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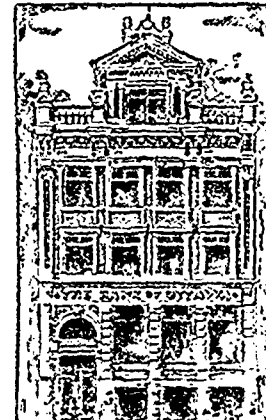
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WINNIPEG, MARCH 29, 1897.

Manitoba.

T. G. Alexander has opened a wagon shop at Neepawa.

F. Deacon, baker, Holland, is moving to Wabigoon, Ont.

Wm. Priestly, confectioner, Neopawa, has sold out to H. E. Rutledge.

The proposed bonus to a tinware factory at St. Boniface, has been disallowed by the Manitoba legislature.

Chambers and McLaren, of Winnipeg, have purchased the hardware business of E. Mashinney at Holland.

Letters patent of incorporation have been granted to the Kilgour-Rimer company, of Winnipeg, with a capital stock of \$15,000.

The Rublee Fruit company, Winnipeg, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000. The company will continue the business of M. W. Rublee & Co.

R. B. Rodgets, of Geo. H. Rodgers & Co., Winnipeg, and H. Ray have bought the stock of the Stewart estate at Morden, and will continue the business in the meantime.

Jas. Lamont, of Winnipeg, whose stock of boots and shoes was recently sold out by the assignee, has arranged to re-enter business again, and will open out this week with a new stock.

The general stock of Herron & Evans, of Deloraine, will be sold at a rate on the dollar at Winnipeg, on March 29. Stock amounts to \$3,450, including fixtures and chattels. Book accounts amount to \$1,260.

It is now believed that nothing will be done to weaken the early closing law, but that if any changes are made it will be in the direction of strengthening the law. Public opinion in Winnipeg is very strongly in favor of extending the scope of the early closing movement, as opposed to any steps backward.

British Columbia Business Review.

Vancouver, March 22.

Business for the past week has been about the average. Collections are still pouring, considerable money temporarily for mine speculation is drifting back in the channels. Though meat is scarce,

prices are unchanged, the Australian meat having relieved the market, another large consignment will arrive by the next boat. Hay is very scarce in inland British Columbia, owing to the scanty crop and the fact that cattle men had to feed their cattle earlier this year. The yield of hay per acre was as large as usual, but large acreages were this year plowed up, says Mr. Ker, of Brackman & Ker Milling Company, and oats and other grains grown instead. As a result British Columbia has not imported a single pound of oats this year, the first time such a thing has ever happened in this province. Cattle men up country are also in a very bad way and unless a thaw sets in cattle will die of starvation. The C. P. R. are making an especially low emergency rate for transportation of hay to the cattle ranches for cattle food. Potatoes have again advanced in price, the best tubers now selling at \$25 a ton.

A large quantity of frozen fowl is being sold on the market at 12½c a pound retail. Cured meats are still unchanged, there being no competition to speak of in the local market, the prices rule very steady. Quotations for flour and feed remain the same.

The preparation for the salmon catch this coming season are unprecedentedly extensive, and should the season turn out a failure contrary to the expectations of all salmon prophets, quite serious results will obtain. A fleet of nine vessels have already been engaged to load salmon for England with a total tonnage of 12,298, a vessel capacity which would enable the fleet to carry away 553,410 cases, a greater quantity than was shipped by water in 1895. This half million cases, at \$5 a case, should return the province nearly three million dollars in money.

Times are not so brisk as formerly in the Island coal towns. They have the mine fever certainly, but not the coal mine fever, and should the threatened legislation be enacted prohibiting Chinese and Japs being used as colliers, it has been threatened that more than one coal mine will be closed down. In the meantime many people are leaving the coal towns for distant mining camps, and in some instances property is almost given away to enable the gold fever stricken owner to wander after his will-o-the-wisp to Yukon gold fields or some other distant land of romance.

In Vancouver the same mining excitement prevails, but matters are very rapidly taking a form entirely different from what they were a year ago. Companies are being organized at the rate of 50 a week, averaging nearly a million dollars each, until the total capitalization has reached a fabulous amount and stock selling has practically stopped on the local market. In fact British Columbia is getting herself in shape to vend stocks to the world. The Province is a seller and not a buyer. Some few stocks are moving, but only the old favorites. Golden Cane is still popular as well as Two Friends. While Athabasca continues among the most desirable stock on the market. As the work progresses on this mine the prospect looks brighter. Some three hundred feet of work has been done and the ore is still extremely rich. In fact it looks at present that it is to the free milling propositions that the province must look to establish her claim in the near future to the fair fame she has earned. Other free milling propositions of great promise are constantly making rich strikes in Okanagan country in the Fairview Camp. The Shamrock, Winchester and Tinhorn are said to be the richest, and the ones that the expectations of the camp rests upon. The Tinhorn Co. have had 58 random assays made of their mine in which 400 feet of work has been done and the average struck from the 58 reaches the enormous amount of \$125 to the ton. The Winchester and Shamrock are almost equally as rich.

Wheat Freight Rates.

Yearly average rates of freight in cents per bushel for wheat from Chicago to New York:

	Lake and canal.	Lake and rail.	All rail.
1868	22.79	29.00	42.60
1869	25.12	25.00	35.10
1870	17.10	22.00	33.80
1871	20.24	25.00	31.00
1872	21.47	28.00	33.50
1873	19.19	26.90	33.20
1874	11.10	16.90	28.70
1875	11.13	14.60	24.10
1876	9.53	11.80	16.50
1877	11.21	15.80	20.30
1878	9.15	11.10	17.70
1879	21.60	13.30	17.30
1880	12.27	15.70	16.90
1881	8.19	10.10	14.40
1882	7.89	10.90	14.60
1883	8.37	11.50	16.50
1884	6.31	9.55	13.12
1885	5.87	9.92	14.00
1886	8.71	12.00	16.50
1887	8.51	12.00	15.74
1888	5.93	11.00	14.50
1889	6.89	8.70	15.00
1890	5.85	8.50	14.31
1891	5.96	8.53	15.00
1892	5.61	7.55	11.23
1893	6.33	8.44	14.70
1894	4.11	7.09	12.88
1895	4.11	6.95	12.17

Dominion Parliament.

Parliament opened Thursday afternoon. The following are the more important matters referred to in the address:

A measure will be submitted to you for the revision of the tariff, which, it is believed, will provide the necessary revenue and while having due regard to industrial interests, will make our fiscal system more satisfactory to the masses of the people.

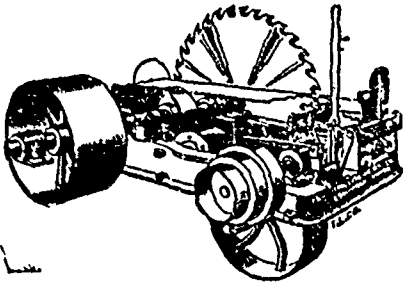
You will be asked to give your support to a bill abolishing the present expensive and unsatisfactory franchise act and adopting for the election of members of the House of Commons the franchises of the several provinces.

My government has determined that the advantages to accrue, both to our western producers and the business interests of the whole Dominion from the completion of works for the enlargement of the St. Lawrence canal should no longer be deferred and has, subject to the approval of parliament, taken the initial steps for a vigorous prosecution of these works, and for the perfecting of the canal system by the close of the year 1895.

I have much satisfaction in informing you that arrangements have been concluded which, if you approve, will enable the Inter-colonial system to reach Montreal and thus share in the large traffic. The advantages of which will flow from this extension of that railway are apparent, and I have no doubt you will gladly approve of the proposal.

Appreciating the difficulties encountered by our farmers in placing their perishable food products on the English markets in good condition, my government has arranged a complete system of cold storage accommodation at creameries and on railways, at ports and on steamers, by which these products can be preserved at the desired temperature during whole journey from the point of production to Great Britain. The contract made for this purpose will be laid before you.

It is desirable that the minds of the people of Canada should be clearly ascertained of the subject of prohibition, and a measure enabling the electors to vote on this question will be submitted for your approval.

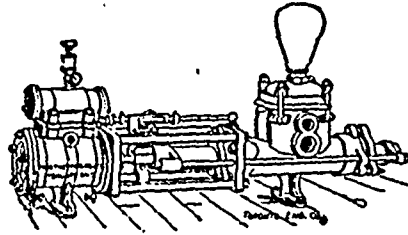


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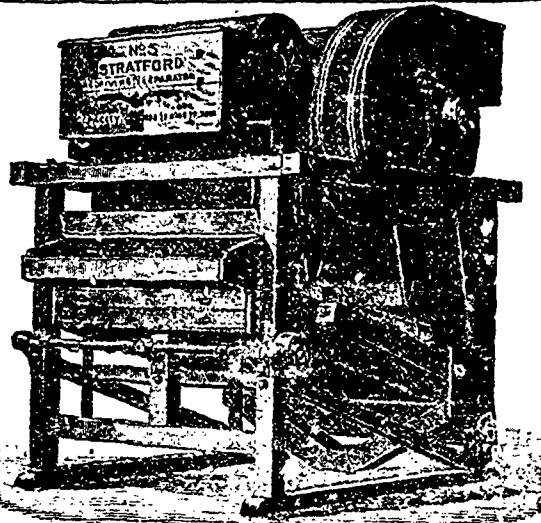
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The Commercial

WINNIPEG, MARCH 29, 1897.

FREE FISH.

It was reported from Washington the other day that the new tariff bill would likely be amended so as to admit Canadian fresh water fish free of duty. This may look like a concession to Canada, but it is nothing of the kind. It is really a concession to United States fish companies which carry on operations in Canadian waters. United States waters are well fished out, and a number of large United States companies are now obliged to operate in Canadian waters to secure supplies. Of course these companies have to conform to our fishery regulations in order to operate here, but while they are nominally Canadian companies, their capital comes from the United States, and a considerable portion of the profit from the business goes to the United States. These companies have brought pressure to bear upon Washington to secure the placing of fresh lake fish upon the free list, and according to reports they are likely to succeed in this effort.

NO RETALIATION.

Some journals are demanding a retaliation policy against the United States on account of the tariff policy of the latter country. It must be acknowledged that the new United States tariff bill hits this country very hard, but at the same time it must be admitted that the United States has a perfect right to arrange its tariff according to the desires of the rulers there. The Commercial does not entertain the belief, urged by some journals, that the framers of the new United States tariff bill tried particularly to hit this country. The protectionist party was returned to power by the people, and having come into power they proceeded to frame a new high tariff bill. We do not believe they took Canada into consideration at all in the matter. They simply regulated the duties upon the different commodities according to their own wishes, regardless of the country whence such commodities are usually imported.

Canada enjoys the same liberty to regulate her tariff according to the desires of her people. If we find it necessary, in order to protect our own interests, to increase our tariff upon some commodities which come principally from the United States, we will do so. This, however, is not retaliation, but protection. It is the use of the word "retaliation" which The Commercial objects to. This talk of retaliation is all wrong. We will not increase our tariff out of any spirit of retaliation, but simply as a matter of protecting our own interests, the same as the United States has done in increasing the tariff upon most commodities imported from Canada.

The new United States tariff bill greatly increases the duties upon agricultural products, such as are imported from Canada, and the avowed object of keeping the home

market for the home producer. A large quantity of agricultural products from the Pacific coast states are consumed in British Columbia. If we cannot sell to the United States, we might protect our own interests by holding our British Columbia market for our home producers. This should not and would not be done in any spirit of retaliation, but simply with the object of furthering our own interests. This talk of the hostility of the United States to Canada, and of the propriety of retaliation on our part, should be dropped. So far as the United States is concerned, it is simply a matter of trade policy, and the same view of the question should be taken here.

THE BALLOT BOX.

In order to prevent ballot-box-stuffing and other crookedness in connection in elections, the Winnipeg Free Press proposes that the elections should be held under the direct control of the courts. The Commercial would second the motion. In fact this journal made exactly similar suggestions in discussing this question some time ago, but we are quite willing to second the efforts of the Free Press now. By all means let us have the elections carried out under the authority of the courts. If our new reform government really means to carry out reforms in the matter of elections, here is a question which is very simple of solution. Under the present system, we would not expect better results with a Liberal government in power, than we have had in the past, with the Conservatives in control. Party men, whether Grits or Tories, will twist everything to their own advantage, and probably there are just as many unscrupulous men in one party as in the other. We say therefore, take the control of the elections out of the hands of the parties entirely. It seems a burlesque to talk about our advanced system of constitutional government, while the papers are full of reports of ballot-box stuffing and election frauds. The ballot-box should be regarded as an almost sacred institution, and it should be removed from the reach of the unscrupulous of either party, instead of being allowed to fall among thieves, as it sometimes evilently does. If the Liberals continue the system of party control of the ballot-box, it may be set down as a fact that they continue this policy in order to gain as much as possible from such control.

THE ABATTOIR PROPOSALS

The citizens of Winnipeg have before them proposals for the establishment here of a large slaughtering and cold storage establishment, with the object of engaging in the shipment of dressed meats, and we presume also, of slaughtering for the local trade. The principal cause of interest in this matter is the fact that the promoters ask for a large amount of assistance from the city in the way of a bonus, as well as a further large expenditure on the part of the city, in the interest of the said industry, which could not be considered as a direct bonus.

While the importance of the proposed industry is fully realized, the general impression seems to be against the proposed

large civic expenditures by way of assistance to the industry.

The Commercial has for many years advocated the establishment of a large slaughtering industry here, with the object of shipping dressed meats and doing a packing business. The advantages which Winnipeg possesses as a centre for such an industry, are unsurpassed by any point either in the Western States or in the Canadian West. Our export trade in live stock has now grown to considerable proportions. Winnipeg is the natural point for feeding and sorting over animals for shipment. All live stock shipped east is handled over in the yards here, before the trains are made up for shipment eastward. Animals sometimes sustain injuries which render them unfit for shipment, but not such as to injure them for the local market. Every load coming in contains some animals which it would not be desirable to ship, consequently even for the live stock export trade alone, an abattoir and packing business here would prove a valuable adjunct.

The exportation of dressed meat instead of shipping live stock, has been vigorously advocated of late years by different persons. From the humanitarian point of view it certainly has everything in its favor, while the cost of exporting dressed meat, as compared with live stock, would be vastly in favor of the dressed meat trade. The only question seems to be as regards the demand for chilled or refrigerated meats in Great Britain. It is claimed by some that there is such a strong prejudice there against meats of this class, that it cannot be made profitable to export fresh meats to British markets. Other persons who have studied the matter, claim that by the adoption of certain methods in introducing the trade in British markets, this prejudice could be overcome. The Commercial has long been an advocate of the dressed meat trade, and we still believe that sooner or later the shipment of dressed meats will largely supplant the export live stock trade.

Another matter which The Commercial has advocated for some years, quite independent of the dressed meat trade, is the establishment of a public abattoir in Winnipeg. We have advocated this mainly from sanitary motives. At present slaughtering houses are scattered about the outskirts of the city. These small local slaughter houses have not proper facilities, such as sewerage connections etc., to ensure their cleanliness and healthfulness. Another important point is the inspection of meats for local consumption. The Commercial has reason to believe that animals have been slaughtered and sold which were not fit for food. What we have advocated on several occasions in the past, is a public abattoir, where all slaughtering should be done, under proper supervision as to inspection, etc. Under such a system animals could be inspected by a civic official, and anything unfit for food would be rejected. The animals can be examined and inspected to better advantage than after slaughtering and dressing for market.

In connection with the recent proposals to establish a large slaughtering house here, The Commercial has already on many

occasions placed itself on record as favorable to the export dressed meat trade, and also as favorable to the establishment of a public or central abattoir, where slaughtering could be done under proper inspection, and where it could be carried on with due regard to health and cleanliness. It is presumed that the city could make arrangements with the promoters of the proposed abattoir, so that it could be made to serve the purpose of a public abattoir. On the other hand, it might be claimed that if the city is to expend such a large sum by way of assistance to this industry, it might be better that the city should own the abattoir, and derive the revenue therefrom. A public abattoir, properly conducted, would no doubt pay expenses, if not produce a revenue for the city.

The bonus proposals should receive careful consideration from the citizens before voting upon the same, if a by-law be submitted. The Commercial is opposed to bonusing on general principles, and has repeatedly condemned the custom of granting bonuses in aid of industries, as wrong in principle. In the present case, it advantageous arrangements can be made with the promoters of the enterprise, so that their establishment can be made to serve the purposes of a public abattoir, then it might be desirable to grant them some assistance. The city is in need of the abattoir, and it may be possible to secure it to better advantage in this way than for the city to establish one solely as a civic enterprise.

Our Unexplored Globe.

The New York Literary Digest says: "We are apt to think that we moderns have very little to do in the way of exploring the globe, and that the recent explorations in Africa have quite put the finishing touch to geographical knowledge, so that he who wishes to set foot on virgin soil must sigh, like Alexander, for another world. Those who entertain such opinions may calm themselves with the thought that no less a portion of the earth's surface than 20,000,000 square miles is yet a fit subject for investigation, and on a large part of this the foot of civilized man has not yet trod. We translate from 'Cosmos' (Paris, June 6) an article that brings this fact out very clearly. It runs as follows:

"At the London Geographical Congress, Mr. Logan Lobley gave a very interesting study of the present state of exploration of the globe. It appears that modern geographers have an immense amount of labor before them to make us acquainted with all parts of the earth. This conclusion will astonish some people, for there is a general impression that almost all regions of the earth are well explored.

"Mr. Lobley reminds us that, in the first place, toward the middle of the sixteenth century, all seas had been traversed by navigators, and that if the maps of the continents were not yet very exact, at least their relative positions and their general configuration were known. Australia itself appears on a French map of 1512 under the name of Great Java. In the course of the sixty years included in the last decade of the fifteenth century and the first half of the sixteenth, a pleiad of navigators had advanced geographic knowledge in a degree that has never been reached in any other period so short. Sebastian d'Elcano had made his first voyage around the world; Vasco de Gama had doubled the Cape of Good Hope; Christopher

Columbus had added the two Americas to the map; the voyages of Cabot, of Magellan, had completed this wonderful list of new discoveries.

"To-day, outside of the polar regions, we must confess that all the seas have been explored, but this is far from being the case with the land. An immense extent is entirely unknown to us; another, still more considerable, has been only imperfectly explored; travelers have traversed it, commerce has exploited some of its products, but good maps of it do not exist. Finally only the least part is well known; geodesy has covered it with a network of triangles, and the maps of it are complete even from a topographical standpoint.

"After the Arctic and Antarctic regions, which have remained inaccessible up to the present time, Africa is the part of the world that is least known to us, notwithstanding the admirable explorations made in this century, which are daily clearing up the map. The earliest explorers, however, could not dream of serious efforts, and many years will pass before the country will be thoroughly explored.

After Africa, Australia offers the vastest field to the investigation of explorers; we must remember that even its seacoast was not fully explored till 1843. Since that time, at the price of great suffering, it has been crossed from south to north, but no traveler has yet traversed it from east to west.

"In the two Americas, except the extreme northern and southern parts, the continent is known, nevertheless the whole central region of South America, though in great part explored for commercial purposes (for mines, wood, cautchu, etc.), is not exactly mapped.

To sum up, the yet unexplored parts of the globe cover an area of about 50,000,000 square kilometers (about 20,000,000 square miles), approximately divided thus:

	Square miles.
Africa	6,500,000
Australia	2,000,000
America	2,000,000
Asia	200,000
Islands	400,000
Arctic Regions	3,600,000
Antarctic Regions	5,300,000

Total 20,000,000
Opportunity will not be wanted here for a long time, to the explorers who wish to undertake their part of the immense task that must be achieved by humanity before it knows its own world."

Where Illiteracy Comes From.

(On several occasions attention has been directed to the three bills before the present Congress, all proceeding along the same line, to place restrictions on immigration into this country. The bills were introduced by Mr. Lodge in the Senate, and by Representatives McCain and Bartholdt in the House, and they severally provided for the exclusion of all males between the ages of sixteen and sixty years who cannot read or write the English or any other language. They were finally merged into one bill which should have passed; but it obtained yesterday the position of advantage, giving it precedence over all other bills next session during the morning hour.

Mr. Bartholdt of Missouri, whose name will probably always be associated with the measure more than either of its other two authors, by reason of the greater interest he has taken in it and the superior knowledge of the subject he has shown, has compiled a table which will give a good idea where the bill will strike most heavily—what the nationalities are which will be most seriously affected by it. Here is the table:

Nationalities.	Percentage of Literates.
Portugal	67.55
Italy	52.93
Galicia and Bukowina	45.68
Poland	39.82
Hungary	37.69
Russia (proper)	35.42
Other Austria	32.70
Greece	25.18
Roumania	17.75
Belgium	15.22
Turkey in Europe	11.79
Wales	10.43
Bohemia and Moravia	8.93
Spain	8.71
Ireland	7.27
Finland	3.53
France (including Corsica)	3.50
England	3.49
Netherlands	3.23
Scotland	2.63
Germany	2.49
Norway	1.02
Sweden	.71
Switzerland	.50
Denmark	.49

This is quite an interesting table, and exhibits a range of illiteracy among the nationalities who send some of their people here which is very striking. It was generally supposed that the Poles, Russians, Austrians and Italians were the most illiterate, but this table shows that while the nationalities named are well to the front in the matter of illiteracy, they are all easily whipped by the Portuguese immigrants, 57 per cent of whom can neither read nor write. Greece with 25 per cent of illiteracy makes a much worse showing than Turkey with 11.79 per cent. Belgium's illiteracy is four times as great as that of its southern neighbor, France; while Finland does not have one-tenth part of the illiteracy that its eastern neighbor and suzerain, Russia, has.

But the Bartholdt bill, when passed, will not have great terrors for the Scandinavians or the Switzers, for the table shows that they are the least illiterate of all nationalities, Norway having only 10 illiterate persons in 1000, Sweden 7, Switzerland 6, and Denmark 5. Between Denmark which sends us 5 illiterate persons in 1000, and Portugal which sends us 673 illiterates in 1000, there is a graduated scale of ignorance whose dimensions, as far as we are concerned, the Bartholdt bill will do much to curtail. Now Orleans Times-Democrat.

Grain and Milling.

The Montreal Trade Bulletin says: "The market is still very unsettled for rolled oats, the sale being reported of 1 car delivered here this week at \$1.30 per bag, said to be one of the finest brands on the market. In fact, however, the lowest price reported is \$1.25 per bbl.; but \$2.80 to \$2.90 are considered fair market values for good brands. These figures are for car lots, 20c to 25c being added for smaller quantities. A dealer stated that the market for rolled oats is too unsettled to give exact values, as one sale in car lots is the criterion for the next."

A new information has been laid against Beech & O'Brien, option brokers, of Winnipeg, and the case is proceeding. The information is sworn to by Dr. Bergman, of Winnipeg. A large number of grain men have been examined, as to the nature of option dealing, etc.

Angus McLeod, of the Albion hotel, Ettagola Prairie, has decided to give up his business. Mrs. Bell, of Whitewood, has purchased the house and will take charge of the first of April.

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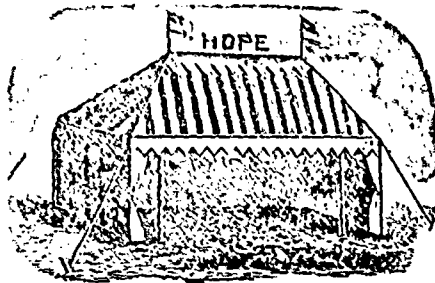
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OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN,
Unequaled for fine Cakes and Pastry. Stands without valled for Bread Making. Make the sponge thin. Keep the dough soft. Do not make it stiff. For pastry use little less flour than usual.

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Doom of White Pine.

The days of the white pine forests in Minnesota are numbered, and, as this State is the last of the great central Northwestern States in which white pine grows, the day of its extinction marks the end of white pine as a factor in the trade of the country. There is no other tree so valuable for general building purposes; nothing has been found to take its place. The yellow pine of the South, the fir, cedar, or redwood of the far West, the spruce of Maine, and other woods are being gradually introduced to take the place of white pine, but none is equal to it in the ease with which it adapts itself to the tool of the workman, to the shapes forced on it by the wood-working machine, or in strength, lightness, and beauty. The white pine is the king of woods, and has been and still is the chief factor in wood building operations all over the country. It has been used as if the lumbermen believed its supply to be absolutely inexhaustible, and that they could leave to their children no dearth of this most important wood.

Estimates just compiled by the State Forest Warden of Minnesota, an office created by the last Legislature because of the opinion that the rich forests were being too rapidly depleted, show that there are in Minnesota 10,000,000 acres of forest land, and that on this there stand, in addition to other woods, 19,000,000,000 feet of live white and Norway pine and spruce, of which the white pine aggregates 11,500,000,000 feet. This is a vast total, but it is being cut down at the rate of about 1,200,000,000 feet a year, besides fearful losses by fires, and the supply will hardly last more than a dozen years. It would not last so long as this were it not for the fact that the fire-swept pine can be saved by cutting when it is so located that it can be reached by railroads or water in time to save it from the attacks of worms. There is, too, a constant growth of the green timber, estimated at not far from 1 1/2 per cent. a year, which will have some effect in warding off the final axe cuts. But in from ten to fifteen years the last white pine forests in the United States will have disappeared, for pine does not succeed as second growth timber, or at least has not done so with all the experiments carried on in the old pineries of Michigan and other States.

Michigan is now nearly denuded. Its mills have gradually been burned or torn down, or are cutting on timber imported from the Canadian shores of the Georgian Bay. In Wisconsin, where the destruction of the forests began at an earlier day than in Minnesota the end is approaching, and will come long before the date set for the North Star State.

Of course the figures given by the State Warden in this, his first report are only estimates. But they are as reliable as it is possible to make them, and are the combined result of the measures of experienced estimators for timber buyers, of the consultations of experts who have travelled and cruised through the forests for a lifetime, and of the personal knowledge of the foremost men in the pine trade. It may be that a mistake has been made, and that the total should be larger than reported, but that is not likely, and the figures are probably to stand until the forests have actually been cut down and the amounts taken from them accurately known. This is, of course, the only way possible to prove just what these 11,000,000 acres of land contain.

Thousand mills of Minneapolis and Duluth each cut about 500,000,000 feet a year, running during the summer and fall. The Minneapolis cut all comes from the forests about the head of the Mississippi river, and in a few years will convert the headwaters of

that stream to a roaring gully or an arid dry chasma. The cut of the Duluth mill comes from the shores of Lake Superior, and is about half supplied from Wisconsin. The effect of the cut about the great lake is already seen in its constant lowering, in the conversion of its mountain streams to torrents during the wet season and mere fishways in the dry, and in the prevalence of fires for months in the year. Mills at other points in the State, west of the vast Red Lake reservation, and on the lower Mississippi river, saw the remainder of the annual cut. This cut is growing year by year, and was never so large as in 1895. Timber in the old days that was thought far beyond the possibility of reach is now being taken out by thousands of feet daily by the logging steam roads that have superseded the water courses as indispensable adjuncts of forest destruction. These roads now reach the furthest points in the forests, and are built at little more expense than was formerly put on the hauling roads over which the logs were pulled by horse to the landing places on the streams which floated them to the mills.

Irrigation in Alberta.

W. R. Hull's irrigated ranch is one of the institutions of the West, says the Calgary Herald. Its five thousand acres, four hundred of which are cultivated and artificially watered by three miles of ditch, furnish one of the most significant object lessons in Canada. Though eight years in Mr. Hull's hands, and three years under irrigation, it never looked better than now.

"The year before we began to irrigate," said Mr. Hull as he showed a press representative over the place, "we got ninety tons of crop off that land. The first year with irrigation we got 600 tons, the second year 1,000 tons and this year we expect 1,200." No more striking proof of the benefits of irrigation could be sought.

The ranch contains thirty-two miles of Texas fencing. A band of cattle averaging 500 head, ready for the butcher, is kept on it the year round. As regards feed, shelter, water, scenery and every complement of an ideal ranch is perfection. Traversed as it is by two streams—the Bow river and Fish creek—there is no lack of water for either stock or crops. No prettier sight can be imagined than the straggling bands of fat Shorthorn steers along the valley of Fish creek with its back ground of timber and hills, and grass knee-high.

The rancho is picturesque. So is the Chinaman, who cooked an excellent lunch for the party. He is not only picturesque; he is a prodigy of usefulness. "Charlie," said his boss, while the trio of us enjoyed a smoke after lunch, "ridedown and bring the cattle over to this side the hill." In a few seconds "Charlie," mounted on a stout cayuse, was transformed into a regulation cowboy, and when we drove up the valley he had a magnificent band rounded up in shape to be inspected. The Celestial factotum also attends to the domestic stock, the garden and the irrigation dams. The professor came to the conclusion, in classical language, that he was a jim-dandy.

The production of a necessary adjunct to the travelling outfit of a Northwest party reminded the professor of buying sheep in the north of Scotland. After breakfast the receptacle is produced, and you have fifteen preliminary drinks before going out to look at the sheep. If the sale is made you go back to the house to celebrate the event in earnest. After lunch you have fifteen more, not counting numerous lubrications during the lapses of conversation at lunch. However, as we were neither in the north of Scotland, nor

buying the inoffensive sheep, and as none of the party were afflicted with any trouble in the wind-pipe, the receptacle did not suffer.

One of the finest ornaments of the rancho is the house, only it is not built. On the plan, however, it appears as an elegant piece of architecture, with a handsome front, a wing and ornamental windows, and surrounded by a wide verandah. Contractor Jean Watson is at work on the first story, and will have the whole house finished in time for winter. The material, most of which is on the ground, is stone foundation, lumber, plaster and brick veneer. The cost will be between \$3,500 and \$1,000. The dining and sitting rooms, on each side of a fine entrance hall, will be each 16 feet by 22 feet. Besides these there will be a man's room, kitchen, and several bedrooms. The house will be fitted with open fire places, after the English fashion.

Decidedly the most interesting portion of the rancho is that under irrigation. It is served by a three mile main ditch constructed on a dead level and connecting the Bow with Fish creek. It can be made to carry water from the former to the latter stream and vice versa. The 400 acres cultivated lie admirably for receiving water. The crops grown include wheat, barley, oats, bromus and timothy. All these by the marvellous power of irrigation, grow from four to six feet high, thick on the ground and level as a table. The crop is heavy beyond belief and naturally astonishes the eye of an easterner. A great deal of the bromus and timothy is now in stack and the stubble has already put forth a green carpet of rich young growth. A fine patch has been left to raise seed for further planting next season.

At work in the vast hay field is a most ingenious but strangely simple stacking machine. Worked by one horse it throws on the high stack 200 or 1,000 pounds of hay with every sweep of its big arm, which disposes of its load as fast as six horses and three men could wide carrying; takes can pile them on. With two men on the stack 50 tons per day are put up, 800 tons having been stacked in about a week. As above mentioned there will be 1,200 tons in all. There will be no starvation on that ranch.

Australian bromo grass is the solution of the feed problem in Alberta. Its yield is enormous, increasing every year, and it makes excellent hay.

Fine patches of corn potatoes and other tender garden produce formed living witnesses to the fact that frost had not yet got in its deadly work.

Before returning the party inspected the head gates of the ditch where it starts from the Bow. Here there is an expensive cut 19 feet deep through gravel, a dozen yards of excavating that cost \$1,500.

On his farm near town Mr. Hull has commenced to irrigate 150 acres from the Calgary Irrigation company's canal. He also has irrigation on his big range at Plum Coulee, 60 miles south.

Asked whether he considered a dollar an acre a fair charge for water, Mr. Hull answered, "Yes," adding that irrigation was just the difference between a good crop and no crop at all, and that a dollar an acre was certainly a small consideration under such circumstances.

Northwestern Ontario.

The stock of John King, general store-keeper, Fort William, is advertised to be sold by auction on March 31.

The Coronada Gold Mining Co., of Rat Portage, Limited, has obtained a charter.

Andrew Cuthbert, tailor, has opened business at Rat Portage.

A COMFORTABLE HOME FOR YOUR FEET

By wearing *KING'S SHOES* made with
—PATENT—

Sleeper Canvas Insoles.

SOMETHING NEW, "LIGHT" FLEXIBLE
NO TACKS, NO NAILS, VERY EASY, NO SQUEAK.

Made only by **J. D. KING CO., Ltd**

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

HIDES WOOL

HIGHEST MARKET VALUE

NORTHWEST HIDE CO.

HERMAN TELKE,
Manager.

230 KING ST.,
TELEPHONE 450

FUR TALLOW

WISCONSIN GUARANTEED.
HONEYWRIGHT.

WISCONSIN SHEEPBELTS.

WISCONSIN WINNIPEG, MAN.

W. R. Johnston and Co.

(Late Livingston, Johnston & Co.)

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS

READY MADE

CLOTHING.

Cor. BAY & FRONT STS., TORONTO.

Samples at McIntyre Block, Winnipeg REPRESENTATIVES:
A. W. Lasher W. W. Armstrong

Toronto Grain and Produce Market.

Wheat—The demand continues fairly active. Red has sold at 73c to 71c and white at 74 to 75c west; No. 1 Manitoba is quoted at 88c, Midland and No. 2 hard at 81c.

Flour—The movement at present is light. Straight roller, high freights west is quoted at \$3.65 to \$3.70 west.

Barley—No. 1 is quoted at 30 to 31c outside. No. 1 extra at 32c to 33c. No. 2 at 27, No. 3 extra at 21c.

Oats—Are steady, with sales of white on the Grand Trunk railway north and west points at 18c.

Dressed hogs—are not offering very freely. Select weights sell at \$9.60.

Butter—Offerings fair; good prices for choice. Jobbing prices are: Large rolls, 13c to 14c; dairy rolls, 11c to 15c; dairy tubs, 8c to 12c; creamery rolls, 20c to 21c; creamery tubs, 19c to 20c.

Eggs—Deliveries large, prices easy, new laid, 10½c to 11c; limed, 7c to 8c, old, 5c.

Potatoes—Car lots 15c to 21c. Car of state, 28c.

Baled Hay—No. 1 timothy would bring \$18; low grades sell at \$8.—Globe, March 21.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the business of Richard & Co. has been purchased by Messrs Eugene Richard and H. Beliveau, and will in future be carried on at the old stand, No. 235 Main St., Winnipeg, under the same style of

RICHARD & CO.

Soliciting a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed to Richard and Co. for the past several years.

Respectfully yours,

EUGENE RICHARD & H. BELIVEAU.

G. F. & J. GALT

WHOLESALE GROCERS,
PACKERS OF

"BLUE RIBBON" and "UNION JACK" Packet Teas

E. A. SMALL & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE OF

MEN'S BOYS'
AND
CHILDREN'S

CLOTHING.

SOLE TRADING AGENT,
P.O. Box 217, WINNIPEG.

Victoria Square, MONTREAL

JAS. McCREADY & CO.,
WHOLESALE
Boot and Shoe Manufacturers,
MONTREAL.
W. WILLIAMS, AGENT.
SAMPLE ROOM—Room M, McIntyre Block,
MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.

To Advertisers.

All changes for advertisements must be at this office not later than Thursday noon.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL

LINES.

LATEST TIME CARD.

Daily Through Trains.

12.45 pm	6.25 pm	Lv. Minneapolis	Ar. 8.40 am	1.5 pm
1.25 pm	7.15 pm	Lv. St. Paul	Ar. 8.0 am	2.0 pm
	4.05 pm	Lv. Duluth	Ar. 11.10 am	
	7.15 pm	Lv. Ashland	Ar. 8.15 am	
7.15 am	10.5 am	Ar. Chicago	Lv. 6.10 pm	12.0 pm

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STEPHEN NAIRN,
Rolled Oats, Oatmeal, Pot and Pearl Barley,
Rolled Wheat, Breakfast Cereals.
ORDER THROUGH WHOLESALE TRADERS
...DIRECT FROM MILLS...

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

WINNIPEG, Saturday, March 27.

The mild weather last week did not continue, this week being cold throughout, and consequently not favorable to spring business. The soft weather of last week took down the snow considerably in this district, and the country roads have been much better than previously, but this does not apply generally to the country, the rain having been local. Warmer weather is now desired. There is some increase in receipts of country produce, and business in wholesale lines is slowly increasing.

Failures for the week in the United States were 291, against 259 last year, and 50 in Canada, against 39 yast year.

Bradstreet says of the situation in the United States this week: Leading money markets show no improvement. Mercantile collections continue slow. The tendency of prices is downward, quotations being lower for wheat, Indian corn, oats, coffee, cotton, and pig iron and steel billets. The gradual increase in the number of industrial strikes is the outcome of a movement to secure higher wages. Staples for which prices are higher include wool, raw sugar, wheat flour, petroleum, linseed oil and turpentine. Prices are unchanged for print cloths, refined sugar, lard and pork.

At New York yesterday call money was quoted at 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 per cent., prime mercantile paper 3/4 to 4 per cent., bar silver was 1/2c higher than a week ago at 62 3/4c, Mexican dollars, 48 3/4c.

WINNIPEG MARKETS.

WINNIPEG, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, March 27

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

CORWOOD—Prices are firmer, and retail dealers here have advanced prices to consumers 25 per cent in most cases. Pine is held about \$3.50 for cars on track here; tamarac, \$1.25 to \$1.50 per cord on track, and poplar at \$2.50 to \$2.75.

COAL—Considerable coal is still being consumed the weather having been rather windy this week. Prices here are the same, as follows: Pennsylvania anthracite \$10.00; western anthracite, \$9.50 per ton. Souris coal \$15.00 ton; Lethbridge \$5.50. These prices are delivered to consumers in Winnipeg. Car lots on track of Souris coal are held at \$3.85 to 3.90 per ton here, or \$1.50 per ton on cars at the mines.

DRUGS—Prices here for parcel lots are as follows, with liberal reductions for large orders: Alum per pound, 3 3/4c to 4 1/4c; alcohol, \$5.25 gallon; bleaching powder per pound, 6 to 9c; bluestone, barrel lots 4 1/2c, less than barrels, 5 to 6c; brax 11 to 13 cents; bromide of calcium, 65 to 75c; camphor, 80 to 95c; camphor, ounces 90 to 1.00; carbolic acid, 40 to 50c; castor oil, 11 to 15c; chlorate potash, 35 to 30c; citric acid, 55 to 65c; coppers 3 1/2 to 4c; cocaine, per oz., \$5.00 to \$5.50; cream tartar, per pound, 30 to 35c; cloves, 20 to 25c; epsom salts, 3 1/2 to 4c; extract logwood, 1 1/2 to 18c, do., boxes, 18 to 20c; German quinine, 35 to 40c; glycerine, per gallon, 50 to 55c; ginger, Jamaica, 30 to 35c; G. African, 20 to 25c; Howard's quinine, per ounce, 45 to 55c; iodine, \$5.50 to 6.00; lact powder, 35 to 40c; morphia sul., \$1.90 to \$2.25. Opium, \$1.50 to \$5.00; oil, olive, \$1.25 to \$1.40; oil, U. S. salad, \$1.25 to \$1.40; oil, tallow, super \$2.75 to 3.25; oil, popper, \$1.00 to \$1.50; oil, cod liver, \$2.50 to

\$4 per gallon as to brand, oxalico acid, 13 to 16c; potass iodide, \$1.25 to 4.50; paris green, 18 to 20c lb; saltpetre; 10 to 12c; sal rochelle, 30 to 35c; shellac, 45 to 50c; sulphur flowers, 3 1/2 to 5c; sulphur roll, per keg, 3 1/2 to 5c; soda bicarb, per keg of 112 pounds, \$1.00 to \$1.25; sal soda, \$2 to \$3; tartaric acid, per lb., 45 to 55c; strychnine, pure crystals \$1 to \$1.25 per oz.

FLUID BEEF, ETC.—Following are prices of the goods put up by the Johnston Fluid Beef Company of Montreal:—Johnstons Fluid Beef—No. 1, 2-oz. tins, per dozen, \$2.70; No. 2 4oz., \$1.50, No. 3, 8oz., \$7.88; No. 4, 1 lb., \$12.83; No. 5, 2 lb., \$21.30. Staminal—2oz. bottles, per dozen, \$2.55; do. 4oz. \$5.10.

FISH—Prices are the same. Jobbing prices are as follows:—Finnan haddies, 8c per lb; whitefish, 4 to 5c; Lake Superior trout, 9c; pickarel, 3 to 4c; salmon, 12c halibut, 12c; cod, 8c; haddock, 8c per lb; smelts, 10c; herrings, 25c per dozen; oysters, \$1.60 per gallon for standards, \$1.80 for selects, and \$2 to \$2.25 for extra selects and counts; shell oysters, \$8 per barrel; smoked salmon, 15c lb.; bloaters, \$1.10 to \$1.40 box; red herrings, 20c box; pickled trout, \$7.50 per barrel of 100 lbs; pickled whitefish, \$5 per barrel; salt herrings \$3.50 per half barrel; boneless fish, 5c lb.

GREEN FRUITS—Choice apples bring full prices. Prices are as follows: Apples, spies, \$1.75 to \$1.00 other fair to good stock, \$3.00 to \$3.50 per barrel as to quality, poor stock, \$2 to \$2.50; California oranges, navels, \$1.50 to \$1.75 per box; California seedling oranges \$3.50 to \$1.00 per box; Messina lemons, \$1.50 per box; California lemons, \$1.50 to \$3 box; Cape Cod cranberries frozen \$5 to \$5.50 per barrel; Malaga grapes, \$9.50 per keg; bananas, \$2.75 to \$3.50 per bunch; pineapples \$1 per dozen; sweet potatoes, \$1 to \$1.50 per barrel; dates, 6 1/2 to 7c lb; figs, 13 to 15c lb. for layers.

NUTS—Tarragona almonds, 16c; Sicily filberts, large, 15c. filberts ordinary 12c; peanuts, roasted, 12c, peanuts, green, 9c Ontario butternuts 9c, Ontario Walnuts 6c; hickory nuts, 10; Grenoble walnuts, 15c; French walnuts, 12 1/2c lb.

HARDWARE - Prices here are:

TIN—lamb and 5b and 28 lb angots, per lb. 19 to 20c.

TIN PLATES—Charcoal plates, I. C., 10 by 14, 12 by 12 and 14 by 20, per box, \$1.50 to \$1.75; I. X., same sizes, per box, \$5.75 to \$6; I. C., charcoal, 20 by 28, 112 sheets to box, \$9.00 to 9.25; I. X., per box, 20 by 28, 112 sheets to box, \$11.00 to 11.20.

TERNE PLATES—I. C., 20 by 28, \$9.00 to 9.25.

IRON AND STEEL—Bar iron, per 100 lbs. base price, \$2.35 to \$2.50; band iron, per 100 lbs., \$2.35 to 3.00; Swedish iron, per 100 lbs.; \$5.25 to 6; sleigh shoe steel, \$3.00 to 3.25; best cast tool steel, per lb., 11 to 11c, Russian sheet, per lb. 12 to 13c.

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

CANADA PLATES—Garth and Blain, \$3.15

GALVANIZED IRON—American, 20 gauge, \$1.00; 22 and 24 gauge, \$1.25; 26 gauge \$1.50, 28 gauge, \$1.75 per 100 lbs.

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

LEAD—Fig, per lb., 4 1/2c.

SHEET ZINC—In casks, 5.75 lb., broken lots, 6.00.

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

AMMUNITION—Cartridges—Rim fire pistol, American, discount, 40 per cent.; rim fire cartridges, Dominion, 50 and 5; rim fire military, American, net list; central fire pistol and rifle, American, 12 per cent.; central fire cartridge, Dominion, 30 per cent.; shot shells, 12 gauge, 36 to 7.50; shot, Canadian, soft, 5 1/2c; shot, Canadian, chilled, 6c.

WIRE—Galvanized barb wire, plain twisted wire and staples, \$3.10 per 100 lbs.

ROPE—Sisal, per lb., 7 1/2 to 8c base; manilla, per lb., 9 1/2 to 10 1/2c base; cotton, 3 to 3 1/2 inch at 1 larger, 15c lb.

AXES—Per box, \$6.00 to 9.00.

NAILS—Cut, per keg, base price, \$2.63 for 60 d, with usual extras; common steel wire nails, 3 to 6 inch, \$3.20 per keg, 2 1/2 inch, \$3.33, with usual extras for smaller sizes.

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

PAINTS, OILS, ETC—Prices are as follows

WHITE LEAD—Pure, \$5.75 per 100 lbs.

PREPARED PAINTS—Pure liquid colors per gallon, \$1.15 to \$1.25.

DRY COLORS—White lead, per lb., 7c; red lead, keg 5 1/2c, yellow ocre in barrel lots, 2 1/2c, less than barrels, 3c; golden ocre, barrels, 3 1/2c; less than barrels 4c; Venetian, red, barrels, 3c; less than barrels, 3 1/2c; American vermilion, 15c; English vermilion, \$1 per lb., Paris green, 18 to 19c; Canadian metallic oxides, barrel lots 2 1/2c; less than barrel lots, 3c; English purple oxides, 100 lb. kegs, 4c; less than kegs, 4 1/2c lb.

VARNISHES—No. 1 furniture, per gal., \$1; extra furniture, \$1.35; pale oak, \$1.50; elastic oak, \$1.50 to \$1.75; No. 1 carriage, \$1.50 to \$1.75; hard oil finish 1.50 to \$2; brown Japan, \$1, goldsize Japan, \$1.50, No. 1, orange shellac, \$2; pure orange shellac, \$2.50.

SUNDRIES—Glue, S.S., in sheets, per lb., 1 1/2 to 15c; glue, white, for kalsomining, 15 to 18c. Stove gasoline, per case, \$1.00; benzine, per case, \$1.00; benzine and gasoline, per gallon, 30c Axle grease, Imperial per case, \$2.50, Fraser's axle grease, per case, \$3.75, diamond, do, \$2.25 per case. Coal tar, per barrel, \$8; Portland cement, per barrel, \$4.00; plaster, per barrel, \$3.10; plasterer's hair, P.P. 90c per bale putty, in bladders, barrel lots 2 1/2c per lb., for less than barrels per lb., 2 1/2c.

WINDOW GLASS—1st break is quoted at \$1.75 per box of 50 feet and \$2 for second break.

LINSEED OIL—Raw, per gal., 52c; boiled, per gal., 55c in barrels; less than barrels 50c per gallon extra, with additional charges for cans.

TURPENTINE—Pure spirits, in barrels, per gallon, 55c; less than barrels, per gallon, 53c. An additional charge for packages for small quantities.

OILS—Range about as follows: Black oils, 25 to 30c per gallon, clear machino oils, 33 to 40c, cylinder oil, 50 to 75c, as to quality; castor oil, 10c per lb.; lard oil, 70c per gal.; tanner's or Jarness oil, 65c; neatfoot oil, \$1.20; steara refined seal oil, 85c; pure winter bleached sperm oil, \$2 per gallon.

REFINED PETROLEUM—Prices here are as follows. Silver star, 19 1/2c; crescent, 22 1/2c, oleophene, 4c in barrels. Car lots 1c per gallon less. United States oils in barrels are quoted at 28c for oogene and 2 1/2c for sunlight.

RAW FURS—This is about the most interesting week of the year in the fur trade, owing to the fact that the most important sales of the year were held in London this week. The Hudson's Bay Co's sales were held on March 22, 23 and 24 and the cable reports are very unsatisfactory, showing declines on almost every class of furs. Lower prices have been expected all along, consequently the trade was somewhat prepared for what has happened. Traders were warned repeatedly, early in the season, that lower prices were expected at the London sales this winter. Those who profited by these warnings and purchased carefully may not come out so badly after all. Following is the cable report of the Hudson's Bay Co's sales:

Bear, black 22½	per cent lower than March 1896
" brown 15	" " " "
" grizzly 55	" " " "
Beaver.....10	" " " "
Fisher.....12½	" higher " "
Fox, silver.....12½	" lower " "
Fox, cross.....15	" " " "
Fox, red.....2½	" " " "
Fox, white.....5	" higher " "
Lynx.....20	" lower " "
Marten.....12½	" " " "
Mink.....	the same as " "
Musquash. 10 per c.	lower than " "
Otter.....12½	" " " "
Raccoon.....15	" " " "
Skunk.....25	" " " "
Wolf.....15	" " " "
Wolverine.....17½	" " " "
Hair seal.....25	" " " "
Musk ox.....2½	" higher " "

This shows a decline almost all along the line. While prices here will not decline in full proportion to the lower prices in London, there will certainly be a greater tendency shown here to exercise caution in buying, and greater care will be taken in the selection. We have revised prices this week, reducing them on several classes of furs. Following gives the range of prices paid here for skins:

Badger.....	\$ 05 to \$ 60
Bear, black or brown.....	5 00 to 20 00
Bear, yearlings.....	2 00 to 7 00
Bear, grizzly.....	5 00 to 15 00
Beaver, large.....	5 00 to 6 50
" medium.....	3 00 to 4 00
" small.....	50 to 2 00
" cubs.....	25 to 50
" castors, per lb.....	2 50 to 5 50
Fisher.....	3 00 to 8 00
Fox, cross.....	50 to 10 00
" kitt.....	10 to 40
" red.....	25 to 1 50
" silver.....	20 00 to 75 00
Lynx, large.....	1 00 to 2 00
" medium.....	75 to 1 50
" small.....	50 to 75
Marten, dark.....	1 00 to 4 50
" pale or brown.....	1 00 to 3 25
" light pale.....	75 to 1 75
Mink.....	50 to 1 50
Musquash, winter.....	03 to 10
" spring.....	05 to 15
Otter.....	2 00 to 9 00
Skunk.....	25 to 50
Wolf, timber.....	1 00 to 1 50
" prairie.....	25 to 60
" bush or large prairie.....	75
Wolverine.....	1 00 to 4 00

WHEAT—GENERAL SITUATION.—Wheat made a sharp decline on Monday, and has averaged about 1½ to 2c lower than last week in leading United States markets. There has been no material change in the situation. Crop reports have not developed anything startling. Stocks are declining in about the same proportion as for recent previous weeks. Exports of wheat, flour included, from both coasts of the United States and from St. John, N. B., this week amount

to 1,749,419 bushels, compared with 1,629,000 bushels last week, 1,744,000 bushels in the week a year ago, 2,562,000 bushels in the week two years ago, 2,966,000 bushels three years ago, and as contrasted with 2,875,000 bushels in the like week of 1893.

WHEAT—LOCAL SITUATION.—Receipts of wheat at Fort William last week aggregated 31,524 bushels, and the shipments were 5,639 bushels, leaving in store on Saturday last, 3,027,000 bushels. For the corresponding week last year, receipts at Fort William were 94,000 bushels, and shipments were bushels 25,000. Stocks at Fort William a year ago were 3,872,000 bushels compared with 911,000 bushels two years ago. Stocks of Manitoba wheat at lake and interior points a year ago were estimated at about 8,000,000 bushels compared with 3,250,000 two years ago. For the corresponding week two years ago, receipts of wheat at Fort William were only 2,417 bushels, and shipments 3,812 bushels. At present, stocks of Manitoba wheat at lake ports and interior ports are estimated at about 6,000,000 bushels. There was more doing in Manitoba country markets this week, farmers deliveries being some larger. Prices are easier, ranging from 53 to 56c for choice samples. A little business has been done in the Winnipeg market at about 72c in store Fort William, and about ¾c higher for shipment from the country, for No. 1 hard.

WHEAT—Winnipeg, Street Price.—The millers were paying about 60c to farmers for choice samples of hard wheat, per bushel of 60 lbs; feed wheat brings 45 to 50c.

FLOUR.—Some demand is reported from Montreal for Manitoba flour for export. The local situation is quiet and steady. We quote \$2.05 to \$2.10 for patents, \$1.85 to \$1.90 for bakers, \$1.45 to \$1.50 for second bakers and \$1.00 to \$1.05 for XXXX, per sack of 93 lbs.

MILLSTUFFS.—Bran is firm, and the demand is good. Millers are asking higher prices. We quote here \$6 for bran and \$3 for shorts, per ton, and in a small way \$1 per ton more is asked.

BARLEY.—City brewers are paying 23 to 25c for malting samples to farmers here, and 27 to 28c on track here for car lots. Feed barley 20 to 23c here.

OATS.—There is no material change in oats this week. From 15 to 20c per bushel of 34 pounds is paid to farmers in this market as to quality, per bushel of 34 lbs., for loads. Car lots range from 18c for light up to 20c for choice and for fancy seed or milling oats as high as 21c has been quoted for car lots on track here. Most sales of feed oats are about 18 to 19c.

OATMEAL.—The market is easy. Following are prices here in large lots, with small lots to retail dealers held about 15c more. Rolled oatmeal in 80 lb sacks \$1.60 per sack; standard, \$1.85 and granulated \$1.90 in 93 lb sacks. Rolled wheat, 90 lbs, \$1.60 in round lots. Pot barley, \$1.60; pearl barley, \$2.50 to \$2.75 in round lots.

GROUND FEED.—Prices are steady. Prices range from \$13 to \$17 per ton, as to quality, the top price for rolled oat feed. Ordinary mixed mill feed is held at \$13 per ton.

FLAX SEED.—The prices paid to farmers at Manitoba points is nominal at 45 to 50c per bushel for good milling seed.

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

BEANS.—Round lots to jobbers held at about \$1.10 per bushel.

BUTTER.—The market is still very bare of stocks. Receipts from the country are exceedingly light, and what little has come in is held stock. No new butter offering yet, except a little by farmers. Prices a firm. Good hold dairy tubs will sell at 11 to 12c, and anything real choice would bring 11c. A little hold creamery is selling at 23c. There are no new rolls coming, but any really nice new goods would bring 17 to 20c, as to quality. Dealers expect new butter to begin to come in at once, and then hold stock, unless very choice, will be slow sale. Low grade stuff, 5 to 8c; medium grades, 10 to 12c.

CHEESE.—The local jobbing price is about 9½ to 11c in small lots.

EGGS.—Prices have declined further this week, to 17 to 18c, fairly large stocks of Minnesota eggs are held here and fresh Manitoba eggs have begun to come in. The tendency is naturally lower. Receipts of Manitoba stock, however, have not been very free yet, and the bulk of the supply is imported stock. It will not be necessary to bring any more in from the States, however.

POULTRY.—Very little poultry is coming in. Dealers will pay the following prices for receipts: Chickens, 6 to 7c; ducks, 8 to 9c; geese, 9 to 10c; turkeys, 9 to 10c.

LARD.—Lard is firm at the recent advance. Prices are: Pure \$1.55 to \$1.60 for 20 lb., pails, and \$3.50 for 50 lb. pails; pure leaf lard in 3, 5 and 10 pound tins, quoted at \$5.75 per case of 60 pounds, tierces 6½ to 7c.

CURED MEATS.—Prices are quite firm, as noted last week, in sympathy with advances east, and long clear bacon is held ¾c higher. Smoked meats are quoted: Hams, assorted sizes, 10 to 11c; breakfast bacon, bellies, 10 to 10½c; do., backs, 9 to 9½c; short spiced rolls, 7 to 7½c; should-ers, 6 to 6½c smoked long clear, 7 to 7½c; Fancy clear, 7½ to 8c; Dry salt meats are quoted: Long clear bacon, 6½ to 7c per lb; shoulders, 5½c; backs, 7 to 7½c; barrel pork, clear mess, \$12.00; short cut, \$15.00; rolled shoulders, \$18.50; per barrel. Pork sundries; fresh sausage, 7½c; bologna sausage, 6c; ham, chicken and tongue sausage, 10c per package; pickled hocks, 8c; pickled tongues, 5c; sausage casings, 25 to 30c lb.

DRESSED MEATS.—Dressed meats are generally firm. Some frozen mutton is still held, and has been the only thing obtainable this week, but fresh killed was expected to be offered to-day. Beef is firm, and good beef has brought 5½c this week, and choice is held at 6c, we quote city dressed beef at 5½ to 6c. Mostly selling at 5½c to 5¾c. We quote frozen mutton at 7½ to 8c, fresh will sell at about 10c. Hogs are slow, and quoted at about 4½c for country dressed. A few fancy city dressed hogs have sold as high as 5c. Veal is offering fairly freely at 6 to 6½c.

HIDES.—Prices are about the same, ranging from 6 to 6½c for green country frozen hides and 6½c is the usual price, though some at 6c is their limit on this class of stock. It is rumored that 7c was offered for green city hides this week, but this may be an error. We quote 6½c for frozen hides, calf, 5 to 6 lb., skins, 6½ to 8c per lb.; dekins 10 to 12 each; kups, 6 to 6½c; sheepskins range from 40 to 60c, according to quality. Horsehides 75c to \$1.25.

WOOL.—Nothing doing here and prices nominal at 7 to 9½c.

TALLOW.—Dealers are paying 4c for No. 1 extra and 2½ to 3½c for undergrades. Best tallow 2c.

Our Special!

Send 25c for a copy
of the Special Num-
ber of The Commer-
cial.

24 PAGES
of New
ILLUSTRATIONS

SENECA ROOT— We quote 19 to 20c per lb. for dry root.

HAY.—Held at about \$5 per ton for baled prairie on track here, or \$3.75 to \$1.00 on cars in the country, point of shipment.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes are a little higher. Celery is scarce. Onions are very scarce and long prices are asked for the few obtainable. Prices are: Potatoes, 80 to 85c. Onions, 8c to 5c lb; carrots, 40c bushel; beets, 8 1/2c bushel; turnips, 20c; parsnips; 60 to 75c bushel; celery, 50c dozen; cabbage, 5) to 75c dozen. These are prices dealers buy at from market gardeners.

LIVE STOCK.

CATTLE—There is not much doing. A year ago this week, the first export shipment of the season was made. We quote: Fair to good cows, 2 1/2 to 3c, and steers and heifers 3 to 3 1/2c here, off cars.

SHEEP—We quote sheep at 3 1/2 to 4c off cars here.

HOGS—Prices have continued firm and a further slight advance has been made. A little better than 4c having been made on some car lots here. We quote: Good bacon stock, weighing 150 to 300 pounds 4c. Sows and heavy hogs 2 1/2 to 3 1/2c, according to quality. Stags 1 1/2 to 2 1/2c, off cars here.

Winnipeg Clearing House

Clearings for the week ending March 25 were 1,031,933; balances, 166,627. For the previous week clearings were 859,602. For the corresponding week of last year clearings were 933,169 and for the week two years ago, were 695,154. Clearings for the month of Feb. were \$3,851,013, compared with \$1,052,531 for Feb. 1896, and \$2,721,028 for Feb. 1895.

Bank clearings at other Canadian cities for the same week were:

	Per cent.
Montreal.....\$3,567,247.	Increased 6.9
Toronto..... 5,929,878.	" 8
Halifax..... 1,087,421.	" 1.8
Hamilton.... 608,081.	" 11.9

Duluth Wheat Market.

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

Monday—May, 73 1/2—July, 73 1/2.
Tuesday—May 73 1/2.
Wednesday—May, 73 1/2—July, 73 1/2.
Thursday—May 73c.
Friday—May, 73c.
Saturday—72 1/2

On Saturday, March, 27 cash No. 1 hard closed at 74 1/2c, and cash No. 1 Northern at 72 1/2.

Last week May delivery closed at 74 1/2c. A year ago May closed at 62 1/2c. Two years ago at 61 1/2c, and three years ago at 61 1/2c.

New York Wheat.

On Saturday, March 27, May option closed at 78 1/2c and July at 77 1/2c. A week ago May option closed at 80 1/2c and two weeks ago at 79 1/2c

Minneapolis Wheat.

On Saturday, March 27, No. 1 Northern wheat closed at 70 1/2c for May option, 71 1/2c for July, and 67 1/2c for September. A week ago May wheat closed at 72 1/2c.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

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

On Monday wheat was weak, closing prices being 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 lower than Saturday. The features were lower cables, better crop reports and speculative selling. Closing prices were:

	Mar.	May	July.	Sept.
Wheat.....	71 1/2	72 1/2	71	69 1/2
Corn.....	—	24 1/2	—	—
Oats.....	—	17 1/2	—	—
Mess Pork..	—	8 7 1/2	8 85	—
Lard.....	—	4 20	4 80	—
Short Ribs.	—	4 70	4 72 1/2	—

On Tuesday cables were lower, causing an early decline in wheat with a recovery later on, unfavorable crop reports and large decrease in stocks. Closing prices were:

	Mar.	May.	July.	Sept.
Wheat....	72 1/2	73 1/2	72 1/2	—
Corn.....	—	24 1/2	—	—
Oats.....	—	17 1/2	—	—
Mess Pork..	—	8 75	8 85	—
Lard.....	—	4 22 1/2	4 82 1/2	—
Short Ribs.	—	4 65	4 70	—

On Wednesday wheat was quiet, with moderate fluctuations. Export demand at New York led to some advance near the close. Closing prices were:

	Mar.	May	July.	Sept.
Wheat....	72	72 1/2-73	71 1/2	69 1/2-3/4
Corn.....	—	24 1/2	—	—
Oats.....	—	17 1/2	—	—
Mess Pork..	8 67 1/2	8 77 1/2	8 87 1/2	—
Lard.....	4 15	4 25	4 35	4 45

On Thursday wheat was dull and steady, but fairly firm, influenced by a good milling demand for cash wheat. Closing prices were:

	Mar.	May	July	Sept.
Wheat....	71 1/2	72 1/2-3/4	71 1/2	69 1/2
Corn.....	23 1/2	24 1/2-3/4	—	—
Oats.....	16 1/2	17 1/2	—	—
Mess Pork..	—	8 75	8 87 1/2	—
Lard.....	—	4 25	4 35	—
Short Ribs.	—	4 67 1/2	4 72 1/2	—

There was not much change in wheat on Friday. Closing prices were:

	Mar.	May.	July	Sept.
Wheat....	71 1/2	72 1/2	71 1/2	69 1/2
Corn.....	—	24 1/2	25 1/2	26 1/2
Oats.....	—	17 1/2	18	—
Mess Pork..	—	8 55	8 75	—
Lard.....	—	4 22	—	—

On Saturday May wheat opened at 72 1/2c and held very steady ranging only from the opening figure up to 73c. Closing prices were:

	March.	May.	July.	Sept.
Wheat....	71 1/2	72 1/2	71 1/2	69 1/2
Corn.....	23 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2	26 1/2
Oats.....	16 1/2	17	18	—
Mess Pork..	—	8 60	8 70	—
Lard.....	—	4 20	4 30	—
Short Ribs.	—	4 60	4 62 1/2	—
Flax Seed..	79 1/2	76	77 1/2	78 1/2

A week ago May wheat closed at 74 1/2c. A year ago May wheat closed at 61c and two years ago at 55 1/2c, and three years ago at 60c.

Insurance and Financial Notes.

The Bank of Montreal and the Bank of Commerce contemplate opening branches at Rat Portage.

E. McDonald, of Winnipeg, won first prize in the Manufacturers Life Insurance company for the activity of his agency last year.

Assiniboia.

T. T. Thompson, grain and lumber merchant, of Oxbow, is giving up business at that place and moving to Marlin, Man., where he will continue business in grain, farm implements, etc.

J. H. Lawrence, furniture, etc., Maple Creek, is dead.

Densmore & Flourey are opening a harness shop at Indian Head.

G. B. Ryan & Co., dry goods, Regina, advertises giving up business.

Creamer & Gray, have opened business as machinists at Qu'Appelle.

J. T. Stenshorn, watchmaker, has opened business at Regina.

Grocery Trade Notes.

A New York report says that the largest holders of spring pack Alaska salmon have reduced the price to 90c, less 1 1/2 per cent. estate.

Currants are firm, but the movement is rather light. Higher prices had been looked for as it was generally expected that the Dingley bill would make the duty 2c or 2 1/2c. But the proposed new tariff provides for a duty of 1 1/2c, the same as now exists under the ruling of the Board of General Appraisers.—New York Commercial Bulletin

Hides Advance at Montreal.

The situation of the hide market is becoming very interesting just now, says the Montreal Gazette, and is due principally to the continued opposition buying on the part of tanners, and, in consequence, prices are steadily advancing, another cent per lb being added to their value to-day, dealers now paying 9c for No. 1, 8c for No. 2, and 9c for No. 3. There has also been another advance of 1c in the price of calfskins to 9c for No. 1, and 7c for No. 2. Lambskins are quoted at 10c each.

Trade Returns.

Trade returns for Canada for February and since June 30th last are as follows: 1897, imports \$7,710,000; exports, \$3,500,000; duty, \$1,580,000; 1896, imports, \$7,737,000; exports, \$6,573,000; duty, \$1,616,000; Returns for the eight months, July 1st to March 1st, are as follows: 1897, imports, \$73,279,000; exports, \$93,192,000; duty, \$17,111,000; 1896, imports, \$71,732,000; exports, \$57,616,000; duty, \$13,536,000. The total trade is therefore \$169,471,000 for 1897, and \$161,593,000 for 1896, an increase for the current fiscal year of nearly five millions of dollars. The loss in revenue on imports is \$859,000.

The proposal that Winnipeg should have a slaughtering and dressed meat industry, is not likely to be sanctioned by the provincial legislature.

Work will be commenced on the new elevator for the flour mill at McGregor, Man., at an early date. The capacity of the new elevator will be about 25,000 bushels.

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British Columbia Markets.

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

(BY WIRE TO THE COMMERCIAL.)

Vancouver, March 27, 1897.

Eggs have declined $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. Bran, shorts and bay are all up \$1 per ton. Beef cattle are below.

Butter.—Eastern creamery, 22¢; local creamery 23¢; California butter, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Michigan cheese, 11¢; local cheese, 11¢ lb.

Cured Meats.—Hams 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; breakfast bacon 12 $\frac{1}{2}$; backs 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; long, clear, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; short rolls 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 10¢; smoked sides 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. Lard is held at the following figures: Tins 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per pound, in pails and tubs 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ lb.

Game—Mallards, 35¢. wildgeon, 25¢; teal, 20¢; grouse, 85¢ to \$1; geese, 75¢ to \$1.25; Venison, 4¢; sand snipe, 35¢.

Fish.—Prices are—Flounders 3¢; smelt 3¢; sea bass 4¢. Black cod 5¢; rock cod 4¢; red cod 4¢, tommy cod 5¢; herring 4¢; spring salmon 8¢; steelhead, 7¢; whiting 7¢, soles 6¢; smoked halibut, 10¢; kippered cod 9¢; sturgeon 6¢; smoked salmon, 10¢; innan haddie, 10¢; kippered herring 12¢; Columbia river coochans, 7¢.

Vegetables—Local potatoes, \$23.25 to \$21.00 per ton; onions 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; cabbage, 2¢ lb; carrots, turnips and beets, \$7.50 a ton.

Eggs.—Oregon eggs, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Fruits.—Fruit is sold by box unless otherwise quoted. Standard American boxes measure one foot ten and a half inches by eleven and a half inches with depth of eleven inches. Inside measurement, and contain from 250 to 300 lemons, from 125 to 300 seedling oranges, or from 125 to 150 navel oranges. California lemons, \$2.50; California oranges, seedling, \$1.50 to \$2.00; navel oranges \$3.00 to \$3.25; British Columbia apples, 50 lb. box, 75¢ lb; Eastern apples \$1.50 barrel.

Evaporated Fruits.—Apricots 11¢ per lb; peaches 9¢; plums 9 to 10¢; prunes, French, 8 to 7¢; loose Muscatel raisins, 6¢; London layer raisins \$1.90 box; Italian prunes, 5 to 8¢ lb.

Nuts.—Almonds, 13¢; filberts, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; pecan, 10¢; Brazil, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; walnuts, 13¢ lb.

Meal.—National mills rolled oats, 90 lb sacks, \$3.00; 45 pound sacks, \$3.10; 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ and sacks, \$3.20; 10.7 sacks, \$2.60. Oatmeal, 10-10's, \$3.25; 2-50's, \$3.00. Off grades, 20 lbs, \$2.70.

Flour.—Delivered B.C. points.—Manitoba patent, per barrel, \$5.10; strong bakers, \$5.10, Oregon, \$5.80.

Grain.—Local wheat, \$30 to \$35. Oats, \$25 per ton.

Ground Feed.—National mills chop, \$23 to \$17 per ton; ground barley, \$22 ton; shorts, \$11.00 ton; bran \$13.00; oil cake meal, \$35 per ton. F. O. B. Vancouver, including duty and on import stuff.

Hay.—\$16.00 per ton.

Dressed Meats.—Beef, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; mutton, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; pork, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; veal, 8 to 9¢ lb.

Live Stock.—Steers, \$1.75 per 100 lbs.; sheep, \$1.50 to \$5.00 per 100 lbs; hogs, \$7.00 per 100 lbs.

Poultry.—Chickens, 10¢ lb., turkeys, 12¢ lb., ducks, 12¢ lb. geese, 11¢ lb.

Sugars.—Powdered and icing, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Paris 5¢; granulated, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, extra C, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; fancy yellows 4¢; yellow 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per lb.

Syrups.—30 gallon barrels, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per pound, 10 gallon kegs 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 5 gallon kegs, \$1.50 each; 1 gallon tins, \$1 per case of 10; $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon tins, \$1.75 per case of 20.

Teas.—Congo: Fair, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; good, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; choice 26¢. Ceylons: Fair 25¢; good 30¢; choice 35¢ per lb.

British Columbia Business Notes.

F. Carne, jr., Nanaimo, boots and shoes, has sold out to A. B. Erskine.

The West Kootenay Butcher Co., Nelson, is opening a branch at Kalo.

C. Edwards, hotel, Revelstoke, is reported to be giving up business.

Lesuer & Lemon, contractors, Rossland, have dissolved.

Chas. McLean, general store, Rossland, is giving up business.

Wm. Miller, tailor, Rossland, has moved to Golden.

Dunlop, Cook & Co., men's furnishings, Vancouver, are succeeded by Sheasgreen & Co.

M. Crossman, clothing, Vancouver, has opened a branch at Steveston.

John Speiks, restaurant, Vancouver, is out of business.

Ellis & Given, produce, etc., Victoria, style now Chas. D. Given & Co.

Excelleior Brewing Co., Victoria, has dissolved.

E Case, furniture, Wellington, has moved to Nanaimo.

Montreal Grain and Produce Market.

Oats.—The breaking up of the roads will, no doubt, check the receipts of oats, and on the strength of this holders here are offering sparingly in anticipation of higher prices later on. We quote: No. 2 white, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Flour.—Locally a fair jobbing business is reported, and prices show no change. We quote: Winter wheat patents at \$1.30 to \$1.50; straight rollers at \$3.90 to \$4.10, and in bags, at \$1.90 to \$1.95. Manitoba spring wheat patents at \$1.60 to \$1.80; and strong bakers' at \$1.25 to \$1.50.

Bran.—Sales of Manitoba bran are reported \$12, and shorts at \$13 per ton, including bags.

Oatmeal.—The market is dull at \$2.75 per barrel in car lots, at \$2.70 to \$2.80 and \$1.35 to \$1.40 per bag for rolled oats in a jobbing way.

Hay.—Sales slow at \$8.50 to \$9 for No. 1, and at \$7.50 to \$8 for No. 2 in car lots on track.

Butter.—There is a steady jobbing demand for good creamery butter at 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, with under grades down to 19¢. All dairy is becoming scarce and sells steady at 14¢.

Eggs.—The demand for small lots is good at 11¢ to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ and larger quantities at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 11¢ per dozen. Lined eggs continue dull at 9¢ to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, and held fresh at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 8¢ per dozen.

Provisions.—The only change in the local provision market was the firmer feeling in lard, and prices have advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per lb., with recent sales of fair sized lots at 6¢, and small lots at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ for pure in pails, and at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 5¢ for compound. Packers in some cases claim to be getting 10¢ to 12¢ for hams, while others state they are selling freely for future delivery at present prices. We quote: Canadian pork, \$11.50 to \$12.50 per barrel; pure Canadian lard, in pails, at 6¢ to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, and compound refined at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per lb.; hams, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, and bacon 9¢ to 10¢ per lb. —Gazette, March 24.

The Live Stock Trade.

At London on March 22nd the offerings of United States cattle were large but prices were, nevertheless, well maintained for choice grades. Sales were made a 12¢ for choice. For Argentine stock there was a better feeling and values for choice advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ with sales at 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. Sheep were easier, the best being quoted at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢., which is $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ lower than a week ago.

A private cable received from Liverpool reported the market for Canadian cattle weaker, and noted a decline of $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per lb., choice being quoted at 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, and middling at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

The Montreal Gazette says "The feature of the local export live stock trade is the engaging of ocean freight space for May shipment, and we understand that all the first boats sailing from this port to Liverpool and Glasgow in the first week of the above month have been taken at 45s for the former and at 40s for the latter, without insurance. In regard to export cattle there has been a stronger feeling through the country for choice stall fed stock, and prices within the past two weeks have been advanced fully $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per lb. and it is reported that some extensive buying has been done for May delivery on the basis of 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 5¢ per lb., live weight."

At the East End Abattoir market Montreal, on March 22 there was a firmer feeling, prices advancing $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ per lb. The quality of the cattle offered was somewhat better. Choice butchers' stock sold at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; good at 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; fair a 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 3¢ and common at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ per lb. The supply of h-o-p and lambs was small, and sales were made at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per lb. Spring lambs \$3 to \$7 each. A few milk cows were offered and sold at prices ranging from \$15 to \$35 each.

At the Point St. Charles stock yards, Montreal, on March 22 a bunch of 25 sheep and lambs sold at \$5.25 each. The supply of hogs was small, and the market was steady, prices advancing 10¢ per 100 lbs., to \$5.10 per 100 lbs.

At Toronto on March 23 the market of cattle was light, and the market was firmer in nearly every line. There was a fair amount of buying for Montreal and Buffalo. Export cattle were in good demand. Export ruling figures were from 4 to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per lb. Poorer classes went at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢. In butchers' cattle, everything sold early and some of the best cattle went for high prices. For ordinary to good carload lots the prices were 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3¢. Quotations for export bulls ruled from 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4¢ per lb., and stock bulls were in fair demand at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per lb. Steekers, \$2.75 to \$2.90 per cwt., a few good ones touching 30¢ per lb. Feeders brought from 3 to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per lb. Sheep in better demand and firm; bucks sold at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per lb., and good ewes 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per lb. Lambs, good grain-fed, weighing from 90 to 100 lbs, sold for 5 to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per lb. Hogs, light run; market firm choice selection of bacon hogs sold at 5 to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

At Chicago on March 23, hogs ranged at \$3.75 to \$4.25 as to quality, heavy packing hogs bringing \$3.75 to \$4; pigs, \$3.85 to \$4.15.

G. Stewart, general store, Methven, Man., is advertising his business for sale.

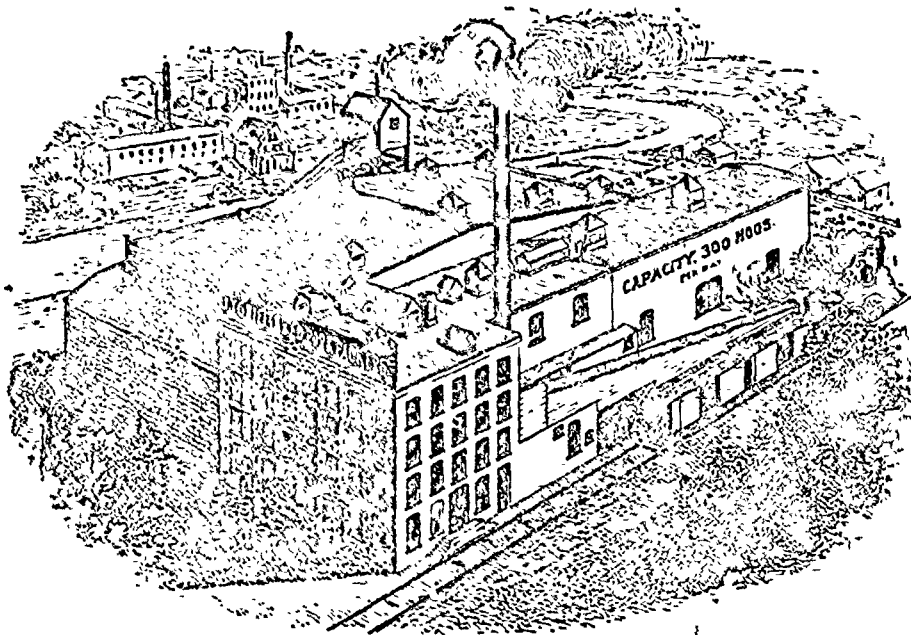
Joshua Anderson, general store, Oakville, is advertising his business for sale.

Leon Ray, general store, Somerset, Man., has sold out.

Pince & Merrick general store, Virdon, Man., are advertising their business for sale.

The business of the Central Dry Goods Co., Winnipeg, Man., is now carried on under the name of The N. R. Preston Co., Ltd.

A Bare Market Means Quick Returns.



We want Butter in Tubs or Rolls, Fresh Eggs, Dressed Hogs and Beef. We are out of stock and the demand is particularly active. Send your shipments quick and the results will make you happy.

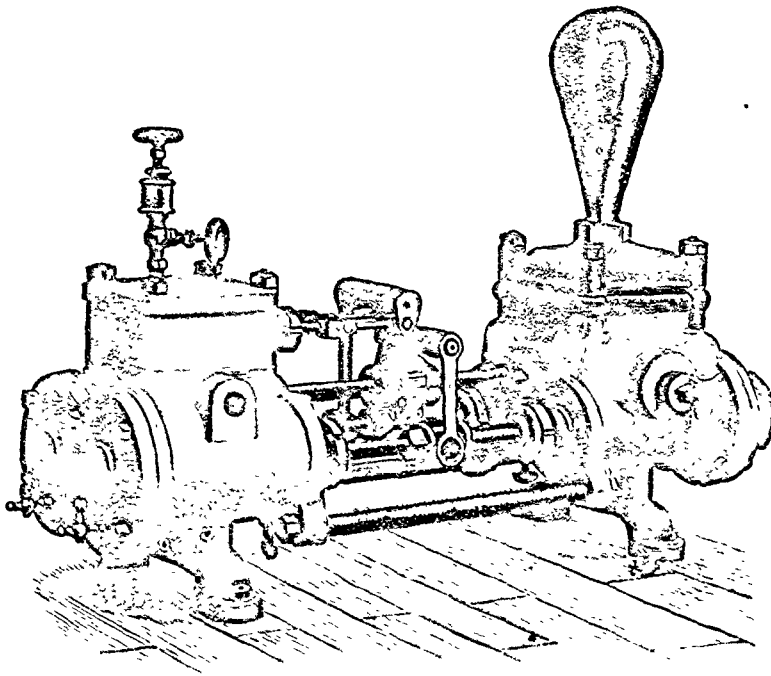
Note--We want live Hogs. Our plant is running full capacity and we need hogs. Write or wire.

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Minneapolis Markets

Flour—The Market Record of March 1 reports the market quiet and steady bids were too low to make much business. Prices are as follows, in bbls. f. o. b.: For patents, \$1.00 to \$1.20; second patents \$3.80 to \$1.00; first clears, 3.40 to \$1.00; second clear, 2.30 to \$2.50, Red Dog, 1 ton, 140 for lbs. jute, \$9.00. These prices are the same as a week ago.

Millstuffs—Bran in bulk, \$7.00 to \$7.25; bran in sacks, 200 lbs. \$8.00 to \$8.25; bran in sacks, 100 lbs. \$8.50 to \$8.75; shorts in bulk, 6.25 to \$6.50; shorts in sacks, 100 lbs. 7.50 to \$8.00 middlings, fine \$7.25 to \$7.50. The prices are 50 to 75c higher for bran and the same as a week ago for shorts.

Oats—Range in stly at 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 for No. 1

Barley—Quoted at 20 to 22 per bushel to quality for feed grade

Flax—Quoted at 7 1/2c per bushel an advance of 1c on the week.

Hay—Prairie, \$3.00 to \$3.50 per ton to quality.—Market Record, March 24.

Toronto pork packers say that since the history of the provision business has been so light as at the present moment. Offerings of dressed hogs are extremely light, both on track and at street, and very high prices are being realized for select weights.

Manitoba fresh fish declined at Montreal on Tuesday, to 3 to 4c for white pickerel and 2 to 2 1/2c for pike.

Eggs declined 1/2c at Montreal this week to 10 1/2 to 11 1/2c for fresh.

Rolled oatmeal declined again at Montreal this week, 10c per barrel. The price has been steadily going down for some time.

Montreal Grocery Market.

Since our last there has been a decided change for the better in all primary markets for both raw and refined sugar. In London beet has ruled strong, and prices show an advance of 2 1/2 to 3d since this day week. The market in New York for refined is somewhat excited and strong, with a steady upward tendency. Prices to-day scoring a further advance of 1/4c for granulated, it now being \$1.85 per 100 lbs. net. This is due principally to the active demand and the fact that refiners are at least a week behind productions on many grades, and the market is becoming heavily oversold, and in consequence of which refiners in some cases yesterday practically refused to consider further demands. The New York market for raw sugar is also strong and sales of 96 test centrifugal were made at 3 5-16c. Two additional cargoes of raw were secured by Canadian buyers yesterday. The talk of the refiners taking extensive holdings from bond had nothing back of it, since they had only about 11,000 tons held that way the rest of their supplies having been in hand, duty paid. But they have made a big hole in their holdings lately as they have depended upon them chiefly in connection with their direct imports for their molting. Some idea of the extent of the consumption of raw can be had from the estimates that are being made that within a week at least 350,000 barrels refined sugar have been taken upon this market. There has been no actual change in the quotation of the local market up to the time of writing. The feeling in sympathy with the above strong news is firmer, and from present indications higher prices in the near future would not be any great surprise to the trade at large. The demand has improved considerably during the past week, and a fairly active business is reported. It is stated that refiners in some cases have refused to sell, except for immediate wants. Granulated is firmly held at 4c to 4 1/2c, and yellows at 3 3/4c as to quality, at the factory.

The demand for syrups does not improve, and the market, in consequence, continues quiet and steady at 1 3/4 to 1 7/8 c per lb., as to quality, at the factory.

Although cables from the Island quote the cost of Barbadoes molasses at 8c, buyers state that it is impossible to buy at this price, as an importer cabled an order to buy 100 puncheons at 8c, and, at the same time, asked for a price for 1,500 more. The reply to this was that it could not be filled at that day, and the buyer has not received any other information since. The spot market is very quiet, and we do not hear of any transactions. Choice Barbadoes is scarce and runs at 28c, but there is considerable mixed stock offering, for which prices are irregular. There is no change in the rice market, the demand being limited and business quiet. The quote: Crystal Japan, \$5 to \$5.25; standard B \$4.50; Patna, \$4.50 to \$5.25; Indica, \$3.75 to \$4.75; choice Bermuda, \$4 and Java kinds \$4.25.

Outside of a small jobbing trade in spices there is nothing new to note, values being unchanged. We quote: Black pepper 8 to 9c, white, 11 to 11c, Jamaica ginger, 20 to 25c, cloves, 7 1/2 to 10c, and nutmegs, 60 to 90c. Business in coffee continues as quiet as ever, and the market is without any feature. We quote: Maracibo, 17 1/2 to 18c; Santos, 16 to 16c; Rio, 15 to 16c; and Mocha 24 to

The situation of the tea market is unchanged, and although business has been comparatively quiet during the past two or three weeks, holders show no disposition to make concessions in order to force sales, as the best of most grades at present are claimed to be lighter than for some years past. The general opinion is that they will all be sold before the next crop comes around.

The tone of the market in consequence is firm and values are fully maintained.—Gazette, March 19.

New United States Tariff Changes.

Following are some of the proposed duties in the new United States tariff bill, now before congress, of special interest to Canada: Barley, 30 cents per bushel of 48 pounds. Barley malt, 45 cents per bushel of 31 pounds. Barley, pearled, patent or hulled, 2 cents per bushel. Buckwheat, 15 cents per bushel of 48 pounds. Corn or maize, 15 cents per bushel of 56 pounds. Cornmeal, 20 cents per bushel of 48 pounds. Macaroni vermicelli and all similar preparations, 2 cents per pound. Oats, 15 cents per bushel. Oatmeal, 1 cent per pound. Rice, cleaned, 2c per pound, uncleaned 1 1/2 cent per pound, paddy 3/4c per pound, rice flour rice meal and rice broken, which will pass through a sieve, known commercially as No. 12 wire sieve, 3/4c per pound. Rye, 10c per bushel. Rye flour, 3/4c per lb. Wheat, 25c per bushel. Wheat flour, 25 per cent. ad valorem. Beans, 40c per bushel of 60 lbs.; beans, peas and mushrooms, prepared or preserved, in tins, jars, bottles or otherwise, 40 per cent. ad valorem, broom corn, \$8 per ton. Cabbages, 3c each. Cider, 5c gallon. Garden seeds and other seeds, not specially provided for in this act, 20 per cent. ad valorem.

Vegetables of all kinds, prepared or preserved, including pickles and sauces of all kinds, not specially provided for in this act, 45 per cent. ad valorem. Vegetables, fresh, 25 per cent. Straw, 30 per cent. ad valorem. Hay, \$1 ton; honey, 20c per gallon; hops, 15c lb.

Onions, 40c per bushel. Peas, green, in bulk or in barrels, sacks or similar packages, 40c per bushel of 60 lbs.; peas, dried, 20c per bushel; split peas, 50c per bushel of 60 lbs.; peas in cartoons, papers or other small packages, 1c lb. Plants, trees, shrubs and vines of all kinds, commonly known as nursery stock, not specially provided for in this act, 30 per cent. ad valorem.

Potatoes, 25c per bushel of 60 lbs. Apples, green or ripe, 25c per bushel, apples dried, desiccated, evaporated or prepared in any manner and not otherwise provided for in this act, 2c lb. Grapes and peaches 2 1/2c lb. plums and prunes, 2c lb.

Plums, prunes figs raisins and other dried grapes, including Zante currants, 3c lb. Fruits preserved in their own juices, 30 per cent. ad valorem, orange peel and lemon peel preserved or candied, 2c lb. Horses and mules, \$20 per head, provided that horses valued at \$50 and over shall pay a duty of 25 per cent. ad valorem. Cattle more than one year old \$5 per head, valued at over \$20 a head, 25 per cent. ad valorem; one year old and less, \$2 per head. Hogs, \$1.50 per head.

Sheep, one year old or more, \$1.50 per head; less than one year old, 75 cents per head. All other live animals, not specially provided for in this act, 20 per cent. ad valorem. Butter and substitutes therefor, 6c lb. Cheese, 6c lb. Milk, fresh, 5c per gallon. Milk, preserved or condensed, including weight of package, 3c per lb.; sugar of milk, 8c per lb.

Eggs, 5c per dozen, egg yolk of, 25 per cent. ad valorem. Bacon and hams, 5c per lb. Beef, mutton and pork, 2c per lb. Meats of all kinds, prepared or preserved, not specially provided for in this act, 25 per cent. ad valorem. Extract of meat, all not specially provided for in this act, 35c lb.; fluid extract of meat, 15c lb., and no separate or additional duty shall be collected on such coverings unless as such they are suitable and apparently designed for use other than in the importation of meat extracts.

Lard, 2c lb. Poultry, live, 3c lb.; dressed, 5c lb. Tallow 1c lb., wool grease, including that known commercially as degrass, or crown wool grease 3/4c lb. Fish, pickled in barrels or half barrels mackerel or salmon packed or salted 1c lb., fish smoked, dried salted pickled frozen, packed in ice or otherwise prepared for preservation, and fresh fish not specially provided for in this act 3/4c lb. Herrings pickled or salted 3/4c lb, herrings, fresh, 3/4c lb.

Fish, in cans or packages made of tin or other material except sardines and sardines and fish packed in any other manner, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, 30 per cent., ad valorem. cans or packages, made of tin or other metal, containing shellfish, admitted free of duty, not exceeding one quart in contents shall be subject to a duty of 8c dozen, cans or packages, and when exceeding one quart, shall be subject to an additional duty of 1c dozen for each additional half quart or fractional part thereof.

Silver. A continuous further decline has taken place in the silver market on the announcement that Japan's plans for the establishment of a gold currency are to be put into execution. As a consequence the London market fell since Saturday last from 29 1-16d, per ounce to 28 9-16d, the latter being the lowest price since March, 1895, while since the beginning of the present month the total decline has been 1 1/2d per ounce. The New York market kept pace with London, the commercial price declining from 63 3/4c to 62 1/2c. Silver prices on March 19 were London, 28 5/8d; New York, 62 3/4c.

Boots and Shoes. The Montreal Trade Bulletin says: Manufacturers are shipping out their goods pretty lively in execution of their spring orders. It is now generally conceded that there is no escape from an advance in fall goods, the continued strength in the hide market and gradual stiffening in the price of leather making an advance in the price of fall orders imperative. The present steady upward course of the market for hides and leather is of quite a different nature to that of the temporary spurge of last year. Remittances are only fair for the season.

Fruit at Auction. At a trade auction sale of fruit at Montreal recently, the following prices were realized: Apples Baldwin sold at \$1.55 to \$1.80. Kings at \$1.80. Spies at \$1.55 to \$1.85. Russets at \$1.70 to \$1.75. Greenings at \$1.65 to \$1.75. Splits at \$1.75. Mann at \$1.85. California oranges at \$2.30 to \$3 per box. Valencia oranges at \$2.10 per box. cranberries at 40c to 55c per barrel, and lemons at \$1.50 per box.

Wheat Stocks

The visible supply of wheat in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, for the week ended March 20, 1897, shows a decrease of 1,019,000 bushels, against a decrease of 775,000 for the corresponding week last year, a decrease of 1,100,000 bushels the corresponding week two years ago, and a decrease of 1,096,000 bushels three years ago.

The following shows the visible supply by weeks, for four years; the second table shows the visible supply at the end of each week in the current year, compared with the three previous years. This visible supply includes stocks of wheat in store at most important points, east of the Rocky mountains:

	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.
Jan. 4 ..	69,842,000	87,886,000	79,983,000	81,786,000
" 11 ..	66,945,000	86,615,000	80,433,000	82,060,000
" 18 ..	67,968,000	85,286,000	80,832,000	82,947,000
" 25 ..	67,825,000	84,665,000	80,234,000	81,487,000
Feb. 1 ..	66,784,000	83,876,000	79,863,000	81,590,000
" 8 ..	66,119,000	82,832,000	79,600,000	80,978,000
" 15 ..	65,926,000	80,733,000	78,967,000	80,214,000
" 22 ..	65,011,000	78,476,000	77,257,000	79,438,000
March 1 ..	64,089,000	76,761,000	75,580,000	79,088,000
" 7 ..	62,596,000	77,717,000	74,807,000	79,103,000
" 14 ..	61,314,000	76,773,000	73,900,000	79,030,000
" 21 ..	61,018,000	75,808,000	71,458,000	77,834,000
" 28 ..	60,322,000	72,407,000	70,702,000	77,293,000
April 4 ..	59,380,000	70,737,000	69,217,000	76,093,000
" 11 ..	58,483,000	68,626,000	68,425,000	74,869,000
" 18 ..	57,946,000	66,778,000	66,633,000	75,027,000
" 25 ..	56,619,000	62,196,000	65,156,000	73,069,000
May 2 ..	54,000,000	59,623,000	63,510,000	71,652,000
" 9 ..	53,146,000	56,481,000	62,044,000	71,526,000
" 16 ..	51,298,000	54,214,000	61,329,000	70,139,000
" 23 ..	50,340,000	52,229,000	59,394,000	70,367,000
" 30 ..	50,147,000	49,739,000	58,211,000	68,662,000
June 6 ..	49,486,000	47,717,000	57,106,000	66,375,000
" 13 ..	48,819,000	46,225,000	55,857,000	65,051,000
" 20 ..	47,860,000	44,561,000	54,657,000	62,316,000
" 27 ..	47,199,000	43,359,000	54,114,000	61,119,000
July 4 ..	47,220,000	41,237,000	53,164,000	59,328,000
" 11 ..	46,743,000	40,488,000	53,771,000	58,903,000
" 18 ..	47,122,000	39,229,000	52,144,000	59,319,000
" 25 ..	46,734,000	37,839,000	50,601,000	59,424,000
Aug. 1 ..	45,429,000	37,839,000	49,321,000	58,869,000
" 8 ..	45,876,000	36,892,000	48,901,000	57,812,000
" 15 ..	45,189,000	35,083,000	46,771,000	57,240,000
" 22 ..	45,574,000	35,438,000	46,949,000	56,881,000
" 29 ..	46,485,000	36,754,000	46,168,000	56,140,000
Sept. 5 ..	47,602,000	36,092,000	46,211,000	57,331,000
" 12 ..	49,655,000	39,385,000	47,189,000	58,493,000
" 19 ..	48,716,000	40,763,000	47,418,000	60,526,000
" 26 ..	50,116,000	41,832,000	48,614,000	63,275,000
Oct. 3 ..	51,434,000	44,481,000	50,074,000	65,230,000
" 10 ..	54,808,000	46,109,000	52,650,000	66,978,000
" 17 ..	57,285,000	50,436,000	56,190,000	69,327,000
" 24 ..	60,630,000	52,993,000	59,627,000	71,396,000
" 31 ..	60,923,000	56,938,000	61,220,000	74,052,000
Nov. 7 ..	61,008,000	60,326,000	62,282,000	76,763,000
" 14 ..	59,971,000	62,221,000	63,914,000	77,238,000
" 21 ..	58,914,000	63,903,000	65,159,000	78,091,000
" 28 ..	56,312,000	63,768,000	65,978,000	78,783,000
Dec. 5 ..	54,281,000	60,834,000	65,172,000	80,128,000
" 12 ..	55,163,000	60,393,000	65,071,000	80,421,000
" 19 ..	54,433,000	60,958,000	65,661,000	80,328,000

	1897	1896	1895	1894
Jan. 2 ..	54,651,000	62,312,000	87,883,000	79,953,000
" 9 ..	55,872,000	63,915,000	86,615,000	80,433,000
" 16 ..	52,459,000	61,933,000	85,580,000	80,382,000
" 23 ..	51,293,000	61,523,000	84,665,000	80,264,000
" 30 ..	49,591,000	63,736,000	83,376,000	79,594,000
Feb. 6 ..	47,835,000	60,119,000	82,322,000	79,567,000
" 13 ..	46,658,000	60,436,000	80,733,000	78,667,000
" 20 ..	45,215,000	66,011,000	79,476,000	77,257,000
" 27 ..	43,797,000	64,089,000	78,761,000	76,100,000
March 5 ..	42,768,000	62,596,000	77,717,000	74,507,000
" 12 ..	41,449,000	62,123,000	76,573,000	73,250,000
" 19 ..	40,430,000	61,318,000	76,773,000	72,163,000

Bradstreet's report of stocks of wheat in Canada on March 13, is as follows:

	Bushels.
Montreal	461,000
Toronto	208,000
Kingston	10,000
Winnipeg	241,000
Manitoba, interior elevators	2,491,000
Fort William, Port Arthur & Kewatin	8,248,000

Total stocks in the United States and Canada as reported by Bradstreet's were as follows, on March 13, 1897:

	Bushels.
East of the Mountains	59,203,000
Pacific Coast	1,857,000

Total stocks a year ago were: bushels.
 East of the Mountains..... 92,464,000
 Pacific Coast..... 4,299,000

Bradstreet's report for the week ended March 20, shows a decrease of 937,000 bushels in stocks of wheat east of the mountains, making the total 58,293,000 bushels on the latter date.

World's stocks of wheat on March 1, 1897, (United States, Canada, in Europe and afloat for Europe) were 119,121,000 bushels, as compared with 151,012,000 bushels on March 1, 1896; 170,653,000 on March 1, 1895; 184,119,000 on March 1, 1894; 173,181,000 on March 1, 1893; 145,615,000 on March 1, 1892; 99,523,000 on March 1, 1891; 95,811,000 on March 1, 1890, and 109,724,000 on March 1, 1889.

Comparative Prices in Staples.

Prices at New York compared with a year ago.

	March 10, 1897.	March 20, 1896.
Flour, straight spring..	\$4.05 to \$4.25	\$3 10 to \$3.60
Flour, straight winter..	\$1.15 to \$1.30.	\$3.30 to \$3.80
Wheat, No. 2 red.....	94 7-8	77 1-2
Corn, No. 2 mixed.....	20 3-4	37
Oats, No. 2.....	22	25
Rye, No. 2, Western ...	44	49 1/2
Barley, No. 2 Milwaukee	43c	45c
Cotton, mid. upland....	7 1-4	7 15-16c
Print cloths, 64x64.....	2 9-16	
Wool, Ohio & Pa., X....	18 1/2	18
Wool, No. 1 combg.....	2 1/2 to 2 3/4	2 1/2 to 2 3/4
Pork, mess new.....	\$9.00 to \$9.50	\$9 75 to \$10.25
Lard, prime, com't.....	\$1.45 to 4.50	\$5.47c
Butter, ex. creamery ...	12 to 18c	22c
Cheese, ch. east fr.....	12	10 1/2c
Sugar, centrif., 96°....	3 5-16c	4 3-16c
Sugar, granulated.....	4 1/2c	5 1/2c
Coffee, Rio, No. 7....	9	1 1/4c
Petroleum, N. T. Co....	9 1/2c	\$1.40
Petroleum, rfd. gal....	80.3	\$7.50
Iron, Besse. pg.....	\$10.10	\$12.25
Steel billets, ton.....	\$16.50	\$17.00
Steel Rails.....	\$21.00	\$3.00
Ocean Steam Freight....	2 1/2	1 1/2d
Grain, Liverpool.....	17c	
Cotton.....	17c	

* Pittsburgh.

Winnipeg Wheat Inspection.

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

Grade.	Feb. 20	Feb. 27.	Mar. 6.	Mar. 13	Mar. 20
Extra Man. H'd	0	0	0	0	0
No. 1 hard.....	52	49	19	49	71
No. 2 hard.....	3	7	8	13	12
No. 3 hard.....	7	7	7	4	3
No. 1 North'n.....	0	0	1	0	1
No. 2 North'n.....	0	0	0	0	0
No. 3 North'n.....	0	0	0	0	0
No. 1 white fyle	0	0	0	0	0
No. 2 white fyle	0	0	0	0	0
No. 1 Spring.....	0	1	0	1	0
No. 2 Spring.....	0	0	0	0	0
No. 1 frosted.....	4	2	6	3	0
No. 2 frosted.....	2	5	2	0	5
No. 3 Frosted.....	0	0	1	2	0
No. 1 Rejected.....	1	1	0	1	1
No. 2 Rejected.....	0	0	0	1	1
No Grade.....	1	0	1	1	0
Feed	0	0	0	0	0
Total for week.	75	73	45	76	94
Same week last year.....	352	363	353	354	408

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

Winnipeg Prices a Year Ago.

A year ago this week wheat was rather firmer. Bran and shorts declined \$1 per ton. Oats were weak and lower. Eggs declined 1c and recovered. Mutton advanced 1c.

Potatoes declined 5 to 10c. Hides tending lower. The first export shipment of cattle was made.

Following were Winnipeg prices this week last year:

- Wheat.—About 46c to 50c for No. 1 hard, country points, to farmers; afloat Fort William, 64c cash, May 65c.
- Flour.—Local price, per sack, Patents, \$1.85 to \$1.90; Bakers, \$1.65 to \$1.70.
- Bran.—Per ton, \$8.
- Shorts.—Per ton, \$10.
- Oats.—Per bushel, Winnipeg street price, 16 to 17c. Car lots at country points, 11 to 13c.
- Barley.—Selling at 17c for feed here. Car lots at country points worth 13c to 15c.
- Flax Seed.—60 to farmers at country points.
- Butter.—Dairy, choice, jobbing at 12c to 15c.
- Cheese.—Jobbing price 9 1/2 to 11c.
- Eggs.—Fresh, jobbing at 10 to 11c.
- Beef.—City dressed, 5 to 6c; country, 8 1/2 to 4c
- Mutton.—Mutton, 8 to 9c.
- Hogs.—Dressed, 5 to 5 1/2c.
- Cattle.—Nominal at 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 for butcher stock.
- Hogs.—Live, off cars, 3 1/2c.
- Sheep.—Sheep nominal at 4c off cars.
- Seneca Root.—Dry 18 to 20c lb.
- Poultry.—Chickens, 8 to 10c lb; turkeys, 10 to 12c; ducks, 10c, geese, 10c.
- Hides.—Green frozen, 4 to 4 1/2c.
- Potatoes.—10 to 15c per bushel
- Hay.—\$5 to \$5.50 for baled on track.

Freight Rates and Traffic Matter.

Never in the history of the port of Montreal, says the Toronto Bulletin, have the freight engagements in grain been as heavy at this season of the year as at the present time, the greater portion of the available ocean tonnage for May and June having been secured, and it is understood that one of our large steamship lines has engaged quite a lot for July shipment. One line has already booked about one million bushels and others in proportion, so that the coming shipping season promises to be one of exceptional activity as far as grain is concerned. Liberal engagements have also been made for May and June exports of lumber to direct British ports, and altogether the prospects for a good shipping business are brighter than for a number of years past.

Hides, Wool, Etc.

The price of hides at Montreal is abnormally high, owing to a fight there between different interests. A Montreal house has bought 60,000 dry hides in New York. The Chicago market is quoted by Hides and Leather as follows: "No. 1 buffs, free of brands and grubs, 40 to 60 lbs., are a little easier. Two cars sold Tuesday at 8 1/2 and 7 1/2c. It is thought that the proportion of buff and 2's was about even. Reported sale of another car at 8 1/2c, but it is surmised that special conditions figured in the transaction. One dealer said to be holding a car of No. 1's fall hides at 8 1/2c.

Fur Trade Notes.

H C. Lyre, of Norway House, near the northern end of Lake Winnipeg, was in Winnipeg recently with a large lot of furs, valued at about \$3,500, mostly marten, mink, beaver, foxes, etc.

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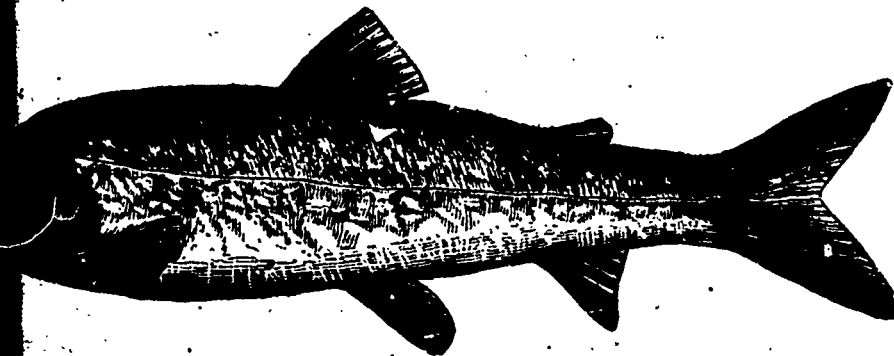
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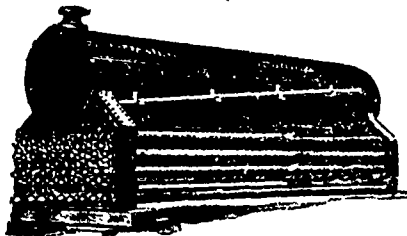
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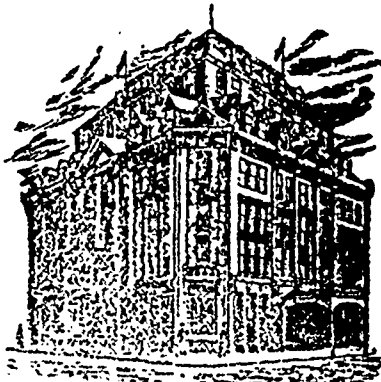
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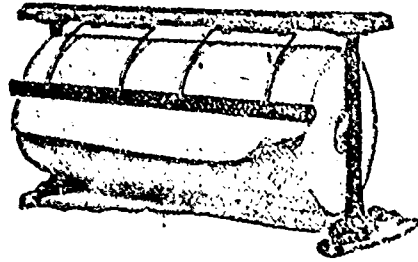
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Warehouse Receipts.

President Geo. H. Guo, of the Merchant's Bank of Commerce recently made some interesting remarks regarding warehouse receipts and their relation to banking, which are of interest generally to business men. He said:

"You are probably aware that banks in Canada, under authority of Parliament, have been making such advances for thirty years back, and considering their number and enormous magnitude, the questions raised respecting them have been very few. But a mode of interpreting the Banking Act has come into vogue that tends to defeat the end that Parliament had in view and to work injury both to banks and their customers.

I ask your indulgence, therefore, while I say a word or two about it.

Having been present at every discussion on the subject in Parliamentary Committees since Confederation, and taken some part, in conjunction with other bankers, in settling the clauses relating to the matter, I may venture to claim to have a reasonably correct idea as to what Parliament meant to accomplish.

That, I take it, is as follows:—

It is a settled principle of banking that all advance, to be sound, must rest on goods, wares, and merchandise, and not on real estate.

Getting a bank into such a shape that a considerable portion of its loans rested on real estate has been the ruin of nearly every bank that has failed in Canada, and was almost the sole cause of recent terrible bank catastrophes in Australia and New Zealand.

Our legislators have understood this, and enacted accordingly, that banks in Canada shall be prohibited from lending on real estate altogether. But they have, from an early period, been giving, and most wisely, increasing facilities for banks to lend safely on goods and merchandise.

In pursuance of this idea, Parliament at an early period, directed its attention to the manner in which such advances should be made to persons dealing in, or working up, our natural products. To that particular class of loans, attention was especially directed so as to enable millers and dealers in farming produce to obtain advances on the best security at lowest rate, so that they could pay the highest cash price to the farmer.

"Cash for Wheat," a sign which you may have seen in the earlier settlement, was the sign of a new and better order of things, largely through this legislation.

Now the most natural mode of lending on merchandise is for the lender to take it into his own possession. The business of subrogation is carried on in this manner,

In that case banks would have required, as part of their equipment, stores in which goods the product of the country could be deposited, and remain in charge of their own officers. This is the very method which has been followed for years by the Imperial Bank of Germany. This bank is one of the largest and strongest in the world; and it has 23 warehouses in different parts of the Empire, for the purpose of storing goods on which advances are made.

For various reasons, however, it has not been thought advisable to inaugurate a system of this kind in Canada. The alternative adopted was that products should be deposited in warehouses, wharves, or coves, not belonging to the Bank; and that money should be advanced on receipts given for such goods by the person having charge of them.

On this idea is based the whole of that legislation on warehouse receipts, which has been of incalculable advantage to the country, and which Parliament has carefully observed and improved from time to time, according to the development of trade and commerce for thirty years back. Not to give privileges to the banks, but to grant facilities for dealing in the country's products.

But to secure that the authority to lend on receipts should only be used to provide facilities for "moving the crops" or securing the outcome of our forests, it was at first provided that no receipt should secure an advance unless lodged at the time. But as capital was scarce with men in the trade, and the volume to be handled was enormous, and the crop movement of vital importance, keepers of warehouses were at first authorized to issue receipts for goods to be deposited, as well as for goods actually in possession; that is if they chose to take the risk of it. But keepers of warehouses found it dangerous, and the usage soon dropped.

The risk was then shifted to the banker.

Instead of the warehousemen being authorized to give a receipt for goods to be deposited, the banks were authorized to advance on receipts to be deposited, as well as those actually deposited.

But to prevent misunderstanding, it was provided that this should not take effect unless there was an understanding, or promise to do so. It was early found necessary, if this object was to be accomplished, to extend the provisions of the Act, and in this way and for this reason, viz:

The Act at first contemplate the lodging of goods in a warehouse not belonging to their owner, which could easily be done in cities and centres of commerce. Yet those country towns were the most convenient markets in which farmers could sell.

There the miller or local store-keeper was the man who bought the farmers' products, and it was of importance that they should

readily and safely obtain cash to pay for the same.

Following, then, the main idea of this legislation, banks were authorized to lend money on goods, wares, or merchandise, when in the possession of their owner.

This is the most important step in this class of legislation, and it was seen to be necessary to surround it with safeguards. It would be very unsafe to allow a merchant or store-keeper to raise money by pledging imported goods still remaining on his shelves, for the reason that such goods are almost universally—except those purchased with bank credits—bought on credit, and though in the store or warehouse, are probably not paid for.

But it was equally seen that the class of goods mostly contemplated by this legislation, such as cereals, farm and forest products of all kinds, were almost invariably bought for or produced by cash.

There was no unpaid vendor in this case, and that is well known to be the case down to the present.

The goods, then, that could be pledged, were grains of all kinds, flour, and lumber, and such goods as are usually placed in charge of a warehouse, or on a wharf, or in a yard.

As the productions of the country became more and more diversified, it was important to grant facilities for enabling banks to lend money to purchase them.

So, from time to time, the scope of the Act was enlarged. And the intention of the Legislature in these successive enlargements is clearly shown by the title of one of the Acts. It was called: "An Act granting additional facilities in commercial transactions and a very proper title, to."

So, when hogs became an important farm product, pork was included, then hides and wool; then as maltsters and distillers were large purchasers of farm produce, maltsters and distillers were included.

Finally, the matter was summed up in general terms of the products of agriculture, the forest, the mine, the sea, lakes and rivers, together with live and dead stock, in addition to which manufacturers were allowed to borrow on pledge of goods of their own manufacture, or raw material thereof.

Down to the very last revision of the Warehousing Act the great object was kept in view of affording facilities for obtaining money on goods, wares, and merchandise; without which the true value of all our products would never be obtained, and all the wheels of commerce and industry would stand still.

The men who sat on the various Parliamentary Committee on this subject were nearly all men of business who had a practical acquaintance with the needs of the country. They know the vital importance of affording

(Continued on Page 694.)

Farming in Manitoba.

Agitators who make a living, or at least keep themselves before the public by representing the hardships of the farmer, often give rise to discouraging reports about the country. It is pleasing therefore to hear occasionally from a farmer himself, taking a less pessimistic view of matters. Following is a letter written by a Manitoba farmer while on a visit in Ontario, which was published in the Kincardine (Ontario) Review:

I have been requested by several parties who contemplate moving to Manitoba to see them and give an account of how I succeeded in farming there and what the prospects are for them to start farming in that province. I find it impossible in my limited time to see all who have requested me to come. I trust they will accept my hearty thanks for their kind invitations, and I think that I can give them the information required fully better by giving you, Mr. Editor, a brief account of my transactions during the past eight years.

I left here eight years ago last October, taking with me a car loaded with building material for a frame house 20x21 and 14 feet high, also my household furniture and three head of horses. I borrowed \$200 from a friend here to pay for two of these horses. I also borrowed \$100 from another friend here to give me a start, and I left my notes for the above amounts. I mention this to show that some friends had confidence in my honesty and that I would succeed.

On arriving in Virden, Manitoba, I paid for the freight on my car load, and found I had just one five dollar bill left to start the world with. I had my homestead of 160 acres, for which I paid my homestead fee of \$10 one year before I left here. The next spring I bought 160 acres alongside my homestead at \$5 per acre, or \$900, paying one-sixth down and agreeing to pay the balance in five yearly payments, interest at 6 per cent. I borrowed the money to make the first payment, and started to work. This was in the spring of 1899.

I bought the following implements yearly as I needed them. I give you the prices of each article. One breaking plough, \$20, 1 stubble plough, \$26; 1 set harrows, \$25; second-hand harness, \$20; second-hand wagon, \$50; second-hand sleigh, \$20; cutter, \$30; broad cast seeder, \$72; binder and mower, \$225; horse rake, \$30; combined plough, \$31; sulkey plough, \$50; press drill, \$125; fanning mill, \$30; set of heavy harness, \$30; a set of driving harness, \$25; a second new sleigh, \$25; a new waggon, \$70, making a total of \$909—spent on implements in the last eight years. Besides this I paid \$120 for one yoke of oxen, \$195 for one span of horses, and, last spring, I paid \$200 for another span of horses. I also built a frame granary, 20x21, on a stone foundation, capacity, 5,000 bushels, costing me \$300. I also built a stone cellar under my house. This, with material and carpenter's work of my house, cost \$200, and this summer I built a stone stable, 30x31, well finished off inside, costing \$103. I also have five good wells on the farm all stoned or cribbed, with plenty of good water and three good working pumps. My farm consists of 320 acres, 200 of which I cultivate, 100 acres of it I have fenced with good oak posts and three strands of barbed wire for pasture. The remaining 20 acres is hay land. I paid \$120 for the wire alone to build my fence. So Mr. Editor, you will see by looking over these figures I have paid out \$909 for implements, \$515 for stock, \$900 on buildings, besides the \$300 I referred to at first, making a total of \$2,744. This does not take into account quite a large expense incurred for tools and other necessary articles. Besides all this there are running expenses such as threshing bills, twine bills, blacksmith bills,

repairs and wages which for the last four years have cost me from \$100 to \$500, according to the crop we had, so that all can see from these few facts what is demanded of a Manitoba farm to make it a success. I might also add that I have always endeavored to keep up a good stock of cattle, as I felt it was safer to do so than depend all on wheat and and only for my stock I might not have been able to pull through some of the hard years we had to encounter. At present I have 32 head of cattle and six head of horses. I have eight milching cows, six of these I have milking at one time and in the year of 1893 I made \$200 out of butter, the year 1894 made \$152, in 1895, 1,137 pounds from 23c to 15c per pound, making \$165 out of the year's product of six cows, besides raising six good calves. In the past eight years I have had five good crops, one medium and two poor ones. I have also lost four head of horses and four head of cattle, so that I have had heavy losses and drawbacks as well as success. If there is anyone who feels inclined to doubt these facts, if they will call on me in my home in Manitoba I think they will feel fully convinced as to the truth of these statements. I do not write this as a boast. I have no money to squander or blow about. I have made a comfortable, independent home out of nothing but hard work, and I am perfectly satisfied. In conclusion I would advise all who have farms of 100 acres here, not enumerated, to stay here where they can have more society and more comfort. To those who may have their farm badly encumbered I would say take what you can get for them and before you lose all go to Manitoba. You can make a good home there. And to those who have nothing but what will take them there I would say if you have an unlimited amount of pluck and perseverance and days' work in your bones, go. You can make a home out of nothing as well as I did.

Yours respectfully,
HARRY GEE.

Progress of Anti-Railway Legislation.

The Railway Age says: Railway regulation continues to be a prominent topic in many of the state legislatures, and a number of important measures have been acted upon. The unreasonable and dangerous two-cent passenger fare bills which have been offered in twelve or more western states have not withstood the facts presented against them, and it hardly seems probable that any of them will be enacted. The Arkansas House surprised itself and the public by passing such a bill by a large majority, but the Senate last week indefinitely postponed the measure by a vote of 22 to 6. In the Idaho legislature a bill reducing passenger rates to 3c a mile and making reductions on freight rates was killed. But a bill making sweeping reductions in freight rates has passed the Missouri House by a vote of 92 to 26, and may be supported by the popular Senate. It reduces the maximum rate by from 20 to 30 per cent. The Kansas legislature has shown a strangely hostile disposition toward railways, and several bills making heavy rate reductions and giving arbitrary powers to the railroad commission have been discussed. A modified bill, which, however, will materially reduce the earnings of the Kansas roads, has been agreed upon by the Senate committee, and is not unlikely to pass, although its unreasonableness has been clearly shown. Missouri has enacted a fellow-servant law, which holds railways responsible for accidents caused by employees, and a similar measure has passed the Senate in both Texas and Tennessee. In Tennessee the bill for a railroad commission failed to pass the house by a tie vote. A bill requiring the free carriage of bicycles has passed the South Carolina House, and similar acts are pending in Colorado and other states.

Altogether, the legislators in the western states are causing railway managers and owners much anxiety and holding capital aloof from further investments by the hostile disposition toward corporations which is manifested. It is to be hoped that justice and reason will not be overcome by the hostile disposition toward corporations which is manifested. It is to be hoped that justice and reason will not be overcome by the hostile disposition toward corporations which is manifested. It is to be hoped that justice and reason will not be overcome by the hostile disposition toward corporations which is manifested.

Grain for South Africa.

Shipments of wheat and corn to South Africa which have been a feature of the export grain trade at this port for some time, have been exceptionally heavy during the past few weeks. Over a million bushels of corn have been shipped since June 1st, and several steamers are now loading or chartered to sail within the next few weeks. The bulk of the grain shipped has been corn, and recently this has mainly gone to Port Natal. There has been considerable wheat, however, and several cargoes of this grain have also recently been shipped from San Francisco.

The cause of the present large shipments, as is well known, was the failure of the last wheat crop of Australia together with a light crop in the Argentine, from which producing country South Africa has usually secured her supply of wheat, and also the failure of the corn crop in Africa. The present crop of corn, as well as the previous one, has practically been ruined by locusts, it is stated, and several exporters believe that for this season South Africa must continue to draw upon the United States for her supply until December, when the next local crop will be harvested.

The following figures show the movement of wheat and corn from this port to South Africa by months since the beginning of the year.

Year	Wheat Bushels	Corn Bushels
1896—		
January.....	95,603	78,287
February.....	145,126	269,311
March.....	57,091	57,483
April.....	138,591	187,443
May.....	61,846	259,313
June (first three weeks)	109,800	1,037,902
Total.....	608,057	1,839,577

Most of the wheat has gone to Cape Colony, while the corn has been shipped largely to Port Natal and Algoa Bay.

From this table the importance of the trade of the past three weeks (especially in corn) will readily be seen. Besides the shipments given above is a cargo of 185,000 bushels of grain by the steamer America yesterday and another large cargo will be carried out by the Wilconnia to-day. In addition to these the steamer Oberon, 2,728 tons, is scheduled to sail June 25; the City of Perth, 3,427 tons, June 30; the Straits of Dover, 2,981 tons, July 2; the steamer Indrapura, 3,859 tons, July 15, and the Elm Branch, 3,258 tons, July 20. It is said that the steamers leaving this month will carry heavy grain cargoes in addition to general merchandise but that leaving in July, it is generally thought, will carry less grain.

The general opinion of exporters here seems to be that the trade has reached its highest point and that while a considerable business will be done during the remainder of the year, the trade will not continue the volume of that of the past few weeks. Advice have recently been received from Africa stating that the market is now overstocked. This condition is generally believed to be temporary only, however, due largely to the lack of suitable storage facilities although there are some who think that future shipments from this port will be somewhat owing partly to the competition of the Argentine.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce, June 25.

PROSPECTUS OF

THE LAKESIDE

Gold Mining Co.,

OF RAT PORTAGE, LTD.
NON-PERSONAL LIABILITY.

CAPITAL, \$750,000.

In 75,000 Shares of One Dollar each.

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VICE-PRESIDENT - R. H. AGUR, Manager of Massey-Harris Co., Winnipeg.

DIRECTORS.

H. H. BECK, Insurance Manager, Winnipeg
F. W. DREWRY, Brewer, Winnipeg.
JOHN PLAXTON Plumber, Winnipeg
H. G. WILSON, Solicitor, Winnipeg.

Sec. Treas. - H. S. CROTTY, Real Estate Agt., Winnipeg
Solicitors - EWART, FISHER and WILSON
Bankers - IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA.

The above gentlemen have agreed to act as a directorate and the following are identified as promoters of the Company:-

R. W. JAMESON	F. W. DREWRY.	H. G. WILSON
R. H. AGUR.	G. H. CAMPBELL	H. H. BECK
J. PLAXTON.	E. R. WHITEHEAD	H. S. CROTTY
	D. WILSON.	

CONSULTING ENGINEER for British Columbia - Jno J. Moynahan, of Moynahan and Campbell, Rossland.
CONSULTING ENGINEER for Rat Portage - J. R. Deacon, C. E. and M. E.

(Incorporated under the Ontario Joint Stock Company and Mining Acts.)

OBJECTS-

To acquire properties either by purchase or taking interest, from prospectors unable to properly develop their claims, develop the same to a stage when they can be placed upon the market as paying mines.

PROPERTIES-

SNOWBIRD (gold), situated half way between Rossland and Trail, on surveyed line (G. P. R.

QUEEN BEE (gold), situated four miles from Harrison Lake Sanitarium.

Both fine tunnel propositions.

Eighty acres on steamboat channel, 25 miles from Rat Portage.

Ten options at Rat Portage and Seine River districts for working interest.

ADVANTAGES-

The investor in shares of this company is not confined to dividends obtained from one claim only, but from a large number, which will be developed and sold by the company, which gives him 100 chances to one over the investor in stocks of ordinary companies.

200,000 shares of stock are now offered for \$2 at 10 cents per share, par value one dollar. No liability beyond the amount actually paid upon stock in the company attaches to the subscribers thereto or to holders thereof.

The practical operations of the company will be carried on under the supervision of the best mining engineering skill that can be secured, so that the stockholders will have the fullest guarantee for the practical as well as the financial management of the company's affairs.

Applications for allotment of shares should be made to the secretary of the company H. S. Crotty, Main street, Winnipeg, when further information can be had.

The company is now securing powers to operate in the Province of British Columbia

The company has made financial connections in the East and in Great Britain, and its directorate are in a position to float legitimate mining schemes of any magnitude in the financial centres of the world.

Payments on stock can be made to H. S. Crotty, sec. treas., or to credit of trustees at any branch of Imperial Bank of Canada.

FOR SALE

General store business in the town of Virden. A good business assured. Satisfactory reasons for selling.

Apply to

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KILGOUR, RIMER & CO.,

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Boots, Shoes

Overshoes, Rubbers, Mitts & Moccasins

Our travellers are now out for spring. Can't be every place at once. Wait and see our snaps, We are agents for the Harvey. Van Norman Co., Toronto.

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Farm for Rent.

Farm in the Winnipeg district to rent, with possession of buildings at once.

Address:

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ALWAYS RELIABLE

WOODENWARE - 1 and Pails and Covers

7lb Jam Pails and Covers, Globe Wash Boards in stock.

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One Block from Union Railway Depot
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Terms from \$2 a day

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Dealers in all Classes of

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Partner Wanted.

Wanted in an established and growing jobbing and retail business, a partner with business energy and some business experience sufficient to manage the commercial part of the business, while the subscriber manages the practical part. A capital of about \$3,000 necessary. To the proper party, the opening is an exceptionally good one.

Apply by letter addressed to

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8th Street, Brandon.

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LEATHER BELTING

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Stocks of merchandise of all kinds sold on commission. Merchants who are retiring from business and wishing to dispose of their stocks en bloc will find it to their advantage by placing them with us for sale. Business concerns of all kinds disposed of. Correspondence strictly confidential. Write for circular.

WM. GUY LIVINGSTON & CO.,

Merchandise Brokers, 462 Main St., Winnipeg

Warehouse Receipts.

(Continued from Page 693.)

banking facilities to the dealers in the country's products and from time to time, as the Act was reconsidered they kept this steadily in view.

Yet they showed their wisdom in the safeguards with which they surrounded the business, and particularly with regard to the right of an unpaid vendor.

And to show how equitably the matter is worked, though the transactions of this kind have amounted to millions every year, and to hundreds of millions in all the claims that have been made by unpaid vendors have amounted to an infinitesimal fraction.

But now a mode of looking at this class of business has arisen which will, if carried on, go largely to defeat the object intended by the Legislature.

This is founded on what I must consider to be an extraordinary misconception.

It has been asserted in various quarters that the general principle of bank legislation is that banks shall not make advances on goods, wares, and merchandise, and that the cases in which it can be done must be taken as exceptions to a general rule.

This idea is not only contrary to the fundamental rules of all banking, but to the spirit and intention of all the foregoing legislation.

To legislate that banks shall not make advances on goods, wares, and merchandise, as a general rule, would be equivalent to legislating that a saw miller shall not manufacture deals as a rule, or that a dry goods merchant shall not as a rule sell cotton, or that a farmer shall not as a rule sell wheat.

The very essence of the business of a banker is to advance on goods, wares, and merchandise either in the shape of discounting bills representing goods sold, or making loans to enable goods to be produced or held.

And the whole object of the Warehouse Receipt legislation is to enable such advances to be got at the cheapest rate by basing them on actual merchandise.

The restrictive clause of the Act is that advances on goods shall not be made except as provided by the Act. But the Act itself opens the door to a wide enough range of transactions, and the limitation plainly means that banks shall not lend on goods as a pawn-broker does, or keep warehouses to store them in as the Bank of Germany does, and also that a stor-keeper or dry goods merchant who buys goods on credit shall not have the power of pledging them for bank advances.

It is true that the Act gives the lender of money, when he advances on goods, a right to them even over an unpaid vendor—a very strong provision, and showing how strong was the desire of Parliament to facilitate loans on merchandise.

But it is safeguarded by restricting the operations of the Act to cases in which, as a rule, is no unpaid vendor.

Any other limitation, I venture to think, should always be interpreted reasonably and liberally and with due regard to the great object intended to be accomplished by the Legislature, and to the vast importance of advances to the country at large in its increasing development.

An Act of Parliament, as we know, may be variously interpreted, in fact, it is impossible to frame clauses that are not susceptible of diverse interpretations.

If such interpretations are of a nature to hamper and embarrass banks in assisting merchants to handle the products of the country, they cannot be for the good of the community, but very much to its detriment.

Banks are rendering far too important services to trade and commerce to be treated as if their operations were disadvantageous to the community, and they have surely a

right to expect such an interpretation of the Act as in accordance with its intention and object.

Trade Terms.

The following rules relating to sales for future delivery, and definition of trade terms were adopted by the Winnipeg grain and produce exchange, a short time ago. They will prove interesting, as showing the meaning of many terms in common use.

8. When a sale or contract is made designated by the initials "C. I. F." it signifies that a sale is made at a price covering cost of articles sold, together with the expense of insurance and freight covering the property to the point of destination agreed upon by the contracting parties. The seller's portion of such a contract is completed when he shall have furnished evidence of loading the property, such evidence being a bill of lading, and also evidence of a contract for carriage from point of shipment to point of destination, accompanied by an insurance certificate issued by a company in good standing insurance paid. From the time of furnishing these evidences of the seller's obligation, the total responsibility of the property rests absolutely with the purchaser, and the seller therefore is in every particular exempted, in fact and in terms, from liability of what-over name and nature, under such contract.

9. F. O. C.—These initials mean "free of charge." The charges indicated being:

(A) The back charges on the property, such as railroad freight, shunting and elevating.

(B) The current term of storage, the latter being according to the regulations of the elevator or warehouse in which the property is placed, except in case of any special arrangement made by the seller with the proprietors of such warehouse or elevator, when the buyer it to have the benefit of such arrangement, unless specially provided for otherwise. The property to be at buyer's risk of fire on delivery. The seller to give the buyer not less than five days free of storage from date of delivery.

All sales made without specific conditions will be considered as strictly free of charge (F. O. C.) The seller to be under no obligation to furnish conveyance.

10. F. O. B. is to be interpreted as free on board sailing or steam vessel or barge, such conveyance, unless specially agreed on to be provided by the buyer. When being shipped into vessel, to be at buyers risk, and if not insured by him, the seller to be at liberty to insure the cargo, and to charge the same to the buyer.

11. F. O. B. CARS—Conveyance of flour under this term being always the duty, and at the expense of the seller, the same to be butter and other cask goods. "F. O. B." simply, not to apply to sales in which the shipment is made by railroad cars, when the term will be distinctly "F. O. B. Cars," and in this case the seller has to provide the cars, and receive payment on presentation of proper documents.

12. The term "in store" to mean that grain is free of all charges to the buyer. The seller to give the buyer not less than five clear days free of storage from date of delivery of documents.

13. ON TRACK This term to mean the delivery of the property in the cars of the railroad, in the yard, or on the track where such cars are ordinarily placed after arrival in the city, or at any station on the line of road where the sale may be made. The property to be free of charge in its then position, and delivery to be made by the railroad advice note, with bill of lading properly endorsed to buyer, with freight and shunting charges duly receipted thereon. In case such advice note be not receipted, the

freight and charges to be debited from invoice, unless satisfactory evidence is afforded the buyer that such charges are paid. Property to be at buyer's risk after delivery of order.

14. PROMPT SHIPMENT Prompt shipment shall be considered any time within five days, inclusive.

15. IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT Immediate shipment shall be considered any time within five days, inclusive.

16. IMMEDIATE DELIVERY Immediate delivery shall mean delivery on the business day that sale is made.

17. FUTURE DELIVERY All sales for future delivery shall be made at seller's option unless otherwise stated.

18. CASH—All sales to be for cash, payment to be made on presentation proper documents. Payment in all cases to be made within not less than 30 minutes before the closing hour of the bank on the day of presentation, unless by special agreement.

19. DELIVERY—Delivery will be considered complete on presentation of proper documents on any business day before 12 o'clock p. m., except Saturday delivery shall be made before twelve o'clock noon, unless otherwise specified at the time of sale.

20. CAR LOADS—When car load grain, meal feed and other produce purchased without any special agreement as to quantity to be loaded in each it is understood that a car-load shall mean less than the minimum capacity of the car. When on a contract for a specified quantity of grain, delivery is made by presentation of load documents, a margin of five per cent of the quantity shall be allowed.

The Advance in Hog Products

The Montreal Trade Bulletin says there is a much better feeling in the market for hog products in sympathy with the sharp upturn in Chicago. Canada's market for hogs was advanced 50c per barrel on Wednesday to \$12.00 to \$12.50 per quantity for best brands of new hams. Other kinds selling at from \$11 to \$12.50 a firm with sales of good sized lots leaf at 6c in pails, and compound at car lots in pails, up to be for smaller lots higher prices are expected. The price for hogs having advanced from \$3.60 per 100 lbs., an advance of \$1.00 per 100 lbs. There appears to be a feeling of much confidence in the trade, and strange as it may appear, this feeling seems to have beenanced since the United States news has been outlined, which would not indicate that there will be any reduction in our own tariff on hog products.

Portage Board of Trade

At the meeting of the Portage Board of Trade recently, several resolutions were passed. One of the resolutions was that the town and rural councils to enter into negotiations with the Northern Pacific railway company with a view of obtaining the use of their iron bridge across the river here for traffic purposes. It could be put in shape with a very small expenditure, to allow of teams passing it, which would be a great benefit to settlers on the south side of the river. Another motion brought forward was that of obtaining a mail service over the Northern Pacific railway Portage, and called the attention of the general to the necessity for such.