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THE COMMERCIAL

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Subscription, \$2.00 per Annum in Advance.

Established 1882.

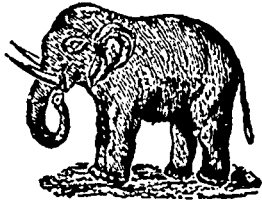
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Vol. 19

WINNIPEG, CANADA, FEBRUARY 9, 1901.

No. 23

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Have been well known brands for forty years, the same ingredients being used in the manufacture now and continuously during all those years. Experience in making paints for nearly half a century is at your service.
IF YOU ARE NOT SELLING ELEPHANT GOODS, YOU ARE NOT SELLING THE BEST GOODS MANUFACTURED TO-DAY.

MERRICK, ANDERSON & CO.
Sole Consignees, Winnipeg

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HIGHEST AWARDS at home and abroad:

WINNIPEG EXHIBITION, PARIS EXPOSITION.



The Flour manufactured by the Hudson's Bay Company from specially selected wheat has received the Grand Prize at the Paris Exhibition, also the highest awards at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition.

HUDSON'S BAY COY

MANUFACTURERS OF

Denim Pants, Overalls, Shirts and Smocks

of all descriptions.

Mail Orders receive Prompt Attention.

Emerson & Hague
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CELEBRATED GOLD STANDARD TEAS
Coffee, Baking Powder and Spices.

BANNATYNE AVE. E., WINNIPEG.
Branches: BRANDON and CALGARY.

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WHOLESALE SMALLWARES
FANCY GOODS, TOYS, and GENTS' FURNISHINGS
Stock complete in all departments.

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173 McDermott Street.
DIRECT EXPORTER OF SENEGA ROOT

ESTABLISHED 1874



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But what is actually done that commands trade.

Our Story Is Short

Our goods and prices speak more eloquently than anything we can say.

All orders entrusted to us will receive our prompt and careful attention.

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Wholesale Boots and Shoes, Winnipeg

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Granby Rubbers

READY FOR SPRING BUSINESS with our large assortment of reliable and good fitting shoes.

Mail Orders shipped same day received.

THE AMES HOLDEN CO. Ltd.

WINNIPEG.

Send for Granby Rubber Catalogue.

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(Anything in the Fruit Line)

WE WANT YOUR PRODUCE.

123 PRINCESS ST., RAT PORTAGE, WINNIPEG.

You're Welcome!



We extend a cordial invitation to our friends and customers to visit us during the Bonspiel. Make our warehouse your headquarters.

We will have some clearing lines to offer you at prices that must interest the closet buyers.

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WHOLESALE DRY GOODS

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Everything New

NEW SPRING WRAPPERS
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All in assorted sizes. Patterns and materials have been carefully chosen. Styles are the latest.

You'll find that they sell well, give good satisfaction, and pay you well. See them! Ask about them.

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Ladies' Night Robes, Underskirts, Drawers, Chemises, Collar Covers, Children's Cotton Drawers and Night Dresses. Beautifully made and trimmed.

Send your order for these goods NOW and you'll be pleased. For anything you require in the DRY GOODS LINE write us.

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Importers of

Foreign and Domestic
Green and Dried
Fruits, Nuts, Etc.

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Automatic Bachelor Buttons

BIG SELLERS ALWAYS READY



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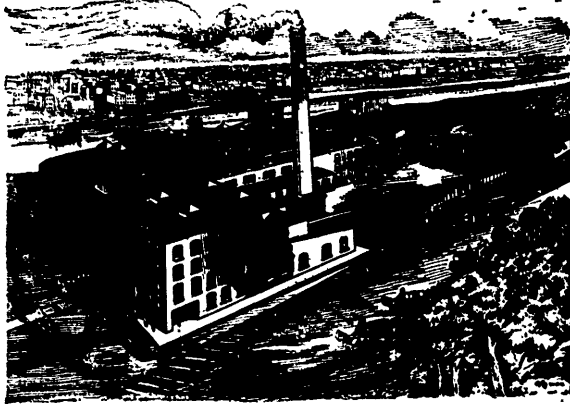
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We can take care of all you can ship us and we will pay you full market value.

Ship direct to us and save commissions and delays. Cash remitted as soon as hogs are received and weighed. Or you may draw on us through any bank or wholesale house with shipping bill attached

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WINNIPEG

ORANGES

We are to-day taking delivery of a car of extra Fancy Washington Navels, the bulk of which is made up of choice counts, running from 150 to 250s. As these particular counts are in great demand owing to the sizes of this year's crop, the more promptly you mail us your orders the better are your chances of getting what you want.

QUOTE 120s - - \$3.75
150s - - 4.00
175 to 250s - - 4.50

R. A. ROGERS & COMPANY
WINNIPEG

Chattel Mortgage Form

As used by the leading implement men and private bankers in the west. Adapted for use in Manitoba and also in the Territories.

All kinds of Forms and Notes. Send for prices and samples.

Franklin Press Ltd. 293 Market St., Opp. Grain Ex., Winnipeg

BOX 663.

Railway Notes.

It is reported that in accordance with their agreement with the Manitoba government in connection with the taking over of the Northern Pacific lines in this province Mackenzie & Mann will erect a new hotel at Winnipeg on the site of the Manitoba.

The net earnings for the six months ended 31st November of the Manitoba, Long Lake, Saskatchewan Railroad and Steamboat Company, together with the Canadian government subsidy for the half-year to the 31st of December, are sufficient to permit of the payment of £1 in per cent on the first mortgage bonds in respect of the interest due on the 1st February.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company has announced its intention to make Portland, Maine, its summer, as well as winter, port for all ocean traffic arising on its lines. This is a severe blow to the contract as an ocean port, and has led to much criticism of the company, and incidentally of the management of railways in Canada generally.

It seems that at last definite information regarding the proposed deal between the provincial government and the Northern Pacific Railway Company for the purchase of the Manitoba system of the latter company by the province has been given out. The deal is to take the form of a lease for ninety-nine years of the 300 miles of road and the business of operating the lines will be undertaken by the Canadian Northern Railway Co. The price mentioned is on a basis of \$7,000,000 valuation, but this is likely only a guess and over the mark. The most important part of the deal is that the Canadian Northern is to guarantee a 10c rate on wheat to the head of the lakes.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has begun the construction of an important branch line in British Columbia, which, when completed, will open up for development the well-known Slocan mining district. The new line is between fifty and sixty miles in length, running from Lardo, at the head of Kootenay Lake, by way of Duncan and Trout Lake, to Arrow Head, the terminus of the Revelstoke branch of the Canadian Pacific. The construction of this line will open up for development the entire silver-lead properties of the Slocan district, and give an outlet for the shipment of the ore taken from the largest number of mines now in operation in that district, the principal of which is the Payne mine. The work of construction has been started at Lardo and also at Arrow Head, and it is expected that the whole line will be completed and ready for use in the course of the present year.

Comparative Prices of Staples.

Comparative prices of staples at New York are given as follows in Bradstreet's of the 2nd inst :

	Feb. 1, 1901.	Feb. 2, 1901.
Flour	\$3.40@33.60	\$3.40@33.60
Wheat	79 1/2	79 1/2@76 1/2
Corn	47	46
Oats	30	29 1/2
Cotton	10	8 1/2
Practicals	3 1/2	3 1/4
Wool, No. 1	29	29
Fork, No. 1	\$12.75@14.50	10.50@11.00
Lard	7.75	6.30
Butter	22	23
Cheese	12	12 1/2
Sugar, gran	5.50	5.15
Coffee, No. 7	7 1/2	8 1/2
Petroleum	1 1/8	2 1/8
*Iron Bars, pig	33.50	29.00
*Steel billets, ton	19.75	25.00
Steel rails	26.00	25.00
Copper, lake ing. lb.	12.50	12.50
Lead, B.	4.37 1/2	4.70
Tin, B.	24.30	27.75
*Pittsburgh.		

Fire in the shoe factory of Etie Jobin, at Quebec, caused very extensive damage to the machinery and stock. The origin of the fire is not known. The loss is amply covered by insurance to the amount of \$35,000.

A largely attended meeting of the shareholders of the Crow's Nest Coal Company was held at Toronto a few days ago. Out of 20,000 shares, 15,000 but 10,000 were represented. The meeting was called to confirm a by-law, passed by the directors to increase the capital stock of the company from \$2,000,000 to \$3,500,000, by issuing 90,000 shares at \$5 each. The by-law was confirmed unanimously. One-third of the amount will be issued at once; the rest when needed. The stock to be issued has already been subscribed at a premium of \$15 a share.

THE COMMERCIAL

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

Nineteenth Year of Publication
ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY.

Subscription—Canada and the United States, \$2.00 per annum in advance, or \$2.25 when not so paid, other countries, \$2.50 per annum in advance.

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

Advertisements purporting to be news matter, or which profess to express the opinion of this journal, will not be inserted.
Office 210 McDermott St. Telephone 224.
D. W. BUCHANAN, Publisher.

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

WINNIPEG, FEBRUARY 9, 1901.

ANNUAL BOARD OF TRADE MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Winnipeg board of trade, which was held on Tuesday afternoon, was one of the most interesting gatherings that body has ever held. It was well attended and the proceedings were marked by thorough familiarity with commercial conditions in the west. The address of retiring President Elliott, which is given elsewhere in this issue, together with a report of the other proceedings of the meeting, is full of information concerning western business affairs. His review of the business situation is accurate and thorough. The report of the council gives information as to the proceedings of the board for the year. The election of officers resulted in the selection of Wm. Georgeson for president and John Russell for vice-president. It is not too much to say that two more popular nominations could not have been made. Both these gentlemen have been eminently fitted by a long and thorough course of business experience in Winnipeg for the offices to which they have been appointed and will no doubt discharge their duties with distinction. Mr. Georgeson has made a particularly close study of some of the commercial matters with which the board will be called upon to deal this year. It was generally regretted that John Galt, the vice-president of last year, was not able to accept when he was put in nomination for the office of president, as in the natural course of events he should have succeeded to the office and would have filled it with honor to both himself and the board, but he felt constrained to withdraw, and Mr. Georgeson became then the unanimous choice for the office. Secretary Bell was also unanimously re-elected to his office and the board manifested its appreciation of his work by an increase in salary. Strang was also re-appointed treasurer in addition to these executive officers strong committees have been named to carry out the various divisions of the board's work. It may safely be said that the Winnipeg board of trade is now one of the two or three most important commercial bodies in Canada and its work and influence are constantly increasing as the population of this country grows. During the years in which it has served the business community of the city

and Western Canada generally in the past it has been able to do a great deal towards improving the machinery of trade and the lot of the trader and settler in the west, all of which service has cost many of its members much valuable time and not a little money in some cases. In no case yet where public interests were concerned has it spared either time or money to accomplish the purpose in hand and we feel sure that what has been done in the past in this respect will be done again and in even larger measure in the future.

The Dominion Parliament.

The Dominion house of parliament was formally opened on Thursday. The speech from the throne was mainly composed of references to Imperial affairs—a significant feature by the way. Reference was made to further proposed improvements in the St. Lawrence route. A law for the better supervision of the export trade in food products was foreshadowed. The Pacific cable scheme will also come before the house.

The Bridge of the Three Americas.

Spanning the neck which separates the Park Line from the North Bay in Delaware Park is the bridge of the

Insurance Notes.

A. Montgomery has accepted the position of local agent at Manitou for the Federal Life Insurance Company.

The North British and Mercantile Insurance Co. is applying to parliament for power to transact accident, employers' liability, burglary and marine insurance.

There is some talk of a local mutual fire insurance concern being formed by the retail merchants of Montreal for the purpose of competing with the regular companies which have recently advanced rates.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the North-West Fire Insurance Company is called for Thursday, the 11th inst., at the head office, 373 Main street, Winnipeg, at 3:30 o'clock P. M.

T. R. Earl, superintendent of agencies of the Mutual Life of Canada, who has been in Winnipeg for a few days, left on Thursday on a trip of inspection through the Northwest Territories and British Columbia.

The Neepawa Agricultural society held a meeting on Thursday last for the purpose of discussing the hail insurance question. The speakers expressed themselves as having no confidence in the mutual plan of hail insurance and it was decided to ask the provincial government to provide for compulsory insurance and taxation of land to raise the necessary revenues. A resolution was passed calling on the government to deal with the question and the secretary of the society was

The Sisal Industry in the Bahamas.

A recent colonial office report (Miscellaneous Series, No. 1) contains some interesting notes on the planting of the Pita plant, or Agave Sisalana, in the Bahamas Islands and the extraction and preparation of the fibre. This plant is not identical with the Agave Ixtil, or Henequen, of Yucatan, but appears to be a closely allied species. It is superior to the Yucatan plant, and in the hands of the Bahamas planters gives a fibre of superior quality and greater marketable value. After describing the propagation of the plant and field cultivation and leaf cutting, the report deals with the extraction of the fibre. The factory contains the fibre-extracting machine, driven by an oil or gas engine, and the press for baling. The machine is placed at one of the extremities of the building, with free communication to the outside, where there is a mound or raised stand from which the operator feeds the machine, a continuous thin stream of water being conducted to and flowing into the machine so that the fibre is washed clean during the process of extraction. The leaves are carried by strong 'grip' chains to large scutching wheels, which have brass knives fastened across the periphery, and these knives scrape the vegetable matter from the fibre against brass or wood curves. At the other end of the machine, and inside the factory, an operator is seated to receive the fibre as it emerges white and clean; and



Three Americas, a beautiful, substantial and serviceable structure, which will be much admired by the Exposition visitors.

It is built of white granite and is in the form of three arches, each representing one of the Americas. The keystone of each arch is covered with a characteristic Indian head, males and females being represented. The arches are surmounted by a balustrade of turned granite balusters and heavy granite coping. Over the central arch are four pedestals—one at each corner—upon which it is proposed to place bronze urns or lamps. On the land abutments are long pedestals suitable for handsome groups of statuary. It is suggested that a group by Karl Bitter be placed upon one of them temporarily, during the Pan-American Exposition next summer.

The total length of the bridge is 138 feet. Its width over all is 85 feet. The roadway is 53 feet wide and the footpaths—one on either side—11 feet wide.

The structure has rusticated joints and is in every other way characteristic of good bridge construction. This work is being done by the City of Buffalo, in anticipation of the visit of millions of people to the Pan-American Exposition.

In the current number of the Canadian Gazette there appears notices of applications to be made to incorporate 22 railway companies and a dozen commercial or financial corporations, including two banks.

instructed to forward copies to the secretaries of other agricultural societies and ask their co-operation.

Dominion incorporation will be applied for this session by a mutual accident and sick benefit society under the name of the Canadian Mutual Aid Society. The intended objects are to establish and maintain by means of assessments on its members a benefit fund for the relief of its members in sickness, disability and accident and to establish a guarantee fund for the security of its members.

A report has been in circulation in the city this week to the effect that fire insurance rates are to be raised on all western business. The agents of the various companies deny having any knowledge of such intention on the part of their companies. An advance would first come before the board of underwriters. It is doubtful whether the insuring classes here would accept a general advance in insurance rates without making vigorous efforts to secure their insurance at the old rates. It is true that the fire insurance business has not been a very profitable one in recent years, taking the whole field of operation on this continent into consideration, but it is generally felt that so far as western Canadian business is concerned there is no cause for complaint and for that reason insurers would not receive an advance in a very friendly spirit.

The annual meeting of the Bank of Nova Scotia has been called for Feb. 20th.

from thence it is carried by other working hands to the outside, and is there hung out to dry in the sun across posts and rails erected for the purpose. When thoroughly dried, the fibre is brought back to the factory, and packed in bales by means of a press exactly similar to a wool press, care being taken to turn in the ends of the fibre so as to give a smooth exterior surface to the bale when it is turned out of the press. Uniformity in weight is not attempted; they vary from 350 pounds to 500 pounds. The maximum capacity of the best machine is about one ton of fibre per day. The following is a list of the fibre-extracting machines which are or have been in general use: Prieto—(A machine made in Barcelona and in use in Yucatan); Todd—(An American patent. Several of these machines are in use in the Bahamas; it may be considered fairly satisfactory, but not so good as the Villamor, of which patent there is one in use in the Island of New Providence); Villamor—(A better machine than the Todd in the amount of work done, and is not being made at present. It has hitherto been used a great deal in Yucatan); Torvella—(A machine made by the same American firm that brought out the Villamor. The Torvella is now replacing the Villamor machine in Yucatan, and is very highly esteemed there); Stephens or Theband—(This is a large and expensive American machine) It is reported that a new machine is coming out on a new principle, and probably cheaper.

Have You Seen

THOSE Fawn, Seal Brown and Dark Blue double-breasted Cord Vests we are showing? They're trade winners.

We have a good range of Fur Coats received a little late, will clear at close prices. Drop a card for quotations.

DONALD FRASER & Co.
Manufacturers of Fine Clothing

WHOLESALE 126 Princess St., Winnipeg
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MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

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Dealers in
Men's Furnishings, Hats, Caps

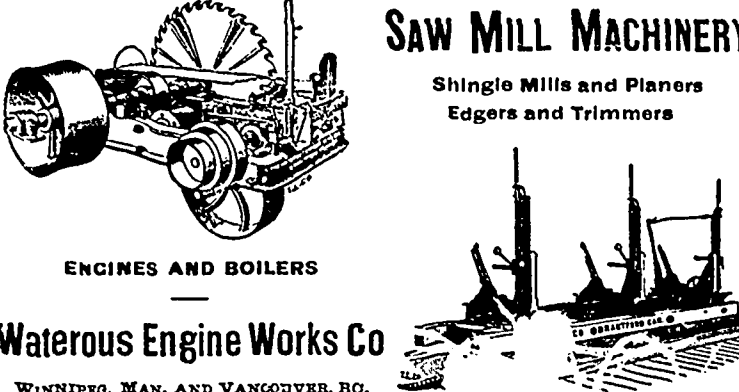
From the Sea

Our fresh Sea Fish now being consisting of smelts, cod, haddock, flounders, tommy cod, eels, mackerel, herrings, etc.

Order at once to secure choice

W. J. GUEST WHOLESALE FISH
602 Main Street, Winnipeg

SAW MILL MACHINERY
Shingle Mills and Planers
Edgers and Trimmers



Waterous Engine Works Co
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Highest market prices paid for consignments and returns made promptly.
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For Sale by all the leading jobbers.

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That there is no article of diet or of general use that has the history or the "record" of Beer.

For ages it has given strength to those that need it. It has saved many from pain, sickness and suffering, and made them strong and well. To those who use it—the question: Have you tried

The Refined Ale

"Which sparkles like champagne?" If not, it is easy to procure of any wine or spirit merchant, or from the brewery. Price. \$2 per 3 doz. half pints.

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Our travellers are now on the road with a splendid line of samples of

STATIONERY, FLAT, PRINT AND WRAPPING PAPERS, ETC.

In Wall Papers we are still handling Watson's celebrated Papers, and would like you to look at same before ordering your new stock.

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The Ontario Double Generator made in all sizes from ten lights up. Guaranteed to give satisfaction. Sold on trial. Shatter Burners for sale.

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RICHMOND'S TIGER TEA

PURE, FRESH and FRAGRANT.
Now used in thousands of families.

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HIDES WOOL

SENeca ROOT SHEEP PELTS

NORTHWEST HIDE CO.
Herman Telke, Mgr.
230 KING ST.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

FUR TALLOW

WINNIPEG BOARD OF TRADE.

Report of Proceedings at Annual Meeting
Held Tuesday, Feb. 5, 1901.

The annual meeting of the board of trade was held Tuesday afternoon, D. K. Elliott, president in the chair. After the reading and adoption of the minutes of the last annual meeting the president read his annual address as follows:

The members of the Winnipeg board of trade:

The report of the council is now before you, and in accordance with the prescribed custom I wish, in retiring from the office of president, to say a few words on matters of general interest to members of the board.

First it is eminently fitting that I should refer to the lamented death of our late beloved sovereign, Queen Victoria. As a ruler and a woman she was held so highly in the esteem of her subjects that the most sincere sorrow is experienced throughout the empire at her death, and in no portion of it more than in this loyal city of Winnipeg. Britons everywhere receive with confidence Edward VII as their King and Emperor, believing that the destiny of the empire, and the rights and liberties of the people will be wisely guided and safely guarded by him. God save the King.

State of Trade.

The business of the year past has in many respects fallen short of our expectations. The increased area placed under crop last spring inspired us with the reasonable hope of a corresponding increase of business, but the early drought, which affected every part of the country, retarded the growth of the grain, and this followed by the heavy autumn rains seriously reduced the yield of all cereals. The shortage of crop, and consequent decrease in business has told heavily against the business interests of this city, which are so largely dependent upon the wheat crop of the west. When it is remembered that our total export of wheat for the crop of 1900 will not exceed seventeen million bushels, and that principally in the lower grades against thirty million bushels, largely of No. 1 hard, of the 1899 crop, it will be readily seen that the purchasing power of the farmer and his means of paying off existing liabilities have been very much curtailed.

It is gratifying, however, in spite of this to note that there is no trace of panic, nor any doubt in the minds of our people as to the future. All feel that the country is no longer on trial, but that stability and confidence are firmly established, and the past year may have its compensations in lessons of carefulness and frugality, taught to everyone, merchants and farmers alike. A reference to the last crop bulletin issued by the provincial government, shows that farmers too, are confident of the future, as is evidenced by the fact that there are already prepared for the crop of 1901, apart from the work of the coming spring, over one and a half millions of acres of land. I give the following extract from Dunn's Review of Jan. 5th, 1901, referring to failures for the past year:—"Considering the severe loss to wheat growers in Manitoba, that province makes a splendid exhibit."

One of the best indications of the financial strength of a country is the view taken of it as a field for investment by loan companies and capitalists, and I learn on good authority that money is being loaned on farm security as freely as ever, both in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, and indeed that the west is looked upon as among the best and safest parts of the Dominion for such investments.

Winnipeg bank clearings continue to show a satisfactory volume, and although the average decrease in Canada for the past year is nearly 4 per cent, that of Winnipeg is only about 3 per cent. During the past year two of our leading banks, the Canadian Bank of Commerce and the Dominion Bank have erected premises that would do honor to any city, and the Merchants Bank of Canada have now

in the hands of their contractors a magnificent building of eight stories, that will be, for many years to come, if one may judge from the plans, a prominent exhibition of the confidence felt in our country by the leading monetary institutions of Canada. In addition to these a number of fine warehouses and manufacturing blocks have been erected, and we believe the coming year will see a material addition to their number.

I feel, therefore, that we can look out on the future with great cheerfulness, believing that the energy and ability displayed by our business men in making Winnipeg what it is at present will yet place us in the forefront of the cities of Canada.

Civic Affairs.

The city council and the board of trade have worked very closely together during the year just closed; while each has its distinct sphere it frequently occurs that one requests the other to co-operate for joint action, and I have pleasure in saying that there has been the fullest accord between the two bodies, and in consequence questions have been solved and purposes accomplished, where a want of harmony might have delayed them indefinitely. I have always felt that this board should take a live interest in civic matters; there has been spent during the past two years, and will be for some years to come, a large amount of money on public works, and too close attention cannot be paid by our members to the results of such expenditure.

My personal opinion, without pretending to express the views of the members of this board, is that the day labor question will have to be seriously grappled with in the near future, and a decision arrived at as to the relative merits of it and the contract system of prosecuting public works.

Periodical agitation regarding city bookkeeping would indicate that public opinion tends to a careful examination into the whole system by the city council, and if necessary the assimilation of its forms to those adopted by other large bodies. Very large amounts of money are being expended, and it is high time that the best possible system of keeping separate accounts of the city should be adopted.

I would like to say a word of commendation regarding the general work of the parks commission, the result of which is shown in the handsome boulevards and the beautiful little parks of the city. In this connection we are, to my mind, making a mistake in depending upon private enterprise for large parks and places of recreation. There are a number of beautiful spots in close proximity to the city still available, and I am pleased to find that this matter was under consideration at the last meeting of the parks commission.

Postal Matters.

One important feature in the development of a new country is the necessity for a liberal and rapid expansion of the postal service, and it is a source of satisfaction that this department of the federal government has shown a proper conception of the growth of the country, and the requirements of its business interests. Daily mails have followed as quickly as possible daily train service, and the representations of your postal committee have been met by a ready response from the department. A glance at statistics shows that there were in Manitoba and the Territories in the year 1880 one hundred and forty-seven post offices; ten years later the number had increased to five hundred and twenty-three, and in 1900 to the large number of eight hundred and sixty-nine.

It is becoming daily more evident that the present office building in this city is altogether inadequate for the business transacted. Winnipeg has long occupied the third place among the cities of Canada in point of postal revenue, and during 1900 reached the grand total of \$116,020.92. The Hon. Mr. Tarte, after examining the building some four years ago, with a committee of this board, stated to them that the premises must be enlarged, and it would appear that the time for doing this should not be postponed any longer.

It has become in late years the acknowledged practice to group the different government offices in one building, and I feel that an earnest effort should be put forth to induce the government to adopt this rule here, and remove the custom house from its present inconvenient location to more central premises in connection with an enlarged postoffice building.

Relation With Governments.

The most cordial relations exist between this board and the department of inland revenue, and indeed with nearly all departments of the federal government, and during the past year our secretary was requested to go to Ottawa and assist in framing amendments to the Grain Act. The department of trade and commerce also frequently asks for the assistance of the board in getting information on subjects connected with its work.

The board has also taken up with the Manitoba government a number of important matters, and as in the past our delegations have been heartily re-

extended in different parts of the country, opening up new districts, and giving needed accommodation to others.

Commencing east of us we find the C. P. R. company has built a small spur east of Rat Portage, to one of the well-known mines in that district, and that the Lac du Bonnet branch, of about twenty-two miles, has opened up communication with that largely timbered country, drained by the English and Winnipeg rivers, both of which are tributary to this beautiful lake. Draining tiles, and superior brick for building and pavement purposes are being manufactured, thus adding another to the large and varied number of our industrial concerns. Coming to the prairie country, a line is being extended from McGregor to a point on the Great North West Central, and the Pipestone branch has been carried forward 100 miles into the well-known fertile and finely situated Moose Mountain district. It has been found necessary by the C. P. R. to build a substantial steel bridge, supported on masonry piers, across the Red river, on account of the increasing traffic and larger engines used, and I have good reason to believe this will be followed soon by a large and commodious depot. It seems unfortunate that some reasonable arrangement could not have been arrived at between the city council and the C. P. R. and been ratified by the ratepayers for the building of a subway on Main street. The condition of things now existing is anything but satisfactory to either the railway company or the citizens, and in addition to this, it has, I believe, caused the postponing for some time longer, the erection of a splendid hotel in this city. The volume of traffic, both through and local is increasing so rapidly that the C. P. R. has practically decided to establish early next summer, two daily transcontinental trains, one a fast limited, making but few stops, and the other to accommodate local traffic.

Great progress too, has been made by the Canadian Northern Railway Co., who, during the year 1900, constructed 224 miles of railway, and who expect before the end of the present year to have their line in operation from Port Arthur to Winnipeg, and from Winnipeg to a point within a very short distance of Prince Albert. They are now advertising for tenders for the construction of a magnificent steel bridge, with a draw span of 350 feet, to cross the Rainy river, and tenders are likely to be called for in a few days for a bridge across the Red river at Winnipeg. With the completion of these works, and the additional mileage to be constructed this year, this company expects to have not less than 1,100 miles of railway in operation, thus bringing them into the rank of the third railway in Canada. It is pretty generally understood that a large portion of the fine timber, through which the road runs, will be brought into this city, and lumber mills established here for its manufacture, thus giving employment to a large number of men. Mining interests too, should be greatly benefited, as the Canadian Northern runs largely through mining country, tributary to the Seine river, and the improved transportation facilities should be of great value, both in shipping in machinery and exporting the product of the mines.

Thus it will be seen that very important railway works have been carried on during the year, and if we are to believe current reports, even more will be accomplished before another crop is harvested.

Chamber of Mines.

An institution which has come into considerable prominence during the past year is the Chamber of Mines, which was formed in this city early last spring, and is composed of thoroughly representative men, from all parts of Canada. The disinterested work of this voluntary association is meeting with favorable results; reliable information is being obtained, and disseminated in the best possible form throughout the world, and this doubtless will be an important factor in inducing capitalists to invest in and develop the great mining region between this city and Lake Superior. The value of the work being accomplished has lately been recognized in the form of liberal grants and donations in support of the movement, made to the chamber by the Dominion government, the government of Ontario, the Canadian Pacific Railway company, and other influential corporations.

Dominion Board of Trade

Last year in his able report on the proceedings of the International Con-



D. K. Elliott, Retiring President.

ceived, and full consideration of our views has been secured. One subject still in abeyance is the amendment to the Assignment Act, relating to the appointment of a second official assignee. The practice has been recognized in the past of acceding to the wishes of this board in the person appointed to this office, and I fully expect that the government will soon introduce legislation necessary to place our nominee in office.

St Andrews Rapids.

The work of St. Andrews Rapids is steadily progressing, and it is hoped that before the end of the present year such progress will be made that we will see the long-desired removal of impediments to navigation, and the wonderful resources of Lake Winnipeg brought into easy access through the inauguration of direct steamship communication with the lake.

Immigration.

The work of this department of the Dominion government is being prosecuted vigorously, and its splendid results are shown in the large number of 38,324 added to the population of the west, during the year 1900. Of these 11,000 were Canadians, and 5,136 came from the United States, and are principally well-to-do farmers, who have a thorough knowledge of the requirements of the country, and can adapt themselves to the state of affairs existing here. They bring with them a large amount of money and personal effects, and in most cases either enter directly upon land previously selected by them, or purchase improved farms, and engage at once in the cultivation of their properties.

It is reported by the department that the foreigners who have come to our country are rapidly becoming self-sustaining, and exhibit a keen desire to remain upon and cultivate their farms, and it is evident that they will prove a valuable addition to our population.

There have been 8,827 land entries and sales during the year, aggregating nearly two millions of acres, and in addition to this the C. P. R. company have made 2,283 contracts, containing 432,000 acres, and amounting in cash to \$1,377,715.48.

Railroad Matters.

While the year 1900 has not seen a marked activity in railway building, yet some important branches have

gress of Commerce, held at Philadelphia, Mr. Bole dwelt strongly on the necessity existing for some form of union between boards of trade in Canada, so that representatives might meet periodically, and discuss matters of importance affecting the commercial interests of the Dominion. Mr. Bole pointed out that delegates from Canadian boards arrived at Philadelphia without any understanding as to the attitude they should adopt in connection with matters to be considered by congress. Again this year, the same state of affairs is reported by Mr. Nares, our delegate to the Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the

ed in the welfare and progress of the country.

South Africa.

Every loyal citizen of Canada has been thrilled with pride by the heroic deeds of our brave volunteers, who responded to the call for aid to the British cause in South Africa. Our chief need in this country is that of population, yet we freely gave of our number to fight for the unity of the empire, and while it is regrettable that this episode is not yet closed, it will always be gratifying to remember the manly part played by our soldier-boys on the field of battle, and the enthusiastic appreciation of their services by the Mother Country. Especially have we of Manitoba and the west great reason to be proud of our former fellow citizen, resident among us, now the honored representative of Canada in London, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, whose noble patriotism in raising and equipping that magnificent corps, known as the "Strathcona Horse," has challenged the admiration of every British subject, and drawn the world's attention to the fact that Canadians are ready to do and dare to the utmost in defence of the empire.

Membership.

During the year our membership has undergone considerable change, through the lamented death of some of our members, and the removal of others to different places. The last to leave us was Mr. C. S. Hoare, for some fifteen years a member of the board, and while we congratulate him upon his promotion yet we cannot but feel that the departure of such men is a distinct loss to the city.

Permit me to call the attention of the board to the large and valuable library, which has been gathered together through the indefatigable labors of our secretary. It is, I believe, the only attempt made in Canada to establish a purely commercial library, and an examination of it will show that it contains much that is useful in the way of information, to any business man in the city.

I wish here to express my appreciation of the kind way in which Mr. Bell has placed at my disposal the accurate and varied knowledge he possesses in all matters connected with his work, and for the ready assistance accorded to me at all times.

In closing I desire to tender my hearty thanks to the board for the honor conferred upon me, in electing me to the position of president, and also to the council for the courteous consideration and support given me during my term of office.

Mr. J. H. Ashdown moved that the address be received and printed in the records of the board for the year. He said the numerous points touched on had been well handled. He congratulated the president on the very happy way in which he had brought them before the board. Mr. E. L. Drewry seconded the motion, emphasizing the thought that this country was the safest for investment of all in his knowledge. One only needed, he said to go away for two or three weeks to return more contented than ever with this country. The motion was then carried.

Treasurer's Report.

Mr. A. Strang, the treasurer, reported 170 members in good standing; fees, \$1,700; balance \$312.46. The report was received and adopted, on motion of Mr. Strang, seconded by Mr. Hespeler.

REPORT OF COUNCIL.

The report of council, presented by Secretary Bell contained exhaustive review of the work accomplished and matters dealt with by the board. Following are the principal features:

Grain Inspection Certificates.

During the past year the general grain committee of the board requested the minister of inland revenue to instruct inspectors that when they issued certificates for grain graded "to be cleaned" that they should definitely state on the certificate, for the instruction of the terminal elevator people, the number of pounds, or fractions thereof, per bushel, of dirt or foreign seeds to be actually cleaned out of the grain so graded.

After urging this matter upon the attention of the minister, he communicated with the inspection officials and finally agreed to instruct inspectors in the Manitoba grain inspection division to carry out the wishes of the board, in case the grain bill now before the house at Ottawa became law.

Under the Manitoba grain bill government weigh masters have been appointed at all terminal elevators and it is their duty, with the inspectors, to see that the exact amount of dirt or foreign seeds defined by the inspector is cleaned out of the grain.

Traders Excursion Rates.

Early last fall the council appointed a committee to confer with the railway officials in Winnipeg on the subject of granting special excursion rates to actual traders established in the western division of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. The following copy of a letter addressed to Mr. C. E. McPherson, general passenger agent of the C P R in Winnipeg, will explain the details of the proposition:

Winnipeg, Sept. 10, 1900.

Dear Sir—

I beg to urge forward to you in writing what was urged on you verbally by a committee of this board a few days ago, viz. That your company grant to actual merchants in the western division (i.e., persons included in the traders lists kept by your general freight offices here) a passenger fare of one and one-third for return journey during following dates: First week in April, June, October and December in each year, fares to apply from the business residence of the trader to Winnipeg and return.

As stated to you the board prefer this request after much consideration with the full belief that the result would be beneficial to the wholesale trade in Winnipeg, your company and the retail business men of Western Canada.

The committee, from the knowledge of the traders concerned and the complete experience of the methods pursued in carrying on business in the territory embraced in your western division, are assured that your passenger traffic would be augmented to an extent that would be very satisfactory to your company. Such traffic would practically be new business.

On behalf of the committee,

Yours faithfully,

C. N. BELL,
Secretary.

The railway company has not yet given the committee a final answer.

Commercial Travellers' Passenger Rates.

At a general meeting of the board

Winnipeg Wholesalers' List.

After consultation with the Winnipeg railway officials the freight rates committee reported to the council that the privileges as to rates granted to wholesale houses in Winnipeg, re shipping goods had been abused, and persons not entitled thereto were enjoying such privileges. The following resolution was passed by the council.

"Resolved, that the freight officials of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. and the Northern Pacific Railway Co. having reported to the freight rates committee that they desire to restrict the privileges enjoyed by wholesalers in Winnipeg to those only properly entitled to the same, and the committee having gone over the list of wholesalers submitted by the city railway officials, and as corrected by them to date, the council approves that the secretary of this board certify to the railways in the future the names of such persons as he ascertains to be fully entitled to such freight rate privileges as the tariffs of the companies confer on bona fide Winnipeg wholesale houses."

This arrangement was continued until the 1st of November, when the lists being fairly correct, the railroads again assumed the responsibility of themselves seeing that persons not properly entitled should not have their names on the list.

Additions to the Library.

The library continues to grow in size and value and practically without any cost to the board. All the general and special reports of the Dominion government departments, with Hansard and other parliamentary reports and papers are received regularly. The board is favored by the government of the United States with the reports of several of its departments including the very valuable issue of the department of agriculture, the monthly and special reports of American consuls throughout the world, and the departments of education and fisheries. Your council believe that few members of the board appreciate the range and value of the information obtainable from the library shelves, for in addition to the government reports received the board is in continual receipt of valuable pamphlets, statistical works and monographs on special trade and other subjects from all over Europe, America, Japan, Australasia, India and South Africa. On several occasions, by one mail, circulars, pamphlets and trade publications addressed to the board, have arrived from the four continents, indicating the growing importance of this body and the fact that it is regarded as one of the leading boards of the Dominion. Though not utilized to the extent it should be by the members, a large number of people, both members and citizens generally, seek information and rarely depart without obtaining what they require. The requests received from government departments, public libraries, business associations and individuals for our annual report and general information, increase from year to year. All such requests for information relating to the country, its possibilities, development and opportunities afforded by it to settlers and for the exchange of trade are cheerfully met.

Inspection of Flax Seed.

In February last the board again represented to the hon. the minister of inland revenue the necessity for the passage of the legislation necessary to permit of the legal inspection of flaxseed at Winnipeg, it being the only Manitoba grain for which legal certificates could not be issued after inspection. The general grain committee of the board had considerable correspondence with the department in connection with the details of the exact wording necessary to define the different grades. However the department finally conceded the point raised.

The following extract from the report made by our secretary after his return from a visit to Ottawa, when he took up this question, explains the final disposal of the bill introduced by Sir Henri Joly:

"In connection with a request of the board forwarded in September, 1899, to Sir Henri Joly, minister of inland revenue, that the General Inspection Act of Canada be amended so as to provide for the inspection of flax seed grown in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, I had several interviews with the minister and with him drafted a schedule of the grades required which I forwarded to the members of the grain committee here for their consideration and approval, and on this being returned the minister approved



Secretary C. N. Bell.

Empire, held in London in June last, who pointed out the weakness of Canadian boards sending delegates before some common action had brought into harmony, and reduced to a concrete form, the views of the Canadian mercantile public. Mr. Bole reported that the Canadian delegates at Philadelphia discussed this matter, and it was left to the Toronto board of trade to take the initial action towards securing some organization. So far as learnt nothing has been done, and I earnestly recommend this board to appoint a committee to open up correspondence with similar bodies throughout Canada, with a view to reorganizing the Dominion board of trade. I am satisfied that great good to commercial interests would follow, and that the opinion of representatives from all parts of Canada, expressed at a joint meeting, would carry great weight with the federal government, in all matters connected with trade and commerce.

Sir Wm. Macdonald's Gift.

The introduction of manual training during the past year, as a department of school work, in connection with the schools of Winnipeg is a step of much significance to the business interests of the community. I have seen the classes in operation, and have been much impressed with the work. It will supplement the largely theoretic training the schools usually afford, giving a practical turn to the minds of the students, and training their executive faculty to perform what the mind conceives, and in this respect alone it is a valuable preparation for business life, and a factor that will contribute towards commercial and industrial prosperity. Further, it is important as being the stepping-stone to the establishment of technical education, which is coming more and more to be recognized as one of the most important agencies in enabling a country to make the most of its natural resources. As a means of promoting the movement in the direction of this technical instruction, the department of manual training should receive the cordial support of this board. To the members of the board, who have known of the liberality of Sir Wm. Macdonald in other directions, it will not come as a surprise that the establishment of this work in our midst is due to his generosity and public spirit. The entire cost being borne by him for a period of three years. One thousand boys in Winnipeg alone will receive a course of training, and the extent of Sir William's liberality may be seen from the fact that this scheme embraces one large city in every province in the Dominion. The public spirit of this action must win the admiration and gratitude of all interest-



Treasurer Andrew Strang.

held on the 29th May, the following resolution was passed, viz.:

"Resolved, That a committee of this board to be named by the president take up the question of commercial travellers' passenger rates with the railway companies, as while the general passenger rates in Manitoba have been reduced from 4 to 3c per mile, there has been no corresponding reduction in the commercial travellers' rates, and that this committee co-operate with the Northwest Commercial Travellers' association in this matter."

On the 31st May the above appointed committee with one from the Northwest Commercial Travellers' association had an interview with Mr. McNicoll, vice president of the Canadian Pacific Railway company, and laid the case of the commercial travellers before him, requesting that the travellers be given the same generous reduction on the ordinary passenger rates as heretofore granted. After a full discussion Mr. McNicoll promised to take up the whole question with the passenger department of his road and sometime after his return to Montreal the board was notified that the deputations request had been granted and your council is pleased to report that the reduced rates are now in force.

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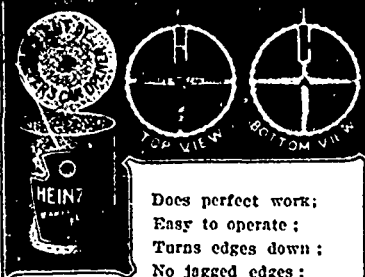
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of the bill and introduced the same. During my stay in Ottawa, it was passed as a government measure through the House of Commons and afterwards the legislation was passed in the Senate, though considerable opposition developed in the upper House against the provisions of the bill being confined to the Manitoba inspection division, some of the senators wishing the act to be made applicable to the whole of Canada, though as the flaxseed grown in Manitoba is much heavier to the measured bushel than that grown in Ontario, the result of extending the operation of the bill to Ontario would have been that none of the Ontario flaxseed could have taken a grade, as the weight per measured bushel of the seed raised there is not equal to the weight of the seed produced in Manitoba and the Territories. However the bill passed and the inspection of Manitoba flaxseed is now legal.

Electric and Gas Light Charges.

The committee appointed in December, 1899, and which was continued by the last annual meeting, "to look into the whole question of electric and gas lighting as furnished by the present company, the charges for the same, the difference of the cost of lighting as compared with the past and between the present cost and what would be a fair figure for the service rendered and as to what remedy is to be found." Immediately following the annual meeting secured from a large number of cities in Canada and the United States a mass of valuable information on the subject and presented a report to the council with statements and suggestions. This report was very thoroughly considered at several meetings of the council when, at their own request, directors of the Winnipeg Electric Street Railway Co. were present. Your council are pleased to state that, as a consequence of the board's action, the tariff of rates for both electric and gas lighting supply was materially reduced and a definite statement was made by the company that reductions would again be made when the consumption reached figures quoted.

Montreal Grain Inspection.

It would appear that serious trouble has arisen in connection with the inspection of American grain at Montreal by Canadian government inspectors, and complaints have been made to the government through Lord Strathcona by the British grain merchants. The government has lately appointed a royal commission to investigate the whole system of grain inspection at Montreal. Mr. David Horn, the chief grain inspector for the Manitoba inspection division, was appointed chairman and sittings held at Montreal. Their report has not yet been made public.

The danger to Manitoba interests arising from European dissatisfaction with inspection of grain at Montreal lies in the fact that if government certificates issued at Montreal become discredited, European buyers may conclude that there is little value to be attached to the government certificates issued in the Manitoba inspection division. It is satisfactory to learn that the minister of inland revenue has acted promptly.

City Forms of Accounting.

Late in the past year your council took steps to secure the laws and regulations governing the keeping of city accounts from several cities in Canada and the United States, together with forms, etc., used in connection therewith. Valuable data has been received, and your council recommend that a special committee be appointed to thoroughly investigate the system in force in Winnipeg with a view of, if it is considered necessary, making recommendations to the city council.

Inspection of Hides.

The Dominion hide inspector in Winnipeg has reported to the board that he has not acted officially during the past year, as inspection has not been asked for. Local inspection, therefore, has become a thing of the past.

Sugar Beet Growth.

Early last year our committee on beet sugar had an interview with the Hon. John A. Davidson, minister of agriculture, and at his request summarized their wishes in the following letter.

Winnipeg, May 30, 1900.

Hon. J. A. Davidson, Minister of Agriculture, Winnipeg.

Dear Mr. Davidson—In reference to the beet root matter, which was laid before you yesterday by a deputation from this board, I beg to give

you herewith in a concise form just what the board would like to have done this summer.

1st. That seed should be secured at once and arrangements made by Mr. McKellar with two or three of the market gardeners in the vicinity of Winnipeg, that the same should be sown and the beds cultivated according to the instructions given by the American department of agriculture, which



President Elect William Georgeson.

instructions we can give you a copy of. The size of the beds to be sown not to be large in order not to entail expense or much labor this season.

2nd. That an analysis be made of samples of lime from, say, Stony Mountain or St. Albans, in order to learn their purity and strength. Also that if the city has not had the water from their artesian well system analyzed, that this also be done.

3rd. That the beets raised by the market gardeners under direction of Mr. McKellar be analyzed this autumn at the Dominion experimental farm, and, say, the beet root sugar factory in Minnesota, where a practical test could be had.

4th. That arrangements be made by Mr. McKellar with say ten or twelve farmers in the Winnipeg district to each carefully prepare a small lot of ground this fall as a seed bed for planting next spring, so that a more exhaustive test of the raising of sugar beet root could be carried on next season.

I am, Sir,
Yours faithfully,
C. N. BELL,
Secretary.

The minister took an active interest in the proposition submitted by the committee and under his instructions his deputy, Mr. McKellar, secured seed and arranged with a number of farmers in the vicinity of Winnipeg to plant the same. The department and the committee have kept in active touch with the matter during the summer, which was a most unpropitious one for the securing of a fair test. The committee communicated with the experimental farm at Ottawa and arranged with the chemist there to analyze samples of the beets raised on the experimental plots near Winnipeg. The Dominion farm chemist, Mr. F. C. Shutt cordially expressed a desire to assist the committee, and Mr. McKellar in the latter part of October forwarded samples of the beets raised here. Within the past few days a full report has been received on the preliminary tests of growth, but owing to the extraordinary climatic conditions of the last season the results were not definite enough to be even fairly conclusive, but a start has been made with the experiments, which will be continued on a larger scale during the coming season.

Report of General Grain Committee.
The general grain committee made the following report, viz.:
Winnipeg, 5th December, 1900
The President and Council, Winnipeg Board of Trade.

Gentlemen,—The general grain committee of the board beg to represent as follows:

1st That this board under the general inspection has the right to nomin-

ate six members of the grain survey board.

2nd. That on the 17th August, 1899, this board on the recommendation of the committee nominated the following to act on the survey board: S. A. McGaw, S. Nairn, G. V. Hastings, S. Spink, F. W. Thompson and A. Atkinson, and the minister of inland revenue appointed them to office.

3rd. Through the removal from the province or absence from the city for an extended period Messrs. McGaw and Atkinson are not available for service, and Mr. Nairn has died, three vacancies on the survey board have been created.

4th. This committee recommend that the minister of inland revenue be advised of the facts and requested to appoint Messrs. G. H. Crowe, R. Muir and T. T. W. Brady to fill the vacancies.

5th. That Messrs. McGaw and Nairn being no longer available for service on the board of examiners appointed by the minister of inland revenue that they be replaced by Messrs. G. V. Hastings and T. T. W. Brady.

6th. That the western grain standards board having passed the following resolutions which have since been endorsed by the Grain Exchange, this committee also endorse the same and recommend their adoption by the minister of inland revenue.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this board that the methods of handling Manitoba wheat would be best served by making the following changes in the schedule of grades, viz.:

1st That the grades of 2 hard and 1 northern be consolidated under the name of 1 northern and having the present qualification of 1 northern, except that it contain not less than 60 per cent. of hard wheat.

2nd. That the name of No. 2 northern be changed to that of No. 1 Manitoba spring wheat and having not less than 15 per cent of hard wheat, and to weigh not less than 58 pounds per bushel. That any wheat not good enough to grade No. 1 Manitoba spring be graded as No. 2 Manitoba spring in the discretion of the inspector.

The committee, while fully endorsing the principle of the above resolution consider that in the matter of the detail of the terms "Nos. 1 and 2 Manitoba spring," it would be much preferable to use the names of "Nos. 2 and 3 northern," without, however, changing in any way the percentages of hard wheat or the weights. "Spring wheat" is a name now so associated in Canada with the grain of that description grown in Ontario and Quebec that confusion would likely arise if it was applied to the Manitoba product.

The council lately adopted the report of the general grain committee and forwarded the necessary recommendation to the minister of inland revenue.

Northern Pacific Hotel.

Taking advantage of the presence in the city of Mr. W. S. Mellen, president of the Northern Pacific railway Co., the council, on the 7th of April, 1900, had an interview with him, and he was requested to inform the deputation what the company's intention was in connection with the ruins of the Manitoba hotel. The deputation stated that the ruins were unsightly on our principal business street, and if it was not the intention of the company to rebuild the hotel the members of the board hoped that the ruins would be removed and a suitable station building erected on the site. Mr. Mellen, in reply, stated that the company had last year been willing to rebuild the hotel and increase their mileage in the province, but now they did not feel like making any further investments in this province at the present time. They were anxious to increase the mileage if they could see their way to do so, but could not, and if they did not rebuild an hotel they would put up a suitable passenger station, but until this matter was finally decided they did not wish to destroy any of the remaining walls that would be of use in rebuilding an hotel, and that he expected that he would know definitely within a few months what their decision would be.

Nothing having been heard from the company a communication was addressed to the president on the 6th December, which was replied to by Mr. Mellen as follows:

Northern Pacific Railway Company,
New York, Dec. 11, 1900.
Mr. C. N. Bell, Secretary, the Winnipeg Board of Trade, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Dear Sir—Your favor of the 6th ult. was duly re-

ceived, but I have been unable to reply to the same on account of certain negotiations between the provincial government and our company looking to a lease of our lines within the province.

This matter is not determined at the present time, and I am unable, in consequence, to give any satisfactory answer to your enquiries.

I regret the conditions that surround our situation in Manitoba, and should be pleased to be able to definitely advise you our policy regarding the station in Winnipeg, or the rebuilding of the hotel, were it possible under the circumstances.

Yours truly,

C. S. MILLEN,
President.

Appointment of an Official Assignee.

In February last it was brought to the notice of your council that Mr. S. A. D. Bertrand, the official assignee appointed by the Manitoba government some years ago, on the recommendation of this board, would likely give up the office and a petition signed by nearly all the banks and wholesale houses of Winnipeg was presented to the council, with a request that this board should ask for the appointment of Mr. Chas. H. Newton, and the following resolution was afterwards passed:

"Resolved, that this board recommend Mr. Chas. H. Newton for the appointment of official assignee for the province of Manitoba in case any further appointment to that office is to



Vice-President Elect John Russell.

be made or any change is contemplated."

Later on the board was written by the Hon. Hugh J. Macdonald, attorney general, that Mr. F. J. Nixon had been appointed as official assignee for the province of Manitoba before the board's resolution had been brought before him and that had he been aware of the board's desire to have Mr. Newton appointed he would have seen that their wishes were met; as he recognizes this is an appointment which concerns principally the business community of Winnipeg. He also wrote "If it were considered necessary, I take it there would be no difficulty in having the act amended so as to provide for the appointment of another official assignee. I make these explanations as I do not wish the board of trade to imagine for a moment that they have been treated with discourtesy or that their recommendation has been slighted." The council then by resolution requested the provincial government to take such measures as might be necessary to enable them to appoint Mr. Newton as an assignee. The Hon. Mr. Macdonald under date of 9th April, wrote in acknowledging this resolution, "I will bring this matter before my colleagues at an early date, and have no doubt we will be able to meet your wishes by amending the act as requested," and while this request was again afterwards brought to the attention of the government no action was taken to amend the act during the session and consequently Mr. Newton has not been appointed.

Your council recommends that this matter be again brought to the attention of the government before the next session of the Manitoba legislature.

Election of Officers.

Mr. Ashdown nominated Mr. John

TO THE TRADE.

Our Brands

Are a guarantee of superior value. Customers know the rapid selling "Crescent" Black Dress Goods, "Seabelle" Black and Navy Serges, "Abergeldie" Costume Cloths, "Imperial" Velvetens and Hosiery, "Queen City" Cotton Goods, and all goods bearing our trade mark.

FILLING LETTER ORDERS A SPECIALTY.

John Macdonald & Co.

Wellington and Front Sts. E., TORONTO, ONT.

WRITE FOR PRICES AND CUTS OF

Reliable Air-Tight Heaters

MARSHALL-WELLS CO.
WHOLESALE HARDWARE
WINNIPEG

Epsom Salts Heavy Chemicals Patent Medicines Glassware

We are receiving this week: One Car Epsom Salts, one car Heavy Chemicals, two Cars Patent Medicines, three cars Glassware.

We are open to fill winter orders at good prices. Write for quotations.

The Martin, Bole & Wynne Co.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS
P.O. Drawer 1461, WINNIPEG

S. Greenshields, Son & Co.

MONTREAL
Wholesale . . .
**DRY GOODS
MEN'S FURNISHINGS
CARPES, ETC.**

Winnipeg Sample Rooms:
412-414 McIntyre Block

Represented by—R. R. GALLAGHER
G. M. NEWTON

Made to Wear

"Queen's Head" Iron is made to wear. No danger of its rusting in spots or discoloring after a short exposure, like so many other brands. The secret is perfectly galvanizing. Examine the surface carefully, under a magnifying glass, compare it with other makes, and note the cleanness, smoothness and uniformity of "Queen's Head" coating.

It's "the best to-day, and good for years."

JOHN LYSAGHT, Limited, Makers, Bristol, Eng. and Montreal
A. C. LESLIE & CO., Montreal, Mgrs. Canadian Branch

HODGSON, SUMNER & CO.

IMPORTERS OF

Dry Goods Men's Furnishings

DOMESTIC
BRITISH
FRENCH
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AMERICAN

Small Wares and Fancy Goods

347 and 349 St. Paul St., Montreal

Represented in the West by
A. C. McLAUCHLAN, Box 108, Winnipeg

Galt for president, Mr. Whittla seconding. Mr. Galt, however, stated that he expected to be absent from the city during part of the year, and for this and other reasons he could not accept the office. Strong efforts were made by members to induce him to reconsider his decision, but he would not be persuaded.

Mr. Wm. Geogeson was then unanimously elected on motion of Mr. Ashdown, seconded by Mr. Bole.

The other officers, who were also elected by acclamation, were:

Vice-president, Mr. John Russell; treasurer, Mr. Andrew Strang; secretary, Mr. C. N. Bell.

Messrs. Elliott, Strang, and E. L. Drewry were appointed a committee to nominate sixteen members of the council. They selected the following as representing the various business interests, and they were accepted by the board without amendment: J. B. Monk, J. W. Hutchinson, J. H. Ashdown, Wm. Martin, D. W. Bole, Wm. Hespeler, G. F. Carruthers, D. D. Wood, R. J. Campbell, D. W. Buchanan, W. R. Baker, D. B. Hanna, J. Y. Griffin, A. L. Johnston, E. L. Drewry, D. K. Elliott.

The newly-elected president, not being present in the meeting, the vice-president took the chair until he could be summoned by telephic call. On arriving the president was heartily welcomed. In acknowledging the honor, he expressed regret that Mr. Galt, whom he characterized as a faithful and hard-working member had not seen fit to accept the position.

The following standing committees were then chosen:

Legislation—Wm. Geogeson, F. W. Stohart, N. Bayley, J. H. Ashdown, G. F. Carruthers, John Russell, John Aird.

Board of Arbitration—K. MacKenzie, E. L. Drewry, G. F. Galt, G. J. Maulson, S. A. D. Bertrand, J. H. Brock, R. T. Riley, S. Spink, John Galt, Wm. Hespeler, John Aird, G. F. Carruthers, Vacant Lands—W. Hespeler, John Russell, H. T. Champion, A. M. Nanton, H. S. Crotty, D. W. Bole, W. F. McCreary.

St. Andrew's Rapids—W. Hespeler, John Russell, D. W. Bole, H. N. Rutan, H. S. Crotty, J. H. Ashdown, E. L. Drewry, A. Macdonald.

Beet Root Growth—John Russell, J. S. Atkins, J. A. Nares, D. K. Elliott
Freight Rates—J. H. Ashdown, J. T. Gordon, D. W. Bole, H. Miller, J. H. Brock, H. W. Hutchinson

Beet Root Sugar.
Mr. Russell was called upon to outline the work of the beet root committee. He stated that the committee had pressed on the local government for the last two or three years the desirability of having a thorough test

made to ascertain whether a beet sugar factory could be successfully established. The four great essentials of the industry were fuel, water, lime and beets. Few places were so favorably situated as Winnipeg for the best three of these. Two million gallons of water a day and 15 to 20 tons of lime would be required. It was necessary that the beets should have not less than 12 per cent of saccharine matter, and not less than 80 per cent of the co-efficient of purity. The soils had to be treated on a scientific basis. The soil here was regarded by the best experts as quite satisfactory; they found that the farther north the beet could be successfully cultivated, the higher the percentage of saccharine matter, and of co-efficient. He believed we could raise under proper cultivation a quality of beet sufficient for the purpose. The capital required would be over half a million dollars; the industry could not be carried on successfully on a small scale. He thought it might be made second only to the wheat industry.

A petition from the letter-carriers of Winnipeg to the government in Ottawa was presented for endorsement. They asked that the scale of salaries be revised and twenty per cent, added in view of the extra cost of living here.

A motion, moved by Mr. Strang, seconded by Mr. Wood, was passed, endorsing the petition.

A communication from the St. John board of trade was read, asking co-operation to secure a reduction of the rate of postage on drop letters in cities to one cent. On motion of Mr. Ashdown, seconded by Mr. Magurn, a resolution was passed heartily endorsing the petition of the St. John board of trade. Some comments were made on the absurdity of charging the same price for delivering a letter across the street as from Vancouver to Halifax.

Mr. Elliott called attention to the fact that this was the birthday of the secretary, Mr. C. N. Bell. Mr. Bell had been appointed secretary fourteen years ago, and was receiving only the same salary as at the beginning, \$1,000. He moved, seconded by Mr. Hespeler, and it was unanimously carried that Mr. Bell's salary be increased to \$1,200.

The members present at the meeting were Messrs. D. K. Elliott, J. Galt, Jno. Stovel, F. W. Drewry, E. L. Drewry, P. Gallagher, Jno. McKechnie, H. Miller, W. S. Evans, W. Hespeler, A. Strang, N. Bayley, D. W. Bole, W. L. Parrish, A. L. Johnston, Capt. Robinson, J. H. Ashdown, C. A. Baskerville, N. Bawlf, G. H. Shaw, S. P. Clark, Wm. Martin, K. McKechnie, J. T. Gordon, J. W. Harris, R. T. Riley, Wm. Whyte, G. R. Crowe, A. Wickson, C. A. Kennedy, A. Magurn, J. B. Monk, A. C. Archibald, H. W.

Hutchinson, D. D. Wood, R. J. Whittla, T. Harry Webb, John Russell, R. Mulr, D. B. Hanna, Jno. Aird, S. Spink, J. Scroggie, H. S. Crotty, J. S. Atkins, A. M. Nanton, T. Gilroy, A. Macdonald, W. R. McInnes.

Tenders.

Tenders will be received by Mackenzie & Mann, Winnipeg, until 12 o'clock noon, on Saturday, Feb. 16, for building abutments and piers for bridge crossing Red River at Winnipeg, Manitoba.

The Commercial Men.

F. W. Foord has succeeded John A. Scott as traveller for Strang & Co., wholesale wines and liquors, Winnipeg.

S. J. Graham, western traveller for Bright & Johnston, wholesale fruit merchants, Winnipeg, was one of the principals in a wedding on Thursday.

The following commercial travellers registered at Hotel Leland, Winnipeg, this week: D. E. Swift, Chicago; G. M. Newton, Montreal; T. Burrows Ross, Montreal; Alex Munro, Hamilton; John Dromgole, London; W. E. Short, Montreal; M. Lewis, Montreal; L. Hurswitt, Toronto.

Movements of Business Men.

J. L. Melkie, of Port Arthur, intends leaving on the 11th for Europe to purchase stock for his proposed wholesale fancy goods, china, and smallwares business, which will be opened next May.

Modern Boiler-making.

We prepared for deafening sounds. But there was comparatively little noise, for the old boiler-maker who hammered away all day on rivets is in Baldwin's, at least, a thing of the past. His place has been taken by powerful machinery that presses instead of hammering. We began to get a larger glimpse of the machine-like perfection of the works, and from what we saw it would seem that the making of a locomotive boiler is the work of a few minutes. For instance, we went over to where a big machine was drilling holes around the edges of some large slabs of metal. The slabs measured a dozen feet each way and were an inch thick, yet the drills went through several of them superimposed, as though they were so much felt. While we looked, a travelling crane came rapidly up the aisle and stopped by the machine. Two flat hooks, like those used to lift barrels, came down from above. A workman caught one

on the edge of metal sheet which had been drawn from the machine. He dexterously threw the other hook across to the opposite side of the sheet, and it caught nearly over the edge. Immediately the crane lifted the sheet into the air, and carried it swiftly down the shop, perhaps a hundred feet, to where a rolling machine was working. One edge of the sheet was dropped into the rolling machine, which bit it as between teeth. The crane hooks slipped off and the sheet began to slide in between the rolls. There was a heavy grinding sound, and then we could see the sheet coming up from the rolls. It was no longer flat, but curved into a great tub. Workmen slipped it out of the end of the rolling machine, and another crane came along, picked it up, and started away with it.—Theodore Waters in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.

The Dominion Coal Co., operating in Cape Breton, N. S., are reported to be moving their head office from Boston to Montreal.

The Canadian fire underwriters are to meet in Toronto on the 14th inst. to consider the question of a general advance in rates.

A. E. McKenzie & Co., grain and seed merchants, Brandon, have issued their fifth annual illustrated catalogue of seeds and plants.

The report in a Winnipeg newspaper that Arthur Congdon, agent for Dolge's felts, contemplated business next summer is incorrect.

Lemon & Co., horse dealers, Fonseca avenue, Winnipeg, received this week a carload of horses suitable for city delivery work. They report the prospects for the spring trade as good.

The Lake of the Woods Milling company is moving 200,000 bushels of wheat back from Fort William to its mill at Keewatin. It is claimed that the wheat can be bought cheaper at Fort William than at Manitoba country points.

The new bridge connecting with Hull is about completed. There is a single railway track, double electric car track, double track highway and a double walk for foot passengers. The steel superstructure is 500 feet in length and 62 feet wide, span being 356 feet.

WANTED—Capable, reliable person every country to represent large of solid financial reputation; \$25,000 per year, payable weekly; \$3 per day, absolutely sure and all expenses bona fide, definite salary, no com paid each Saturday and expense advanced each week. STANDARD 324 Dearborn St., Chicago.

Manitoba.

Joseph McGowan has opened a general store at Rathwell.

G. E. Lewis is opening a bakery and restaurant at Newdale.

The dates for the Brandon fair have been fixed for July 23 to 26.

A. F. Elliott has sold out his grocery business at Alexander to Higgins.

F. Robertson contemplates opening in groceries, flour and feed, at Manitou.

It. McIvor, harnessmaker, Elkhorn, will go into business at, some other point.

G. W. Ray has sold out his general store business at Newdale, and gone farming.

Gulbault & Co's, hardware merchants, St. Boniface, have sold out to Gulbault & Co.

The Ritchey-McDonald Lumber Company, Limited of Makinak, is seeking incorporation.

John Smale has sold his grocery, fruit and confectionery stock, at Neepawa, to Walter Green.

The Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition Association will hold its annual meeting on Thursday, February 21.

Chisholm & McKennie have bought over the stock of Hawksworth & Co., general merchants, at Morris.

Donnelly & Caverly will open a general store at the Crossman, in the Swan River district, in the spring.

Luke has sold his livery and feed stable, at Pierson, to a company of farmers from Lyleton district.

J. A. Wright has retired from the management of the Boisvein Recorder. He is succeeded by W. W. Fee.

T. Dowd, an Assyrian merchant, who opened a general store at Minnedota, about a year ago, died on Friday evening last.

The jewelry stock of the late T. F. Butcher at Brandon, has been purchased by J. F. Haggittobotham, of Portage in Prairie.

An addition to the business portion of Nigma has been made by the advent of a new hardware store, under the management of Geo. Gorley.

D. G. Brads has sold out his flour and feed business at Hartney to A. H. Conn. The business will be carried on under the name of Scott & Conn.

M. E. Houle, general merchant, Lethbridge, who was mentioned last week as about to move his business to St. Boniface will open in the latter place on Wednesday of next week.

Reimer Bros., of Sandy Lands, on the South Eastern railway, intend making a run of 5,000 cords of wood down Rat Creek and Rat River to the Red River and thence to Winnipeg.

F. R. Mitchell has taken over the business of the Northwest Removating Company at Winnipeg and will continue the work under the name of the Maple Leaf Removating Co.

M. H. Ritchie is putting in a new stock of goods in the store lately occupied by A. G. Cunningham, at Poplar Point. The first consignment of goods (groceries) has already arrived.

The mill of the Manitoba Union Mining Co., Limited, at Arma, will start operations shortly in the manufacture of cement. The company has established an office in Winnipeg.

Jamen Anderson has opened up a fruit and confectionery store, and has taken the agency of the Copp Manufacturing Co., for specialties and for plows, barrows, etc., at White-mouth.

The Dominion Bridge Co., Montreal, have been awarded a contract for the construction of the new Canadian Pacific Railway bridge over the Red River at Winnipeg. The cost of which will be \$28,000.

The stock and fixtures of A. Paul, boot and shoe merchant, Winnipeg, will be sold at a rate on the dollar on Monday, the 11th inst. The value is placed at \$1,200.15. Newton & Davidson are the assignees.

The contract for the erection of W. F. Alford's new block on Portage avenue, Winnipeg, has been let to Ritchie & Sharpe. The structure will be of solid brick, and will cost in the neighborhood of \$30,000.

Fire was discovered in the premises occupied by Morris Winthrop, 604 1/2 Main street, Winnipeg, on Tuesday morning. The premises are used as a shirt and overall factory and a considerable quantity of the goods was

damaged. The damage will probably be \$300.

W. A. Bingham and Chas. Richards give notice that the partnership existing between them in the hardware business at Killarney, has been dissolved, dating from Nov. 12 last. W. A. Bingham carries on the business.

J. G. Hargrave, grocer, Winnipeg, has purchased the building south of the Bank of Montreal at a price, it is understood, of \$15,000. He will extensively improve throughout.

Notice is given that the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Great West Life Assurance Company will be held at the head office of the company, Winnipeg, on Wednesday, the 20th of February.

The vacant postmastership at Winnipeg has at last been filled by the appointment of F. C. McIntyre, of McIntyre Bros., printers. Mr. McIntyre is an old resident of the city and well known in business circles here.

There was some trouble this week between the plumbers working on the new ventilation system in the Winnipeg post office and the government officials employed in looking after that work owing to the latter employing non-union helpers.

The Northern Iron Works is the name of a new concern which commences operations in Winnipeg shortly as a foundry and machine shop. A new building is being erected beside the C. P. tracks on Point Douglas in which the operations of the company will be carried on. The plant will be ready for operation about the first of March.

Holding Inspector Rogers, of Winnipeg, states that during the year 1900 the value of the buildings erected in Winnipeg aggregated \$1,534,426. As compared with other cities in Canada this is considered a good record. During the same period Toronto, with a population of nearly five times that of Winnipeg, erected only \$1,267,274 worth of buildings, and that was a record year for the Queen City.

Saskatchewan.

A. S. Stewart, implement dealer, Prince Albert, is starting a branch warehouse at Stoney Creek, where he will have a complete line of the different machines he handles. A. E. Wyld will be in charge.

Antisiphonia.

R. H. Hiltz has opened a stock of fruit and confectionery, cigars, tobacco, etc., at Medicine Hat.

F. S. Fingie has changed his intentions with regard to opening a hardware store at Medicine Hat and will not locate there.

Alberta.

A. Cameron, gunsmith, is opening at Edmonton.

It is reported that the Merchants Bank will open a branch at Lacombe under the management of R. F. Taylor. Premises have already been secured.

J. Daykin and E. Fletcher have entered into a partnership for the purpose of starting a butcher shop at Lacombe.

The stock of dry goods, groceries, boots and shoe crockery, etc., of L. Merrit & Co., Fort Saskatchewan, has been purchased by J. H. Mackay & Co. of Edmonton, who will take over the business and conduct it for the future. The firm name will be Morris Bros. The new management will hold a slaughter sale.

Northwestern Ontario.

F. King is erecting a hotel on Sturgeon Lake and will place a steamer on the lake this coming summer.

Reports from the Sturgeon Lake district, north of Ignace, indicate that mining operations will be very active there next summer.

Sheepgrow Bros., are opening in general merchandise at the Athabasca river on the Canadian Northern Railway, where new iron mines are being opened up.

The financial statement of the liquidators of the Kingston Locomotive Works Company, showed that there are 136 creditors, whose claims total \$20,220.12. The Bank of Montreal is the heaviest creditor, its claim being \$172,300.

FINANCIAL

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The returns of the Canadian banks to the government, for December while they indicate some falling off in the volume of trade, as compared with November, a normal condition, says the Montreal Gazette, show clearly that business was of a very much greater magnitude than in December, 1899. For instance, circulation, though it has shrunk \$1,180,000, as compared with November, is \$1,758,000 in excess of what it was during the same month in 1899. The expansion of \$9,308,000 in loans and discounts also, over December, 1899, is a further corroboration of the assumption that business was more active this year than last. The accumulation of capital available on demand and on notice proceeds unchecked, demand deposits being \$1,500,000 greater than in November, \$9,972,000 in excess of December, 1899, and the increase in notice is nearly \$2,000,000 greater in November, \$14,709,000 more than in December, 1899. The accumulations of ready capital in the Canadian banks have, therefore, increased to the remarkable extent of \$24,181,000 during the year 1900, being now close upon the astounding total of \$300,000,000. It is interesting to note also, that while this movement has been going on, speculation has been fairly active, call loans are higher, and have increased \$214,342 since the end of November, while they are \$1,346,033 greater than in last December. Our debts to our fellow Britons in England, have increased \$391,391 during the year, while those to foreigners have fallen \$474,182 and compared with a year ago, the first item shows a decline of \$90,000, and the second \$582,782. But on the other hand, our credit in Britain is \$7,829,000 less than in December, and about \$10,614,000 below 1899. Balancing our debts against our credits, however, leaves an amount of \$12,300,000 in our favor. The banks have still further increased their holdings of government and railway securities, the former being \$101,674 more than in November, and \$7,727,000 in excess of December, 1899, and the latter \$32,686 greater than in November, and \$10,843,000 than in December, 1899. Municipal debentures, on the other hand, have been cut down in December, and show a surplus of \$4,462,912, as compared with the same month in 1899, but show a surplus of \$70,000 odd, as compared with the preceding month in 1900.

WINNIPEG BANK CLEARINGS.

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

Week ending Feb. 7, 1901 ... \$1,238,510
Corresponding week, 1900 ... 1,047,500
Corresponding week, 1899 ... 1,749,395

The monthly totals are as follows:

1901.	1900.	1899.
Jan. ... \$6,622,466	\$6,888,400	\$7,382,900
Feb. ... 6,798,961	6,798,961	6,798,961
Mar. ... 7,238,882	7,238,882	7,238,882
Apr. ... 7,238,882	7,238,882	7,238,882
May ... 7,238,882	7,238,882	7,238,882
June ... 7,238,882	7,238,882	7,238,882
July ... 7,238,882	7,238,882	7,238,882
Aug. ... 7,238,882	7,238,882	7,238,882
Sept. ... 7,238,882	7,238,882	7,238,882
Oct. ... 7,238,882	7,238,882	7,238,882
Nov. ... 7,238,882	7,238,882	7,238,882
Dec. ... 7,238,882	7,238,882	7,238,882
Totals ... \$6,622,466	\$6,888,400	\$7,382,900

SILVER.

Bradstreet's: The recent decline in silver quotations at London concluded the week and culminated in a sharp break on Wednesday. The silver bars fell from 25 1/2-16 to 24 1/2-16, or about 27 1/2 per cent, which represents a net fall of nearly 3 1/2 per cent from the high figures of 1900, the quotations being in fact only a fraction above the average of 1900, which was recorded in January of that year. On Wednesday the market fell 1/4, from the closing of the preceding day, which was apparently due to liquidation of holdings. Cable advices from London state that free offerings of silver from this country, and the cessation of buying for India and China are responsible for the slump. At New York the commercial prices for bars declined, in sympathy with the principal foreign market, going down from 62 1/2 cents per ounce to 62 cents. On Tuesday and Friday there was a rally both here and in London. Prices: Jan. 23, London, 25 1/2-16; Feb. 1, 25 1/2-16; New York, 62 1/2; Feb. 1, 62.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Ontario government has a cash balance from last year after meeting all obligations of \$200,000. The total surplus is now over \$1,000,000.

A. E. Finucane, of Toronto, passed through Winnipeg on Wednesday on his way to Calgary, where he takes an important position in the Bank of Montreal.

Douglas M. Neeve, paying teller of the Union Bank staff at Winnipeg, has received notice of his transfer to head office, Quebec, and will leave probably at the end of the month.

Wilson Bell has been appointed manager of the Brandon branch of the Imperial Bank, succeeding N. G. Leslie, who was promoted to the management of the Winnipeg business. Mr. Bell was formerly manager at Portage la Prairie.

The directors of the Cheque Bank of London, England, which recently went into voluntary liquidation, have issued a circular in which they state that the difficulties of the bank were due to the ease with which evil disposed persons on the bank in every part of the world. One of the swindlers recently travelled round the continent, forged cheques with the bank's name, and cashed them at the bank's numerous agents in different towns at the same time. Forgers in England, Scotland, and Ireland, and the result has been that banks whom it took years and a large expenditure of capital to get to act as clearing agents have now declined to do so in many of the 254 towns. The circular goes on to state: "Our directors, acting on the advice of their counsel, have declined to pay or to accept any reasonable responsibility for the cheques, and consequently they have lost many customers, and are now being sued by the law courts in connection with forged cheques." The gang of swindlers confined their operations to the continent. Their plan—which they most successfully carried out—was to make practically exact copies of the Cheque Bank's 350 cheques, and acting by a number of confederates, to cash them at various banks on the part of the swindlers shows that they travelled around the continent with books of these cleverly-forged cheques. Scotland has been at work upon the matter for some time, but, in spite of the most strenuous efforts on the part of the police and the officials of various banks, the printing presses or dies by means of which the spurious cheques were printed still remain undiscovered. It is believed by the police that the forgeries were the work of an American gang. They succeeded in netting many thousands of pounds.

Live Stock Trade Notes.

The cattlemen are busy rounding up the "steckers" in Rapid City district, Man. On account of poor crops farmers are asking for heavy deposits in manure.

W. F. Balderson, a well known Regina cattle dealer, has his ranch near Kennel on the 4th inst. He was in his usual health last week but caught cold and died after three days' illness. He was a cattle dealer in a large way and was formerly a partner with R. Simpson. He some years past he has bought for Gordon & Ironside.

The Provincial Mutual Rail Insurance Company of Montreal has issued a circular to its members giving the statement for 1900. The business done was smaller than in previous years owing to dry weather in June. The number of policies issued was 490, insuring 41,137 acres of crops. The number of claims was 104, on which \$60,600 was granted or nearly double the premium notes received. Many of those premium notes have not yet been paid as the directors have not been able to fully meet losses.

The annual meeting of the Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Co. was held at Wawanesa on Jan. 25th. An old director were re-elected with the exception of J. C. Cornell, who resigned. The vacant seat was filled by the election of H. H. Hiltz, who was elected to the vacant seat on the board. The report of the secretary, W. F. K. K. K., stated that during the year the business of the company has increased very rapidly, last year's income being over \$1,500,000. The losses for the year were over \$100,000. The company now has on its books \$4,410,000 worth of business.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION

Saturday, Feb. 9, 1901

The week's business has been marked by no new features of special moment. Stocktaking is still unfinished with a good many concerns and no special effort is being made to force trading, though what was said last week as to the volume of trade may be repeated again to-day. That is that in a number of important lines there is actually a larger business being done than at this time last year, notwithstanding the scarcity of money and backward state of last year's collections. It is fair to suppose that whatever actual increases of this kind there may be as compared with a year ago are due to a large extent to the increase in population and not to larger purchasing on the part of those people who were in the country a year ago. It may be further remarked too that the present buying movement is mostly in the way of spring and summer purchases for delivery later on. So far February has also shown a fair volume of wholesale business done in goods for quick consumption. Travellers on the road in all parts of the west, and especially in the far west are booking nice orders in nearly every line. February payments in dry goods and other kindred lines were about as well met as could be expected in view of the very limited amount of money now in circulation at country points. Winnipeg retail stores are meeting with a fairly good winter's trade and as a great deal of the city business is now on a strictly cash basis these merchants have been meeting their payments in a satisfactory manner. Grain deliveries at country points are light and some lines of produce are also coming in very slowly. Eggs are being imported into this market from Minneapolis. Some of the leading dealers here believe that if it were not for the fact that farmers in some parts of the country have quite a lot of pork and butter to sell they would be pretty hard up this winter. The movement of these has certainly been much larger than usual. Building operations are beginning to be freely discussed in the city and a number of new buildings are already assured, besides two new bridges. It would not be surprising if this should turn out to be the largest year that Winnipeg has had yet in the building line. Bank clearings for the week ending Thursday were about \$100,000 larger than in the same week a year ago notwithstanding the fact that on last Saturday business was virtually suspended. As compared with a year ago the week's clearings were slightly smaller, while compared with the figures for two years ago they were about \$80,000 larger.

WINNIPEG MARKETS.

Saturday, Feb. 9.

(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.)

HOOTS AND SHOES.

So far as immediate business is concerned there is still quietness around the wholesale houses, but attention is fully taken up now with spring orders. Shipments are going forward actively and travellers are out for further orders.

DRUGS.

So far the February business at local jobbing houses has been very good, better than a year ago. The only change to note in values is a firmness in quinine. Although there is no change in our quotations for this line there is a distinctly firmer feeling in the market. Camphor holds firm at

the recent advance. Opium is still in a strong position owing to scarcity in primary markets. Jobbing prices on page 550.

DRY GOODS.

Spring goods shipments are going forward freely and wholesale houses are also busy taking in consignments of British and foreign goods. A large amount of work is involved in the unpacking and storing of these. Some of the lines are quite new in this market. Latest advices regarding cotton goods are to the effect that the old country markets are easier and orders can now be placed much more easily and in some cases at lower prices. Canadian mills are said to be holding out for regular prices. Woolens and linens are strongly held at manufacturing points. Dress goods are selling freely for spring and summer wear. Blacks promise to be the leading line owing to the mourning for the Queen, while purple will also be used to a considerable extent.

FISH.

Demand is steady and the market without feature. We quote: Whitefish, 3c to 6c per pound, pickerel, 4c, pike, 4c; trout, 10c; salmon, 12½c; halibut, 12½c; Lake Superior herring, 20c per dozen, salt cod, 6½c; Labrador herring, per barrel, \$1.15; salt mackerel, \$2.25 per kit; shad, 4½c; Dickey chicks, 18c box; boneless cod, 7½c lb; boneless fish, 5½c lb; sinner haddies, 7½c to 8c per pound; fresh sea cod, big, 7c per lb; tommy cod, 5½c; flounders, 5½c; smelts, 7½c; mackerel, 13c; shad, 10c; bass, 13c; eels, 10c; oysters, select, \$2.15 per gallon. Standards, \$1.90.

FUEL.

As the winter advances the fact becomes more apparent that stocks of Pennsylvania anthracite coal available for consumption in this market are not sufficient for the season's requirements and prices are hardening. Only the unusually mild weather which has characterized the winter so far, not only here but all over the vast stretch of country lying between the great lakes and the mountains on both sides of the boundary, has saved us from being brought face to face with a genuine coal famine. The prolonged strike in the Pennsylvania mining regions last year coupled with the shortage which existed prior to that event, cut down the available supply of this coal to a point far below normal requirements and a scarcity of vessels on the great lakes prevented stocks being accumulated at western lake ports before the close of navigation. In consequence of these drawbacks stocks of coal in the west are short. Some dealers here are already asking more than the January price for this coal to all but their regular customers and as high as \$11 per ton has been charged. Canadian hard and soft coals are plentiful supply at old prices. Wood is also plentiful at unchanged prices. Prices on page 550.

GREEN FRUITS.

Business is quiet and prices for the most part steady. Apples are becoming scarce and some varieties cannot be had in wholesale quantities. We quote: Apples, Spies, \$4.00; Baldwins, Ben Davis and Pippins, \$4.00; Greenings, \$3.50; Russets, \$3.50; California naval oranges, per box \$3.75 to \$4.50; Florida oranges \$3.75 to \$4.25 per box; lemons, per box, \$4.75 as to size; bananas per bunch, \$1.50; pears, winter nelles, \$1; cranberries, per barrel, \$9.50 to \$10.50; cranberries, 40 1-pound boxes, \$1.50; Malaga grapes per keg, \$3.50, figs, \$1.40 to \$1.60 per box; onions, per pound, 3c; mince meat in 2½ lb. pails, 10c per pound, carton dates, 7c; elder in kegs or barrels, 35c per gal.; honey, 1 lb. jars, \$2.50 a doz.; maple sugar, 12c; maple syrup, 1 gal. tin, \$13 per dozen.

GROCERIES.

There is a steady demand for groceries in a wholesale way, and the market shows but few changes this week. New potted chicken, duck and turkey are now in and prices are somewhat lower than last year's opening figures. The decline from last week amounts to 10c per dozen. Rolled oats are very firm at our quotations as given on page 550. Labrador herring have advanced in the east and they are now quoted at \$4 per barrel at St. John, although they are still being jobbed at \$4.15 to \$4.20 here. Doubtless this price will be advanced shortly. Sugars have all advanced 5c per 100 pounds here.

HARDWARE.

The wholesale situation is still characterized by inactivity and there is very little doing. Stock taking has been in progress in local houses. There is not the same inducement for country dealers to buy early this year that there was in 1900 as to all appearances prices are likely to remain stationary for some little time, whereas a year ago everything was bounding upwards and it was necessary to order far in advance in order to obtain stocks of most staple lines at all. After stock-taking is completed it is likely that there will be more activity here. Spring orders are showing good volume.

OLD MATERIAL.

There is a better movement in scrap. We quote buyers' prices here as follows: No. 1 cast iron, free from wrought and malleable, \$12 to \$13 per ton; No. 2, \$4.00 to \$5 per ton; wrought iron scrap, \$5 to \$6 per ton; heavy copper 10 to 12c per pound, red brass, 10c per pound, yellow brass, heavy, 7 to 8c per pound, light brass, 5c to 6c per pound; lead pipe or tea lead, 2 to 2½c per pound; rags, country mixed, 50c per 100 pounds, rubbers, free from rivets, buckles and arotics, 6c per pound, zinc scrap 1c per pound, bones, clean, dry and bleached, \$5 to \$6 ton; bottles, quarts, 20c per dozen, pints, 12½c per dozen.

REFINED PETROLEUM.

There is the usual winter activity in this line and we note a good demand for all leading lines. Competition has been keener and prices cut closer this season than usual. Silver Star oil is now quoted at 20c per gallon here in a wholesale way, oleophene 21c, Sunlight 22c, cocene 21c, diamond 25½c, T. & P. 24c, solar 22c, and brilliant 21½c.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

WHEAT—We have to report another week of dull and inactive trade in the wheat markets. There has not been much change in prices from day to day, but on the week there is a decline of 1 to 1½c, which added to a like decline last week makes about 2½c on the fortnight. Nearly all the news this week has been of a nature to discourage holders of wheat and deter others from investing in it. The primary receipts in the States still continue to overrun the figures for corresponding dates a year ago, although a falling off has generally been expected. The world's shipments last week were large and caused the unusually large increase of 3,419,000 bushels in the quantity afloat for Europe, and the aggregate quantity afloat is now 31,630,000 bushels, compared to 21,144,000 bushels the same time last year. Argentine shipments are increasing and for this week are over 1½ million bushels. The Argentine visible supply has also increased about a million bushels this week, notwithstanding the liberal shipments, and the movement to the seaboard is reported on the increase and the quality good. The winter wheat crop situation is favorable both in Europe and America. An official report from France states that the crop in 71 departments is good, in 13 fair and in 2 poor, which is considered to be an excellent showing. In Russia the crop has good snow covering, and in Central and Southern Europe it is generally promising well. In the States a welcome snow lies over all the wheat east of the Rockies, and gives protection from severe cold and the prospect of needed moisture later on. There is nothing at present in sight to encourage the bull on wheat, except the uncertainty of what may happen to damage growing crops, and unless there is some extensive crop damage later on the prospect is not favorable for higher prices. The American visible supply decreased 1,024,000 bushels, compared to a decrease of 405,000 bushels the previous week and a decrease of 1,231,000 bushels the same week last year. The world's shipments were 7,521,000 bushels, compared to 7,262,000 bushels the previous week, and 5,148,000 bushels last year. The world's visible supply, according to Bradstreet's, increased 1,616,000 bushels, compared to a decrease of 650,000 bushels the previous week, and a decrease of 527,000 bushels the same week last year.

The local market for Manitoba wheat remains quiet for lack of supplies to trade in. Prices are kept high in comparison with outside markets and demand is extremely limited. Prices on the higher grades are unchanged, but on the lower grades the

tendency is downward in sympathy with lower prices in other markets. We quote at close of yesterday's business 1 hard 8½c, 2 hard 7½c, 3 hard 6½c, 3 northern 6½c in store. P. William Dried 3 hard 6½c, dried northern 6½c in store King's, Tom, 3 hard 6½c, tough 3 northern 6½c in store Fort William.

The C. P. R. yesterday issued not that they would again store "tough wheat in elevator B" at Fort William under certain conditions.

FLOUR—Flour trade is quiet. There are some complaints this winter regarding the quality of Manitoba flour. Prices remain unchanged as follows: Lake of the Woods, Five Roses, \$2.10; Red Patent, \$1.95; Medora, \$1.60, N. XXX, \$1.35 per sack of 48 pounds. Ogilvie Milling Co., Hungarian, \$2.10; Glenora Patent, \$1.95; Manitoba, \$1.60; and Imperial XXXX \$1.20 per sack of 98 pounds.

MILLFEED—There is a good demand for feed. Bran is quoted at \$1.10 per ton in bags, and shorts at \$1.00.

GROUND FEED—Quoted at \$2.00 per ton for pure oat chow, \$25.00 for mixed barley and oats, and \$20 for corn. These prices are for pure ground feed of good quality in broken lots, delivered in the city.

COUNTRY WHEAT—The country wheat market is quiet. Deliveries have fallen off. Most of the wheat offering is of poor quality. Quotations range from 55c to 65c per bushel, according to quality and rate of freight.

OATS—There are very few Manitoba oats in the market and supplies are mostly all coming from Northern Alberta. Prices range from 40 to 45c per bushel for Alberta oats in carlots on track here.

BARLEY—The nominal value is about 40 to 45c per bushel for carlots on track, according to grade.

CORN—Demand is steady, but not very large. Prices have advanced 1c per bushel for carlots of No. 3 corn on track here, making the price now 45½ to 46c.

FLAX—Market nominal.

HAY—Stocks throughout the country are becoming reduced and it is expected that many of the provincial towns will have to import supplies to tide them over the winter. Fresh baled hay in carlots is worth \$7 to \$8 per ton here. Farmer's loads on the street are worth \$6 to \$8.

POULTRY—Turkeys are worth in round lots 11c per pound net laid down here. Geese are bringing 10c per pound net, ducks, 8½c, and chickens 8c to 8½c.

GAME—There is a good demand for wild pigeons at 18c per pair. Common rabbits are worth 10c per pair and jack rabbits 25c each.

DRESSED MEATS—Hogs are now quoted 2½c higher for choice lots. We quote: Beef, butchers dressed, 5 to 6c per pound, delivered here; country dressed, 1½ to 5½c; veal, 7 to 8c; mutton, 8½ to 9c; hogs, 6 to 6½c.

BUTTER—Creamery—The market is in a nominal condition as there is no creamery butter offering from first hands.

BUTTER—Dairy—Choice dairy butter is still very scarce, in fact is hardly obtainable at all in wholesale quantities. Medium qualities are plentiful and in slow demand. Really fine butter in tubs, rolls or bricks is worth 15 to 16c per pound net here. Second grades 11 to 12c net.

CHEESE—Commission men are selling best Manitoba cheese at 10c per pound to the city retail trade.

EGGS—Domestic supplies are short and the market is being stocked with Minneapolis eggs. These can be laid down here in any quantity, duty paid, for 22c per dozen. Manitoba eggs are bringing a cent or two more for the time being but prices may be expected to come down to that level almost immediately. Fresh gathered eggs are worth 30c per dozen, but are obtainable in limited quantities.

VEGETABLES—The market is steady and without special feature. We quote: Potatoes, 40 to 45c per bushel, parsley, 30c; lettuce, 40c per dozen; carrots and beets, 15c per bushel; turnips, 20c per bushel; asparagus, 12½c per bushel; onions, 17c per bushel; cabbage, 14c to 2c per lb.; celery, 2½ to 3c per dozen.

HIDES—Frozen hides are 1c per lb. being now the top of the market. They are coming in in very bad shape, being very dirty and full of fat.

We quote: Country hides, frozen, 5c per pound, less five pounds tare; bulls, 1c. Kips same price as hides. Sheep and lambskins bring from 40 to 70c each, the higher price being for sheepskins. Blunks, 25c to 45c each.

WOOL—Market is nominal. Dealers quote 8 to 8 1/2c per pound for unwashed fleece and 12 1/2c per pound for washed.

TALLOW—Western are paying for No. 1 tallow at 4c per pound, No. 2 in worth 3c per pound. A good deal of tallow is being sold by country shippers in the rough, in which state it is worth 2c per pound.

SENECA—The market is nominal at 35 to 36c per pound.

LIVE STOCK.

CATTLE—There is very little movement in beef cattle and the market is quieter. Prices are firmer, 4c being mentioned as the regular figure now for prime cattle. From 3 1/2 to 4c is the range. Stockers are being bought in the country at from \$14 to \$18 each for yearlings, and \$18 to \$22 for two-year-olds.

SHEEP—Market nominal.

HOGS—The market for dressed hogs is steady at last week's prices. Hog carcasses are quite large. Best hogs are worth \$5.25 per 100 pounds. Inferior lots are ruling at 4 1/2 to 5c.

MILCH COWS—There is not much demand for cows and the market is almost nominal. From \$30 to \$45 about represents the value.

HORSES—There is very little demand for horses at present and the market is quiet. Halter broken bronchos are worth from \$65 to \$125 each, according to weight and quality.

BRITISH COLUMBIA OFFICE OF THE COMMERICAL

Business at Vancouver.

Vancouver, Feb. 4, 1901. There have been several days of magnificent weather this week, and in consequence Friday's Westminister market was attended by an unusually large number of people. Prices remain normal with the exception of eggs which have dropped to 30 to 35c a dozen. Potatoes are quoted at from \$1.00 to \$1.10 a sack and are more plentiful. The trade in poultry was lively and there was a brisk demand at an advanced price. Business was entirely suspended on the occasion of the memorial day observance so that Saturday's trade was crowded into Friday, and there was as much business done on Friday night as on Christmas Eve.

Of the 155 Scottish miners originally imported from Glasgow by James Denamuir, for his coal mines, but 25 remain, some of them have returned to Scotland. They have left Vancouver and because they object to the prevailing conditions in the mines, which are different from what they had anticipated.

It seems beyond the possibility of a doubt that the Ardanmurchan, the big salmon ship that left for England in the early part of December with 75,000 cases of salmon, has gone down off the coast of Oregon, with all on board. The Ardanmurchan's cargo was insured for \$480,000. The principal proof of the ship's loss is the fact that the crew washed ashore the labels of the Vancouver Packing Company. The first salmon the Vancouver Packing Company ever labelled, and the salmon shipped by the Vancouver Packing Company this season. Further, in the cases were put first in the hold, so that they could not have been thrown out to lighten the steamer.

The failure of Oppenheimer Bros. has been received with general regret here, as they were one of the most enterprising firms on the coast, and the pioneer wholesale firm of Vancouver. The senior partner, the late David Oppenheimer, being Vancouver's second mayor. The liabilities are said to be \$750,000, assets at this writing unknown. Eastern Canadian and American firms alone assets.

British Columbia Markets. All quotations, unless otherwise specified, are wholesale for cash. Quotations are usually taken by retail dealers, and are subject to the usual reductions on large quantities. (discussant.)

PRICES AT VANCOUVER. (By wire to The Commercial.)

Vancouver, Feb. 4, 1901. Old potatoes are now supplying the British Columbia market. These are imported

from California. Local eggs are lower at 35c, and Oregon eggs lower at 30c per dozen. Lamons are lower at 43c per case.

GRAIN—Oats, \$25 per ton; wheat, \$35. FLOUR—Delivered B. C. points—Manitoba patent, per barrel, \$5.00; strong hard, B. C. patents, \$5.00.

WHEAT—National mills chops, \$34 per ton; hard, \$30; shorts, \$22; all cake meal, \$25 per ton. Vancouver, including duty paid on imported stuff.

MEAL—Soft, 50 lb. sack, \$2.00; two 40 lb. sacks, \$2.70; four 25 lb. sacks, \$2.80; ten 7 lb. sacks, \$2.50; oatmeal, 100 lb. sack, per 1000, \$4.25; in 50 lb. sacks, \$3.00 per 1000.

WOL—Wool—In sound heavy stacks, 7 1/2c per lb.; medium, 6 1/2c; light cows, 5 1/2c; sheep suits, November milled, 30c each; 20c lb.; wool, 45 to 10c lb.

LIVE STOCK—Cattle, \$5 per 100 lb.; butchers' cows, \$5 per 100 lb.; per 1000; lambs, \$4.00 each; hogs, \$5.00 per 1000.

POULTRY—Chickens, \$2.00; ducks, \$3.00; geese, \$4.00; turkeys, 15c per lb. DRESSED MEATS—Beef, 7 1/2c; mutton, 10c; pork, 6c; veal, 8c.

OSTERS—Cans, 65c dozen; shells, 35c dozen.

CURED MEATS—Hams, 14c; breakfast bacon, 15c; lard, 14c; long clear, 12c; rolls, 15c; smoked sides, 12c. LARD—Tins, 12 1/2c per lb.; in 10c; tallow, 10c.

BUTTER—Local creamery, fresh, 35c; Manitoba creamery, 25c; Australian creamery, 25c; California creamery, 25c; California dairy, 21c. EGGS—Fresh, local, 35c; Oregon eggs, 25c.

CHEESE—Eastern, 12 1/2c. VEGETABLES—Asparagus, potatoes, \$25 per ton; silver skin onions, 4c; local onions, 25c.

FRUIT—Flowers, 3c; apples, 1c; oranges, 4c; peaches, 1c; plums, 1c; prunes, 1c. SUGARS—Cane, 10c; molasses, 1c; coffee, 1c; tea, 1c.

GREEN FRUITS—California navel oranges, \$2.75; Oregon apples, \$1.60; lemons, \$1.00.

FRUIT—Apples, 1c; peaches, 1c; plums, 1c; prunes, 1c. SUGARS—Cane, 10c; molasses, 1c; coffee, 1c; tea, 1c.

NUTS—Almonds, 17c; filberts, 15c; peanuts, \$4.00; Brazil, 16c; walnuts, 16c per cwt. pecans, 8c per lb; coconuts, 15c.

SUGARS—Powdered, icing and bar. Sugar, Paris lump, 6 1/2c; granulated, 5 1/2c; extra C, fancy yellow, 4 1/2c; yellow, 4 1/2c.

FRUIT—Apples, 1c; peaches, 1c; plums, 1c; prunes, 1c. SUGARS—Cane, 10c; molasses, 1c; coffee, 1c; tea, 1c.

HARDWARE—Bar iron, Base, \$3.00. Horse shoes, 35c. Wire, 30c. Nails, 1 1/2c. Boards of 1 1/2 white, \$2.50. Putty, \$2.00. Barbed wire, \$2.75 per 100 lb. Glass, 30c per box, \$4.75.

PRICES IN THE KOOTENAY. Special to The Commercial:

Butter—Creamery, 24 1/2 to 25 1/2c. Eggs—Choice fresh, 35c. Cheese—New cheddar, 15c. Oats—Per ton, \$25. Milled—Bran, \$25; shorts, \$22 per ton. Hay—Manitoba patent, \$5.40. Hay—Per ton, \$3. Potatoes—Per ton, \$30.

British Columbia Notes.

Dan Stewart, tailor, Vancouver, has assigned. Lewis Robinson, clothing, Nanaimo, has assigned. W. H. Winning, general merchant, Armstrong, has failed. J. Livers & Co. are opening a drug store in Morise. John Unsworth, hotel keeper, New Westminster, has assigned. H. Freeman has opened a wholesale liquor store at New Westminster. Three salmon ships have been chartered. These are: The Blackstick, County of Callithrew and the Danish steel barge Harvia. The number of vessels which propose to engage in seal hunting from the port of Victoria this year is thirty-four. The last vessel cleared on Jan.

COVER YOUR BUILDINGS IT COSTS VERY LITTLE. It is a steel siding, either galvanized or painted—in great demand for new structures as well as for improving old ones. It can be readily applied, makes a most attractive looking finish, and also gives fire, cold and damp-proof protection. Fulltest information, if you write. The Metallic Roofing Co., Limited TORONTO, Canada.

24. This is one vessel less than cleared from that port last year on the same business.

A syndicate has been formed at New Westminster for the purpose of carrying on halibut fishing and a steamer to cost about \$20,000 will be built as soon as possible.

British Columbia canners are looking forward and preparing for a busy season and it is expected that the number of canneries on the Fraser river will be increased by two or more.

The inland revenue collection at Rossland during January amounted to \$1,900.30, made up as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Spirit... \$1,457.70; Mal... 400.30; Tobacco... 14.00; Cigars... \$4.30.

Total... \$1,926.30

At the annual meeting of the Golden board of trade it was shown that North East Kootenay had made good progress during the last year. The officers for the coming year are: J. S. Gibb, president; C. H. Parson, vice-president; Thom. O'Brien, secretary; G. B. McDermott and C. A. Warren, council.

The British Columbia Saddlery Company, Limited, of Victoria; Frederick Buscombe & Company, Limited, of Vancouver; J. Leckie & Company, Limited, the Stepan City Water & Light Company, Limited, and the St. Keverine Mining Company, Limited, have been incorporated, and the Golden Mowrah Mining & Milling Company, registered as an extra-provincial company.

Wade & McKeown, harness and saddlery dealers, Victoria, and W. J. Ritey, late of Hamilton, and R. J. Calgary, are forming a company to be known as the British Columbia Saddlery Company, with headquarters at Victoria. They will employ about twenty-five men.

It is understood that a combine of next season. The organization will work on the same lines as last year, and with the same objects in view, but with this difference, that practically every canner on the Fraser river will

be in the pool this year. The fishermen are also said to have formed two unions among the Indians and it is expected that the different unions will appoint an executive empowered to carry on all negotiations or other business with similar representatives of the Cannery Association.

The Kamloops board of trade met on Jan. 23. The question of freight and express rates was taken up and it was decided to collect data from local sources with which to establish the case of the board in favor of lower rates for British Columbia products.

The question of establishing a sanitarium at Kamloops for the treatment of tuberculosis was discussed favorably. E. Goulet, for the committee appointed to confer with the Kamloops Farmers' Institute in re cold storage etc., reported that during the past year from Kamloops to the coast, 18 cars of hogs, and 140 tons of vegetables. In addition 241 cars of cattle had passed through Kamloops for coast points.

Manitoba Wheat Stocks.

There were 1,000,000 bushels of wheat in store at Port William on Feb. 2. Receipts for the week were 55,772 bushels and shipments were 23,670 bushels, compared with receipts of 188,000 and shipments of 31,000 bushels for the corresponding week last year. A year ago stocks in store at Port William were 3,130,000 bushels. Stocks in store at Port Arthur, Port Arthur, Keewatin, Winnipeg and other points are estimated approximately at 3,415,000 bushels, compared with 3,700,000 bushels a year ago, and 3,300,000 bushels two years ago, and 5,000,000 three years ago.

Winnipeg Grain Inspection.

For the week ending Feb. 7 there were 224 cars of grain inspected which graded as follows:—Wheat—1 hard, 2; 2 hard, 10; 3 hard, 44; 3 northern, 0; rejected, 2; no grade, 130; condensed, 2 cars. Oats—No. 2 white, 0; no grade, 22; rejected, 2; feed, 0 car. Barley—None. Flax—None. For the corresponding week of last year there were 264 cars of grain inspected, of which 161 graded 1 hard.

TORONTO WHOLESALE TRADE. Special to The Commercial.

Toronto, Feb. 9. Dry Goods—More active. More demand for spring and summer samples, which are moving freely. Retailers are favoring advances when present stocks are sold. Payments on February paper were as good as last year. Renewals no larger.

Hardware—Goods strong. Most lines of screws have declined this week owing to disagreement among British manufacturers. Rope 1/2c lower, lath yarn 1/2c lower. Metals are in fair inquiry. Pig lead, antimony, tin, coll chain, and galvanized iron are lower.

Groceries—Rather quiet. Canned vegetables are unsettled, but prices remain the same as last week. Sugars are steady. Currants firm. Apples 2 1/2c per barrel dearer.

TORONTO GRAIN AND PRODUCE. Special to The Commercial.

Toronto, Feb. 9. Grain deliveries have been large with the good sleighing. Manitoba wheat is firm and unchanged. Flour dull. Manitoba patents are 5c higher. Supplies of dairy butter in rolls are very heavy and prices seem to be weakening. Eggs are weaker on larger receipts and lower prices are expected.

Flour—Manitoba Patent, \$4.25. Manitoba bakers, \$3.90 to \$4.00, for carlots at Toronto. Ontario patent, \$2.55 to \$2.60 per barrel for 90 per cent patents, middle freight.

Wheat—Ontario winter wheat, 6 1/2c to 6 3/4c for red and white west. Ontario spring, 6c to 6 1/2c; No. 1 hard, 5 1/2c to \$1.00 No 2 hard, 5c, and No. 3, 5c, grinding in transit.

Oats—No. 1 white, 2 1/2c, middle freight; 2 white, 2 1/4c to 2 1/2c. Barley—3c for No. 3 extra at country points west.

Milfeeds—Shorts, \$14.00 to \$14.50 per ton for cars west, bran, \$13.00 to \$13.50.

Oatmeal—\$3.25 for cars of bags, and \$3.35 in wood for carlots, Toronto. Hay—Carlots on track, \$9 to \$10.50 per ton.

Eggs—18 to 19c for fresh held; and 20 to 21c for new laid per dozen, as to quality, limed, 14c. Butter—Large rolls, 17 to 18c; pound rolls, 18 to 19c, low grades, 15 to 17c, creamery packages, 20 to 21 1/2c, prints, 23 to 24c.

Cheese—10 1/2 to 11c for job lots. Hides—7 1/2c for No. 1 cows; No. 1 heavy steers, 5 1/2c; country hides 1/2c under these prices, calfskins, 5c for No. 1, and 7c for No. 2; sheepskins, 90 to \$1.00 each, tallow, 5 to 5 1/2c.

Wool—Washed fleece, 15 to 16c, unwashed, 9 to 10c. Beans—\$1.50 to \$1.80 per bushel for handpicked, job lots.

Dried Apples—3 1/2 to 4 1/4c for round lots, evaporated, 6c. Honey—10 to 10 1/2c per pound. Poultry—Chickens, 40c to 50c per pair; turkeys, 9 to 10 1/2c per pound; ducks, 7 1/2 to 8 1/2c per pair; geese, 6 1/2 to 7 1/2c per pound.

Potatoes—33 to 34c per bushel for carlots. Dressed Hogs—Car lots offering at \$7.25 per 100 pounds.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK MARKET. Special to The Commercial.

Toronto, Feb. 6. Receipts at the stock yards yesterday were 52 carloads, including 933 cattle, 500 hogs and 181 sheep and lambs.

Export Cattle—Prices advanced to their normal level again and the weakness of last week's market was not in evidence. The receipts included several loads of choice cattle, which sold at \$1.50 to \$5 per cwt. Other lots brought \$1.25 to \$4.50.

Butchers' Cattle—The demand was strong for good to choice lots, and all the better cattle found buyers at good prices. The supply of fine stock was comparatively small and it to \$4.25 was paid in a number of instances. Medium and poor cattle are as dull as ever. They sell at a price, but the results of the transactions are never highly satisfactory to either buyer or seller. Picked lots, \$4 to \$4.25; choice \$3.75 to \$4.00, good, \$3.40 to \$3.75.

Export Bulls—Some fine beasts were sold at prices higher than those quoted last week. Heavy are now quoted at \$3.75 to \$4.40 and light at \$3 to \$3.75. One fancy bull sold at \$4.75, but this was an exceptionally fine offering.

Sheep and Lambs—The run was light and everything was sold. The prices for sheep were unchanged, but

lamb were 15c per cwt. higher at \$3.75 to \$4.65.

Hogs—Receipts light and prices steady and unchanged at \$6.25 for select and \$5.75 for lights and fat.

FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

Toronto, Feb. 9. Receipts at the semi-weekly markets yesterday were 60 cars, including 300 sheep and lambs, and 600 hogs.

Export cattle were unsettled owing to the lack of steamship space. Best brought 5c. Outlook for next week is brighter. Private advices say that the English market is likely to improve. Butchers' cattle are in active demand. Choice scarce and firm at \$4.40 top. Sheep sold steady. Grain fed lambs firmer at \$4.50 to \$4.75.

Other grades quiet. Hogs firmer, but unchanged although farmers are holding back hogs for higher prices.

MONTREAL GRAIN & PRODUCE. Special to The Commercial.

Montreal, Feb. 9. A fair business has been done this week in oats and barley for export. Ontario spring wheat is offering at 7c afloat for May delivery. Flour is quiet and steady. Oatmeal fairly active and firm. Feed in good demand. Hay has advanced 50c. Cheese is quiet. Butter is in limited demand. Eggs quiet and steady. Maple syrup and honey dull. Hides quiet. Potatoes in fair demand. Fresh killed poultry in fair demand. Frozen stock dull. Dressed meats active. Dressed hogs weaker and 2 1/2c lower.

Wheat—No. 1 spring wheat, 77c for May delivery afloat.

Barley—18 to 18 1/2c for No. 2, prompt shipment. No. 1 malting is worth 50 to 52c.

Oats—3 1/2c. Flour—In fair demand. Manitoba patent, \$4.50. Manitoba strong bakers, \$4.10 to \$4.20, straight rollers, \$3.30 to \$3.40.

Rolled oatmeal—\$3.35 to \$3.40 per barrel, and \$1.62 1/2 to \$1.65 for bags. Feed—Market firm, good demand. Manitoba bran, bags, 11 1/2, shorts, \$18.

Baled Hay—Choice, \$10.50 to \$11. No. 2, \$9.50 to \$10. Cheese—Finest, 10 1/2 to 10 3/4c. Butter—Finest creamery, 23 cents, seconds, 22 to 22 1/2 cents; western dairy, 20c. Manitoba dairy, 17 to 17 1/2c.

Eggs—Prices firm. New laid, 24 to 26c, choice cold storage stock, 14 to 15c, culls, 11 to 12c, Montreal limed, 16 to 16 1/2c, western limed, 15 to 15 1/2c. Maple Syrup—6 1/2 to 7c in wood, tins, 50 to 75c; sugar, 7 to 8c.

Honey—White clover, comb, 13 1/2 to 14 1/4c; buckwheat comb, 10 to 12c; extracted, 7 to 8c.

Hides—No. 1, 7 1/2 to 8c; No. 2, 6 1/2 to 7c; No. 3, 5 1/2 to 6c; calfskins, 5 and 6c, lambskins, 90c for good fresh skins.

Potatoes—Carlots, 45 to 47 1/2c, broken lots, 50 to 55c. Poultry—Turkeys, 8c to 10c; chickens, 7 to 8c; fowls, 4 to 6c; ducks, 7 to 8c, geese, 5 to 7c.

Game—Partridge, firsts, 70c a pair; seconds, 45 to 50c; deer, carcasses, 4 1/2 to 5c per pound.

Ments—Beef hinds, 5c to 5c, fores, 3c to 5c, lamb, 6 1/2 to 7c, mutton, 4 1/2 to 5 1/2c; hogs, \$7.40 to \$7.70 per 100 pounds.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK MARKET. Special to The Commercial.

Montreal, Feb. 5. At the East End abattoir yesterday receipts of cattle were 500 head.

Although the supply of cattle was larger than on Thursday last, yet this fact did not have any depressing effect upon the market, as the quality of the stock generally was much better than it has been of late. The attendance of butchers was large and the demand was good, consequently an active trade was done. Choice steers sold at 4 1/2c to 4 3/4c, good at 3 1/2 to 4 1/4c, fair at 3c to 3 1/2c, common at 2 1/2c to 2 3/4c, and inferior at 1 1/2c to 2 1/4c per pound. Sheep and lambs were exceedingly scarce, and prices ruled firm. Sheep sold at 3c to 3 1/2c, and lambs at 4c to 4 1/2c per pound. Receipts of hogs were light, for which the demand was good, and sales were made at \$6.25 to \$6.40 per 100 pounds. Ocean freight rates remain steady at 10s to Liverpool and 35s to Glasgow.

THURSDAY'S MARKETS.

Montreal, Feb. 8. Receipts of live stock at the East End abattoir on Thursday were 400 cattle and 80 sheep and lambs.

Quality of cattle was none too good.

In fact, good to choice stock was scarce, for which demand was good and prices firm. Lower grades were plentiful and met with slow sale. Market on the whole was quiet. Choice steers sold at 1 1/2 to 1 3/4, good at 3 1/2 to 4 1/4, fair at 3 1/4 to 3 1/2c, common at 2 1/2 to 3c, and inferior 1 1/2 to 2 1/4 per lb. The supply of sheep and lambs was light, and all offerings met with good demand. Sheep sold at 3 to 3 1/2c, and lambs at 4 to 4 1/2c per lb. The demand for live hogs was fair at 6 to 6 1/2c per lb.

MONTREAL GROCERY TRADE. Special to The Commercial.

Montreal, Feb. 9. Sugar is quiet and unchanged. Molasses in round lots is offering 3c lower. Stocks of dried fruit are fairly large and demand slow. Prices remain steady. Canned goods are quiet. Demand is good for spices. Round lots of Jamaica ginger have sold at 12 to 13 1/2c, nutmegs, 25 to 35c, and pimento 7 to 7 1/2c. Large sales of Jamaica coffee have been made at 9 to 10c. Low grade Japan teas are scarce and demand good.

Sugar, granulated, \$4.65 per 100 lbs, yellows, \$3.55 to \$4.45, molasses, 37 to 38c, Valencia raisins, off stalk, 7c, fine, 7 1/2c; selected, 8c; layers, 8 1/4c, currants, 5 1/2 to 9c, canned goods, tomatoes, 85 to 57 1/2c, peas, 50 to 55c, corn, 35 to 90c, salmon, \$6 to \$6.75 per case. Japan teas, old crop, 15, new new crop, 16 to 22c, Ceylons, 15 to 22c for good to choice, Congous, 11 to 15c, greens, 15 to 18c.

Provisions—Pork is weaker and \$1 lower. Hams 1/2 to 1c lower. Quotations are Pork, \$19 to \$21; lard, pure, 10 1/2 to 11 1/4c, hams, 13 to 14c, bacon, 14 to 15c.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET. Special to The Commercial.

Liverpool, Feb. 8. The cattle market is steady and unchanged. Quotations range from 11 to 12c per pound, dressed weights, sheep, 12c to 13c.

LIVERPOOL CHEESE MARKET. Special to The Commercial.

Liverpool, Feb. 8. Cheese quoted steady at 5 1/2 to 6 1/2d.

LONDON SUGAR MARKET. Special to The Commercial.

London, Feb. 8. Beet sugar is firmer at 9s 3d for February.

HOGS AND HOG PRODUCTS. Special to The Commercial.

Toronto, Feb. 9. Hog products are quiet but still firmly held. Cars of hogs here are now worth \$7 to \$7.25. It is reported here that cars of Manitoba hogs averaging good even weights have been sold at \$8.00 per hundred at Montreal.

BRITISH LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Liverpool, Feb. 4.—The tone of the market for cattle was firmer and prices show an advance of 1/2c since this day week, with sales of choice States at 12 1/2c, and Canadians at 12c. Sheep and lambs were strong with prices 1c higher. Sheep sold at 14c and lambs at 17c.

London, Feb. 4.—Supplies short, trade firm. States cattle, 13c. Liverpool, Feb. 4.—Canadian cattle, 11 1/2 to 12c, sheep, 13c.

Toronto Grocer Prices.

Toronto, Feb. 4. SLGARS—Granulated, delivered Toronto to \$4.75 to \$4.85, yellows, from \$1.50 to \$1.75. SYRUPS—Imperial gallons, medium, 22c; special bright, 25 1/2c. MOLASSES—West India, barrels, 32 1/2c; New Orleans, 25 1/2c for medium, and 35 1/2c for bright.

COFFEES—Rio, green, 1/2c; Mocha, 2 1/2c; Java, 2 1/2c. TEAS—Japan, low grade, 16 1/2c per lb.; Ceylon, 18c, second, 16 1/2c; firsts, 25 1/2c; Indian, 18 1/2c; Congous, low grades, 9 1/2c, mediums, 22 1/2c; finest, 40 1/2c; Ceylons 17 1/2c, Formosa 10 1/2c to 25 1/2c.

CANNED GOODS—Tomatoes, 80 1/2c; peas, 75 1/2c; corn, 75 1/2c; beans, 60 1/2c; sifted selecto peas, \$1.00 to \$1.20; pumpkin, 2c; raspberries, 2c; \$1.75; apples, 2c; pineapples, 2c; \$2.25; \$2.75; do, 2 1/2c, \$2.40; do, 3c, \$2.50; plums, 2c; \$1.00; \$1.20; Salmon—Cohoes, prime dark pink fish, \$1.40; sockeyes, red, \$1.00; \$1.75; hollers, hakes, \$1.80 to \$1.90; tallos, lbs., 22c, fats, \$3.75.

RICE—Rice bags, 3 1/2c; Java, 6 1/2c; Patna, 5 1/2c; Japan, 4 1/2c. SPICES—Ginger, Jamaica, 25c; Cochbin, 20c; cloves, Zanzibar, 15 1/2c; Ambroya, 25 1/2c; Penang, 30 1/2c; allspice, 15c.

nutmegs, 40 1/2c; cream tartar, pure, 1 1/2c; 28c; compound, 15 1/2c; pepper, blk., pure Singapore, 18c; Penang, 17c; a pound, 10 1/2c; pepper, pure white, 1 1/2c to 30c.

FRUITS—Raisins, Valencia, selected, 7 1/2c; off stalk, 6 1/2c; California, 3 crown loose Muscats, 9 1/2c; California raisins, 10 1/2c; Patna, 1 1/2c; Vostizans, 1 1/2c; California, 1 1/2c; fruit—Apples, 1 1/2c; peaches, 3c; plums, 7 1/2c to 8 1/2c; grapes, 8 1/2c; do, 5 1/2c; do, 10 to 10 1/2c; Sultana, 10 1/2c; Hallowee dates, 6 1/2c.

NUTS—Shelled Valencia almonds, shelled Jordan almonds, 4 1/2c; do, denax walnuts, 10 1/2c; shelled walnuts, 25 1/2c; Greenhobles, 12 1/2c; Sleigh nuts, 11 1/2c to 12 1/2c.

EGGS—Orange, 12 1/2c; lemon, 1 1/2c; citron, 1 1/2c to 2c.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Canada mess, short cut, 10c heavy, \$19; shoulders, \$15. SMOKED AND DRY SALTED MEATS—Long clear, tons and cases, 9 1/2c; back fast bacon, 13c, hams, 12 1/2c; rolls, 10 1/2c; shoulders, 10c; backs, 10c; green meats out of pickle are quoted at 1c less than smoked.

LARD—Threes, 10c; tubs, 10 1/2c, and pails 10 1/2c.

Toronto Hardware Prices.

Toronto, Feb. 9. ANTIMONY—11 1/2c per lb for cooking.

BARBED WIRE—Car lots, f.o.b. 1c per lb. and \$2 1/2c to \$2 3/4c; Toronto, \$3 10 per 100 lb.

BAR IRON—Price for common, \$1.00 to \$1.70 per 100 lb.

BLACK SHEETS—25 gauge, \$1.50. BOLTS AND NUTS—Norway bolts, full square, 70 per cent; common carriage bolts, full square, 65 to 70 p.c.; machine bolts, all sizes, 65 per cent; coach screws, 75 per cent; sleigh shoe bolts, 70 per cent; blank bolts, 65 per cent; bolt ends, 6 per cent; nuts, square, 4 1/2c off, nuts, hexagon, 4 1/2c off; fire bolts, 6 1/2c per cent; store bolts, 6 1/2c per cent; plough bolts, 60 per cent; stove rods, 6 1/2c.

BRASS—Sheet and rod, discount 15 per cent. BUILDING PAPER—Three-ply, \$1.50 per square; do, 2-ply, \$1.40 per square, f.o.b. Toronto, Hamilton and London.

CANADA PLATES—All dull, \$3 15 per 100 lb, half-polished, \$3.25, and all bright \$3.50 to \$4.00 per 100 lb.

CEMENT—Canadian Portland \$2.80 to \$3.00; do, \$3.00; Belga \$2.75 to \$3.00; Canadian hydraulic ce. ats, \$1.25 to \$1.50; calcined plaster, \$1.00; asbestos cement, \$2.50 per barrel.

COIL CHAIN—Per 100 lb, 1/2 in., \$8.00 to \$9.00; 3/4 in., \$8.50 to \$9.50; 1 in., \$9.00 to \$10.00; 1 1/2 in., \$10.00 to \$11.00; 2 in., \$11.00 to \$12.00; 2 1/2 in., \$12.00 to \$13.00; 3 in., \$13.00 to \$14.00.

COPPER—Ingots copper, 18 1/2c per lb; bolt or bar, 2 1/2c to 2 3/4c; sheet copper 2 1/2c to 2 3/4c.

CUT NAILS—\$2.25 per keg f.o.b. Toronto, Hamilton and London. GALVANIZED IRON—Queen's Head brand, \$1.75 per 100 lb, and \$4.50 for American.

GALVANIZED WIRE—G. 7 and S. \$1.35 to \$1.40; 12 gauge, \$1.25; 13 gauge, \$1.35; No. 16, \$1.45. GLASS—Star, first break, in 50 foot boxes, \$2.10, and in 100 foot boxes, \$4.00 double diamond, under 25 united inches in 100 foot boxes, \$6.00. Toronto, Ham. 1 cent net for London. Terms 4 months or 3 per cent 30 days.

GREEN WIRE—CLOTH—\$1.35 per 100 square feet. HARVEST TOOLS—50, 10 and 5 per cent.

HORSE NAILS—Standard oval head, 50 per cent; Acacia, 50 and 10 per cent. HORSESHOES—No 2 iron shoes light medium and heavy, \$3.60 f.o.b., shoe \$1.50.

IRON PIPE—Black pipe, 1/2 and 3/4 in., \$3.00, 1/2 in., \$3.20, 1 in., \$4.00, 1 1/2 in., \$6.25; 1 in., \$7.75; 2 in., \$10. Galvanized pipe, 1/2 in., \$4.65; 3/4 in., \$5.35; 1 in., \$7.25; 1 1/2 in., \$9.75; 2 in., \$12.25; 2 in., \$13.50.

LEAD PIPE—Ordinary pipe, 7c discount 15 per cent. OLD MATERIAL—Agricultural scrap, 55c per cwt.; machinery cast 55c per cwt.; stove scrap, 35c; No. 1 wrought scrap, 2c 100 lb, new high scrap copper, 12c per lb; bottoms, 10 1/2c; heavy copper, 12 1/2c; coil wire scrap, 15c; light scrap brass, 7c; heavy yellow scrap brass, 10 1/2c; heavy red scrap brass, 10 1/2c; scrap lead, zinc, 2c; scrap rubber, 1c; good country mixed rags, 6 1/2c; best dry bones, 40 1/2c per 100 lb.

PIG IRON—Canadian, No. 2 pig \$7.00 for 100 ton lots. PIG LEAD—4 1/2c per lb. 1 1/2c tin—2 1/2c per lb. POLYTHENE NETTING—Discount 1 1/2c and 2c per cent.

RIVETS AND BIRNS—Iron, 60 and 10 per cent iron birns, 55 per cent copper rivets, 35 and 5 per cent.

SCREWS—Flat head, bright, 5 1/2c off the list, round head bright, 6 1/2c; flat head brass, 7 1/2c per cent; round brass, 70 per cent; flat head zinc, 70 per cent; round head bronze, 70 per cent.

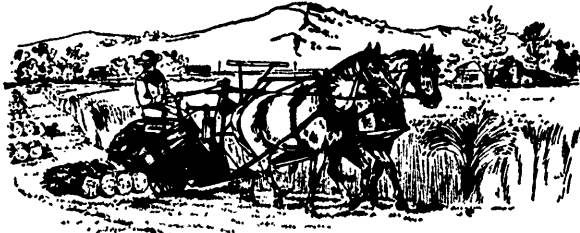
SHEET ZINC—6 1/2c for cast lots 6 1/2c for part cases. SPOUT—Common, \$6.50 per 100 lb, filled 4 1/2; full seal and ball, \$7.50, disc, 4 1/2 per cent.

SMOOTH STEEL WIRE—The use is \$2.50 per 100 lb f.o.b. factory. SPADES AND SHOVELS—40 at 5 per cent.

SPELTER—6 1/2c per lb. SOLDIER—Half and half, 10 1/2c red and 15 1/2c.

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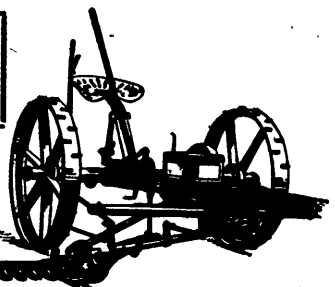
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THE IMPLEMENT TRADE.

THE TWINE MARKETS.

Several of the leading concerns announce that, beginning to-morrow, they will ask 1/2 cent advance on the manilla grades, says Farm Implement News, including 600-foot pure and the standard manilla (550-foot) made by some mills. Though not so announced or admitted, it is probable that this action is taken with a view to discouraging sales of manilla grades, for as stated some weeks ago, only a small quantity of manilla twine will be available for the season of 1900. Few manufacturers are prepared to furnish any grade of manilla twine. A firmer tendency in the manilla hemp market may have exerted an influence, but with fiber prices considered an advance in sisal and standard would be more plausible. It is undoubtedly the scarcity rather than the cost of material that causes the advance.

Another change that takes effect Feb. 1 interests the northwestern trade only. On account of the withdrawal of the low freight rate, Chicago to Minneapolis, a difference of 1/2 cent on sisal and standard and 1/2 cent on manilla and pure manilla, between Chicago and Minneapolis prices, will hereafter be maintained. Here again is shown a tendency to discourage the sale of manilla grades, the advance on those grades being double that on sisal.

The revised scale appears below. There is some question as to whether this is being universally maintained. It is persistently rumored that some of the houses have made slight concessions, but whether these have any basis in fact or arise merely from salesmen's gossip cannot at this time be determined.

Prices for Chicago and other central points are:—

Sisal	7 1/2
Standard	7 1/2
Manilla (600-foot)	8 1/2
Pure manilla	10 1/2
Car loads 1/2 cent less. Five ton lots 1/2 cent less. Fall terms.	

IMPLEMENT TRADE NOTES.

T. M. Bryce has been appointed agent for the Cockshutt Plow Co. at

Yellow Grass, Assn. The Massey-Harris Co. propose building a large warehouse at the same point this year.

Sisal hemp has declined 1/4c at primary points. Manilla hemp is 1/4c higher at producing points.

The annual meeting of the Western Retail Implement Dealers Association will be held in Winnipeg on Feb. 19th.

British Columbia Mining.

Excellent progress is being made in developing the properties of the Dominion Copper Co. near Nelson, and over 100 men are now employed.

The Slough Creek Mining Co. is being wound up and the interests transferred to a new company to be known as the Slough Creek Limited.

The Ottawa group on Springer creek has been bonded for \$25,000. A great deal of work has already been done on this property and values of upwards of \$200 have been encountered.

The Mabel May group on Crawford Creek has been bonded for \$100,000. This is a copper-gold proposition comprising 400 acres and having eight veins and in its width from 12 inches to 30 feet, values running from \$18 to \$72.

At the Poorman mine, near Nelson, an interesting experiment was made with the Rand baby drill, operated by one man. It was demonstrated that the drill did excellent work and it is stated that the company will put in several more of these at an early date.

At the annual meeting of the Majestic Mining Company it was decided that as the cost of shipping the ore from the Majestic by wagon is 45 a ton against 75 cents by rail, shipping would be discontinued for the present, as the railway will probably be built to the camp in the near future.

At the annual meeting of shareholders of the Knob Hill held in Montreal a unanimous resolution was passed providing for the taking over of the Knob Hill by the newly formed Consolidated Mining, Smelting and Power Co. It was explained that the proposed amalgamated company would consist of 1,500,000 shares at \$10 per share, making a capital of \$15,000,000. The sum of \$2,500,000 will be devoted to the Knob Hill, \$2,500,000 to the Old Iron-

sides, \$2,225,000 to the Grey Eagle, and \$1,800,000 to the Granby smelter, and town sites. It was deemed advisable to place the shares at \$10, so that they might be dealt in by the New York Stock Exchange, where it is understood the new stock will be listed.

The St. Eugene mine laid off 175 men on Wednesday and Thursday of last week. This represents practically the entire force employed in taking out ore and it is not known whether or not the development crew will be affected. The management gives the unsettled smelter conditions as the reason for the shut down.—Nelson Miner.

A report reached here yesterday from Spokane to the effect that the control of the Iron Mask has been bonded by Corbin and Roberts to Ernest D. Leverson, a London mining promoter. It is understood that the bond is on a basis of \$400,000 for the entire capital stock of 500,000 shares, or 80 cents per share.—Rossland Miner.

T. G. Blackstock yesterday confirmed the announcement that the Gooderham-Blackstock syndicate had bonded the coal lands of the Nicola valley, where it is estimated that 100,000,000 tons of coal are in sight. The probability of beginning operations on a large scale depends on the railway rates levied. The Nicola Valley is between the Semlikameen and Kamloops, and a line from there would pass close to the projected line from Boundary Creek to Vancouver, for which both the C. P. R. and Mackenzie & Mann have a charter.

At the annual meeting held in Toronto of the White Bear Mining Company the treasurer's report showed that the receipts for the year amounted to \$116,000, and the disbursements to \$14,000. The amount on hand on February 1 was \$4,000, with \$2,000 to \$3,000 additional available, if necessary, to prosecute development. The report from the mine was satisfactory, showing that the ore body found by the diamond drill would be reached in about two weeks, and would be fully opened up by about March 1. The directors were all unanimously re-elected.

Northwestern Ontario Mining.

The mill on the Cass Reef mine in the Upper Manitow district has been closed down for the winter and the en-

tire force is being devoted to development work.

A contract has been let by the Niagara & Sturgeon Lake Co. for the erection of a mill on their property.

New buildings have been erected on the Mikado property, including living quarters for the men and many improvements have been made to the plant, new machinery being added, with the result that the capacity of the stamp mill and cyanide department has been largely increased.

The reorganization of the Golden Star Company has been arranged and letters patent granted, empowering an increase in the capitalization of 300,000 shares, making the authorized capital now \$1,300,000. The name of the company is changed from the Golden Star Mining and Exploration Co. of Ontario, to the Golden Star Mining Co. The shares in the new company are to be paid up to 95 cents. The result of this will practically mean that the company will be placed on an assessable basis up to 5 cents per share. The action on the part of the executive is not approved by some of the shareholders and some friction is expected.

Business on the Toronto Mining Exchange has fallen off to such an extent that the exchange has practically ceased to exist and there is talk of dissolving it. The mining exchange is a section of the board of trade and members must first join the board.

The immigration arrivals at Winnipeg for the month of January numbered 474. Of these 124 were from across the ocean, 129 from the United States, and 275 from other parts of Canada. The female arrivals number 233, males 137, male children 61 and female children 43. The nationalities were: Returned Canadian, 7; Canadians, 22; French, 4; Finnish, 18; German, 9; English, 25; Scotch, 15; Irish, 6; Hebrew, 15; Hungarian, 2; Italian, 3; Polish, 1; Roumanian, 4; Rutenian, 3; Icelandic, 5; Swedish, 7; United States, 11. The declared destinations were: Western Ontario, 11; Manitoba, 144; N. W. Territories, 171; British Columbia, 145; Yukon, 3. The occupations were: Farmers, 91; general laborers, 43; mechanics, 28; clerks, trades people, 10; miners, 45; not classified, 248.

MINING MATTERS.

INCREASE IN CANADA'S MINERAL PRODUCTION.

The New York Engineering and Mining Journal in its recently published review of the production of gold and silver for 1900, directs attention to Canada in this connection in the following words: "The large production of Canada, which we estimate this year at \$20,000,000, places it third in the list of gold producers. Four-fifths of this came from the Yukon territory, where the estimated output was \$20,000,000. British Columbia shows a fair increase, the exploitation of the Atlin country having turned the decline of placer mining into an increase.

William F. Robertson, provincial mineralogist of British Columbia, has kindly furnished us with the following estimate for the province:

	1899	1900	Increase.
Precer gold	\$1,344,000	\$1,500,000	\$155,000
Lode gold	2,857,573	3,500,000	642,427
	\$4,202,473	\$5,000,000	\$797,527

This is a very conservative estimate. Mr. Robertson estimates the production of silver and of other metals, in connection with gold and silver, as follows:

	1899	1900	Increase.
Silver, oz.	2,430,413	3,800,000	860,587
Lead, lbs.	21,862,438	45,000,000	23,137,562
Copper, lbs.	7,722,591	10,000,000	2,277,409

"The gain in lead is the most striking feature in this statement."

It may be of interest to add, in order to show what the increase in Canada's output of gold was during 1900, that the total production during 1899 was \$21,049,730, or \$4,950,270 less than the estimated output for 1900. The chief gain in lead in British Columbia will be found to have come from the St. Eugene mine in East Kootenay, whilst the silver lead mines of the Slocan have added their quota of the increase.

GRANBY COMPANY SMELTER AT GRAND FORKS, B. C.

The first furnace of the Granby Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company's smelter, situate at Grand Forks in the Boundary district of British Columbia, was blown in on August 21, and the second on October 13. Both have been running continuously ever since and up to Jan. 1 had treated 62,357 tons of ore, as under. In noting the increase for October and two following months it will, of course, be borne in mind that for nearly eight weeks there was only one furnace running and thereafter two were in operation during the remainder of the period under review. The quantity of ore smelted during the several months was:

	Tons.
During August (11 days)	2,002
During September	8,753
During October	14,215
During November	18,063
During December	18,307
Total	62,357

The total output of matte for that period was 2,200 tons. This matte averaged 51.6 per cent copper, with additional values in gold and silver, but to what amount the company is not disposed to make public.

It will be of interest to have the following definite assurance regarding the proposed increase of plant at the Granby Company's smelter. It is intended to double the furnace capacity and to put in a converter, and negotiations to that end are now in progress. The company expects to break ground for the new improvements in the early spring. The superintendent, A. B. W. Hodges, will leave Grand Forks for Chicago during the first part of February to make the final arrangements for the machinery and to let contracts for its supply. The company contemplates as well increasing its power plant by adding another water wheel and electric generator, each of 250 horse power. This addition to the electric power plant will give the company a total of \$35 horse power available for its own use, outside of which it has developed 250 horse power for the use of the city of Grand Forks.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

During 1900 48,600 shares in the British Columbia Copper Company were sold on the New York Stock Exchange at prices ranging from \$8.25, which was the lowest quotation reached in January, to \$21.25, the highest, reached in December. The sales on the Boston Stock Exchange totalled 44,613 shares and the quotations varied from \$16 to \$21.75. There, too, the lowest

was in January and the highest in December. The par value of the shares is \$5. The company owns the smelter at Greenwood and the well known Mother Lode mine near that town.

About nine tons of copper ore from the White Horse, Yukon district, treated recently at the smelter at Everett, Puget Sound, returned 46 per cent of copper, 11 oz. silver and a little gold per ton. It was picked boronite ore, but the Vancouver owners of the property regard its prospects as very promising.

The Victoria "Colonist" recently published a statement to the effect that the entire holdings of the Van Anda Copper and Gold Company, on Texada Island, B. C., had been sold. The consideration has not been made public but is stated unofficially to have been between \$100,000 and \$500,000. The property includes the townsite of Van Anda, a smelter with two furnaces, having together a daily treatment capacity of 125 tons of ore, and several mineral claims of which two have been developed—one to a depth of 500 feet and the other 100 feet. The average yield in all values from about 8,000 tons of Van Anda copper-gold ore was about \$25 per ton. The purchase was made by John Lowles, representing an English syndicate. Mr. Lowles is an ex-member of the British House of Commons and a prominent member of the United Empire Trade League.

The London special correspondent of the "Engineering and Mining Journal" recently made the following observations regarding British Columbia in the London mining market in 1900.—

"The British Columbia market has consisted chiefly in dealings in the Whitaker Wright group. His promoting companies—the British American Corporation and the London and Globe Finance Corporation—have issued three subsidiary companies this year, Le Roi, No. 2, Rossland, Great Western and Kootenay Mining, which have been formed to take over various claims and mines adjoining the Le Roi at Rossland. Apart from the actual flotations, the news from these properties have been very scanty all through the year. No dividend has been paid by the Le Roi, and only trifling ones by the parent companies. The cornering of the bears in Le Roi No. 2, led to an extraordinary inflation in the price of the shares, which were rushed up from their par value of £5 to £20. This high quotation has, of course, nothing to do with any consideration of discovery or developments at the mine, but is purely a stock exchange affair. The most successful British Columbia mine controlled in London is the Ymir, which, during the year, has come forward well as a producer, and under S. S. Fowler's management has paid for a large installation of plant entirely out of profits. The mines owned by the Granite Company are doing well, but the shares are not seen much on the market. Other English companies working in British Columbia have been on the whole unsuccessful. The Goldfields of British Columbia, originally started by Grant Govan, has proved an entire failure, and its Tangler and Waverley mines have been abandoned. The companies directed by Sir Charles Tupper and John Lowles have also been failures, but they are still going ahead with the Velvet mines, though the prospects are doubtful. The Hall Mines, Limited, has been reconstructed and new capital raised, so that the properties and smelter may be overhauled and developed on a new system, and work has once more been started. The law has very properly put a stop to the flotations of J. Morris Catton, whose Canadian, British Columbia and Klondike companies had acquired an unenviable notoriety. Practically nothing has been heard of the Klondike all year, but the Atlin district has received some attention and several people are putting money into developments there."

London Fur Sales.

The Hudson's Bay Company offered, on January 21, the following—40,246 beaver, 918,447 musquash, 6,588 rabbits.

C. M. Lampson & Co. offered on January 22—Skunk, 105,000 civet cat, 8,000 lynx, 5,000 marten, 2,000 Japanese marten, 4,500 baum marten, 5,000 Japanese mink, 12,300 Russian sable, 1,500 mink, 100,000 otter, 1,

100; white fox, 2,000; Japanese fox, 500; and stone marten, fitch, kolinsky, ermine, opossum, 300,000; wombat, 47,000; wababy, 200,000; kangaroo, 10,000; red fox, 23,000; Australian red fox, 5,700; beaver, 9,500; wolverine, 50; wild cat, 7,000; house cat, 5,000; badger, 300; and Australian sundries. On January 24 Bear, 4,000; American opossum, 27,000; gray fox, 6,200; kilt fox, 500; cross fox, 120; silver fox, 150; blue fox, 500; raccoon, 85,000; bastard chinchilla, 40,000; real chinchilla, 4,000; Tibet lamb, 1,200; Tibet lamb coats, etc., 250; China lamb, etc., 8,600; kid crosses, etc., 1,000, and 300 moufflon, etc. January 25: Green Fleket Catalogue—Musquash, 1,050,000; wolf, 9,000; marmot, 16,000; palm, 800; and grebe and sundries.—Fur Trade Review

Railway Building.

Notwithstanding the winter season is now at its height, says the Fort Frances Times, and the weather slightly cool, with the thermometer chasing around below zero, the work of construction on the new railway is progressing rapidly. Captain F. Crandall, resident manager for Seaman & Co., the big timber contractors, has just returned from Caim Lake region above Sturgeon Falls, and reports great activity all along the line of the right of way. Camps and other buildings are established every ten miles from Gash Point to the Antikokan Iron Range, the present end of the track, and the right of way men are working like beavers in clearing the line for grading. The rock work under contractors Stewart and Mann, is being proceeded with as rapidly as possible, while the Islands in Rainy Lake, along the line of the proposed big bridge, are being levelled to the grade by sub-contractor Oleson, who has 150 men at work.

The work of getting out ties and bridge timber, and grading between Gash Point and Beaver Mills, has been let to Alex. Mann, who intends to push things along this route as soon as the snow is off the ground. In the meantime ties will be cut and hauled along the right of way now being cleared, so that grading can be commenced as soon as the frost is out of the ground.

From Beaver Mills to Gash Point it is estimated that 180,000 ties will be required, and from Gash Point to the present end of the track eastward, 500,000. In addition to ties about 300,000,000 feet of piling and bridge timber will be wanted, which will give some idea of the vast amount of work now being done in this district.

Farmers along Rainy River are quite happy over the building of the new railroad, as they are earning considerable by clearing the right of way through their farms, as well as getting out timber and ties.

Ocean Grain Freights.

Business in ocean grain freight from this port for May continues quiet, says the Montreal Gazette, but the tone of the market is weaker and agencies are now prepared to accept lower rates than were named two or three weeks ago. A large line of London freight was taken recently for May at 2s 3d, which is a decline of 1½d on previous engagements. Liverpool freight is offering at 1s 6d, and a few days ago 1s 10½d was bid for the same and refused. Glasgow is quoted at 2s 3d.

Latest mail advices from New York say: Interest in sail tonnage is yet of an exceedingly limited character, there being few urgent orders at present seeking acceptance. Rates for long voyage vessels are well sustained, but for tonnage in other departments the advantage continues with the shipper, this being noticed particularly in the case of coasting lumber tonnage. Full cargo grain steamers are given very little consideration, and the absence of important inquiry influences an easy feeling regarding rates, though the market is quite quotably lower. Prompt Cork for orders boats are held at 3s 2d, while for all February and March the rates named are 3s 1½d and 3s, respectively. Berth term rates to picked ports remain 2s 9d, 2s 7½d and 2s 6d for prompt, February and March. Charters: Grain—British steamer Aldworth (re-charter), 20,000 qrs., from Philadelphia to Surrey Dock, London, 6s, berth terms, and oats, 2s 3d, prompt. British steamer Rathwaite, 19,000 qrs., from Philadelphia to Lisbon, 3s, February.

Flaxseed Grades.

An important circular has been issued by the Minnesota board of grain appeals. A copy of the circular has been sent to all producers and consumers of flaxseed in the state. It creates an immediate grade, just below No. 1 northern flaxseed, to be known as No. 1 flaxseed.

There has been a considerable complaint on the part of the farmers whose seed failed to reach standard, and was labeled "rejected." The new grade covers a small range, but will include a large share of the crop. The new ruling will go into effect June 15, in time for the next crop, but not affecting the old seed. The circular issued by the board is as follows:

To the produce and grain merchants of the Northwest:

Based upon our experience, during our term of office, we the board of grain appeals for the state of Minnesota, after a careful consideration of the best interests of the producer and consumer, have concluded to revise the flax rules and to establish an additional grade of flaxseed, to be known as No. 1 flaxseed. These grades to take effect on and after June 15, 1901.

No. 1 Northwestern flaxseed to grade No. 1 northwestern, shall be mature, sound, dry and sweet. It shall be northern grown. The maximum quantity of field, stack, storage or other damaged seed intermixed shall not exceed 12½ per cent. The minimum weight shall be 31 pounds to the measured bushel of commercially pure seed.

No. 1 flaxseed shall be sound, dry and free from mustiness, and carrying not more than 25 per cent of immature field, stack, storage or other damaged flaxseed, and weighing not less than 50 pounds to the measured bushel of commercially pure seed.

Rejected flaxseed—Flaxseed that is damp, immature, field damaged or musty, yet not to a degree to be unfit for temporary storage and having a test weight of not less than 47 lbs. to the measured bushel of commercially pure seed.

No grade flaxseed—Flaxseed that is damp, mouldy, very musty, wet or otherwise unfit for storage, or having a weight of less than 47 pounds to the measured bushel of commercially pure seed, shall be no grade.

Our Montreal wire last week noted an advance of ½c in the price of beef hides in that city. This was due to local competition in buying and was not based upon any real strength in the situation.

The second annual convention of the North American Fish and Game Protective Association, which began at Montreal last Thursday, drew a couple of hundred sportsmen, railway men and officials interested in the matter from all parts of Canada and from several of the states of the Union.

W. H. Mills, addressing the Water and Forest Association of California, said there was not a more vital subject before the people of the state than that of forest and water supply. "The destruction of our forest lands has resulted in climatic changes and our rainfall has grown considerably less. The earth is the source of all wealth and is the true source of empire, and agriculture is the world's foundation." Spain was once the mistress of the world. The cutting of her valuable forest lands and the consequent decrease in rainfall and diminished moisture caused her agriculture to languish and her whole commercial fabric fell apart.

The position of hogs, both live and dressed, is dominating the market for the product at present more than usual, says the Toronto Globe. Although the prices of live hogs dropped 30c last week and 25c to-day the product has shown no signs of weakness, notwithstanding the slow demand for most lines. The fact of the matter appears to be that the hogs do not exist in the country. A farmer who said he had sold \$1,300 worth of hogs this season was asked by a grain man here why he did not buy more hogs and feed his coarse grain in preference to marketing it, he replied that he was unable to get the hogs. The hog crop seems to be much below that of last year. In view of the strong market for hogs holders of products are not shading prices to induce sales, and they declare that values must continue firm. There is a good demand for lard, and as the stocks are not heavy prices for that product are very firm.

The New Century



WE extend a cordial greeting to all and wish you a Happy and Prosperous New Year. Your aim and ours are identical. Your business existence depends largely upon the wisdom and judgment you display in selecting and purchasing your stock. Our business existence depends on that very same thing. We have determined that, if close margins of profit can do it, this year will mark an era in the development of our trade. Our samples are on the road and our prices are closer than they ever were since we commenced business.

MOCCASINS Such values have NEVER been offered SINCE MOCCASINS WERE FIRST SOLD, as we are offering for next season.

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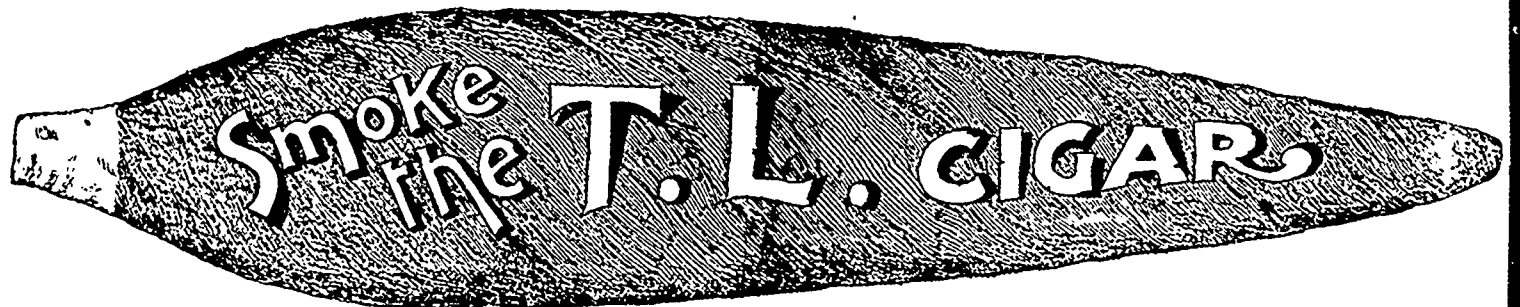
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Grocery Trade Notes.

Recent mail advices from abroad on pepper state that the crop for 1901 will be a small one and with diminished supplies values of all peppers are likely to improve steadily.

Private mail advices from Malaga continue to speak of the danger to the next crop of almonds on account of the mild weather which has prevailed during December, and which increases the probabilities of frost later in the winter season. Shelled in Sicily and Bari are reported in light stocks.

On currants the Hills Bros. says: "Stocks are increased by the arrival of 700 barrels shipped from Greece, via Rotterdam Market remains quiet and but little business has been done during the week; dealers everywhere continue their policy of buying from hand to mouth; prices show little variation, but rather in favor of buyers. Late mail advices from Greece state that stocks were reduced to 6,500 tons. It appears that Germany and Holland have taken only insignificant quantities of the present crop, and as these markets were inquiring it is probable that a considerable portion of the remaining Greek stock will be worked off in that quarter. Liverpool reports stock on January 1 at 3,500 tons, and average consumption from January to September 9,000. Demand since the first of the year in that market has shown an improvement."

Recent mail advices from London say: "With a fair amount of business doing in currants the market has continued very firm, and in many cases an advance has been paid for Provincial fruit, of which the chief sales have been at 33s. Parcels of extremely inferior fruit are on offer at less money, but these are quite useless for grocery purposes. There has been more inquiry for better grades, choice Vostizza at 42s receiving some attention. Some offerings of fine old 1899 crop have sold at 31s and show good value. This identical fruit was worth over 60s in the early part of last October, which shows the heavy and ruinous decline which has taken place since that date." Liverpool advices report the demand for currants for home consumption as being disappointing, but that the inquiry for parcels for export is continuous, and this has had a hardening influence on the market. Provincial fruit is offering there at 33s. with Amalias at 31s to 31s and Patras at 33s to 45s.

Dry Goods Trade Notes.

The squeeze in cash cotton in the raw markets in the United States has had no appreciable effect on the markets for the finished goods on either side of the line. The movement is regarded in manufacturing circles as largely one of manipulation, and normal conditions are expected to prevail in the raw cotton markets after the turn of the month.—Toronto Globe.

The most important feature of the New York market recently has been the announcement of prices by the American Woolen Company on their new lines of staple suitings. They were about 5 per cent. lower than either buyers or sellers anticipated. A decline of 10 to 12½ per cent. was generally looked for, but the majority of the "combine's" lines of staples are 12½ to 17½ per cent. below opening prices of a year ago. The average reduction is about 15 per cent.

A lace workers' strike at Calais, France, has now lasted nearly ten weeks, during which time 14,000 operatives have been out of employment. It is stated that there are orders to the extent of over £3,000,000 for the spring season goods not executed. One firm alone has £5,000 worth of orders on its books. Some of the firms are arranging to transfer their orders to Nottingham, as they will have to be cancelled if the works are not started within a few days.

Advices from abroad on the linen goods markets are very strong. A Toronto firm received letters last week from which the following are extracts:—"We have to report that yarns have increased in price, and it is a most difficult thing to predict when the upward tendency is to cease. Of one thing we are convinced, and that is that at least during the greater part of this year we are to see no reduction. We are preparing an advanced price list of all kinds of linen goods, and we think that you will find that during the next six months linen goods will be very scarce. We look for a condition in the trade which buyers

and sellers have never experienced before."

From Nottingham it is reported that lace and curtain yarns are slightly easier to buy, and some small concessions are offered. Merino and wool yarns are firmer in value, and here and there quotations are advanced.

Hardware Trade Notes.

Ontario jobbing prices on tinplate are 25c lower. Black sheets are 10c lower.

Germany's pig iron output for 1900 was 8,422,842 tons, an increase of 393,537 tons for the preceding year. The December output was 720,790 tons.

The Canadian Horseshoe Nail Association was dissolved on Jan. 1, and since then open prices have prevailed on horseshoe nails. As a result prices have been reduced, the discount being 50, 10 and 5 per cent. on oval head, and 50, 10 and 10 per cent. on countersunk head horse nails, at factories.

Another decline is reported in the price of wood screws at Canadian factories. The cause of these declines is American competition. The discounts are now as follows: Flat head bright, 87½ and 10 per cent. off list; round head bright, 82½ and 10 per cent.; flat head brass, 80 and 10 per cent.; round head brass, 75 and 10 per cent.

A customs house return has just been issued showing the quantity of unwrought steel imported into the United Kingdom from foreign countries. The total last year was 179,000 tons, as compared with 77,000 the previous year. The increase is almost entirely in steel imported from the United States, which last year sent 157,000 tons to British ports.

Lumber Trade Notes.

Ritchy's new saw mills, on the Ochre River, six miles from Makinak, Man., will be completed within two weeks.

A report from the secretary of the Ontario board of health shows that there have been eight cases of smallpox at the Niblock tie camp. There is also a case at Fort William, one at Sault Ste Marie, and four at Algoma district. Mr. Osborne, of the C. P. R., states that the Ontario authorities have placed ten policemen in charge of the camp and that passengers are not allowed to board trains in the vicinity unless they can show a clean bill of health.

The cut of pine saw logs in the Northern Ontario woods during the present winter promises to be one of the largest in the history of the province. From reports received by the department of crown lands, Toronto, it is estimated that it will amount to 750,000,000 feet, board measure. This is one hundred millions more than during the winter of 1899-1900, which was slightly less than 650,000,000 feet. The cut during the last few years has been as follows: 1899, 513,000,000; 1898, 570,000,000; 1897, 503,000,000; 1896, 920,000,000. At present there are about 17,000 men employed in the various lumber camps, housed in 300 shanties, and getting wages averaging \$27 per month and board. This wage rate is higher than it ever was before.

The Minneapolis correspondent of the American Lumberman reviews the lumber market in that city up to the end of last week as follows:—"Prices are strong and there are indications that advances may be expected. Regular spring trade is beginning and the last week has seen a good volume of business done. Dealers, having had time to reflect upon the situation since their recent visit to Minneapolis, are now actively on the market for spring stock. Most of the travellers for the large wholesale and manufacturing concerns at Minneapolis are already in the field and the results of their efforts are visible in the increased volume of trade. It was feared that the advent of the travelling men would have the effect of weakening the market but such does not seem to be the case. Prices are firmer today than for several weeks and the strong undertone towards higher prices indicates that no decline need be feared. Reports for a week or two show that building operations will be exceptionally brisk this spring. It is claimed that dealers are receiving a heavy inquiry from probable builders

and that much of their time is consumed in making estimates on bills."

A dispatch from Grand Forks, B. C., states that the largest body of timber in that section, and probably one of the most important in British Columbia, occupies the valley of the north fork of Kett's river, north of that city. Commencing at Cedar creek is a cedar belt which extends for a distance of over fifty miles north in an almost unbroken body. The cedar is interspersed with merchantable tamarac and pine, and at the mouth of Franklin creek the white pine commences. This is of the same variety as the Michigan pine, and is abundant in the river valley for fifteen miles above the mouth of Franklin creek.—Canadian Lumberman.

Statistical Wheat Report.

WHEAT IN CANADA.

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

Montreal	94,000
Toronto	79,000
Coteau, Que.	13,000
Depot Harbor, Ont.	249,000
Kingston	50,000
Port William, Port Arthur and Keewatin	1,840,000
Winnipeg	265,000
Manitoba elevators	3,310,000

Total Jan. 26 5,900,000
Total previous week 5,698,000
Total a year ago 9,510,000

BRADSTREET'S REPORT OF STOCKS.

Total stocks in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, as reported by Bradstreet's Jan. 26, were 87,408,000 bushels, being a loss of 550,000 bushels, compared with the previous week.

Total stocks in the United States and Canada a year ago were 88,500,000 bushels, according to Bradstreet's report.

Stocks of wheat at Pacific coast ports on Jan. 1 were 8,686,000 bushels.

THE VISIBLE SUPPLY.

The Chicago visible supply statement of stocks in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, for the week ended Feb. 2 was 59,707,000 bushels, being a decrease of 24,000 bushels for the week. A year ago the visible supply was 54,322,000 bushels, two years ago 29,984,000 bushels, three years ago 30,022,000 bushels, four years ago 47,885,000 bushels, five years ago 66,113,000 bushels.

STOCKS OF OATS AND CORN.

The visible supply of oats in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains is 9,929,000 bushels, compared with 5,376,000 bushels a year ago. The visible supply of corn is 14,825,000 bushels, compared with 14,583,000 bushels a year ago, according to the Chicago statement.

WORLD'S WHEAT STOCKS.

Stocks of wheat in America and Europe and allot for Europe Jan. 1 in each year, for a series of years, were as follows—Bradstreet's report:

Year	Bushels
1901	169,000,000
1900	167,000,000
1899	117,000,000
1898	132,000,000
1897	136,000,000
1896	184,000,000
1895	205,000,000

CROP MOVEMENT.

The following table gives the receipts of wheat at the four principal United States spring wheat markets, from the beginning of the crop movement, Aug. 1, 1900, to date, compared with the same period of last year:

City	This Crop	Last Crop
Minneapolis	49,277,969	72,450,120
Winnipeg	6,249,020	6,736,882
Duluth	13,446,335	33,812,493
Chicago	31,888,307	17,947,297
Total	99,861,720	110,947,232

The following table gives the receipts of wheat at the four principal United States winter wheat markets, from the beginning of the crop movement, July 1, 1900, to date, compared with the same period of last year:

City	This Crop	Last Crop
Toledo	7,438,109	10,215,792
St. Louis	16,826,015	7,387,883
Detroit	2,362,626	4,123,490
Kansas City	29,069,317	11,180,540
Total	55,696,147	34,917,705

Grain and Milling Notes.

The latest estimates of the Argentine linseed crop is one received from Buenos Ayres, the surplus for export being put at 300,000 tons; the more generally believed quantity appears to be 350,000 tons; which, allowing for Argentine home requirements, would mean a crop of some 400,000 tons.

The contract for a 1,500,000 bushel elevator to be erected at Port Arthur, Ont., has been let to J. A. Jamieson, Montreal, by Mackenzie & Mann. The elevator is to cost \$350,000, and is to



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be completed next September, in time for next season's grain crop. The elevator is to be run in connection with the Canadian Northern Railway, now in course of construction.

The government tax of 20c per thousand on manufactured shingles has been changed in British Columbia to 50c per cord on the shingle bolts.

The Ontario legislature opened for business on Wednesday. Bills were fore-shadowed in the speech from the throne dealing with the dead meat trade and beet sugar industry.

The United States Rubber Company's cut of 18 per cent. in the price of rubber goods became effective last week. This follows a former cut of 5 per cent.

A general advance in the price of wines is announced at San Jose, Cal., by local dealers. Sweet wines going from 9 to 12c higher. Clarets and white wines will sell at an advance of from 5 to 6c a gallon. It is estimated drought and phylloxera have reduced the season's output to 1,000,000 gallons in the Santa Clara Valley.

G. F. Stephens & Co., wholesale paint, oil and glass merchants, Winnipeg, give notice to their customers that the business will hereafter be carried on as a joint stock business under the name and style of G. F. Stephens & Co., Limited. The management of the house will continue the same as heretofore. This business was established in 1882 and has grown steadily since then until it has reached its present large dimensions. The capital stock of the new company is \$150,000. G. F. Stephens is president, Wm. Hargreaves, vice-president, and M. F. Christie, secretary-treasurer.

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 Headquarters for commercial travellers. Free bus meets all trains.

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 Good accommodation; telephone connection with the station; sample rooms; inside closet. Livery in connection.

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 Good sample rooms and every accommodation for commercial travellers and the general public. Rates \$3.00 per day. Bus to and from all trains.

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 New Building, New and Commodious Bedrooms, Parlor, Bath Rooms, and Sample Rooms. Newly Furnished, Heated Throughout with Hot Air, Lighted by Gas. Electric Bells in every room. Cuisine second to none, and the best stock of Wines, Liquors and Cigars in Alberta. Miss Mitchell, Matron.

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 Large and convenient sample rooms and good accommodation for commercial men. Rates \$2.00 a day.

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 Headquarters for commercial and mining men. Furnishings convenient. Large sample rooms for commercial men.

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 Large and well lighted sample rooms. Hot air and electric bells and light in every room. Night Grill Room in connection for a convenience of guests arriving and departing by night train.

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 Special attention given to commercial travellers. Charges moderate.

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 Headquarters for commercial travellers. Well lighted sample rooms. Booking office Alberta Stage.

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WANTED— Capable, reliable person in every county to represent large company of solid financial reputation; \$500 salary per year, payable weekly; \$5 per day absolutely sure and all expenses; straight, bona fide, definite salary, no commission; paid each Saturday and expense money advanced each week. STANDARD HOUSE 234 Dearborn St., Chicago.

Rosland News.
 Rosland, B. C., Feb. 5.—G. A. Robinson, secretary of the Fairview Corporation of Fairview, B. C., is in town for a few days. He confirmed the report that a deal for the acquisition of its mineral and coal lands by Gooderham and Blackstock, of Toronto, is now pending. "The option given Gooderham and Blackstock," said Mr. Robinson, "covers a period of five months from January 1, and provides that in the event of reorganization the above holders shall retain at least a half interest. Besides fifteen mineral claims and four hundred acres of coal the corporation also owns an ideal town site at Fairview, comprising upwards of 300 acres. Recently the Stenwinder and our coal lands were examined by Mr. Thurston, a New York mining expert, on behalf of Messrs. Gooderham and Blackstock. It had been no sooner done than the Toronto people sent instructions to push development with all possible speed. Our coal lands are situated on White Lake, on the Penticon road, twelve miles from Fairview. They comprise over 400 acres and have not been developed. There is a strong and large outcrop on the surface in a sort of basin, from which we have extracted between two and three hundred tons. The coal is a lignite and is admirably adapted for heating and cooking purposes. It gave satisfaction to the local purchasers, the price being \$15 per ton at the coal fields. A portion of the adjoining coal lands, it is stated, have been acquired by a company in which Sir William Van der Post is interested. The future of the southern portion of British Columbia, in so far as fuel is concerned, has already been solved."

It is stated that the water power on the Fend d'Oreille river is about to be utilized by a new York company. The mill sites and water rights on the river about seven miles up from Waneta were taken up by the company a few days ago and work will probably begin at once. Some years ago a plant was put in at this water power by the Kootenay Hydraulic Co. for placer mining, but it was abandoned and the old machinery is still there.

Sidney Iron Works.
 Halifax, Feb. 4.—Eighteen months after the first blow war struck at the gigantic works of the Dominion Iron and Steel Co., at Sydney, the first blast furnace of a battery of four was started last night. The work of construction was commenced August 10, 1889, and now after an expenditure of nearly \$10,000,000, General Manager A. J. Moxham is ready to make pig iron, and a new era opens for Nova Scotia.

On Saturday the charging of the first furnace began. This immense cylinder, 90 feet high and 15 feet in diameter, was charged with 400 tons of Bessemer Island iron ore, 225 tons of coke and 125 tons of lime from George's River. C. E. Miss Moxham, daughter of the general manager, ignited the first furnace in Sydney on Saturday night in the presence of only a few officials of the company without any breaking of champagne or driving of golden spikes.

The given capacity of the works will be one thousand tons per day, but when thoroughly seasoned they will be capable of producing 500,000 tons yearly. The first furnace will be in full operation by the end of the week and a full battery will be running two months hence.

The February Canadian Magazine is an attractive issue, with five short stories and six illustrated articles. "The Passing of the Continenters," a short article by Norman Patterson, is a delightful summary of the part played by our soldiers. The illustrations show the celebrations in Halifax, Montreal and Toronto. Martin J. Griffin, parliamentary librarian, writes of Darwin, Spencer, Huxley and the other great men of the century, under the title "Dying Speeches and Confessions of the Nineteenth Century." P. T. McGrath, the Newfoundland Journalist, writes of that colony. This is illustrated with pictures of the premier, the leader of the opposition, Mr. Reid, and other notables. Claude Bryan has a readable sketch of Winston Churchill. Marjory MacMurphy writes of Gaspe, and John Reed continues his articles on the Progress of the Century. The celebrity of the month is Dr. A. H. Mackay, superintendent of education in Nova Scotia.

Northwestern Fur News.

McDougall & Secord, of Edmonton, Alberta, write the New York Fur Trade Review as follows regarding the fur trade in the country tributary to that market.

Dear Sir,—As the fur season is now sufficiently advanced to enable us to form an idea of what the catch for the season will be, both in this district and the northern districts of the Peace, Athabasca and McKenzie rivers, we have thought it might interest you and your readers to know what, in our opinion, the prospects are.

Last season's catch of fur in this and the districts above named was phenomenally small, and we do not think that this season's hunt will be much, if any, better, furs of all kinds, except rats, are scarce; the latter are very numerous all over the country, and, in the absence of other furs, are being hunted by the Indians. A first-class Indian or halfbreed hunter considers it rather infra dig. to hunt rats, and generally leaves the killing of them to the old women and young lads.

Foxes of all kinds are scarce—silver foxes, like angels' visits, few and far between. The country for hundreds of miles is infested with mice in incredible numbers, and as the foxes feed on them, the few that there are are not easily tempted by the bait of the hunter. Bears this winter, are a rarity, very few, as yet, having come in, the winter has, so far, been a very mild, open one—barely enough snow to make good sleighing—and consequently very favorable for hunting bears, so it is evident that they have migrated somewhere else. These poor fur seasons are periodic, and do not by any means point to the killing out of the fur-bearing animals.

Rabbits are again becoming numerous all over the country, and next winter we may look for a better catch of all the animals that follow and live on them. The catch of beaver may be quite up to the average, as the hunters will be obliged to hunt them. The winter hunting of beaver is remarkably like very hard labor, and is avoided by the generality of Indians when other fur can be had. The trapping of marten, mink, fisher, foxes, etc., only calls on a hunter to be diligent in walking along his line of traps and keeping them in order; but to break open a beaver lodge in winter is, as Klipping says, another story.

It may interest you to learn how the beaver in this northern country have been cleaned out. In the year 1875-6 there were traded, at the following Hudson's Bay Company posts, the following numbers of beaver (in the Peace river district). Vermillion, 8,000, Dunvegan, 7,000, Battle River, 4,000, Peace River Crossing, 2,000; Little Red River, 3,000, St. John's, 4,000, Hudson's Hope, 3,000, Lesser Slave Lake, 8,000, and the traders got fully 8,000 among them all, making a total of 47,000 in one year. Now we doubt if the trade of the Hudson's Bay Company and traders combined at all the above-mentioned places amounts to 6,000 beaver in a year. In old days, when goods were scarce, the Indians only killed the beaver by trap and gun, and scarcely ever broke their dams, but traders coming into the country with plenty of goods and competing keenly for furs, led the Indians to kill in any way so long as they got the fur the breaking of their dams left the beaver helpless and unable to escape, and, as a rule, where a party of hunters passed who employed this way of hunting, that country was ruined, as a beaver country, forever.

All our advices from the north agree as to the fur catch being little better this season than last, the small offering of furs by the Hudson's Bay Company is caused, in great part, by the poor returns of the districts we have before mentioned, and we are of the opinion that this winter's trade will not be much of an improvement.

Prices of furs are, as usual, high, considering our distance from market, and, outside of the furs shipped by the Hudson's Bay Company and other dealers, but a comparatively small amount is shipped out by trappers or small dealers.

The Wool Markets.

The situation for Ontario wool is about as discouraging as it has been for many weeks. Holders of the last clip in the country are asking for bids, but local dealers are not inclined to make offers which nearly approach the views of sellers, and are advising in the absence of any demand for export, to wait till March or April,

when a turn in the tide is expected. It is estimated that 1,200,000 pounds of the last Ontario clip is still held in Ontario, or practically the whole of the season's clip, with the exception of what has been sold to the domestic mills. A considerable portion of the last clip now offering was bought at 18c. Buyers in the United States who have been asked to make offers, on ascertaining the value placed upon Canadian wool by holders here, pointed to the fact that a large lot of Canada fleece of the season before last had lately been offering in warehouse in the United States at 23c, duty and charges paid, and it was learned this week that the lot of wool in question, which amounted to 210,000 pounds, has been sold at a rate which makes the price 27½c net to the buyer.

The following extract from a letter written by a Philadelphia firm within the past week will be interesting—“As far as the wool market here is concerned it is worse than it was when I saw you; at that time we were getting fine Territory clothing wools this week at 45c clean; to-day they are only worth 42c. There is so much bankrupt wool floating around at the present time that it is almost impossible to do anything whatever in any straight lots of wool. The London sales have not helped the market the least bit. We have got so much wool here that outside influence does not come to bear. To sell Canadian fleeces here, that is, in this market, they would have to be bought for about 13c, as some large lines of Irish wools, bankrupt stock, have been selling here at 25c per lb., and they were very light in condition, only shrinkable 16 per cent. Yesterday I received a letter from Mazamet saying that the market was firmer, and that prices had advanced. But ten minutes ago I received a cable saying:—“Market decidedly weaker, with a downward tendency.”—Toronto Globe.

Winnipeg Raw Fur Prices.

Following is a list of the prices now being paid by responsible fur buyers in Winnipeg for consignments of furs from all parts of the west:

	From	To
Badger, prime	25	50
Bear, black, small	4.00	10.00
Bear, black, middling	8.00	12.00
Bear, black, large	12.00	20.00
Bear, brown, small	3.00	8.00
Bear, brown, middling	8.00	12.00
Bear, brown, large	12.00	18.00
Beaver, large	5.00	7.50
Beaver, middling	3.00	5.00
Beaver, small	1.50	2.50
Fisher, according to size and color	4.50	8.00
Fox, silver, according to size and color	50.00	150.00
Fox, cross, according to size and color	5.00	15.00
Fox, red, according to size and color	1.00	2.50
Lynx, according to size and color	1.00	4.00
Marten, large, dark	5.00	10.00
Marten, large, brown	4.50	7.00
Marten, large, light, pale	3.50	4.00
Mink, according to size and color	1.00	2.00
Musquash, winter03	.10
Musquash, spring06	.12
Otter, according to size and color	5.00	10.00
Skunk, according to size and color25	.75
Wolf, timber	1.50	2.50
Wolf, prairie50	1.00
Wolverine, according to size and color	3.00	6.00

The above prices are for prime skins only, and vary according to size and color.

Winnipeg Prices a Year Ago.

Following were Winnipeg prices this week last year:

Wheat—No. 1 hard closed at 60c in store Fort William.

Flour—Local prices per sack: Patent, \$1.75, best bakers', \$1.65.

Oatmeal—\$1.65 per 50lb sack; patent, retail trade.

Milk—Cream—14c, \$11.50 ton, shorts, \$12.50; \$11.00, delivered to city dealers.

Oats—Carlots on track, new oats, 30¢/32c, according to quality.

Barley—28¢/30c per bushel for feed grades of new, 32¢/33c for malting.

Country Wheat—40¢/53c per bushel, according to grade and freight rate to farmers at country points.

Corn—In carlots, 39½c per bushel of 60lb.

Flax—\$1.25 to \$1.30 per bushel.

Butter—Dairy, 18¢/20c per lb for best grades; creamery, 21c per lb to the retail trade.

Advertise

Businesses for Sale,
Partners Wanted,
Etc., in

The Commercial



“Enclosed please find \$1.50 for advt. in your paper. The result was first class.” So writes a merchant who advertised a business for sale in The Commercial. Place for sale or want advts. in The Commercial. It reaches nearly all business people in the West.



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OUR GOODS ARE WELL MADE.
They will please your customers.
You will be pleased yourself.
Send us your orders. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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Maw's Block WINNIPEG.
Bakery Business for Sale.
One of the best bakery and confectionery businesses in the Northwest for sale. Rare opening for a hustler. Capital required, \$1,600.00 to \$2,000.00. Poor health cause of selling. Possession given at once. Write C. O. N., care Commercial, Winnipeg, Man.

To Rent.

TO RENT—BEST STAND IN VIRDEN, known as Joe Merrick's corner, now occupied as general store, or a good general job stock wanted to purchase. W. F. Searth, Virden, Man.

WANTED

A Situation by a Dry Goods Traveller, with eighteen years' (18) connections in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. Can handle any lines in connection with General Dry Goods Trade. First-class references. Address Thos. A. Montgomery, 249 Garry street, Winnipeg, Man.

AGENTS WANTED

Agents wanted for "Life and Times of Queen Victoria." Liberal terms; freight paid, credit given, sample book free, send 20 cents to pay postage. Act promptly, be first in the field. The Bell Company, Dept. D., Philadelphia, Pa.

PARTNER WANTED

A respectable young man, worth \$1,000 to \$1,500, to go into Hotel Business in a most prosperous mixed farming district on the Soo line in Assiniboia. New building just completed. Address G. A. R., care The Commercial, Winnipeg.

TO SELL OR RENT

A good butcher business, 200 miles west of Winnipeg, main line C. P. R. A good town and country trade; also good dwelling house close by. Present occupier going west in the cattle business. Applicant must be of good standing and reliable. Apply N. Y. Z., Commercial Office, Winnipeg.

For Sale.

General Business, thoroughly established. Stock 2,500. Can rent or buy building. On Pembina Branch C. P. R. Address G. E. O., care of Commercial.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I have decided to change the name of my firm, doing business at Fannyville, Man., from Gullbault & Co. to Vitoire Gullbault. I will assure and pay all the liabilities of the late firm.

Dated at Winnipeg, this 4th day of February, A. D. 1901.

"VICTOIRE GULLBAULT"
Witness—"C. HENRI ROYAL"

Agents Wanted

In every town in Canada to handle quick money-making goods used daily everywhere. Write for particulars.

KARL K. ALBERT

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SET AND CAP SCREWS

We are the oldest, largest and best equipped company in the Dominion manufacturing milled screws. Write for catalogue. The John Morrow Machine Screw Co., Ingersoll, Ontario.

Cheese—Regular sizes, 13¢/13½c to the retail trade.
Eggs—18¢/20c for Manitoba fresh.
Hides—No. 1 green hides, 7c per lb.
Wool—8¢/10c for unwashed fleece.
Sawed Hoot—37c per lb.
Hay—Baled, \$5¢/5.50 per ton on cars.
Potatoes—45¢/50c per bushel for farmers' lots.
Poultry—Turkeys, 11c per lb, chickens, 10c, ducks, 8c, and geese, 8c per lb.
Dressed Meats—Beef, 5¢/7c; veal, 7¢/8c; mutton, 8¢/9c; hogs, 5¢/6¢.
Live Stock—Cattle, 3¢/3½c, as to grade; sheep, 4c; hogs, 4½¢/4¾c off cars, according to quality.

Change in Anchors.

The design of anchor with which we are all so familiar has with but slight variation done service from time immemorial, and it seems strange that at this late day there should be any marked change proposed in the manner of making a vessel fast. A very radical change has been proposed, however, in the Langston mooring device which was recently given a public test in New York harbor. Its form is that of a saucer-like disk, on the concave side of which are forged lugs to hold the shackles and rings for attaching the chain. Between the lugs is a hole an inch and a half in diameter, and it is by the direction of a strong stream through this hole, against the river bottom, on which the convex surface of the saucer rests that the device is sunk to any desired depth. These moorings may be made of any required size, but it is not contemplated that any conditions could ever demand a disk of greater magnitude than twenty-four inches in diameter, and none larger than that has been made. The ten-inch disk, which was the size used at the test, could almost be stored away in an overcoat pocket. The fluke anchors, which are the kind commonly in use, weigh thousands of pounds. The tests made were eminently satisfactory. The disk can be sunk in a few minutes to a depth which will hold any vessel of ordinary size, while if it is given a little more time in the sinking operation, it can be sent to a depth from which it could not be pulled by the greatest of the marine monsters. When it is desired to pull the disk in, it is done in the same manner in which it was sunk.—The Patent Record.

The California Orange Crop.

Estimates of the California orange yield grow larger as the season advances. The estimate of all citrus fruits for 1901, in the San Francisco Chronicle annual, was 22,000 carloads, of which 1,145 were set down for central California. The railroad authorities are said to now estimate the southern crop of oranges alone at between 19,000 and 20,000 carloads, of which, up to January 19, 4,400 carloads had been shipped, which breaks all records to that date, while 830 carloads have gone forward from the central part of the state. Our contemporary's estimate of the shipments from the district of which Oroville is the centre was 500 carloads, and the Southern Pacific Company now estimate the total crop from that district at between 900 and 1,000, which goes to show that new groves are coming into bearing of which no one knew anything. It is probable, as is usual in good years, that the citrus crop will exceed all estimates, and that this will be the most prosperous year California citrus growers have ever known. The abundant rains which have fallen in the southern countries will improve the quality of the fruit and strengthen the vitality of the trees to produce next year's crop.

WANTED—Capable, reliable person in every country to represent large company of solid financial reputation, \$306 salary per year, payable weekly; \$3 per day absolutely sure and all expenses; straight, bona fide, definite salary, no commission paid each Saturday and expense money advanced each week. STANDARD HOUSE 334 Dearborn St., Chicago.

WINNIPEG PRICES CURRENT

Dairy Trade Notes.

During the season of 1900 the Portage in Prairie creamery has turned out 105,000 pounds of butter, all of which was marketed in the mining centres of British Columbia.

The shareholders of the Fairplay Creamery Co. Pilot Mound, held a meeting in Fraser's hall on Wednesday, January 30th. Arrangements were made for the purchase of 1,000 boxes which will hold 100,000 pounds of butter and contracts for hauling cream, etc., were let.

The Wonderful Caucasus. From the Oxus to the Arctic Circle and from Kars to Kamohatka, the Tsar rules many strange peoples and countries, but the Caucasus is strangest of all. Indeed, anyone who averred that the Caucasus is the most interesting land of the world would be able to back his opinion with good reasons.

Prospects for an active season in Winnipeg continue to improve. Already the erection of several new business blocks is assured, besides a large number of residences and two new bridges across the Red river.

GROCERIES

Table listing various grocery items such as Canned Goods, Dried Fruits, and Groceries with their respective prices per case or per pound.

Dried Fruits

Table listing various dried fruit items like Raisins, Apples, and Nuts with their prices per pound.

Tobacco

Table listing various tobacco products including Dominion Tobacco Co.'s List and Empire Tobacco Co.'s List with prices per pound.

DRUGS

Table listing various drug items such as Alcohol, Glycerine, and Iodine with their prices per pound.

H. & A. LEADLAY (Formerly of The Toronto Hide & Wool Co.) HIDES, SHEEPSKINS, WOOL, AND TALLOW. Write us for Prices on Frozen Hides. 298 ROSS STREET

To Lumber Purchasers WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. We are manufacturing all kinds of BRITISH COLUMBIA FIR, SPRUCE AND CEDAR LUMBER. THE B. C. MILLS TIMBER AND TRADING COMPANY. GEO. W. CAMPBELL, Manager. P. O. Box 604 Office and Yard: Corner Princess and Fonseca Sts., Winnipeg, Man. Telephone 777.

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PAUL SALA

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ALLAN LINE— From Portland.
Tunisian Feb. 21
Numidian March 13

ALLAN LINE— From New York.
Sardinian Feb. 16
State of Nebraska March 2

DOMINION LINE— From Portland.
Dominion Feb. 16
Cumbrian Feb. 27

DOMINION LINE— From Boston.
Commonwealth Feb. 13
New England Feb. 27

BEAVER LINE— St. John, Halifax.
Lake Megantic Feb. 16
Lake Superior Feb. 22

AMERICAN LINE— From New York.
Kensington Feb. 13
St. Louis Feb. 20

RED STAR LINE— From New York.
Kensington Feb. 13
Noordland Feb. 20

WHITE STAR LINE— From New York.
Germantown Feb. 18
Majestic Feb. 20

CUNARD LINE— From New York.
Umbria Feb. 16
Servia Feb. 23

CUNARD LINE— From Boston.
Saxonia Feb. 21
Ivernia March 9

RATES—Cabin, \$50, \$55, \$60, \$70, \$80 and upwards. Second cabin, \$35, \$37.50, \$40 and upwards. Steerage, \$24.50, \$25.50, \$28 and upwards.

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Lv. Daily ex. Sunday . . . 4.30p.m.
Ar. Mon., Wed., Fri. . . 10.30a.m.
Ar. Tues., Thurs., Sat. . . 11.30a.m.

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Lloyd's.

Col. H. M. Hooper, C. B., secretary of Lloyd's, recently delivered in London a lecture on "The Machinery of Lloyd's." He said that although every morning in the newspapers they saw a good deal of information headed "From Lloyd's," and also heard constantly the terms "Entered at Lloyd's," "Insured at Lloyd's," and "Classed at Lloyd's," yet it seemed to him that there were many people who did not know what Lloyd's was, or what its machinery was. He was fortified in that opinion by the letters which came to him. One writer wanted to insure against winds; another wished to inquire about a steamer with twenty masts. Still there was every where an idea that Lloyd's had something to do with ship's cargoes and marine insurance. Marine insurance was a very important element in the commercial life of this country. Shortly after the termination of the reign of Queen Elizabeth a man of the name of Lloyd established a coffee house in the City where men interested in shipping congregated together, and Lloyd's coffee house became the centre of the ship and insurance industry of the world in the present, and related many instances of the speculation and gambling which had taken place in the last century, when the fires of the whole commerce of the world were insured against. No man's bust, the lecturer said, deserved more recognition than that of the great Napoleon, which ought to be in every chamber of commerce, for by the wars on the continent he drove the carrying on of the world into Great Britain. In 1811 the Society of Lloyd's recommended to their members to appoint general agents instead of allowing the underwriters to do so, and that was the foundation of that enormous system of Lloyd's agencies which now existed. In every part of the world was a Lloyd's agent, and no wrecks could occur near their stations which were not telegraphed immediately to Lloyd's. In 1871 Lloyd's was incorporated by Act of Parliament, and the objects were defined by that Act as—(1) the carrying on of the business of marine insurance by members of the society, in the protection of the interests of members of the society in respect of shipping, cargoes, and freights; and (2) the collection and diffusion of shipping intelligence. It seemed to be very little understood that

Lloyd's was a corporation, and that the committee of Lloyd's as a body had nothing to do with marine insurance. All the committee of Lloyd's had to do was to give the merchant a deposit in the hands of his agent his underwriter. The committee of Lloyd's was entrusted by the members of Lloyd's with the admission of underwriters, and they took great care in doing so, that the candidate was a man worthy of the confidence of the public. Every man had to place a deposit in the hands of the committee to insure the British public against his ever failing to meet his liabilities, and he himself was a trustee for £1,500,000 deposited. Although the committee of Lloyd's was rigid and severe with regard to insuring transactions, and recognized no insurance except purely marine and transport insurance, yet the younger spirits did sometimes break bounds, and risks were taken in respect of long overdue vessels, etc. There was a special department for salvage, and much treasure had been recovered. Lloyd's had been able to give the government intelligence in respect of shipping before the information was received from the government agents. The intelligence department had been enormously developed. Not only were couriers and telegrams but the movements, arrivals, and sailings of vessels were also reported. The expense of such a system was enormous, and in order to reduce them every effort was made by the compilation of codes, but they found everywhere that they were terribly hampered and inconvenienced by the government monopoly of telegrams. That was a question well worthy the consideration of all commercial men. Lloyd's depended for information not only upon telegrams, but also on a large number of signal stations which they had established throughout the world, and by means of these they were able to communicate with vessels. Whenever the British flag flew there was a signal station to help vessels in distress and to further the interests of commerce. He himself had to thank heartily the committee of Lloyd's for having given permission to him and Mr. Neville Mackenzie to experiment with the use of the wireless telegraph which would enable them to send messages without wires. With regard to messages contained in bottles found in the sea, he said that during the past quarter of a century he had not known of a single instance in which intelligence brought in one of these bottles was trustworthy.

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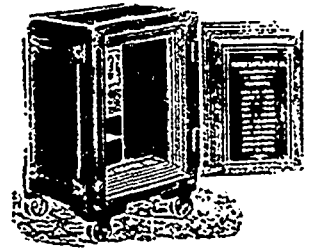
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