basis, at an advance of 10 cents a keg in nails and 2 cents a cwt. in the wire. This advance was put into effect last Friday at the factories and has been made by both western jobbers. Demand for the bar wire and nails the past month has been the heaviest ever known and it is secured by the mills at a sacrifice in production which will develop for the first of March and which will be met by the mills with thousands of orders for these goods for spring requirements.

The first stage in the manufacture of steel rail was reached on Tuesday at the Algoma Steel Company's works, near Sault Ste. Marie, when for the first time in Algoma steel was manufactured by the Bessemer process. The conversion of pig iron into steel was witnessed by about 300 people, most of whom carried home souvenirs of the event in the form of pieces of newly manufactured steel. Just a year ago work was begun on the immense building of the company, and they are now very near completion, with the exception of part of the roofing. The manufacture of steel rails is expected to commence shortly.

Implement Trade Notes.

It looks now as if prices for the 1902 line of plows have been determined by large United States factories by March 1. Agents are said to be negotiating for the 1902 line, and the position of affairs would seem to warrant announcement of prices. Opinion as to what the 1902 line will be seems to vary from 10 1/2 to 11¢ for steel, Chicago, the latter price being more likely to be met. The further in steel values which we announced last week. Manila twine is hardly being mentioned in demand as it will be costly and scarce.

Live Stock Trade Notes.

A report from Alberta this week says: "The cattle on the range are doing well. In the first class condition we have had all the year, but the weather has been mild, with the exception of a three day storm."

Dairy Trade Notes.

The National Creamery Company, Limited, of Winnipeg, which has been doing business on Logan Avenue, has secured new premises on Hargrave street, and will still be in operation. A Cream is brought into the factory by rail and last season as much as 1,000 pounds per day.

The Wool Trade.

The market for Canadian fleeces is continuing very dull. There is no better demand for fine wool than for the medium grades. The London market. The advances at the London wool sales stimulated the demand for the best stocks of superior quality. The fleeces mentioned are pretty well sold in A. M. and the market is virtually bare of wool. There is a good inquiry for the best of the London wool, and the London wool market is very active. For once the situation is favorable for the wool grower. The fleeces, and altogether the market is likely to show the effects of the new season ahead of the contracting months—Toronto Globe.

Railway and Traffic Matters.

General Manager McNeill of the Canadian Pacific Railway, who was in Winnipeg this week, on his way to stop at Fort William to look up some of the points there, including the erection of the new bridge. He was interviewed on the subject of the new bridge, and said anything new concerning the construction of the company's lines.

The 7 1/2 per cent reduction in the general mileage freight rates on the Canadian Northern Railway, which was notified on Tuesday, makes a total reduction of 12 per cent, by that road, as compared with rates prevailing on the same last, a reduction of 7 1/2 per cent having been made on that date. It was understood at the time the Canadian Northern contract was put through that this reduction would be made.

This year's application will be made to the Dominion Parliament for the incorporation of the Manitoba, Keewatin Railway. This line is to be built from Winnipeg to the Severn on Hudson Bay, covering a distance of about 225 miles, opening up a new territory of about 100,000 nearly three times as large as Manitoba, where at present there are only a few scattered settlements outside the posts of the Hudson's Co. The incorporators will ask for a franchise for the territory in 1885, offering a land bonus of £200 per mile to a line of railway, and a bonus of £100 per mile for the territory.

An arrangement has been made at between the White Pass and the Dominion government regarding freight rates, following having been made to the rates as being high. On the ninety miles of the line in Canadian territory, from Pointe-à-la-Peine to the White Horse, the tariff which the Canadian government has proposed and which has been accepted by the White Pass road, is as follows: Class 1, which at present is 28 1/2¢ per cwt., has been reduced to 24¢; Class 2 has been reduced from 22¢ to 18 1/2¢; Class 3, from 22 1/2¢ to 18 1/2¢; Class 4, from 22 1/2¢ to 18 1/2¢; Class 5, from 22 1/2¢ to 18 1/2¢; Class 6, from 22 1/2¢ to 18 1/2¢; Class 7, from 22 1/2¢ to 18 1/2¢; Class 8, from 22 1/2¢ to 18 1/2¢; Class 9, from 22 1/2¢ to 18 1/2¢; Class 10, from 22 1/2¢ to 18 1/2¢. If any attempt is made to raise the rates, the Dominion government will be reduced to its Canadian part, or cancelled, if necessary.

Horse Breeders Meet.

The annual meeting of the Provincial Horse Breeders' Association was held in Winnipeg this week. The election of officers for the present year resulted as follows: President, Dr. R. J. Thompson, Winnipeg; Vice-President, Dr. J. H. Prager, Brandon; Secretary, Dr. W. R. Taylor, Brandon; Directors, S. Benson, Neepawa; J. A. MacLellan, Brandon; R. J. Powell, Carleton Place; H. B. Hill, Brandon; Sam McLean, Franklin; J. M. Wharton, Winnipeg; H. J. Hartley, Brandon; Andrew Graham, Brandon; John Connon, Cypress River; George G. Grogan was appointed secretary and treasurer. Dr. E. L. D. Porter is president of the association on the Winnipeg side. The board, Henry Nicholson, Brandon; Dr. W. R. Taylor, Brandon; Dr. A. G. Hopkins as representative to the Provincial Horse Breeders' Association.

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Allen Line—	From St. John.
Nomidian—	Feb. 15
London—	Feb. 8
Allen Line—	From Halifax.
Nomidian—	Feb. 17
London—	Feb. 19
Beaver Line—	From St. John.
Lake Ontario—	Feb. 14
Dominion Line—	From Boston.
Commonwealth—	Feb. 12
Cambrian—	Feb. 9
White Star Line—	From New York.
Majestic—	Feb. 12
CYRUS—	Feb. 18
Canard Line—	From New York.
Lucania—	Feb. 15
Saxonia—	Feb. 3
Canard Line—	From Boston.
Altona—	Feb. 23
American Line—	From New York.
Philadelphia—	Feb. 29
St. Louis—	Feb. 5
Red Star Line—	From New York.
Zeeland—	Feb. 12
Kennington—	Feb. 5
Anchor Line—	From New York.
Purulia—	Feb. 8
Astoria—	Feb. 22

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We handle all kinds of green fruits and are prepared to fill your orders for them promptly.

We also buy or handle on commission everything in the way of country produce at highest cash prices and low rates of commission.

Settlements made promptly.

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*They are the best ever made, being so pronounced by all who
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(Which Sparkles Like Champagne)

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