

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Showthrough/
Transparence

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from:/
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments:/
Commentaires supplémentaires:

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

BANK OF MONTREAL.

ESTABLISHED 1817
 Total Paid-up \$12,000,000 00
 Reserve Fund 6,000,000 00
 Divided Profits 823,000 00
Head Office, MONTREAL.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
 RONALD A. SMITH, K.C.M.G., President
 O. A. DRUMMOND, Vice-President
 Paterson, Esq., Hugh McLennan, Esq.
 McDonald, Esq., H. B. Angus, Esq.
 H. Greenhields, Esq., A. F. Gault, Esq.
 W. W. Ogilvie, Esq.
 E. S. CLOUSTON, General Manager.

BRANCHES in the principal cities and towns throughout the Dominion of Canada, and in the following cities.
 St. John's, NEWFOUNDLAND.
 LONDON, ENGLAND, 22 Abchurch Lane, E.O.
 TORONTO, 69 Wall St. CHICAGO, 188 La Salle Street.
 BARRINGTON, ILL. BANKERS AND CORRESPONDENTS
 MONTREAL—Bank of Liverpool
 OTTAWA—British Linen Co. Bank and Branches.

WINNIPEG BRANCH
 Seller's Circular Letters of Credit and Commercial issued for use in all parts of the world.
 Decisions made on favorable terms.
 Interest allowed on deposits at current rates.
 ANGUS KIRKLAND, MANAGER.

BANK OF CANADA.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, \$1,200,000
 RESERVE, 300,000
HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS
 THOMPSON, Esq., PRESIDENT, HON. E. J. PRICK, President, D. C. THOMPSON Esq., E. J. HALL, Esq., Esq. JAS KING Esq., M. P., JOHN BRANKY, Esq., WEBB, GENERAL MANAGER, J. O. BILLET, Esq.

BRANCHES:
 Montreal, Ont. Moosomin, N.W. T. Smith's Falls Ont.
 St. John's, N. B. Morden, Man. Souris, Man.
 Brandon, Man. Neepawa, Man. Toronto, Ont.
 Winnipeg, Man. Norwood, Ont. Virthen, Man.
 Ottawa, Ont. Warton, Ont.
 N.W.T. Quebec, Que. Winchester, Ont.
 St. John's, Ont. St. Lewis St. Winnipeg, Man.
 Quebec, Shelburne, Ont.
FOREIGN AGENTS.
 Parr's Bank (limited); Liverpool, Parr's Bank
 New York, National Park Bank, Boston
 National Bank, Minneapolis, National Bank of
 St. Paul, St. Paul National Bank, Great
 First National Bank; Chicago Ill. Globe
 Bank; Buffalo, N. Y., Ellicott Square Bank,
 National Bank.

MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL, QUE.
 Paid Up \$6,000,000.00
 Reserve \$3,000,000.00
BOARD OF DIRECTORS
 WYLLIE, Esq., President
 MACKENZIE, Esq., Vice-President
 Allan, Esq., H. Montagu Allan Esq.
 Edgson, Esq., J. P. Graves, Esq.
 Esq., T. H. Dunn, Esq.
 Sir Joseph Hickson, General Manager
 F. HESPER, Supt. of Branches
WINNIPEG BRANCH.
 Bank of the Prairie Province
 Merchants, Manufacturers & Corporations
 Exchange bought and sold. Interest allowed
 the best rates. Particular attention given
 and American collections. Ample facilities
 banking business transacted.
 ARTHUR WICKSON, Manager

Bank of Scotland Canadian Mortgage Co., Ltd.

TO LEND at Lowest Current Rates.

MORTGAGES and DEBENTURES PURCHASED.
Hammond & Nanton,
 Brokers,
 100 ST. STREET, WINNIPEG.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO,
 Capital Paid Up \$1,983,600.00
 Reserve. \$1,158,800.00
DIRECTORS
 H. S. Howland, President, T. B. Merritt, Vice-President
 Wm Ramsay, Robt Jaffray (St Catharines)
 Hugh Ryan T Sutherland Stayner Hon John Ferguson
 D R Wilkie, General Manager
BRANCHES IN THE NORTHWEST AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.
 Winnipeg, Man C. S. Hoare, Manager.
 Brandon, Man N G Leslie, "
 Portage la Prairie, Man. W. Bell, "
 Calgary, Alta. M. Morris, "
 Prince Albert, Sask A R B. Hearn, "
 Edmonton, Alta G R F Kirkpatrick, Mgr
 Vancouver, B.C. A. Jukes, Manager.
 Revelstoke, B. C

BRANCHES IN ONTARIO
 Essex, Ont. Fergus, Ont. Niagara Falls, Ont
 Galt, Ont. Ingersoll, Ont. Port Colborne Ont.
 Rat Portage, Ont. Sault Ste Marie, Ont.
 St Catharines, Ont. St. Thomas, Ont.
 Welland, Ont. Woodstock, Ont.
 Toronto Branches Cor Wellington St and Leader Lane
 Cor Yonge and Queen Sts
 Cor Yonge and Bloor Streets

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT—Deposits of \$1 and upwards received and interest allowed
DEBENTURES—Municipal & other Debentures purchased
AGENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN—Lloyd's Bank, Ltd., 72 Lombard St., London, with whom money may be deposited for transfer by letter or cable to any of the above branches.

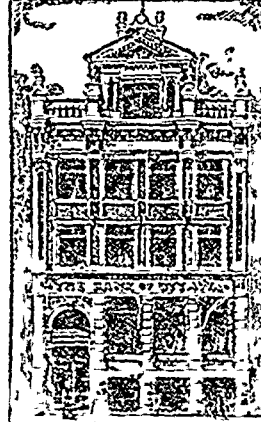
AGENTS IN UNITED STATES—New York, Bank of Montreal and Bank of America; Buffalo, Bank of Buffalo; Chicago First National Bank, St. Paul, Second National Bank; Boston, National Bank of the Commonwealth, Detroit, Detroit National Bank; Duluth, First National Bank, Minneapolis, Northwestern National Bank Philadelphia, Farmer's and Mechanics' National Bank, San Francisco, Wells Fargo & Co.'s Bank; Portland, Ore., Bank of British Columbia, Seattle, Wash, Bank of British Columbia, Tacoma, Wash., Bank of British Columbia

WINNIPEG BRANCH
DRAFTS SOLD, available at all points in Canada, United States and Europe.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in any part of the world.
CHEQUE BANK, LIMITED Cheques sold These cheques are a great convenience to travellers, being payable without the usual trouble of identification in all parts of Europe.
 C. S. HOARE, MANAGER.

BANK OF OTTAWA.

Head Office, Ottawa.

Capital paid up	\$1,500,000.
Reserve	\$1,065,000.



Capital authorized	\$1,500,000.
Capital subscribed	\$1,500,000.

This Bank offers to clients every facility which their Balance, Business and responsibility warrant.

Winnipeg Branch, J. B. MONK, Manager.
The Western Canada Loan & Savings Co.
 CAPITAL, - \$1,500,000.00.
 RESERVE FUND, - \$850,000.00.

HEAD OFFICES: Toronto, WALTER S. LEE, Man. Director.
BRANCH OFFICES: Winnipeg, - W. M. FISHER, Manager.
 Money advanced upon Farm and City Properties, MORTGAGES, MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES & SCHOOL DEBENTURES purchased. Scrip held for use of Clients. Clients title deeds are not sent out of the Province but are lodged in the Company's vaults at Winnipeg, where they may be examined at all times. Agents at all principal points throughout the Province.
 For further information write to the Manager of the Winnipeg Branch.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE,

HEAD OFFICE - - TORONTO.
 Paid-up Capital \$6,050,000
 Reserve \$1,000,000

HON. GEO. A. COV., President
 ROBERT KINGOUR, Esq., Vice-President
 B. E. WALKER, General Manager
 J. H. PLUMMER, Ass't Genl. Manager
 A. H. Ireland, Inspector
 New York—Alex Laird & Wm. Gray, Agents
BANKERS AND CORRESPONDENCE.

GREAT BRITAIN—The Bank of Scotland.
INDIA, CHINA AND JAPAN—The Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China
PARIS, FRANCE—Lazard, Freres & Cie (Australia & China)
AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND—Union Bank of Australia.
BRUSSELS, BELGIUM—J. Mathieu & Fils
NEW YORK—The Amer Exchange Nat'l Bank of NY
SAN FRANCISCO—The Bank of British Columbia.
CHICAGO—The Amer Exchange Nat'l Bk of Chicago.
BRITISH COLUMBIA—The Bank of British Columbia.
HAMILTON, BERMUDA—The Bank of Bermuda.
KINGSTON, JAMAICA—Bank of Nova Scotia.
MINNEAPOLIS—Northern National Bank.
DULUTH—First National Bank.

This bank has the largest number of branches of any bank in Canada.

WINNIPEG BRANCH
 Accounts of Corporations Merchants and Individuals received on favorable terms.
 Interest allowed on deposits in Savings Department.
 Commercial Credits, Travellers' Credits, and Circular Notes issued for use in all parts of the world.
 Debentures Purchased.
 A General Banking Business transacted,
 F. H. MATHEWSON, Manager.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

ESTABLISHED 1836
 INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER IN 1840
 Paid-up Capital £1,000,000 Stg
 Reserve Fund £275,000 "
HEAD OFFICE—3 Clements Lane Lombard St. London.
COURT OF DIRECTORS—J. H. Brodie, John James Cater Henry R. Farrer, Gaspard Farrar, Richard H. Glyn, E. A. Hoare, H. J. R. Knolly J. J. Kingsford, Frederic Lubbock Geo. D. Whitman

Head Office in Canada—St James St., Montreal
 H. Stikeman, General Manager.
 J. H. Inglis, Inspector
BRANCHES IN CANADA:
 Brandon, Hamilton, Ottawa, Vancouver, B.C.
 Brantford, Kingston, Port Hope, Victoria, "
 Fredericton, London, Quebec, Keady, "
 Halifax, Montreal, St John, Rossland, "
 Toronto, Trail, (Sub Agency) Sandon, B.C.

Winnipeg, Main Street—D. Simpson Manager.
AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES:
 New York, 62 Wall St., W. Lawson and J. C. Welsh
 San Francisco, 124 Sanson St., H. M. I. McMichael, and J. B. Ambrose.
 London Bankers—The Bank of England—Messrs Glyn & Co.
 Foreign Agents—Liverpool Bank of Liverpool Australia, Union Bank of Australia New Zealand, Union Bank of Australia India (China and Japan—Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China, Agra Bank (limited) West India, Colonial Bank Paris, Messrs Marquard, Krauss & Co. Lyons, Credit Lyonnais

The Western Loan and Trust Co. Ltd.

Incorporated by Special Act of the Legislature.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, \$2,000,000.
ASSETS, \$2,417,237.86.
 Office 12 St. Sacrament St., Montreal, Que
DIRECTORS—
 Hon A. W. Ogilvie Wm Strachan, Esq.
 W. L. Gray Stephens, Esq. R. Prefontaine, Esq., M.P.
 R. W. Knight, Esq. John Hoodless, Esq.
 J. N. Greenhields, Esq. Q. C. W. L. Hogg, Esq.

OFFICERS.—
 HON. A. W. OGILVIE, President.
 WM. STRACHAN, Esq., Vice President.
 W. HARCLEY STEPHENS, Esq. Manager.
 J. W. MICHUAD, Esq., Accountant.
SOLICITOR—Messrs Greenhields & Greenhields
BANKERS—The Merchants Bank of Canada.
 This Company acts as assignee administrator executor trustee receiver committee of lunatic guardian liquidator etc etc also as agent for the above offices.
 Debentures issued for three or five years, both debentures and interest on the same can be collected in any part of Canada without charge.
 For further particulars address the Manager.

THE RAT PORTAGE LUMBER COMPANY LTD.

MANUFACTURERS OF

⇨ LUMBER ⇩

Lath, Shingles.

Boxes and Packing Cases

We have a complete, modern and improved plant for the manufacture of **SASH and DOORS**, and are prepared to supply these and other goods of our manufacture promptly and at the most reasonable prices.

Mills and Offices - - RAT PORTAGE, ONTARIO.

DONALD FRASER & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

MEN'S BOYS' YOUTH'S and CHILDREN'S

GLOTHING

Importers of HATS, CAPS AND MEN'S FURNISHINGS

LIBERAL DISCOUNTS,
CLOSE PRICES.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Spring Goods

FOR

Ink
Wall Papers
Express Wagons
Marbles, Balls,
Games
Sporting Goods

Write

Love, McAllister & Co.

173 McDermott Ave., Winnipeg

Behind the postoffice.

The Barber & Ellis Co., L'd

Nos. 43, 45, 47, 49 Bay Street,

TORONTO, - ONT.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Envelopes, Note Paper,
PAPERIES, - WRITING TABLETS,
CARDBOARDS of every description.
FLAT PAPERS, BILL HEADS
&c., &c. Write for samples

JOHN W. PECK & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

CLOTHING Fur Goods, Shirts.

Dealers in Men's Furnishings, Hats and Caps.

Our Travellers are now showing samples of our stock of Clothing, Hats, Caps, and Furnishings for **SPRING 1897**

We would draw especial attention to the fact that we have the only stock now in existence of good Buffalo Coats.

Assorting orders by letter for fall and winter goods in our lines will receive prompt and careful attention.

MONTREAL. WINNIPEG.

ALABASTINE

The only Sanitary
Wall Finish

White and 16 beautiful Tints. Send your orders early and be ready for the spring rush.

G. F. STEPHENS & CO.
WINNIPEG

Selling agents for Manitoba, N. W. T. and British Columbia.

MACKENZIE & MILLS,

— WHOLESALE —

FANCY GROCERIES.

Special attention given to

Teas, Coffees, Dried Fruits,

Canned Goods, Butter, &c.

211 PRINCESS ST.

WINNIPEG, - MAN.

You can Tell MAZAWATTEE TEA

By Its Delicious Aroma.
By Its Dainty Fragrance.
By Its Softness on the Palate.
By Its Refreshing Effect and
Its Supreme Delicacy.

Connoisseurs Call
It Delightful

NEW CENTURY Horse and Cattle Food !

We are now prepared to make deliveries of this important product. Write to us for particulars. Exceptional terms will be offered during the present fall and winter.

MARTIN, BOLE AND WYNNE CO.,

Wholesale Druggists, Winnipeg.

The Commercial

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

FIFTEENTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.
ISSUED EVERY MONDAY.

Subscription, \$2.00 PER ANNUM, (In advance).

ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION.

Fine Book and Job Printing Departments.

ESTD OFFICE: 183 James Street East.

STEEN & RUCHANAN.

Publishers

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. By a thorough system of personal solicitation, carried out annually, this Journal has been placed upon the desks of the great majority of business men in the Dominion, named above, including Northwest Ontario, the Provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia, and the Territories of Assiniboia, Alberta and Saskatchewan. The Commercial also reaches the leading wholesale, commission, manufacturing and financial houses of Eastern Canada.

WINNIPEG, APRIL 5, 1897.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

D. W. Buchanan, who has been connected with this journal for a number of years, in the capacity of editor, has purchased a half interest in The Commercial publishing business. The paper will hereafter be published by Steen & Buchanan. This change in proprietorship will not necessarily mean any change in the policy of the journal, as the different departments will be continued under the same management as heretofore.

Manitoba.

W. J. Guest, fish dealer, Winnipeg, gave away 500 pounds of fresh jackfish last week, for which he had not room in his refrigerator, his receipts of fish having been in excess of his storage capacity, and the fish would not keep long in soft weather.

A new steamer is being built at Selkirk by Sigurdson Bros.

The city of Brandon has been given authority by the legislature to grant a loan in aid of a felt factory.

W. H. Rodgers has opened business in Winnipeg, with a stock of men's furnishings and clothing.

There is considerable discussion just now as to the sanitary condition of Winnipeg cake shops. An effort was made to obtain a provincial act regulating labor in bake shops, etc., but this was not accomplished. The board of health, however, has taken up the matter of the sanitary condition of the shops.

British Columbia Business Review.

Vancouver, March 30. Business is fully up to the average this week, although it has been handicapped by the late season, this particularly applies to the interior. Collections are reported fair. Florida creamery butter is finding a ready market at 23c for large tubs and 24 for small. The sale is said not to be so large as former years owing to local and Australian competitors. A small consignment of Australian creamery of particularly fine

quality was quickly picked up at 23 cents. All fresh eggs other than the local article are coming from Oregon. They have fallen off from one to one half cent from prices a week ago. Lard has advanced half a cent. Vegetables have changed in price all around. Only an inferior quality of potatoes can be purchased under \$25 per ton. Onions and cabbages however are cheaper while carrots turnips and beets have advanced. In fruit naval oranges and eastern apples are much firmer, and are becoming scarce. Bran, shorts and hay are advancing, the last mentioned article being practically scarce and likely to go much higher.

The present government are making matters very interesting in the lumber and canning world just now, and prominent men in both of these branches of industry are vainly striving to grasp the government's meaning in taking the steps they have. The subject is too much involved and complicated to deal with in a brief review. The simple facts are that in the lumber world the managers of all the B. C. mills are being placed on oath and required by the government agent Mr. Martin to tell all they know about the working of the B. C. Crown Timber agency. Numerous loggers and lumbermen are also being called upon. To a casual observer it would appear that many inconsistencies have been brought to light for which the agency is directly or indirectly responsible, and the mills in some cases have been obliged to furnish long detailed statements of numerous transactions. The timber agent Mr. Higginson has resigned. Some accuse Mr. Higginson of favoritism and partisanship. From the evidence taken there appears to have been many irregularities but they may all be explained away by the fact that the agent had a country of immense area to look after and much latitude should be given him by the government to enable him to act for the best interests of the country. Settlers must be aided, the industry must be encouraged and the logger must be given every opportunity to ply his calling as free as possible from restraint for the indirect good of the province. On the other hand the dismissal of Mr. McNish who has been invaluable in the fishery department of the province for the past ten years is altogether inexplicable. The excuse given by the government is "economy." Mr. McNish was in charge of the British Columbia hatchery and now two questions are being asked: "What is to become of the 8,000,000 little salmon at present in the embryo stage at the hatchery?" and "What has become of the appropriation Mr. Maxwell, M.P. (for this part of the country) said he obtained for still another hatchery on the Skeena river (if the Fraser river one is to be abandoned?)" The dismissal of McNish and the rumor that licenses will not be issued for traps at Boundary Bay are making the canners feel rather dubious as to the future fairness of the Government's policy in the marine and fishery department.

British Columbia Mining Notes.

It seems almost impossible to sell stocks in British Columbia at present no matter how promising the mine, how low the capitalisation or how cheap the security. Mining excitement is still intense but the hysterical desire to buy into mines still takes the form of syndicate corporation.

The stock of the Alpha Bell, a mine demonstrated beyond dispute to contain the same vein as the famous Golden Eagle at Lillooet, was placed on the market this week at 25 cents par. The Company have several other claims. Perhaps next to the Golden Eagle the Alpha Bell is the most popular mine in the camp.

The Athabasca at Nelson still continues to attract much favorable attention. The main tunnel is in over 200 feet and the free milling ore continues to assay over \$100. The last of the 50,000 block of stock of this mine has been sold in Toronto at 25 cents and the next block goes on at 50 cents. Fifty thousand shares of this mine were sold at 15 cents. Fifty thousand at 25 cents and 150,000 sold in block to a Toronto Company. So that ample means have been secured for development purposes in placing the mine in shape to work cheaply.

Another big strike has been made on the now famous Tintahorn. The second tunnel started on a big outcrop of barren ore and has run into a fine ledge of blue quartz at a short distance from the surface. This quartz carries high values. The Tintahorn Company composed of Vancouver and Victoria merchants, were this week offered \$150,000 for the mine, but the offer was declined.

At Fairview Camp Okanagan, where the Tintahorn is situated, 75 men are now on the pay roll, among the most important mines are the Shamrock, Winchester, Stemwinder and Smuggler.

To aid Export Trade.

In the answers received to the circulars of the Trade and Commerce department last summer, from the boards of trade, it has been suggested that the government take steps to extend export trade by appointing commercial agents in foreign countries and sending out capable men to study trade conditions. The government has made up its mind to fall in with the proposal and is now considering the appointment of men to send to such places as Mexico, South and Central America. South Africa and European countries along the Mediterranean. Many of the largest business houses in Canada have spent thousands in sending out their own men to study trade conditions in Australia, South Africa and South America and in some instances have succeeded fairly well. Efforts will also be made to secure an opening in the Orient for Canadian products.

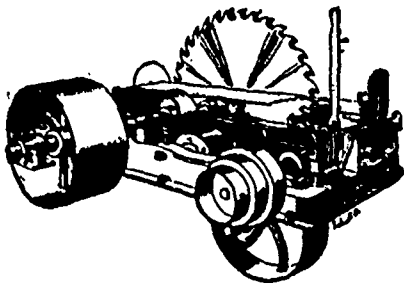
The Hardware and Paint Trade.

A Montreal report says. There is quite a boom in cod oil, sales having been made of Gaspe oil at 35c and 36c, and it is said that no more can be had under 37c, while some holders have raised their ideas to 40c. Steam refined seal oil is also very firm at 47c to 50c, with stocks here very light and little if any to come forward.

The Montreal Gazette says: Owing to the anticipated duty being imposed on Canadian cod oil by the United States Government, there has been an active demand of late for this article from United States buyers. The market in consequence has been thrown into a state of excitement, and a decidedly strong feeling has prevailed. The demand has been principally for Gaspe and Newfoundland cod oil, and all the stock of these two grades here, which amounted in all to about 300 barrels, has been bought up for shipment to the States, the last sale of a small lot being made to-day at 36c, and shortly after the holder had accepted this figure, he was bid 37c for it. The market is now practically bare of stock, and the purchases in the Newfoundland market during the past four weeks have been about 4,000 barrels.

Northwestern Ontario.

The stock of the estate of John King, of Fort William, general merchant, was sold in Toronto by auction on March 31, and was bought by F. Ray & Son, of Fort William, at seventy cents on the dollar.

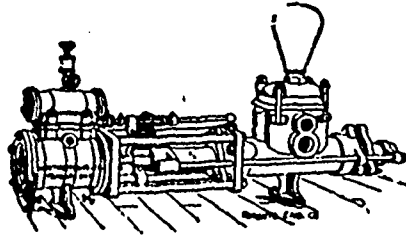


Waterous Engine Works Co.,

WINNIPEG, MAN.

**Engines and Boilers,
Saw Mills.**

**Saw Mill Machinery,
Northey's Steam Pumps,
Grain Choppers,**



F. J. WAGHORN,

Auctioneer and Valuator

Office 217 Portage Ave., next to Queen's Hotel

Furniture sales a specialty, either at own houses or at the Rooms. Advances made on consignments. Terms reasonable, and prompt and honest returns. Mail address, 217 Portage Avenue, next Queen's Hotel.

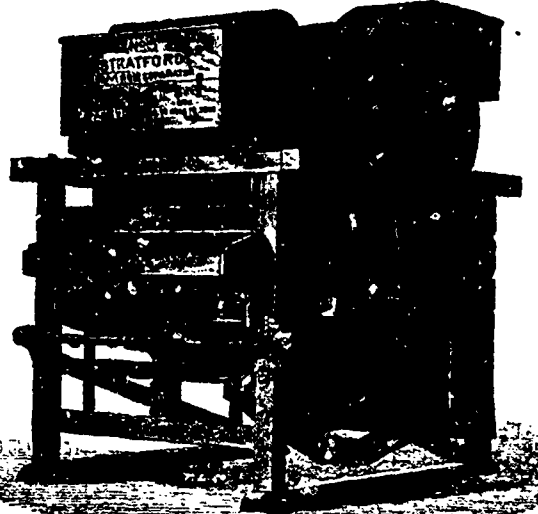
F. J. WAGHORN.

STUART & HARPER

AGENTS FOR

Stratford Mill Building Co.
Flour Mill and Elevator Machinery
Dustless Warehouse and Elevator Separators
Dodge Wood Pulleys
New and Second-hand Machinery of all kinds.

758 to 764 Main Street,
Winnipeg.



Cigars

Made in your own Country.

HISPANIA, RED CROSS, KHEDIVE
Try these Brands. They are Unsurpassed.
BRYAN & LEE, Winnipeg.

Andrew Allan, President. John McKechnie, Supt
F. H. Brydges, Vice-President. W. R. Allan, Sec.-Treas

THE VULCAN IRON COMPANY,
OF MANTONA LIMITED

MILL ROLLS GROUND & CORRUGATED.
Architectural Iron Work

ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS,
GENERAL BLACKSMITHING.

BRIDGE BUILDING A SPECIALTY.
TENDERS SOLICITED.

Point Douglas Ave., WINNIPEG.

SPRING ❄️ 1897

Our representative, MR. R. R. GALLAGHER, is now showing a complete range of samples in

Imported and Domestic Goods.

Special Lines in Cotton Goods, Prints, etc.

S. GREENSHIELDS SON & CO.

Montreal and Vancouver, B.C.

Sole Selling Agents in Canada for the celebrated Priestleys' Dress Goods

WHOLESALE MILLINERY

THAT WE ARE BOUND TO

MAINTAIN THE LEAD is evidenced by our magnificent range of

Samples for the Spring NOW ON THE ROAD

EXCELLENT VALUE ORDERS SOLICITED

THE D. McCALL CO.,

(LIMITED)

TORONTO, ONTARIO

PORTER & CO.,

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF

Crockery.

GLASSWARE, CHINA,

Silverware, Cutlery, Lamps, Fancy Goods, Etc.

330 Main St., Winnipeg

The Commercial

WINNIPEG, APRIL 5, 1897.

FRUITS IN MANITOBA.

Prof. Saunders, director of the Dominion Experimental Farms, has issued a bulletin giving the experiences gained in trying to grow fruits in Manitoba and the Territories. He first refers to the native wild fruits of the country. The wild plum—*Prunus Americana*—is common in the Red and Assiniboine river valleys, and in other districts in Southern Manitoba. The bird or pin cherry is found all over the country. The choke cherry also grows over a wide area of country. The sand cherry has been found as far north as the Saskatchewan river. There are two kinds of wild black currants. There are also two kinds of smooth gooseberries. The June or saskatoon berry grows everywhere where there are bluffs or wooded districts. The buffalo berry is found in the river valleys and grows as far north as Peace river. Raspberries, strawberries and several varieties of blueberries are found over a wide range of country. High and low bush cranberries are found in various sections. The wild frost grape—*Vitis riparia*—is found only in the southern and eastern parts of Manitoba in the river valleys.

In cultivated fruits, success has not been attained with apples, pears, plums and cherries, but most of the small fruits have been cultivated with success. For the last eight years thousands of trees have been tested at the experimental farm, including all the hardy varieties of apples, crabs, etc., but without success. In the Red river valley, however, Prof. Saunders says that the Transcendent crab has ripened in several places, where cultivated in private gardens. The only variety which has succeeded at the experimental farms at Brandon and Indian Head is a small variety of Siberian crab—*Pyrus baccata*—and efforts are now being made to improve this crab by cross-fertilizing it with other hardy varieties. Efforts are also being made in a similar way to improve the native wild plums and the sand cherry. An attempt is also being made to improve the wild grape. Greater success is expected in the improvement of the native wild fruits, together with the Siberian crab referred to than has been attained in attempts to acclimatize imported varieties of large fruits.

SUPERANNUATION.

It is reported from Ottawa that the civil service act will be amended, and the superannuation regulations will be abolished. Regulations for the superannuation of persons who have grown old in the service, may be very good, when carefully administered, but in the hands of a political party there is likely to be a great deal of abuse in the administration of the rules. A scheme of compulsory insurance for members of the civil service would be a better plan than superannuation. Civil servants, as a rule

are well paid, and they should provide something themselves for the future, through a system of insurance. There also should be some permanent regulations to prevent the dismissal of civil servants, without cause, merely because a change of government has occurred. The dismissal of competent persons who had been appointed by a previous administration, should not be countenanced for a moment. Many of the dismissals which have taken place since the Liberal Government was formed, were made on the alleged ground of partizanship during the last elections. For this the unfortunates are more to be pitied than condemned. In many cases they were no doubt almost forced to do party work. If civil servants are to be dismissed for partizanship, they should be placed beyond the reach of being urged to work for the party during election contests.

THE UNITED STATES TARIFF

The newspaper press, daily and weekly, keeps pounding away at the absurd idea that the United States was actuated by hostility to Canada in bringing in the new tariff measure. Many of the papers are giving hot articles demanding retaliation. The following Ottawa telegram, which appeared in papers all over the country, is a sample of the nonsense that is talked on this question:

There seems to be quite a wave of indignation among the members, Liberal and Conservative, against the action of the United States congress in slapping Canada in the face, and the strong probability is that this indignation will find expression in legislation of a retaliatory nature.

The Toronto Globe, which ought to know better, indulges in the same kind of rubbish. The following is given by the Globe in its Ottawa correspondence:

"Members from every quarter of the Dominion say there is a very decided and deep-rooted feeling of exasperation among people in regard to the attitude of the government party in the United States. The hint sent out a few days ago, of the possibility of a tariff bill that would reduce materially the duty on goods imported mainly from Great Britain and maintain the present scale of duties on goods mainly from the United States, and also retain the reciprocity clause, permitting a reduction in various schedules in the event of the United States tariff on Canadian goods being lowered,—has been received with a shout of approval from all quarters. It would seem as if the ministers may have to restrain the order of members in the expression of anti United States sentiment.

Now, all this is very absurd and very silly. It is childish to talk about "slapping Canada in the face." A strong protectionist government is now in power at Washington, and it is the most natural thing in the world that a new high tariff bill should have been introduced by the new congress. The party was pledged to do this, it is also quite natural that the new tariff should hit Canada hard. It would have been impossible for United States politicians to frame a high tariff measure without hitting Canada hard. Some of the Liberal politicians in Canada have been so favorable to free trade or reciprocity with the United States, that they no doubt feel sore over the situation. We will all regret that the prospects are not favorable to greater freedom of trade between

the two countries, but we have no right to denounce the United States in this matter, and we have no reason to believe that their new tariff was made purposely hard against Canada. The new United States tariff bill is simply an outcome of the general trade policy of that country.

Talk of retaliation is ridiculous. We are free to change our tariff to suit ourselves, and the United States will have no right to find fault with us for anything we may do in the matter of duties. That will be our business, the same as the new tariff bill before congress is the business of the United States and not ours.

The people of the West will be glad to learn that the tariff upon imports from Great Britain will be reduced, but it will be foolish to have it appear that this is done in any spirit of retaliation against the United States. Great Britain offers us a free market, and is ready to take and does take vast quantities of our products. The United States exports the same commodities which we have to export, and is our competitor in British markets. We will seek to increase our trade with Great Britain because we there have our best market, and by reducing the duties upon imports from Great Britain, we will assist in extending our export trade in the same direction. It is not a matter of retaliation, but of our own trade policy.

We also wish to extend our trade with the United States, but if an exclusive trade policy is, for the present, in favor in that country, we have no reason to screech about retaliation. Of course the new United States tariff will no doubt compel us to revise our tariff in some particulars on imports from that country, but this should be done only where it is necessary to protect our own interests, and not in any spirit of retaliation.

If the people were to believe what they read in some of the papers, they would be carried away with the entirely false impression that the proposed new United States tariff was designed solely to coerce and cripple Canada. Some of the papers are indulging in silly cartoons, representing Uncle Sam pointing his big guns at Canada, etc. It is to be hoped that common sense will soon prevail in this matter, and that we will hear less about retaliation and more about our own interests in discussing the tariff question.

The Crow's Nest Pass.

Much public interest centres in this pass through the Rocky Mountains, a railway through which is so urgently demanded by reason of its importance to the rich mineral districts of the Kootenays, in British Columbia. The Toronto Globe recently contained a number of illustrations of the Pass, Crow's Nest Mountain, Elk River Canyon, etc. These are reproduced from photographs taken by Dr. G. M. Dawson, as far back as 1883. They give a vivid idea of the towering mountains, precipitous descents and shaggy river gorges which abound in the region pierced by the pass.

It must not be supposed, however, says the Globe, that the roadway to the Kootenay country presents any insurmountable features. Perhaps the most formidable place of all is the deep canyon through which

the Elk River, down a portion of whose valley the western end of the line finds its course, plunges into the Kootenay. But this gloomy gorge is avoided, the line leaving the valley at the point known as the Elk River Bridge, the place from which the views have been taken.

The most important view is that of the Crow's Nest Lake; it shows what, from a political point of view, may be said to be the crucial spot in the line, for that is the only really narrow place in the pass. The view is from the eastern end of the lake; the steep mountain side to the right of the picture is the northern bank of the lake, if such a term can be applied. In 1893 the Canadian Pacific Railway had a line laid and graded up the pass from Lethbridge as far as this point, only a few miles from the apex of the pass at Summit lake. At that time the work of cutting a roadbed out along this steep mountain side was begun. The work should present no difficulty to the men who carried the line of the C. P. R. through the Kicking Horse pass with its far greater altitude, its far steeper gradients, and its immensely more difficult places to cross. The interesting point is, of course, the possibility of another line being built through the pass. This might be done by making the cuttings wider, as to leave a roadbed wide enough for two lines of rail. The second line might also run along the southern shore of the lake. The mountain side there rises steeply from the water to a considerable height, and then a wooded plateau occurs, which is shown in the view; from this again the mountain heights spring high into the air. At the western end of the lake, however, a bay curves around to the south and cuts off this plateau; its southern shore is a sheer precipice of great height. Should the bay prove of moderate depth, it will be bridged, and in that case the plateau could be utilized for the second line. Through the remainder of the pass, it may be stated, there is plenty of room for more lines than one, provided reasonable supervision be exercised over the laying out of the first line to prevent unnecessary sinuosities, which might bar the way to subsequent lines.

When this point has been passed Summit Lake confronts the roadmakers. Both sides of this lake afford equally good locations for railway construction, and from this lake the line enters upon the eastern descent, commencing it by running down the Michael Creek Valley, along the southern side of the great horn-shaped ridge which, running in a general way north and south, with the tip of the horn to the north, contains the coal-beds, and into the Elk River Valley, which runs to the northwest of the horn. The C.P.R. line has been located along the left bank of this river, as by so running it is close to the coal deposits. The right hand bank, however, offers as good a location. At Elk River Bridge the line leaves the river and enters the open, park-like country of the slope of the Kootenay. The view of the top of the pass will give some idea of the aspect of the country. The view of the splendid Crow's Nest Mountain, with its capping of snow, is from the southwest, from the head of Michel Creek, which has been already mentioned.

In the Winnipeg Free Press is also produced a map showing the route of the proposed railway, and thus describing it; From Lethbridge to the eastern end of the Crow's Nest Pass the line will follow, generally, the valleys of the Belly and Oldman's rivers, running through a high, rolling prairie, intersected by deep river valleys and ravines. Passing on the north side of Oldman's lake will reach the summit of the Rockies a few miles further west thence by the valley of the Michael stream (named for Mr. Michael Phillips, one of the pioneers of the country), it enters the valley of Elk River, which it

will follow to the head of the canyon. The mountains here are not unusually precipitous and rocky, as along the main line of the Canadian Pacific, but are more rounded and timbered well up towards their tops. The valley of Elk River is well timbered, except where it has been burnt over. Along the valley of the Michael stream and on the mountain sides above Elk River coal crops out in many places.

The course of Elk river is nearly south, and on leaving it the line will turn sharply to the west and northwest; and crossing the Kootenay River will pass by Cranbrook, the estate of Col. Jas. Baker, M. P. P. Then turning again to the south will run along the steep and rocky shores of Moyie Lake and down the Moyie River, and turning to the west and crossing a low divide reaches one of the branches of Goat River, which it will follow to the flats at the south end of Kootenay Lake. These flats or meadows are about two miles wide and are flooded during high water. Turning to the north the line will follow the west shore of Kootenay Lake to the outlet, and then run south-westerly along the outlet to Nelson, where it will connect with the Columbia and Kootenay Railway, the total distance from Lethbridge to this point being about 325 miles. At Robson, the western terminus of the Columbia and Kootenay Railway, the line will cross the Columbia River and climb the mountain slopes on the west side to Rossland.

From where the line leaves Elk River until it passes Cranbrook, the lower lands are open with scattered trees and clumps of pine and fir, but the mountains are thickly wooded. Along the Moyie and Goat Rivers and the shores of Kootenay Lake and River the country is all wooded, but much of it has been burnt over. The shores of Kootenay Lake are very rocky and rugged, and at this section of the road, as well as at some other points, heavy work will be encountered in constructing the road. There is available arable and considerable grazing lands along the route, but irrigation will be necessary

Manitoba Legislature.

The legislature was prorogued on Tuesday last. Following were the bills passed during the session:

- An act to amend the public schools act.
- An act to amend the Queen's Bench suitors fund act.
- An act to amend the Manitoba magistrates' act.
- An act to declare and amend the law of partnership.
- The mines act of 1897.
- An act to amend the municipal hail insurance act.
- An act to amend the Manitoba Joint Stock companies' act.
- An act respecting limitation of actions on seed grain notes held by municipalities.
- An act empowering rural municipalities to borrow money to pay their indebtedness to the provincial treasury for seed grain loans.
- An act to amend the Manitoba insurance act.
- An act respecting corporations incorporated out of Manitoba.
- An act to amend the Manitoba schools act.
- An act to amend the assessment act.
- An act to amend the Queen's bench act, 1895.
- An act to amend the public health act.
- An act to amend the distress act.
- An act for granting certain sums of money required for defraying certain expenses of the civil government of the province for the

fiscal year ending the 31st day of December, 1897, and for other purposes connected with the public service.

- An act to amend the real property act.
- An act to amend the infants' act.
- An act to vest the property and assets of the Permanent Mortgage and Trusts Co. in the Central Canada Loan and Savings Co. of Ontario.
- An act to amend chap. 40 of 52 Vic. being an act respecting the town of Minnedosa.
- An act to amend the jury act.
- An act to amend the insane asylum's act.
- An act respecting mining companies.
- An act to amend the garnishment act.
- An act to amend the Manitoba railway act.
- An act to amend the municipal boundaries act.
- An act to amend the master and servants' act.
- An act respecting the municipality of Macdonald.
- An act to amend an act to incorporate the Brandon general hospital.
- An act to amend the Manitoba Methodist church act of 1881.
- An act for granting further sums of money required for defraying certain expenses of the civil government, etc.
- An act to amend the liquor license act.
- An act to amend the University act of Manitoba.
- An act to amend the education department act.

An act to regulate the immigration into Manitoba of certain classes of children.

After assenting to the bills His Honor addressed the house as follows:

Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the legislative assembly—I congratulate you upon the termination of your labors at the close of this the second session of the ninth legislature of the province. The amendments to the public schools act embodying the settlement arrived at between the Dominion government and my advisers adopted during the session will, I am convinced, put at rest a prolonged and vexing controversy. It now remains for the law as amended to be administered that the advantages of the provincial educational system may be freely enjoyed by all classes of the community. I feel assured that this will be done and that the most complete harmony will be re-established between all sections of our population.

An important measure passed during the session has been the amending and declaring the law of partnership. Such modifications of the law are valuable in making their provisions intelligible and accessible to all.

The miners act and the act respecting mining companies have been passed in anticipation of a development of the mining industry within the province. A substantial revenue may be expected to be derived from this source.

In view of the experience of this and the other provinces you have found it necessary to pass an act regulating the immigration into this province of certain classes of children and providing for their supervision and return, if necessary.

I am pleased to observe that power has been given to erect a university and establish the nucleus of a university faculty. If my agreement be arrived at on the terms set forth in the act it will be most advantageous to the province.

Important reforms have also been made in the acts amending the assessment act, the municipal act, the liquor license act and other measures which will no doubt be found beneficial in their operation.

I note with pleasure that you have adopted an address congratulating her most gracious majesty on the sixtieth anniversary of her accession to the throne.

SEEDS

FULL LINES OF
CLOVERS, RED, ALSIKE
 LUZERNE, ETC,
TIMOTHY, BROMUS INERMIS
 AND GENERAL GRASSES

FIELD and GARDEN SEEDS, &c.
 Write or wire for samples and quotations.
 Prompt attention to all enquiries.

THE STEELE BRIGGS SEED CO.
 Limited
TORONTO, ONT.

LYMAN BROS. & CO.
 WHOLESALE
DRUGS AND MEDICINES
 Every requisite for the Drug Trade
 promptly supplied.
TORONTO, ONT.

THE JOHN L. CASSIDY COMPANY,
 Limited
 339 and 341 St. Paul Street, MONTREAL
 —IMPORTERS OF—
 China, Glass and Earthenware, Etc., Etc.
 A Beach, their old reliable Traveller, will represent
 him in Manitoba, the Territories and B. C. He is now
 on the road, his headquarters for the present
Leland House, Winnipeg.
 All communications addressed to him there, will be
 promptly attended to.

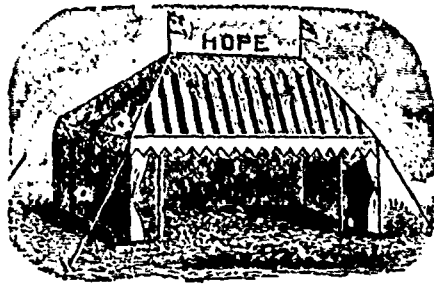
Established 1860. Incorporated 1895

"Royal"

Steel Enamelled Ware
 Tinware of every Description
 Manufactured by
The Thos. Davidson Mfg. Co Ltd.
 MONTREAL
 Harriok, Anderson & Co. Agents
 Winnipeg.

H O P E & C O.,

—Manufacturers of—
TENTS,
AWNINGS,
PAULINS,
WAGON & CART
COVERS,
MATTRASSES,
WOVE WIRE
SPRINGS,
BOLSTERS, Etc.



Shirts and Overalls a Specialty.
 Prices Right.
 Standard Goods
 Orders by mail
 Promptly Attended to
 We guarantee satisfaction.

EMERSON & HAGUE, Props. Box 806, Telephone

THIBAUDEAU BROTHERS & CO.
 IMPORTERS OF
 QUEBEC. THIBAUDEAU FRERES & C^o
 LONDON. THIBAUDEAU BROS. & C^o
FRENCH AMERICAN & GERMAN GOODS
 No 332 St. Paul St MONTREAL.

MICHEL LEFEBVRE & CO.
 MONTREAL
 LION "L" BRAND
 MIXED PICKLES
 EN-VINEGARS

The Largest Factory of its kind in the Dominion.

LION "L" BRAND
 PURE VINEGARS.
 Manufactured solely under the supervision of the Inland Revenue Department.
Mixed Pickles, Jams, Jellies
 AND PRESERVES,
 Prepared by
MICHEL LEFEBVRE & CO.,
 MONTREAL.
 Established 1849. Gold, Silver and Bronze Medals.
 90 1st Prizes.

40 DAYS LENT NOW ON

We have in stock full lines of Fish.
FRESH--White Pike, Pickerel, Haddock, Codfish, Smelts, Trout, Herring.
PICKLED--Herring, half bbls., Herring, kegs Lock Fyne Mackerel, pails
DRY--Codfish, Boneless, 5 and 20 lb. boxes
SMOKED--Haddies, Bloaters, Med. Scaled Herring
OYSTERS--Shell and Bulk

THE MANITOBA PRODUCE & COMMISSION CO.
 175 McDermott Street, Winnipeg.

BAGS BAGS

FOR
WHEAT
FLOUR
BRAN
SHORTS
OATS

Also SEWING TWINES, JUTE,
COTTON and FLAX



FOR
FLAX
POTATOES
COAL
ORE

ALSO
BRANDING INKS
5-GALLON KEGS
BLUE AND RED

For EVERY PURPOSE

Large and Complete Stock Carried in Winnipeg. Write us for Samples and Prices.

E. NICHOLSON, Successor to W. F. Henderson & Co. 124 Princess St., Winnipeg, Agents.

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

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

Messrs THE OGILVIE MILLING Co., WINNIPEG MAN.

Dear Sirs—We have pleasure in stating that the quality of the flour made in the Winnipeg mills, of which we have imported considerable on this crop has given the highest satisfaction to everyone who has baked it. Glasgow is pre-eminently a city of large baking establishments, some of them with a capacity of 2000 barrels per week, and all managed by gentle men well qualified to give a sound verdict on the merits of any flour. With remarkable unanimity they have expressed the opinion that nothing finer than your Patent grade has ever been placed on the market. The baking results have been exceptionally high, both in regard to color and out-turn, and we can invariably command a higher price. We are, yours respectfully, WILLIAM MORRISON & SON.

—IN HANDLING—

OGILVIE'S FLOUR

YOU HAVE

THE BEST

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

OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN,

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

RELIANCE CIGAR FACTORY

OUR BRANDS STAND THE TEST.
Others Come and Go Again.

The Leaders in the Market are

The Rosebud.
Flor de Bahama.
La Toscana.
Amaranto.

Manufactured
by

Tasse, Wood & Co
MONTREAL

PURE HIGHLAND SCOTCH WHISKIES

The Famous Lagavulin Distillery
Island of Islay, Scotland

The Lagavulin Whisky is famous for its fine quality, being made from pure SCOTCH MALT ONLY, and has long been the favorite beverage for sportsmen. It contains no grain spirit, or other Whiskies one knows nothing of, and the eminent Physicians of the day prescribe it where a stimulant is required.

ASK FOR THE LAGAVULIN.

Mackie's Rare Old Highland 10 YEARS OLD
Gold Label, as patronized by Royalty and the Leading Physicians.

Sold only in the Northwest by:

G. Velle. Strang & Co. G. F. & J. Galt. J. M. Galt.
Hudson Bay Company. Richard & Co.
W. Ferguson, Brandon.

British Columbia Markets.

Wholesale quantities are usually taken by retail dealers, and are subject to the usual reduction on large quantities and to cash discounts.

(BY WIRE TO THE COMMERCIAL.)

Vancouver, April 3, 1897.

Oats and hay have advanced \$1 per ton each. These are the only changes this week.
Butter.—Local creamery, 28c; California butter, 23½c; Manitoba cheese, 11c; local cheese, 11c lb.

Cured Meats.—Hams 12½ cents; breakfast bacon 12½, backs 9½c, long, clear, 7½ to 8c; short rolls 9½ to 10c; smoked sides 9c. Lard is held at the following figures: Tins 10c per pound; in pails and tubs 9c lb.

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

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

Vegetables.—Local potatoes, \$23.00 to \$25.00 per ton; onions 8c; cabbage, 1½lb; carrots, turnips and beets, \$10 a ton.

Eggs.—Oregon eggs, 18½c.

Fruits.—Fruit is sold by box unless other wise quoted. Standard American boxes measure one foot ten and a half inches by eleven and a half inches with depth of eleven inches, inside measurement, and contain from 250 to 300 lemons, from 125 to 300 seedling oranges, from 12 to 1500 small oranges. California oranges, seedling, \$1.85 to \$2.00; navel oranges \$3.50 to \$3.75; Eastern apples \$5.50 barrel.

Evaporated Fruits.—Apricots 11c per lb., peaches 9c, plums 9 to 10c, prunes, French, 8c to 7½c, loose Muscatel raisins, 6c. London layer raisins \$1.00 box; Italian prunes, 8 to 8½lb.

Nuts.—Almonds, 13c, filberts, 12½c; pecans, 10c; Brazil, 12½c; walnuts, 13c lb.

Meal.—National mills rolled oats, 90 lb sacks, \$3.00; 45 pound sacks, \$3.10; 22½ pound sacks, \$3.20; 10.7 sacks, \$2.60. Oatmeal, 10-10's, \$3.25; 2-50's, \$3.00. Off grades, 0 lbs, \$2.70.

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

Grain.—Local wheat, \$30 to \$35. Oats, \$5 per ton.

Ground Feed.—National mills chop, \$23 to \$1 per ton; ground barley, \$22 ton; shorts, \$10 ton; bran \$19.00; oil cake meal, \$35 5-F O B. Vancouver, including duty on import staff.

Hay.—\$17.00 per ton.

Dressed Meats.—Beef, 8½ to 9c, mutton, 8c; pork, 6½ to 7½c; veal, 8 to 9c lb.

Live Stock.—Steers, \$4.50 to \$4.75 per 100; sheep, \$4.50 to \$5.00 per 100 lbs; pigs, \$5.50 per 100 lbs.

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

Sugars.—Powdered and icing, 6½c; Paris 5½c; granulated, 4½c; extra C, 4½c; yellow 4c; yellow 3½c per lb.

Syrups.—30 gallon barrels, 1½c per pound, 10 gallon kegs, 2½c; 5 gallon kegs, \$1.00; 1 gallon tins, \$1 per case of 10, ½ gallon tins, \$1.75 per case of 20.

Teas.—Congo: Fair, 11½c; good, 18c; choice 26c. Ceylons: Fair 25c, good 30c, choice 35c per lb.

British Columbia Business Notes.

J. B. Atkinson, hotel, Blaine, is succeeded by Atkinson & Kyle.

Frank Sero, hotel, Colwood, is succeeded by H. M. Bechtel.

J. W. Powell has sold his interest in the business of Rondell & Co., to J. J. Caulfield.

Lazenby Bros. general store, Hatzie, are succeeded by V. Ross.

Orr & Rondell, boots & shoes, Nanaimo, have sold out to A. B. Erskine.

The stock of A. W. Fraser & Co., clothing, etc., Rossland, has been sold to Houghton & Bannott.

Tanner & Reynolds, hotel, Trail, have dissolved, Mrs. R. Reynolds, continues.

H J Bray, fish, etc., Vancouver, has been closed out by creditors.

The English Bay Canning Co., Vancouver, has dissolved.

The Vancouver Hardware Co., Vancouver, has been incorporated.

The sheriff is in possession of the premises of G. S. McConnell, commission dealer, etc., Vancouver.

John Leahy, brewer, Victoria is offering his interest in the Excelsior brewery for sale.

J. W. Mellor, paints, etc., Victoria, is opening a branch at Rossland.

Monthly Trade Returns.

The following is the statement showing the value of goods exported and entered for consumption with duty collected thereon at the port of Winnipeg during the month of March 1897, as compared with the same month in 1896.

Description	1896	1897
Exported	\$ 45,081 00	\$411,118 00
Entered for consumption, dutiable	207,021 00	189,493 00
Entered for consumption, free	57,397 00	57,435 00
Total for consumption	264,418 00	246,928 00
Duty collected	\$61,759 79	\$55,637 88

The transactions of the local branch of the Dominion Savings bank, for the month of March, show an excess of deposits over withdrawals, the amounts being Deposits, \$18,030, withdrawals, \$17,152.81; deposits in excess of withdrawals, \$876.19.

Inland revenue collections at Winnipeg for March show a large increase, owing to the large quantity of goods taken out of bond for fear of an advance in the tax on liquors, etc. The amounts collected on the several items during the past month of March were:

Spirits	\$31,416 28
Malt	19,784 50
Tobacco	11,919 06
Cigars	2,184 81
Methylated spirit	157 13
Petroleum inspection fees	126 23
Total	\$68,588 01
Collections March, 1896	30,161 47
Increase	\$38,426 54

Alberta Cattle;

The Calgary Herald Says: Mr Pat Burns, of West Kootenay has spent about six days in Alberta during which time he bought over five thousand head of cattle from ranchers. "Buying" cattle in this way does not involve much immediate outlay. The cattle owner simply enters into a little contract with Mr. Burns to deliver so many head at such and such a price, any time between now and next winter. A dollar or so is paid over to seal the bargain. The prices at which Mr. Burns has bought are, \$10 for good steers, \$27 for dry cows, \$2 50 for spayed cows, and \$20 for stags. Mr. Burns is now killing about seven hundred head of cattle a month, six hundred hogs and fifteen hundred sheep. For hogs he is paying four and a half cents a pound live weight and has bought practically all there are in Northern Alberta. He pays out monthly for meat over \$50,000. What he takes in is of course his own secret, but it is well known in Kootenay that his immense business, which is practically a monopoly, is paying handsome profits and it is about as good a proposition as any gold or silver mine in the country.

Feeding Cattle in Manitoba.

Rocky Mountain Husbandman—The first winter feeding of steers for beef in Montana of any considerable note, occurred in the winter of 1893-94. Necessity being the mother of invention, this was attempted as a means of putting our stock industry on its feet and the success attending the effort has led to an increase of the number of stock fed each winter since that date. Good results having been chronicled every year in this line, there is but one conclusion to be arrived at and that is that it will pay to make hay feed beef. Has grown on the low priced lands of Montana is a cheaper feed than corn grown on the high priced lands of Iowa, Missouri, and other corn growing states, and this being true why should not Montana remain permanently in the business. The beef feeders of the past winter have done well. Stock have fed easily and the market is promising and we are proud to know that our state will have a nice harvest this spring from her fatted stock.

Grocery Trade Notes.

Cables received from Sicily quote an advance of 3 to 4 in the prices of filberts.

Opening prices on 1897 pack of Clover Leaf Columbia River salmon have been made as follows—Flat tins, plain, \$1.80; with key, \$1.55. Talls, plain, \$1.15; with key, \$1.20. It is expected that other packers will put out prices in a day or two which, it is understood, will be considerably less than the opening figures last year.—New York Commercial Bulletin.

A Toronto report says there is a stronger feeling in the local provision market, and packers have advanced prices 50c per barrel for mess pork. For pure lard some holders are asking as high as 7c, while others state they are selling round lots at 6c and small at 5½c. In smoked meats a fair trade continues to be done, and orders for future delivery are coming forward more freely. Some dealers are asking as high as 12c for extra small hams and 11c for breakfast bacon.

Thomas Duncan, blacksmith, Morden, is succeeded by B. Chubb.

The Davidson Company, general store-keepers, Neopawa, is opening branches at Wabigoon and Rat Portage.

A COMFORTABLE HOME FOR YOUR FEET

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

Sleeper Canvas Insoles.

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

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

Keewatin Lumbering and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALERS OF

Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Flooring, Siding, Sheeting, Mouldings,
Casings. Cedar Poles and Telegraph Poles. Sill Timber
and Joisting (up to forty feet.)

Saw Mills, Planing Mills and Factory at

KEEWATIN, ONT.

JOHN MATHER, Manager.

G. F. & J. GALT

WHOLESALE GROCERS,
PACKERS OF

"BLUE RIBBON" and "UNION JACK" Packet Teas

E. A. SMALL & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALERS OF

MEN'S BOYS'
AND
CHILDREN'S

CLOTHING.

MR THOS. FOSTER, Agent,
P.O. Box 217, WINNIPEG,

Victoria Square, MONTREAL

JAS. McCREADY & CO.,
WHOLESALE
Boot and Shoe Manufacturers,
MONTREAL.

W. WILLIAMS, AGENT.

SAMPLE ROOM—Room M, McIntyre Block,
MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.

S. A. D. BERTRAND,
OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE

For the province of Manitoba, under the recommendation of the Board of Trade of the city of Winnipeg.
Insolvent and Trust Estates Managed with Promptness and Economy.
Special attention to Confidential Business Enquiries.

Corner 2nd. Avenue and 2nd St. North,
WINNIPEG MAN

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

HIDES WOOL

**NORTHWEST
HIDE CO.**

HERMAN TELKE,
Manager.

230 KING ST.,
TELEPHONE 450

WINNipeg, MAN.

HONEST WEIGHT GUARANTEED.

HIGHEST MARKET VALUE.

TONGUE BONES

SHEEPBELTS

PURE WALLOW

Subscribe for The
Commercial, \$2.00
a year in advance,

A. Johnston and Co.

(Late Livingston, Johnston & Co.)

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS

READY MADE

CLOTHING.

Cor. BAY & FRONT STS., TORONTO.

Samples at McIntyre Block, Winnipeg { A. W. Lasher W. W. ...

Mills:

G. P. R. Track,
Higgins St.,
Winnipeg, Man.



STEPHEN NAIRN,
Rolled Oats, Oatmeal, Pot and Pearl Oats
Rolled Wheat, Breakfast Cereal
ORDER THROUGH WHOLESALE TRADER
...DIRECT FROM MILLS...

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

WINNIPEG, Saturday, April 3.

The weather has been favorable this week for spring business. Grain deliveries in the country are now practically over, until after seeding, as farmers will be getting at their spring work at once, and the roads have broken up. The monthly trade returns for March show that dealers have been taking liquors, etc., out of bond, for fear of an increase in the duty. Bank clearings at Winnipeg for March exceed those of March 1896 by just a trifle, but show an increase of 45 per cent. over March 1895. Implement dealers report business about equal to last season.

Bank clearings at Winnipeg, Toronto, Hamilton, Montreal and Halifax amount to \$19,400,000 this week, compared with \$17,229,000 the week before and with \$16,203,000 in the like week last year. There were 683 business failures reported from the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland during the first quarter of 1897, compared with 785 in the like portion of 1896. The corresponding reduction in liabilities is from \$5,773,000 in 1896 to \$4,627,000 for the first quarter of 1897.

Regarding the business situation in the United States this week Bradstreet says: Another drop is recorded in price of Bessemer pig iron and steel billets, and wheat, flour, coal, coffee and lard, which is, in part, offset by increased activity and higher prices for wool and for woolsens, for corn, oats, sugar and petroleum. There are 4,404 business failures in United States during the past quarter compared with 4,512 in first quarter of 1896, a falling off of about 11 per cent. Liabilities of all individuals, firms and corporations which failed amount to \$62,513,000, a falling off of 16 per cent from the corresponding total last year. Reports from fifty cities indicate there are at work in excess centres probably not to exceed 100,000 in excess of the number employed in November last.

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

WINNIPEG MARKETS.

WINNIPEG, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 3

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.

CORDWOOD—Prices are firm. Pine is held about \$3.50 for cars on track here; spruce, \$1.25 to \$1.50 per cord on track; poplar at \$2.50 to \$2.75.

COAL—Prices here are the same, as follows: Pennsylvania anthracite \$10.00; western anthracite, \$9.50 per ton. Souris coal \$5.00 ton; Lethbridge \$6.50. These prices are delivered to consumers in Winnipeg. Car lots on track of Souris coal are held at \$3.85 to \$3.90 per ton here, or \$5.00 per ton on cars at the mines.

DRUGS—Prices here for parcel lots are as follows, with liberal reductions for large orders: gum per pound, 3/4c to 1/2c; alcohol, \$5.25 gallon, bleaching powder per pound; 6 to 8c; bluestone, barrels 4 1/2c, less than barrels, 5 to 6c; turpentine 11 to 13 cents; bromide of calcium, 65 to 75c; camphor, 80 to 95c; castor oil, 11 to 15c; citric acid, 55 to 65c.

to 4c; cocaine, per oz., \$5.00 to \$5.50; cream tartar, per pound, 30 to 35c; cloves, 20 to 25c; opium salts, 3 1/2 to 4c; extract logwood, bulk, 1 1/2 to 18c; do., boxes, 18 to 20c; German quinine, 35 to 40c; glycerine, per pound, 80 to 85c; ginger, Jamaica, 80 to 85c; do., African, 20 to 25c; Howard's quinine, per ounce, 45 to 55c; iodine, \$5.50 to 6.00; insect powder, 35 to 40c; morphia sul \$1.00 to \$2.25; Opium, \$4.50 to \$5.00; oil olive \$1.25 to \$1.40, oil, U. S. salad, \$1.25 to \$1.40; oil, lemon, super \$2.75 to 3.25; oil, peppermint, \$4.00 to \$4.50; oil, cod liver, \$2.50 to \$3.00 per gallon as to brand; oxalide acid, 15 to 16c; potass iodide, \$1.25 to 4.50; paris green, 18 to 20c lb; saltpetre; 10 to 12c; sal rochele 30 to 35c; shellac, 45 to 50c; sulphur flowers, 3 1/2 to 5c, sulphur roll, per keg, 3 1/2 to 5c; soda bicarb, per keg of 112 pounds, \$4.00 to \$4.25; sal soda, \$2 to \$3; tartaric acid, per lb., 45 to 55c; strychnine, pure crystals \$1 to \$1.25 per oz.

FLUID BEEF, ETC.—Following are prices of the goods put up by the Johnston Fluid Beef Company of Montreal:—Johnstons Fluid Beef—No. 1, 2-oz. tins, per dozen, \$2.70; No. 2, 4oz., \$4.50; No. 3, 8oz., \$7.88; No. 4, 1 lb., \$12.83; No. 5, 2 lb., \$21.30. Staminial—2oz. bottles, per dozen, \$2.55; do. 4oz. \$5.10.

FISH—Prices are the same. Jobbing prices are as follows:—Finnan haddies, 8c per lb; whitefish, 4 to 5c; Lake Superior trout, 9c; pickerel, 3 to 4c; salmon, 12c halibut, 12c; cod, 8c; haddock, 8c per lb; smelts, 10c; herrings, 25c per dozen; oysters, \$1.60 per gallon for standards, \$1.80 for selects, and \$2 to \$2.25 for extra selects and counts; shell oysters, \$8 per barrel; smoked salmon, 15c lb.; bloaters, \$1.10 to \$1.40 box; red herrings, 20c box; pickled trout, \$7.50 per barrel of 100 lbs; pickled whitefish, \$6 per barrel, salt herrings \$3.50 per half barrel, boneless fish, 5c lb.

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

GREEN FRUITS—Apples are coming in from the East, but they do not keep well and good sound stock brings full prices. Bananas have been in good supply, but the interruption to the railway service during the last few days, on account of water on the track in Minnesota and Dakota, has interrupted supplies again. The future regarding fruits coming from the south is uncertain, on account of fear of high water in the Red river valley. Prices are as follows:

Apples, choice, \$3.75 to \$4.00, other fair to good stock, \$3.00 to \$3.50 per barrel as to quality, poor stock, \$2 to \$2.50. California oranges, navels, \$1.50 to \$1.75 per box; California seedling oranges \$3.50 to \$4.00 per box; Messina lemons, \$1.50 per box; California lemons, \$1.50 to \$5 box; Cape Cod cranberries, frozen, \$5 to \$5.50 per barrel, Malaga grapes, \$9.50 per keg; bananas, \$2.50 to \$3.25 per bunch; pineapples \$1 per dozen; sweet potatoes, \$1 to \$1.50 per barrel; dates, 6 1/2 to 7c lb.; figs, 13 to 15c lb. for layers.

HARDWARE—A telegram from Montreal this morning says "The wire nail association of Canada at their session in the Windsor hotel here yesterday, decided to make a reduction of 10 per cent. on all wire nails to jobbers in Ontario, and on the association's scale of discounts. It was also resolved to make the province of Quebec an open market, which means that the makers are practically free to sell at any price they like."

Prices here are:
TIN, lamb and 56 and 28 lb. ingots, per lb. 19 to 20c.

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

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

IRON AND STEEL—Bar iron, per 100 lbs. base price, \$2.35 to \$2.50; band iron, per 100 lbs., \$2.55 to 3.00; Swedish iron per 100 lbs., \$3.25 to 4, sleigh shoe steel, \$3.00 to 3.25; best cast tool steel, per lb, 9 to 11c; Russian sheet, per lb. 12 to 13c.

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

CANADA PLATES.—Garth and Blaina, \$3.15

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

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

LEAD.—Pig, per lb., 4 1/2c.

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

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

AMMUNITION.—Cartridges—Rim fire pistol, American, discount, 40 per cent.; rim fire cartridges, Dominion, 50 and 5; rim fire military, American, not list; central fire pistol and rifle, American, 12 per cent., central fire cartridge, Dominion, 30 per cent.; shot shells, 12 gauge, \$6 to 7.50; shot, Canadian, soft, 5 1/2c, shot, Canadian, chilled, 6c.

WIRE—Galvanized bar wire plain twist-ed wire and staples, \$3.10 per 100 lbs.

ROPE—Sisal, per lb., 7 1/2 to 8c base; manilla, per lb., 9 1/2 to 10 1/2c base, cotton, 4 to 4 1/2 inch and larger, 15c lb.

AXES—Per box, \$6.00 to 9.00.

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

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

PAINTS, OILS, ETC—Prices are as follows:

WHITE LEAD—Pure, \$5.75 per 100 lb.

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

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

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

SUNDRIES.—Glue, S.S., in sheets, per lb., 12 1/2 to 15c; glue, white, for kalsomining, 15 to 18c. Stove gasoline, per case, \$1.00; ben-

zine, per case, \$1.00; benzine and gasoline, per gallon, 50c. Axle grease, Imperial per case, \$2.50; Fraser's axle grease, per case, \$3.75 diamond, do. \$2.25 per case. Coal tar, per barrel, \$8, Portland cement, per barrel, \$4.00; plaster, per barrel, \$3.10; plasterer's hair, P.P. 90c per bale putty, in bladders, barrel lots 2 1/2c per lb., for less than barrels per lb., 2 1/2c.

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

LINSEED OIL.—Raw, per gal., 52c; boiled, per gal., 55c in barrels; less than barrels 5c per gallon extra, with additional charges for cans.

TURPENTINE.—Pure spirits, in barrels, per gallon, 55c; less than barrels, per gallon, 58c. An additional charge for packages for small quantities.

OILS.—Range about as follows: Black oils, 25 to 80c per gallon; clear machine oils, 33 to 40c; cylinder oil, 50 to 75c, as to quality; castor oil, 10c per lb.; lard oil, 70c per gal.; tanner's or harness oil, 65c; neatfoot oil, \$1.20; steam refined seal oil, 85c; pure winter bleached sperm oil, \$2 per gallon.

REFINED PETROLEUM.—Prices here are as follows: Silver star, 19 1/2c; crescent, 22 1/2c; ololphene, 4 1/2c in barrels. Car lots 1c per gallon less. United States oils in barrels are quoted at 28c for eocene and 25c for sunlight.

RAW FURS.—We reported the result of the Hudson's Bay Co.'s London sales last week. Following is the cable report of C. M. Lampson & Co.'s London sales of raw furs held last week:

Fox, silver same as March 1896
 Fox, blue 25 per cent. lower than March 1896
 Fox, cross...10 " " " "
 Fisher.....15 " higher " "
 Lynx.....27 1/2 " lower " "
 Wolverine...12 1/2 " " " "
 Musk ox....30 " lower " "
 Squirrel...same as " " " "
 Hair seal dry 20 " " " "
 Sea Otter....5 " " " "
 Otter.....15 " " " "
 Beaver, same as January, 1897
 Salted fur seal, same as December, 1896.

From the above it will be seen that Lampson's sales have gone the same as the other sales, nearly everything being lower. Lynx continues to decline, and is now a very cheap article, in comparison with prices once paid.

Following gives the range of prices paid here for skins:

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

Otter.....	2 00 to 9 00
Skunk.....	25 to 50
Wolf, timber.....	1 00 to 1 50
" prairie.....	25 to 60
" bush or large prairie.....	75
Wolverine.....	1 00 to 4 00

WHEAT—GENERAL SITUATION.—The wheat markets have been dull and lower this week. The influences have been crop reports, large receipts of spring wheat, limited export and speculative demand, etc. Exports of wheat, flour included as wheat, from both coasts of the United States and St. John, N. B., this week amounted to 2,464,645 bushels, as compared with 1,749,000 bushels last week, 1,693,000 bushels in the week a year ago, 2,853,000 bushels in the week two years ago, 2,773,500 bushels in the like period of 1894, and as compared with 3,695,000 bushels on the corresponding week of 1893, the largest week's total exports of wheat and flour since the first week of February last.

WHEAT—LOCAL SITUATION.—Receipts of wheat at Fort William last week aggregated 41,715 bushels, and the shipments were 2,966 bushels, leaving in store on Saturday last, 3,065,831 bushels. For the corresponding week last year, receipts at Fort William were 26,301 bushels, and shipments were bushels 34,628. Stocks at Fort William a year ago were 3,869,000 bushels, compared with 911,000 bushels two years ago, and 2,205,570 three years ago. Stocks of Manitoba wheat at lake and interior points a year ago were estimated at about 8,000,000 bushels compared with 3,250,000 two years ago. At present, stocks of Manitoba wheat at lake ports and interior ports are estimated at about 6,125,000 bushels. Farmers deliveries at Manitoba country points have now practically ceased, owing to the spring break-up, and there will be little or nothing doing until after seeding. Prices to farmers at Manitoba country points have ranged from 50c at far west points up to 50c at low freight rate points, for choice hard wheat. There has been an increase in the movement of wheat to lake ports. Prices in the Winnipeg market have ranged this week from 70 to 71c for No. 1 hard in store at Fort William, and close to-day at about 70c.

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

FLOUR—Some demand is reported from Montreal for Manitoba flour for export. The local situation is quiet and steady. We quote \$2.05 to \$2.10 for patents, \$1.85 to \$1.90 for bakers, \$1.45 to \$1.50 for second bakers and \$1.00 to \$1.05 for XXXX, per sack of 58 lbs.

MILLSTUFFS—Bran is firm, and the demand is good. We quote here \$6 for bran and \$8 for shorts, per ton, and in a small way \$1 per ton more is asked.

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

OATS—There is no material change in oats this week. There is some demand for seed oats. From 15 to 20c per bushel of 34 pounds is paid to farmers in this market as to quality, per bushel of 34 lbs., for loads. Car lots range from 18c for light up to 20c for choice and for fancy seed or milling oats as high as 24c has been quoted for car lots on track here. Most sales of feed oats are about 18 to 19c.

OATMEAL.—The market is easy. Following are prices here in large lots, with small lots to retail dealers held about 15c more. Rolled oatmeal in 80 lb sacks \$1.50 per sack; standard, \$1.85 and granulated \$1.90 in 98 lbsacks. Rolled wheat, 50 lbs, \$1.60 in round lots. Pot barley, \$1.00, pearl barley, \$2.50 to \$2.75 in round lots.

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

FLAX SEED.—The prices paid to farmers at Manitoba points is nominal at 15 to 50c per bushel for good milling seed.

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

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

BUTTER.—The market is still very bare of stocks. Receipts from the country are still very small, and what little has come in is held stock. No new butter offering yet, except a little by farmers. Prices are firm. Fair held dairy tubs will sell at 14 to 15c, and anything choice would bring 16c, and even 18c has been realized. A local held creamery is selling at 23c to 25c. There are no new rolls coming but a really nice new good small roll 17 to 18c, as to quality. Some butter has been brought in from Ontario. Low grade stuff, 5 to 8c, medium grades, 10 to 12c.

CHEESE.—The local jobbing price is about 9 1/2 to 11c in small lots.

EGGS.—Prices have declined further this week, though most sales were made at 11c, but in some cases 16 to 16 1/2c was accepted, and the tendency at the close was easy. Receipts of Manitoba stock have not been very free yet, but almost equal to the demand. Stocks of imported eggs have been reduced, and no more are coming.

POULTRY.—Very little poultry is coming in. Dealers will pay the following prices for receipts: Chickens, 6 to 7c; ducks, 8 to 9c; geese, 9 to 11c; turkeys, 9 to 10c.

LARD.—Prices have again advanced sharply. Prices are Pure \$1.20 to \$1.75 for 20 lb. pails, and \$1.25 for 50 lb. pails; pure lard in 3, 5 and 10 pound tins, quoted at \$6.00 per case of 60 pounds, tierces 8 to 9c.

CURED MEATS.—Prices are higher all around, having advanced 1/2c here in sympathy with higher prices east. Smoked meats quoted: Hams, assorted sizes, 10 1/2 to 11c; breakfast bacon, bellies, 10 1/2 to 11c; do. backs 9 1/2 to 10c; short spiced rolls, 7 1/2 to 8c; do. ends, 6 1/2 to 7c; smoked long clear, 8 1/2 to 9c; Fancy clear, 8 to 8 1/2c; Dry salt meat is quoted; Long clear bacon, 7 1/2 to 8 1/2c; lb; shoulders, 5 1/2c; boneless shoulders 6 to 7 cents; backs, 7 1/2 to 8 1/2 cents; corn pork, clear mess, \$13.00 to \$13.50; salted \$15.50 to \$16; rolled shoulders, \$13 to \$15, per barrel. Pork sundries, fresh cuts 7 1/2c; bologna sausage, 6c; ham, clear and tongue sausage, 10c per pack; pickled hocks, 3c; pickled tongues & sausage casings, 25 to 30c lb.

DRESSED MEATS.—Dressed meats are firm. Beef is tending higher, and it is though prices must advance more, as for cattle are relatively higher than for beef. Some frozen mutton is still held, but only a limited quantity of fresh mutton has been offered. Good beef has brought 12c this week, we quote city dressed beef at 11c, though some are asking higher for large beef. We quote frozen mutton at 8c.

The Black Sturgeon Mining Company

OF ONTARIO, Limited.

NON-PERSONAL LIABILITY

This Company is not dependent upon one solitary mining claim, upon the results of which, to pay dividend. On the contrary the company has secured

TWENTY-NINE VALUABLE GOLD LOCATIONS,

Some of which are in the Lake of the Woods district, some in the Manitou district and some in the Wabagoon district. Assays from each go to prove that there are

Rich Gold Quartz Veins on Every Location

and that each claim will yield a

Handsome Profit Above the Cost of Production.

The location, from which the Company takes its name, promises to be one of the richest gold mines of North America. It is located on the shore of the Black Sturgeon Lake, about eight miles from Rat Portage, and is located on the same lead as the celebrated Scramble Mine. The mine can be easily reached by a good wagon road, and has a valuable water power right upon the property. It is unquestionably, besides being one of the richest claims on this continent, amongst the easiest of access of all the gold mines of Western Ontario.

The mine has a main vein twenty-seven feet wide, and two other narrower veins, all of which are free milling quartz, and

Pan Gold from Samples Taken Out.

Besides this valuable mine the Company own "The Alaska Group" of four claims, containing one vein of quartz 300 feet wide, and several properties promising to be quite as valuable as the Black Sturgeon.

The Black Sturgeon Company's Head Offices are at Rat Portage, Ont., N. C. WESTERFIELD, Managing Director, and its Directorate, Management and Agencies are as follows:

DIRECTORS.

Hon. Hugh J. Macdonald, Winnipeg; G. Alexander Hamilton, New York; R. H. Agur, Manager Massey-Harris, Winnipeg; W. C. Edwards, Lumber Merchant, St. Paul; H. H. Beck, Winnipeg, N. C. Westerfield, Winnipeg; R. J. Blanchard, Physician, Winnipeg; Col. J. D. Crawford, Montreal; L. W. Partridge, Detroit.

TREASURER

W. P. Sweatman, Western Canada Manager Mutual Life Insurance Co., of New York.

SECRETARY

W. G. Nicholls, Financial Agent, Winnipeg.

BANKERS

The Bank of Montreal.

SOLICITORS

Macdonald, Tupper, Phippen & Tupper.

PRINCIPAL AGENCIES

WINNIPEG

W. G. Nicholls, No. 486 Main Street, Secretary.

TORONTO

R. H. Temple, Member Toronto Stock Exchange, 9 Toronto Street.

NEW YORK

G. Alexander Hamilton, Manager, 430 Postal Telegraph Building.

ST. PAUL

H. A. Campbell, Manager, 306 Chamber of Commerce.

MONTREAL

Col. J. D. Crawford, 78 Temple Building.

DULUTH

Geo. H. Crosby, Manager, Providence Building.

The capital stock of the Company is \$1,000,000 in 1,000,000 shares of \$1 each par value. The original promoters hold \$50,000 shares of stock, and 470,000 are still in the treasury and held for the benefit of the stock holders at large. 100,000 shares have been disposed of, and a second issue of

80,000 Shares at 25c per Share

is now offered for sale and selling rapidly. Parties looking for a safe and lucrative investment should send in applications at once for stock at this figure to any of the agents above named or to the Secretary.

W. G. NICHOLLS,

486 Main Street, Winnipeg

Montreal Grain and Produce Market.

Grain—There was considerable enquiry from local shippers for all kinds of grain, and a fairly active business was done. The tone of the market for oats was stronger and prices advanced ½c per bushel, with sales of car lots of No. 2 white in store at 29½c. There was also another round lot of No. 2 white oats offered for delivery in May at 26½c afloat, but the outside bid on the market was 26c. A fair trade was done in peas at 48½c to 49c.

Flour—There is a steadier feeling in Manitoba grades, while Ontario brands show no important change. Further cables from abroad were received to-day, but no sales were made. We quote: Winter wheat patents at \$1.80 to \$1.50; straight rollers at \$3.90 to \$4.10, and in bags, at \$1.90 to \$1.95. Manitoba spring wheat patents at \$1.60 to \$1.80; and strong bakers' at \$1.25 to \$1.50.

Bran—The demand for feed continues good and the market rules active and firm, with prices tending upward. Sales of Manitoba bran are reported at \$12, and shorts at \$13 per ton, including bags.

Oatmeal—Business in oatmeal was quiet and prices show no change, rolled oats being offered at \$2.70 to \$2.80 per barrel, and at \$1.35 to \$1.40 per bag.

Cheese—Receipts of fodder stock are coming in and selling to the local trade at 9½c. There has been no business for export.

Butter—Fresh creamery sells readily on local account at 20½ to 21c and roll dairy is steady at 13 to 14c. Hold creamery is slow of sale.

Eggs—Owing to the continued heavy receipts of new laid eggs and the already large stock on spot the tone of the market was weaker and prices ½c per dozen lower on the outside. The demand was fair and sales were made at 10½c, while this, figure would probably be shaded for round lots.

Maple Syrup—There was a fair demand for new maple syrup, and prices rule steady at 55 to 60c per tin, and at 5 to 5½c per lb. in wood. The demand for sugar is good, and all offerings so far have met with a steady sale at 8 to 8½c per lb., and bright old at 7 to 7½c.

Provisions—A fair trade is reported on local and country account for hams and bacon, and prices rule firm. We quote: Canadian pork, \$12.00 to \$13.00 per barrel; pure Canadian lard, in pails, at 6c to 6½c, and compound refined at 4½c to 5c per lb.; hams, 9½c to 11½c, and bacon 10½c per lb.—Gazette, March 31.

Foolish Mining Investments.

So many people are making hasty and foolish investments in mining ventures without proper enquiry, and without any knowledge of what they will get for their money, that they need to be protected from the rapacity of mining "sharks." Few persons are able to distinguish a genuine mining proposition from a fake; and supposing the mine to be real, few know whether they are buying promoters' treasury shares or development shares. For the sake of many foolish speculative people safeguards should be provided. In order to prevent the flooding of the markets with promoter's stock in mining companies, the Rosland Miner strongly favors a provision that all treasury shares should be so marked that any investor might be able to satisfy himself whether his money was going into development or merely into the promoters' pockets. And we find the Rosland Record exposing a pernicious sys-

tem of publishing bogus quotations, a system which has been encountered by the Vancouver World in connection with mining matters. "It is the practice," says the latter journal, "to publish what purports to be the market quotations for mining stocks by interested brokers and stock gamblers." By such a scheme, unscrupulous scoundrels can easily bull or bear the market at will. Steps are being taken in British Columbia, it is said to have this sort of thing stopped.—Monetary Times.

The Live Stock Trade

At London on March 29, cattle were in good demand and prices were fully maintained. Choice States steers sold at 12c, and Argentines at 11c. The market for sheep was weaker and prices declined ½c to ¾c per lb., choics being quoted at 11½ to 12c.

A private cable received from Liverpool reported the market for cattle firm, and quoted choice Canadian steers at 11½c, and middling at 10½c.

At the East End abattoir market Montreal, on March 29, the demand for cattle was only fair. The supply of cattle was not large and the quality was good. Choice butchers' cattle sold at 3½ to 4c, good at 3½ to 3¾c, fair at 3c, and common at 2½ to 2¾c per lb., live weight. Owing to the small receipts of sheep prices are higher, and sales were made at 4 to 4½c, mixed lots of sheep and lambs at 4½ to 4¾c, and lambs at 5 to 5½c per lb., live weight.

At the Point St. Charles stock yard, Montreal, on March 29, sheep and lambs were very scarce and wanted at full prices. There were about 200 live hogs offered, which met with a ready sale at \$5.25 to \$5.30 per 100 lbs.

At Chicago on April 2, hogs sold at \$3.75 to \$4.15, as to quality.

At the semi-weekly market at Toronto on March 30, offerings were light. There was a good demand for stockers for Buffalo. Beside the stockers which were sent through to Buffalo last Saturday there were 10 carloads sent to Chicago. Export cattle all sold at from 3½c to 4½c per lb, one or two choics going as high as 4½c per lb. Butcher's cattle sold at high figures. One dealer paid 4½c for three cattle weighing 3,289 lbs. The general run of good cattle sold from 3 to 3½c per lb, common selling down to 2½c and 2¾c per lb. Everything sold early. Good export bulls sell at from 3½ to 4c per lb. Stock bulls were steady at 2½c to 3½c per lb., and a little higher for extra choic. Only a few feeders changed hands. Prices were 3½c to 3¾c to 3½c for good half fat steers. The offerings of sheep were light. Bucks sold at 3 to 3½c per lb, and ewes at 3½c. Good grain-fed lambs, weighing from 90 to 110 lbs, sold at 5½ to 5¾c per lb. Those weighing heavier sold at 5c. The market for hogs was firm, choic selections of bacon hogs selling at 5½c per lb, sows at 3½c to 3¾c per lb, heavy and light hogs at 4½ to 4¾c, and stags at 2c to 2½c and boars at 2c. All kinds are wanted except stores.

Hides, Wool, Etc.

The Montreal Hide Association has been dissolved.

The Chicago market is reported by Hides and Leather as follows: "No. 1 buffs, free of brands and grubs, 40 to 60 lbs., strong at 8½c and 7½c. Five or six cars changed hands on these terms since last report. At least two of these had about an even proportion 1's and 2's. An effort early in the week to establish an 8½ market proved futile, buyers declaring that the acceptance of an eighth cent advance would soon be followed by an 8½c asking price. One car of all No. 1 fall hides referred to last week sold at 8½c."

Winnipeg Clearing House

Clearing for the week ending April 1, were 1,183,878; balances, 301,165. For the previous week clearings were 1,031,013. For the corresponding week of last year clearings were 930,561 and for the week two years ago, were 601,910. Clearings for month of March were \$1,239,593, compared with \$1,295,623 for March 1896, and \$2,929,498 for March 1895.

Bank clearings at other Canadian cities for the week ended March 25, were:

	Per cent.
Montreal.... \$8,567,247.	Increased 6.9
Toronto..... 5,929,878.	" 8
Halifax..... 1,087,421.	" 1.9
Hamilton.... 608,081.	" 11.9

Minneapolis Markets

Flour—The Market Record of March 31 reports the market quiet and steady. bids were too low to make much business. Prices are as follows, in bbls. f. o. b.: First patents, \$3.90 to \$4.10; second patents, \$3.70 to \$3.90; first clears, \$3.50 to \$3.50; second clear, 2.20 to \$2.40; Red Dog, per ton, 140 for lbs, just, \$9.00. These prices are 10c lower than a week ago.

Millstuffs—Bran in bulk, \$7.00 to \$7.35; bran in sacks, 200 lbs, \$3.00 to \$3.25; bran in sacks, 100 lbs, \$3.50 to \$3.75; shorts in bulk, 6.25 to \$6.50; shorts in sacks, 100 lbs, 7.75 to \$3.00 middlings, fine, \$7.25 to \$7.50. These prices are the same as a week ago.

Oats—Range mostly at 16 to 16½c for No. 2.

Barley—Quoted at 20 to 22½c per bushel as to quality for feed grade.

Flax—Quoted at 73c per bushel, a decline of 3½c on the week.

Hay—Prairie, \$3.00 to \$3.50 per ton, as to quality.—Market Record, March 31.

The stock of Herron & Evans general store, Deloraine, has been sold at 60½c, and accounts at 20½c to Evans & Scovin.

The April number of the *Delia* contains a splendid assortment of styles and fabrics that will be fashionable during the season. In the literary department a thesis of particular interest to most women is: "structively treated in Margaret Noss's article on The Art of Preserving Youth. The second paper by Mary Cadwalader Jones (Mrs. Frederick Rhineland Jones) maintains the interest created by her March contribution on the Evolution of Dress. Mrs. Theodore Sutro discusses Lingerie as a profession for her sex; J. Bell Lutzlar describes a pretty "Rainbow" Drill for Children, and the general interest in bicycling is shown in an account of the latest attire therefor. The third and last of the Dental articles is devoted to Artificial Teeth. Sara Miller Kirby's Admirable Kindergarten Papers are also brought to a conclusion in this number. There is a delightful sketch of Easter in a Southern Town, and timely directions for the making of Easter Egg Novelties, as well as for the Delt Embroidery now so popular. There is also another of Mrs. Haywood's papers on Ecclesiastical Embroidery. H. C. Wood tells about an original Leap Year Party. In addition to the regular article on Seasmable Cookery there is a practical paper on the Chemistry of Foods, by A. B. Longstreet. Household sanitation from a popular standpoint, by Witherspoon's Tea-Table Chat, a Revised New Books, and novel contributions in Sewing, Work, Knitting, Crocheting, Lace-making, etc., are among other features.

are quoted at 4½ to 5c. Veal is offering fairly freely at 6 to 6½c.

HIDES—Prices are about the same, ranging from 6½ to 6¾c for green country frozen hides. As high as 7½c has been offered for No. 1 green city hides, and 6½c for No. 2 on inspection, calf, 8 c. 15c lb., skins, 7 to 9c per lb.; dekins 10 to 20c each; hips 6 to 7c; sheepskins range from 60c, to 75c according to quality. Horsehides, 75c to \$1.25.

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

TALLOW Dealers are paying 8½ to 8¾c for No. 1 extra and 2½ to 3c for undergrades. Rough tallow 2c.

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

HAY—Held at about \$5 per ton for baled prairie on track here, or \$3.75 to \$4.00 on cars in the country, point of shipment.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes are a little higher Celery is scarce. Onions are very scarce and high prices are asked for the few obtainable. Prices are: Potatoes, 30 to 35c. Onions, 3c to 5c lb.; carrots, 40c bushel; beets, 30c bushel; turnips, 20c; parsnips; 60 to 75c bushel; celery, 50c dozen; cabbage, 50 to 75c dozen. These are prices dealers buy at from market gardeners.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle—Prices are very firm. The number of cattle offering is limited and high prices have been paid by local butchers, for what is offering. Anything at all passable will bring 3c, and over this price has been paid for cows. We quote beef cattle at 3 to 4c as to quality, and it is said 4½c has been paid in a private way for some.

SHEEP—We quote sheep at 3½ to 4c off cars here. Very little doing in sheep.

HOGS—Prices have continued firm and a further advance has been made this week, 4½ having been made on some car lots here, and this price is now established. We quote: Good bacon stock, weighing 150 to 300 pounds 4c. Sows and heavy hogs 2½ to 3½c, according to quality. Stags 1½ to 2½c, off cars here.

Labor Market

There is considerable demand for farm help at present, particularly for young men. The provincial department of agriculture has been able so far to supply the demand for experienced farm hands, but applications for inexperienced or cheap men are rather greater than the supply.

Duluth Wheat Market.

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

- Monday—May, 73c—July, —
- Tuesday—May 71½c
- Wednesday—May 71c—July, —
- Thursday—May 70½c to 71.
- Friday—May, 71 3/4c
- Saturday—71

On Saturday, April 3 cash No. 1 hard seed at 72½c, and cash No. 1 Northern at 71.

Last week May delivery closed at 72½c. Year ago May closed at 62½c. Two years ago at 60½c, and three years ago at 63c, and four years ago at 63½c.

Minneapolis Wheat.

On Saturday, April 3, No. 1 Northern closed at 69½c for May option, 69½c July and 68c for September. A week ago May wheat closed at 70½c.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

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

Wheat was firmer on Monday, influenced by the large increase in the visible supply, war news, unfavorable crop reports and higher cables. Closing prices were ¼ to ½ higher than Saturday. Closing prices were:

	Mar.	May	July	Sept.
Wheat.....	72½	73½	71½-3	69½-1
Corn	21½	21½	—	—
Oats	16½	17½	—	—
Mess Pork..	—	8 55	8 65	—
Lard	—	4 22½	4 35	—
Short Ribs..	—	4 60	4 57½	—

Wheat was weak on Tuesday, influenced by favorable crop reports, and large receipts of wheat at Minneapolis and Duluth. Closing prices were:

	Mar.	May	July	Sept.
Wheat.....	70½	71½	70½	68½
Corn	—	21½	26	27½
Oats	—	17½	18½	—
Mess Pork..	—	8 55	8 65	—
Lard	—	4 25	—	—

On Wednesday wheat continued weak, with light export demand, lower cables and May liquidation. There was a partial recovery of this decline. Closing prices were:

	Mar.	May	July	Sept.
Wheat	70½	70½	69½-70	68
Corn	21½	21½	—	—
Oats	16½	17½	—	—
Mess Pork..	—	8 57½	8 67½	—
Lard	—	4 22½	4 35	—
Short Ribs..	—	4 65	4 57½	—

On Thursday wheat declined, influenced by favorable crop news, lower cables and speculative selling, recovering partially. Closing prices were:

	April	May	July	Sept.
Wheat	69½	70½	70½	68½
Corn	21½	25	—	—
Oats	17	17½	—	—
Mess Pork..	—	8 57½	8 67½	—
Lard	—	4 25	4 35	—
Short Ribs..	—	4 70	4 72½	—

On Friday prices showed a slight improvement. The market was a dull one and prices were steady. Closing prices were:

	April	May	July	Sept.
Wheat	70½	70½-1	70½-1	68½-1
Corn	24½	24½	25½	27½
Oats	16½	17½	18½	—
Mess Pork..	—	8 47	8 60	—
Lard	—	4 25	4 35	—
Short Ribs..	—	4 62	4 67½	—

On Saturday, April 3, May wheat opened at 71½c and ranged up to 71½c and down to 70½c. Closing prices were:

	April	May	July	Sept.
Wheat	69½	70½	69½	68
Corn	24	24½	25½	26½
Oats	16½	17½	18	—
Mess Pork..	—	8 32½	8 47½	—
Lard	—	4 15	4 27½	—
Short Ribs..	—	4 55	4 57½	—
Flax Seed..	78	74½	76½	77½

A week ago May wheat closed at 72½c. A year ago May wheat closed at 61½c and two years ago at 55½c, and three years ago at 64½c.

J K Ross, general storekeeper, Carroll, is advertising his business for sale. Malcolm McLean, grocer, Pipestone, is offering business and real estate for sale.

New York Wheat.

On Saturday, April 3, May option closed at 77½c and July at 76½c. A week ago May option closed at 78½c and two weeks ago at 80½c.

Montreal Grocery Trade Notes

There is nothing of a very favorable nature to relate in the canned goods market. Of many lines there is an overstock in the hands of retailers, as is evident from the many efforts they are making to dispose of it at exceedingly low prices. The stock of Tomatoes, however, in first hands is pretty well exhausted, and values in consequence are firmer and 5c per dozen higher at 75c to 80c, but the feeling in peas, corn and beans is easier, and prices are a shade lower. Salmon has ruled weaker and prices have declined 10c to 25c per dozen. In fruit, peaches, apples and pineapples are all lower, owing to liberal supplies. The following are jobbers prices:— Lobsters, \$9.00 to \$10.00 per case; French sardines, extra brands, \$10.25 to \$11.00; ordinary brands, \$7.00 to \$9.00; Canadian brands \$1.00, salmon \$1.05 to \$1.30 per dozen; mackerel, \$1.25; tomatoes 75c to 80c; corn 60c to 90c; marrow-fat yeast, 80c to 90c, baked beans, 3 lbs., \$1.25 to 1.30; peaches, \$1.50 \$1.80 strawberries, \$1.75 to \$2; raspberries, \$1.75 to \$2; pineapples, \$1.60 to \$1.75 and 3 lb. apples, 6c to 70c.

An active demand for teas has sprung up within the past few days which is purely of a speculative character, owing to the possibility of the duty being increased, and the prospects are that an extensive business will be done from now on. The demand has been principally for Japans, and among the large sales made, a lot of 1000 packages is reported at 15c on local account.

Although cables from the island continue to quote the first cost of Barbados molasses at 9c, this figure is really nominal, advices received this week state that buyers are actually paying planters 10c. There has been no buying of new crop goods on local account yet, but it was rumored today that a round lot of old stock had been disposed of, but this could not be confirmed.—Gazette.

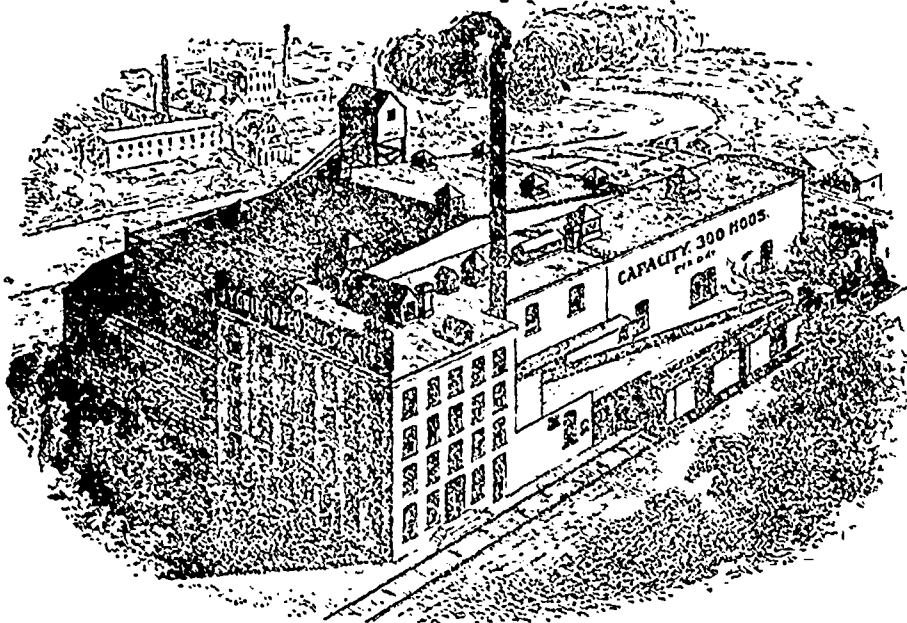
J. Munro, general store, Souris, has sold out to — Wallace.

R. I. Crisp, of Souris, was in Winnipeg last week making arrangements to commence a creamery at that place. The creamery will be on the cream gathering plan and will have a daily capacity of from 40 to 60 cows. The Canadian Pacific railway is giving a special rate for carrying cream.

In the Ontario legislature, Middleton, member for Hamilton, has introduced a bill providing that any city, with 3000 people or over, may pass by-laws for imposing a special tax on stores carrying on more than three kinds of business, the tax to be in respect of each additional class of business, the by-law to require the approval of two-thirds of the members of the council.

The Chicago Trade Bulletin says: East bound freight rates from Chicago to the seaboard are in a demoralized condition by reason of the disintegration of the freight associations. The tariff rate on corn from Chicago to New York is 15c per 100 lbs and 20c on other grain. It is reported that these rates have been cut as much as 8c and that contracts have been made at this reduction for the balance of the present month. Ocean rates are nominally 17.40c per bu for wheat and corn and 21 to 23c per sack for flour. Lake rates were quiet, but a little more active than during the previous week and lower, closing on the basis of 1½c for corn to Buffalo.

A Bare Market Means Quick Returns.



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

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

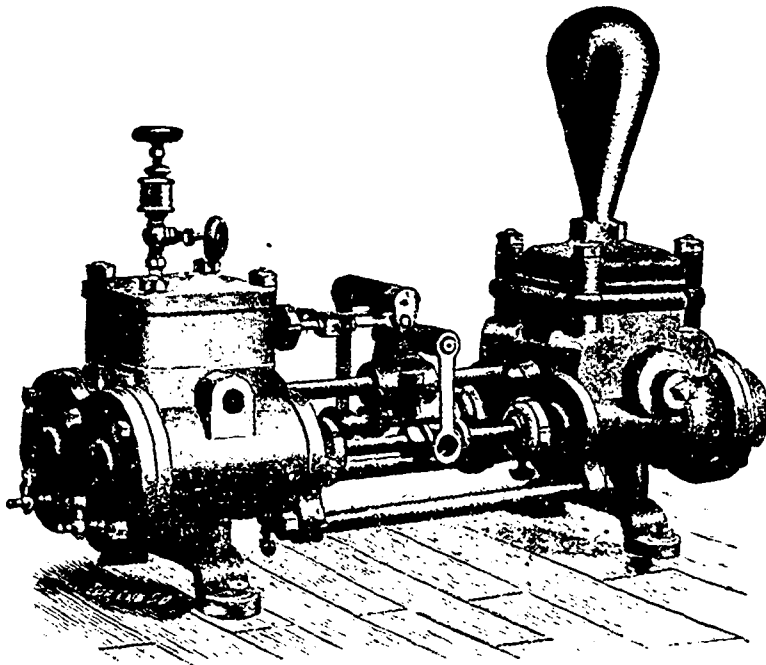
Write or wire.

J. Y. GRIFFIN & CO.

Pork Packers and Commission Merchants

DUPLEX STEAM PUMP

All sizes at very lowest prices. Every pump guaranteed. Ask for circular and prices. State service required.



The A. R. Williams Machinery Co., Limited, Toronto,

Branches, MONTREAL, BRANTFORD and LONDON.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN ENGINES AND BOILERS, Iron and Woodworking machinery, Saw Mill machinery, Shingle Mills, Electric Dynamos and Motors, Contractors machinery, Mining Machinery and Mill Supplies etc.

Special Canadian agents for Sturtevant's Dry Kilns and Blowers. Barnes foot and hand power machinery

Representative for Manitoba and N. W. Territories.

ROBERT DOUGLAS, 95 ALEXANDER AVE. WINNIPEG.

Toronto Grain and Produce Market

Wheat.—Cars of red are quoted west at 74c and white at 75c. Manitoba wheat is dull at 82½c to 83c for No. 1 hard and 80½c to 81c for No. 2 hard Midland.

Flour.—Cars of straight roller are quoted at \$3.65 west; Manitoba flour is in fair demand.

Millfeed.—Is steady at \$9 for shorts west and \$3.50 for bran.

Barley.—Dull at 80c for No. 1, 82c to 83c for No. 1 extra, 25c to 26c for No. 2, 24c for No. 3 extra and 20½c to 21c for feed outside.

Oats.—Are in good demand and steady; cars of white are quoted north and west at 19c and on the Midland at 20c.

Oatmeal.—Is steady at \$2.15 for cars of bags here and \$2.75 for cars of barrels.

Peas.—Are steady at 37c north and west and 40c middle freights.

Dressed Hogs.—The demand for dressed hogs is not nearly met and prices are high. Receipts are very light. Stocks of provisions are exceedingly light and the demand for hog products is keen, at \$5.50 to \$5.75 per 100 lbs as to quality.

Smoked Meats.—Hams, heavy, 10c, medium, 11c; light, 11½c, breakfast bacon, 11c; backs, 10½c to 11c; picnic hams, 7½c; rolls, 7½c to 8c; green meats out of pack are quoted 1c less than cured.

Lard.—Tierces, 7c, tubs, 7½c, pails, 7c and 6c for compound.

Butter.—Jobbing prices are large rolls 13c to 14c; dairy rolls, 11c to 12c; 2½c tubs, 8c to 12c; creamery rolls, 13c to 20c; creamery tubs, 18c to 19c.

Eggs.—Supply of new laid very large; prices easy; now laid, 9½c, hmed, hdd 10c.—Globe, March, 31.

The Light of the Future.

The Philadelphia Ledger says: "Two prominent inventors, Edison and Tesla, and one who has begun to make a name for himself, D. MacFarlan Moore, have announced with an unusual degree of confidence that the present incandescent electric light must give way soon to the 'light of the future,' or vacuum tube lighting. Each has made experiments which seem to show that the cost of lighting can be greatly reduced, and each is now working to make his invention commercially practicable. Mr. Moore and Mr. Tesla appear to be following the same general line. Mr. Edison coats his bulb with a fluorescent substance. The purpose of all three is to produce a 'cold' light, or one which does not waste energy in heat. Mr. Moore has given a public demonstration of his ability to light a public hall, and the indications are that a fair degree of economy was attained for a first experiment. Mr. Moore uses glass tubes 7½ feet long and 2½ inches in diameter, which can be disposed along the cornice of a room so as to give a well diffused, though not brilliant, light. The effect is rather that of moonlight than of daylight. Mr. Tesla aims to make a much brighter light, but has not shown his invention; he has, however, exhibited photographs taken with the light, which, judging by the time of exposure, closely resembles sunlight in its actinic properties. In vacuum tube lighting there is no filament; the light is produced by rapid vibrations of the ether. The bulbs are, in fact, substantially the same as Crookes' tubes. Mr. Tesla has been aiming to make exceedingly rapid vibrations, but little is known of the devices he uses for this purpose. Mr. Moore has invented a comparatively simple apparatus, which is the key to his system; he has put an ordinary form of vibration in a vacuum tube, where it is almost infinitely more efficient than in air. Mr. Edison's invention follows his investigation of X rays. He appears to use the X rays themselves to render luminous the interior of a Crookes tube lined with a fluorescent substance more efficient than the tungstate of calcium.

"Mr. Edison gives measurements of the energy required for a one-candle-power lamp, which indicate that sixteen-candle-power lamps could be operated with one-fifth the energy required for sixteen candle power incandescent lamps. But he has not yet made lamps of higher efficiency than three or four candle power, and the problem still remains of devising suitable current producing apparatus. At present costly, delicate and more or less uncertain induction coils are used; they are efficient enough in laboratory practice, but could not serve as the basis of a commercial system. The inventor who can find a means of using generators now installed with his system of vacuum tube lighting, and can simplify and cheapen the induction apparatus required, will have a great advantage over his rivals. At present the outlook is hopeful, though it is safe to predict that years will elapse before the new lamps displace the old. There seems to be no doubt that the light can be produced, and no doubt either that it gives promise of being economical. With the goal in sight and an assurance of a great reward for the inventor who first reaches it, all the resources of the laboratories of Edison, Tesla and Moore will be devoted to a solution of the commercial problem, and, if it is possible to solve it, we may be tolerably sure that success will crown all efforts. They all know what is needed; the main problem before them, that of producing a suitable current, is purely electrical, and so much is known of the laws of electricity that they ought to be able to make the required apparatus. The experiments are all being conducted in the domain that has been called the 'fourth state of

matter,' and important discoveries are likely to accompany the development of the new light."

Montreal Grocery Markets.

The sugar market is in an unsettled and to some extent an unsatisfactory state at the present. For instance, advices from New York and other points have been strong, indicating that refiners have been buying the raw article very freely of late in the West Indies. Local refiners also have been picking up any lots obtainable in a quiet way in anticipation of a duty being imposed on this article, and sales have been made of 96 test centrifugals at 8½¢ and the ruling price is 8 5-16 to 8 3-8¢. These figures present a very firm tone, while on the other hand private cable from London to-day quoted beet for March and April at 9s, which is a decline of 1½d since this day week. Locally there are rumors to the effect that wholesale grocery firms both here and in the West have been quietly loading up with refined stock, but refiners on the other hand state that this is not the case and report business quiet with values steady at 4 to 4½¢ for granulated and at 3½ to 4½¢ for yellows, as to quality at the factory.

In syrups, business continues quiet and the market without any new feature, prices being unchanged at 1½ to 1½¢ per lb, as to quality at the factory.

There is no doubt of a much better feeling in the molasses market than there has been for the past three weeks. Present prospects are for higher prices for the new crop in the near future, owing to the fact that Americans have been buying new crop Barbadoes and Porto Rico freely for prompt shipment, in order to get it in before the talked of 3c American duty is imposed. The feeling, in consequence, at the island is strong, and dealers have anticipated a further advance of 1c per gallon there tomorrow. The market opened at 11c this season, declined 8c to 8c, and has reacted 1c to 9c. For Porto Rico molasses, prices at the point of production have advanced 2 to 3c per gallon within the past two weeks. There have been no purchases of Barbadoes molasses on local account this season yet, although buyers in several cases have had orders there to be filled at an advance over what cables quoted for the past two weeks. On spot choice lots of Barbadoes have been sought after, but buyers are only bidding what new crop can be laid down here for, which figure holders do not feel disposed to accept.

The tone of the rice market continues to rule steady, but the demand is still slow, which is usual at this season, and business, in consequence, rules quiet. We quote Crystal Japan, \$5 to \$5.25, standard B. \$3.50, Patna, \$1.50 to \$3.25, Carolina, \$6.75 to \$7.75; choice Bermuda, \$1, and Java kinds, \$1.25.

There continues to be a firm feeling in the spice market, and prices are fully maintained. The demand is only for small lots to fill actual wants. We quote black pepper, 8 to 10c; white, 11 to 14c, Jamaica ginger, 20 to 25c; cloves, 7½ to 10c, and nutmegs, 60 to 90c.

The demand for coffee is of a very limited character, and the market in consequence rules quiet and without any changes in values. We quote Maracaibo, 17½ to 18c, Santos, 14½ to 16c; Rio, 15 to 16c; and Mocha, 24 to 26c.

During the past week there has been more enquiry for all grades of teas, but the volume of actual business transacted has been small. The prospects, however, are more encouraging for the near future, and a better business is anticipated. The feeling is firm, and holders show no disposition to shade prices whatever. —Gazette, March 26.

Mining Maps.

The Province, a journal published at Victoria, British Columbia has issued a folder containing a series of finely executed mining maps of British Columbia. Considerable information is also given regarding the mining laws, etc. The folder will be very useful to those interested in British Columbia mines.

Commercial Legislation.

In the Manitoba Legislature last week Mr. Fisher moved for a suspension of the rules that he might bring in a bill to amend the county courts act. He desired to make a provision that when judgment is recovered against a debtor and he fails to pay and is brought before the judge on a judgment summons the judge may order him to pay monthly into court sums not exceeding 10 per cent. of his gross earnings, then, if he fails to make the payments that he can be examined upon another judgment summons, on which the judge may make an order for his committal. The request was not granted.

A large and representative deputation of the retail merchants of Winnipeg attended the meeting of the law amendment committee of the Manitoba legislature recently, to urge an amendment of the shops' regulation act, so as to include auctioneers in the trades and callings governed by the early closing provisions. Mr. Culver was present as the solicitor of the Retailers' association, while Mr. Haggart appeared on the scene in the interest of the auctioneers to oppose any concession. Messrs. Daegan, Fowler and others addressed the committee and the several phases of the question were discussed. This action has been followed by the introduction of the following bill by Mr. Fisher: "Section 3 of Chapter 140 of the Revised Statutes of Manitoba being 'The Shops Regulation Act,' is hereby amended by adding at the end of paragraph (b) thereof the following: "and the expression 'sale by retail' means to sell by small quantities or by small parcels and not in whole ate or gross and regardless of the manner in which the sale is conducted or effected." This bill will have the effect of closing the auction rooms, when they undertake to sell store merchandise after the stores are closed. The act mentions "the selling of goods by retail," and there has been a legal contest as to whether or not selling by auction was included in the expression "selling by retail." This act will settle the dispute in favor of the retail merchants, and against the auctioneers, without any further legal contests.

The resolution passed at the recent business men's convention, regarding the keeping of municipal accounts, has apparently borne good fruit. In the Manitoba legislature, Mr. Young gave notice of the following motion: "Whereas there is evidence that there have been in the past irregularities in the keeping of municipal accounts by municipal officers which have resulted in heavy loss to the municipalities; and, whereas, the provisions of the law with regard to the municipal auditors have not been regarded as altogether satisfactory in their operation, and, whereas, it appears that such irregularities are to a great extent due to lack of uniformity in the system of book-keeping followed in the different municipalities, and the want of effective audit in many instances; resolved, that it is expedient to consider the question with a view to instituting a uniform system of municipal book-keeping, and of a periodical inspection of municipal accounts, by qualified auditors under government supervision.

Wheat Stocks

The visible supply of wheat in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, for the week ended March 27, 1897, shows a decrease of 1,477,000 bushels, against a decrease of 800,000 for the corresponding week last year, a decrease of 1,435,000 bushels the corresponding week two years ago, and a decrease of 705,000 bushels three years ago.

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

	1896.	1895.	1894.	1903.
Jan. 4 ..	66,842,000	87,336,000	79,983,000	81,786,000
" 11 ..	68,045,000	88,616,000	80,432,000	83,080,000
" 18 ..	67,958,000	85,280,000	81,382,000	82,227,000
" 25 ..	67,623,000	84,665,000	80,264,000	81,487,000
Feb. 1 ..	66,784,000	83,876,000	74,863,000	81,390,000
" 8 ..	66,119,000	82,322,000	79,660,000	80,973,000
" 15 ..	65,928,000	80,733,000	73,047,000	81,214,000
" 22 ..	65,011,000	79,476,000	77,357,000	79,480,000
March 1 ..	64,039,000	78,761,000	75,569,000	79,098,000
" 8 ..	62,596,000	77,717,000	74,017,000	78,183,000
" 15 ..	62,123,000	76,873,000	71,340,000	77,100,000
" 22 ..	61,313,000	75,773,000	72,103,000	75,208,000
" 29 ..	62,014,000	74,308,000	71,458,000	77,644,000
April 4 ..	60,322,000	72,707,000	70,762,000	77,293,000
" 11 ..	59,330,000	70,479,000	69,217,000	76,046,000
" 18 ..	58,433,000	68,620,000	68,425,000	71,804,000
" 25 ..	57,910,000	68,776,000	66,311,000	73,017,000
May 2 ..	55,619,000	62,190,000	65,156,000	74,934,000
" 9 ..	54,700,000	60,623,000	63,510,000	74,352,000
" 16 ..	53,118,000	58,181,000	62,711,000	71,524,000
" 23 ..	51,298,000	54,214,000	61,329,000	70,159,000
" 30 ..	50,340,000	52,229,000	59,334,000	70,367,000
June 6 ..	50,147,000	49,739,000	58,211,000	68,624,000
" 13 ..	49,480,000	47,717,000	57,105,000	68,375,000
" 20 ..	48,819,000	46,225,000	55,351,000	63,081,000
" 27 ..	47,860,000	44,581,000	54,657,000	62,316,000
July 4 ..	47,109,000	43,359,000	54,114,000	61,119,000
" 11 ..	47,224,000	41,237,000	53,154,000	59,328,000
" 18 ..	46,743,000	40,489,000	53,771,000	63,903,000
" 25 ..	47,142,000	39,229,000	57,144,000	59,319,000
Aug. 1 ..	46,734,000	38,517,000	60,001,000	59,434,000
" 8 ..	46,429,000	37,339,000	62,321,000	59,869,000
" 15 ..	45,976,000	36,392,000	63,901,000	57,812,000
" 22 ..	45,189,000	35,083,000	64,771,000	57,010,000
" 29 ..	45,574,000	34,433,000	66,949,000	56,881,000
Sept. 5 ..	46,435,000	36,764,000	66,168,000	60,140,000
" 12 ..	47,602,000	38,092,000	69,214,000	57,331,000
" 19 ..	49,658,000	39,385,000	70,189,000	60,083,000
" 26 ..	48,715,000	40,763,000	71,415,000	60,628,000
Oct. 3 ..	50,116,000	41,832,000	73,644,000	63,275,000
" 10 ..	51,434,000	44,481,000	75,071,000	65,239,000
" 17 ..	54,808,000	46,189,000	76,639,000	66,978,000
" 24 ..	57,238,000	50,486,000	79,180,000	69,327,000
" 31 ..	63,930,000	52,994,000	81,627,000	71,390,000
Nov. 7 ..	69,938,000	60,036,000	81,220,000	74,054,000
" 14 ..	61,008,000	60,296,000	82,392,000	76,763,000
" 21 ..	59,971,000	60,221,000	83,014,000	77,233,000
" 28 ..	57,974,000	63,000,000	83,159,000	78,010,000
Dec 5 ..	60,315,000	63,780,000	85,078,000	78,783,000
" 12 ..	54,281,000	66,331,000	83,172,000	80,128,000
" 19 ..	55,163,000	69,390,000	80,071,000	80,024,000
" 26 ..	51,438,000	67,308,000	83,601,000	80,228,000
	1897	1896	1895	1904
Jan. 2 ..	54,051,000	69,812,000	87,888,000	79,953,000
" 9 ..	53,879,000	68,912,000	80,015,000	84,433,000
" 16 ..	52,459,000	67,983,000	85,580,000	80,332,000
" 23 ..	51,293,000	67,520,000	81,605,000	80,204,000
" 30 ..	49,591,000	65,734,000	83,376,000	79,891,000
Feb. 6 ..	47,833,000	66,119,000	82,322,000	79,663,000
" 13 ..	46,633,000	64,920,000	80,783,000	78,607,000
" 20 ..	45,215,000	65,011,000	79,476,000	77,767,000
" 27 ..	43,797,000	64,680,000	78,781,000	75,600,000
March 6 ..	42,769,000	62,594,000	77,717,000	74,507,000
" 13 ..	41,449,000	61,123,000	76,573,000	73,250,000
" 20 ..	40,430,000	61,318,000	75,723,000	72,163,000
" 27 ..	39,023,000	61,048,000	71,803,000	71,458,000

Bradstreet's report of stocks of wheat in Canada on March 20, is as follows:

	Bushels.
Montreal	472,000
Toronto	181,000
Kingston	9,000
Winnipeg	265,000
Manitoba, interior elevators	2,540,000
Fort William, Port Arthur & Keewatin	8,327,000

Total stocks in the United States and Canada as reported by Bradstreet's were as follows, on March 20 1897.

Bushels,	
East of the Mountains	69,389,000
Pacific Coast	1,857,000
Total stocks a year ago were:	bushels,
East of the Mountains	91,237,000
Pacific Coast	4,296,000

Bradstreet's report for the week ended March 27, shows a decrease of 1,950,000 bushels in stocks of wheat east of the mountains, making the total 86,239,000 bushels on the latter date.

World's stocks of wheat on March 1, 1897. (United States, Canada, in Europe and afloat for Europe) were 119,121,000 bushels, as compared with 154,012,000 bushels on March 1, 1896; 170,653,000 on March 1, 1895; 181,116,000 on March 1, 1894; 178,181,000 on March 1, 1893; 145,615,000 on March 1, 1892; 99,523,000 on March 1, 1891; 95,811,000 on March 1, 1890, and 109,721,000 on March 1, 1889.

Comparative Prices in Staples.

Prices at New York compared with a year ago.

	March 26, 1897.	March 27, 1896
Flour, straight spring.	\$4.11 to \$1.25	\$3.10 to \$3.60
Flour, straight winter.	\$1.25 to \$1.35.	\$3.25 to \$3.75
Wheat, No. 2 red	93	70
Corn, No. 2 mixed	20 3/4	37 1/4
Oats, No. 2	22	25 1/4
Rye, No. 2, Western	43 1/2	49 1/2
Barley, No. 2 Milwaukee	42c	45c
Cotton, mid. upld.	7 1/2-16c	7 7/8
Print clothes, 64x64	2 1/2-16	2 1/2
Wool, Ohio & Pa., X	19c	18
Wool, No. 1 comb.	23c	22 to 23c
Pork, mess new	9.25 to 9.75	\$9.60 to 10.00
Lard, prime, con't	\$1.40 to 1.42 1/2	\$5.40c
Butter, ex. creamery	18c	22c
Cheese, ch. east fa.	12	10 1/2
Sugar, centrif., 90°	3 5-10c	4 3-10c
Sugar, granulated	1 1/2c	6 1/2c
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	9	1 1/2c
Petroleum, N. T. Co.	9 1/2c	\$1.27
Petroleum, rfd. gal.	\$3.50	\$7.35
*Iron, Besa. pg.	\$10.30	\$12.25
*Steel billets, ton	\$16 2 1/2	\$17.00
*Steel Rails	\$21.00	\$33.00
Ocean Steam Freight—		
Grain, Liverpool	2 1/2	1 1/2-2d
Cotton	17 1/2c	18.05

* Pittsburgh.

Winnipeg Prices a Year Ago.

Wheat had a wide range. Eggs advanced 1 to 1 1/2c. Hides were easier.

Following were Winnipeg prices this week last year:

Wheat—About 45c to 55c for No. 1 hard, country points, to farmers; afloat Fort William, 63 1/2 to 61c cash, May 65c.

Flour.—Local price, per sack. Patents \$1.80 to \$1.90; Bakers, \$1.65 to \$1.75.

Bran.—Per ton, \$8.

Shorts.—Per ton, \$10.

Oats.—Per bushel, Winnipeg street price, 16 to 17c. Car lots at country points, 11 to 13c.

Barley.—Selling at 17c for feed here. Car lots at country points worth 18c to 15c.

Flax Seed.—60 to farmers at country points.

Butter.—Dairy, choice, jobbing at 12c to 15c.

Cheese.—Jobbing price 9 1/2 to 11c.

Eggs.—Fresh, jobbing at 11 to 12 1/2c.

Beef.—City dressed, 5 1/2 to 6c; country, 8 1/2 to 4c

Mutton.—Mutton, 8 to 9c.

Hogs.—Dressed, 5 to 5 1/2c.

Cattle.—Nominal at 2 1/2 to 3 1/2c for butchers stock.

Hogs.—Live, off cars, 8 1/2c.

Sheep.—Sheep nominal at 4c off cars.

Seneca Root.—Dry 18 to 20c lb.

Poultry.—Chickens, 8 to 10c lb; turkeys, 10 to 12c; ducks, 10c, geese, 10c.

Hides.—Green frozen, 3 1/2 to 4c.
Potatoes—12 to 15c per bushel
Hay—\$3 to \$3.50 for baled on track.

Winnipeg Wheat Inspection.

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

Grade.	Feb. 27.	Mar. 6.	Mar. 13.	Mar. 20.	Mar. 27.
Extra Man. H'd	0	0	0	0	7
No. 1 hard	49	10	4	11	5
No. 2 hard	7	8	13	12	23
No. 3 hard	7	7	4	3	13
No. 1 North'n	0	1	0	1	1
No. 2 North'n	0	0	0	0	1
No. 3 North'n	0	0	0	0	1
No. 1 white fyte	1	0	0	0	0
No. 2 white fyte	0	0	0	0	0
No. 1 Spring	1	0	1	0	2
No. 2 Spring	0	0	0	0	0
No. 1 frosted	2	0	3	0	1
No. 2 frosted	5	2	0	5	1
No. 3 frosted	0	1	2	0	0
No. 1 it-frosted	1	0	2	1	0
No. 2 it-frosted	0	0	1	1	0
No Grade	0	1	1	0	1
Feed	0	0	0	0	0
Total for week.	73	45	70	34	129
Same week last year.	333	351	34	438	56

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

The Indian Famine.

The Montreal Star famine fund has reached fifty thousand dollars, representing subscriptions from upwards of two hundred thousand persons, one hundred thousand school children, and nearly one hundred thousand church members of all faiths, besides great and small subscriptions from thousands of private citizens.

We do not remember ever to have seen so extraordinary a subscription anywhere. For many years to come the remarkable spontaneity with which this subscription was supported, its almost universal character and the right good will with which the subscriptions were bestowed for the cause, will be looked back to by all Canadians with genuine pride.

Besides the relief that this fund provides for India, it provides a substantial evidence that Canadians have a real interest in the whole Empire and it thus serves the double purpose of philanthropy and patriotism.

We do not believe that any person ever imagined that it was possible for any one agency to raise so large a sum and to excite the sympathies of such an enormous number of people as has been done by the Star.

Grain and Milling.

The feature of the grain market today, says the Montreal Gazette of March 27, is the active demand for No. 2 white oats for export account, and a sale of 25,000 bushels was made at 26c afloat, May delivery, which is an advance of 1c per bushel over the figure at what sales were made at this day week. This indicates that the feeling in the market is stronger, and the above figure is equal to the price in store here, consequently the prospect is that higher prices will be in order next week. The inside prices for car lots of No. 2 white oats here is now 23c in store. Past week firm and in demand at the recent advance, car lots changing hands at 48 1/2 to 49c in store.

Do You Keep Shorey's Clothing?

If so, send us the names and P. O. addresses of such people as you sell to, and we will communicate directly with them, and help you sell your goods.

H. SHOREY & CO.,
 WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS & MANUFACTURERS OF RIGBY GOODS,
 MONTREAL.

The Confederation Life Association

HEAD OFFICE
 TORONTO

Office 487 Main St., - Winnipeg, Manitoba

There are no conditions as to residence, travel or occupation, in the Unconditional Accumulative Policies issued by this Association. They guarantee Extended Insurance, Paid-up Policies, and Cash Surrender Values

W. G. MACDONALD, Actuary

J. K. MACDONALD, Managing Director

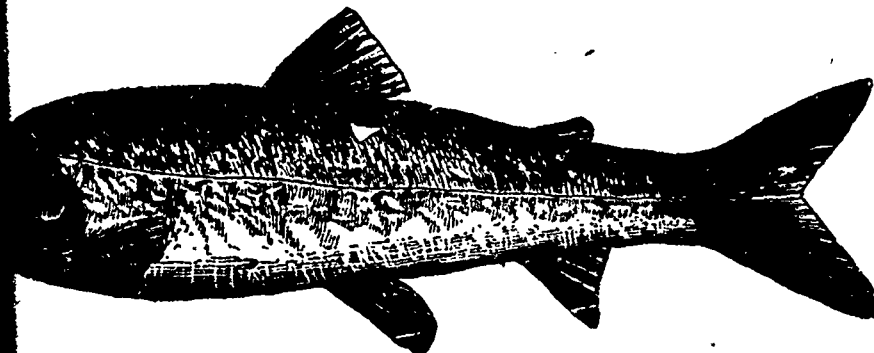
Man., N.W.T. and B.C.—Winnipeg Office, 487 Main Street,

C. E. KERR, Cashier.

D. McDONALD, Inspector.

W. J. GUEST,

Wholesale dealer in FISH, GAME, POULTRY etc.
 SALT TROUT in PACKAGES, also SALT WHITE FISH!



We are now receiving weekly shipments of finnan haddies. Orders large and small promptly attended to.

Oysters in shell and bulk a specialty. Try our brands, the best in the market.

609 Main St., winnipeg

WICK, BANNING & CO

MANUFACTURERS OF

Shingles and Lath,

DOORS AND SASH.

AT KEKWATIN. OFFICE: OPPOSITE C.P.R. PASSING DEPOT, WINNIPEG.

NOTICE

I hereby given that the business of Richard & Co. has been purchased by Messrs. Eugene Richard and H. Beliveau, and will in future be carried on at the old stand, No. 365 Main Winnipeg, under the same style of

RESPECTFULLY YOURS,

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

Respectfully yours,

EUGENE RICHARD & H. BELIVEAU.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES.

LATEST TIME CARD.

Daily Through Trains.

12.45 pm	8.25 pm	Lv. Minneapolis	Ar. 8.40 am	4.20 pm
1.25 pm	7.15 pm	Lv. St. Paul	Ar. 8.00 am	5.40 pm
	4.05 pm	Lv. Duluth	Ar. 11.10 am	
	7.15 pm	Lv. Ashland	Ar. 8.15 am	
7.15 am	10.05 am	Ar. Chicago	Lv. 6.00 pm	10.40 pm

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to points in the United States and Canada.

Close connection made in Chicago with all trains going East and South.

For full information apply to your nearest ticket agent or

JAS. C. LOND,
 Gen. Pass. Agt., Milwaukee

OSMUND SKRINE & CO.,

VANCOUVER, B.C.

DEALERS IN

BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS,

Choice California & Local Fruits

Our Specialty :

Consignments of Produce from Manitoba and Northwest Territories.

PROMPT RETURNS MADE ON THE 15TH OF EACH MONTH.

TRY US

J. & A. Clearihue, COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

—DEALERS IN—

FRUITS AND ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.

Special attention to consignments of Furs and Skins, Butter and Eggs.

Yates Street, VICTORIA, B.C.
 P.O. BOX 536.

AGENTS: D. Richards, Laundry Soap, Woodstock, Ontario
 Teller, Rutwell Co., Montreal, Farlan Washing Blue.

We have a large cool warehouse with good facilities for handling Butter and Produce in quantities.
 Consignments Received in all Lines. Correspondence Solicited.

McMILLAN & HAMILTON COMMISSION MERCHANTS

—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—

BUTTER, EGGS, FRUITS AND PRODUCE

A PERFECT SYSTEM OF

COLD STORAGE.

230 ABBOTT STREET, - VANCOUVER,
 P.O. BOX NO. 298.

Quote prices on first quality Dairy Butter or consign it to us and get top market prices.

To Advertisers.

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

**LEITCH BROS.
OAK LAKE**

**"Anchor Brand"
FLOURS**

—FROM—

No. 1 Hard Wheat.

BRAN, SHORTS

AND ALL KINDS OF

Chopped Feed and Grain.

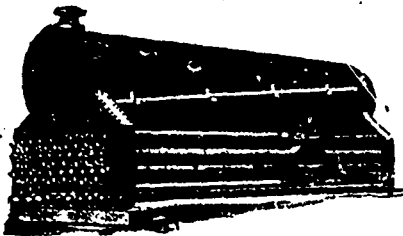
—ADDRESS—

OAK LAKE

MANITOBA.

THE EAGLE FOUNDRY.

No. 84 KING ST., MONTREAL



GEORGE BRUSH

MANUFACTURER OF

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS,

ELEVATORS, SHINGLE MILLS, ETC.

AND

BLAKE'S CHALLENGE STONE BREAKER,
HEINE SAFETY STEAM BOILERS

Lyman, Knox & Co

IMPORTERS

—AND—

Wholesale Druggists,

MONTREAL

TORONTO WINNIPEG

PARKER'S STEAM DYE WORKS

The first and only dye works in Manitoba
and Northwest Territories. Head Office:
285 Portage Ave., Winnipeg.

ESTABLISHED 1880

Hooper's Marble Works

MONUMENTS IN MARBLE AND GRANITE
Special Designs Furnished.

ONLY WORKS in Manitoba using
machine for polishing.

No Agents employed.



WORKS COR. BANNATYNE & ALBERT STS., WINNIPEG



J. & T. BELL,

**Fine Boots
and Shoes**

MONTREAL

Representative for Manitoba, N. W. T. and British Columbia
L. GODBOLT, MOINTYRE BLOCK, WINNIPEG.

Army & Navy
Wholesale
Tobacconists

W. BROWN & CO.

Wholesale Dealers and Importers of

Pipes, Cigars, Tobaccos

Our Special Brands of Cigars for 1890: Army and Navy Specials, Pride of Winnipeg
Pharaoh, Great West, Blue Jackets, Bird, Ellen Terry, Climax.

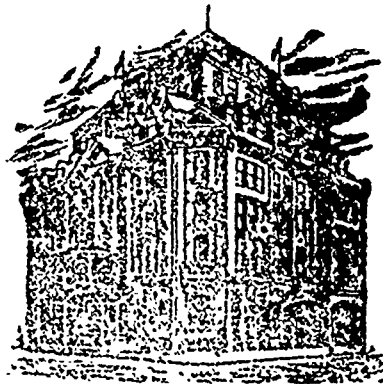
Also full Stock of English American, Turkish and Canadian Tobaccos and Cigarettes.

A full Line of English, French, German and Turkish Pipes

Complete stock of Smokers Sundries.

537 Main St., Winnipeg.

HOTEL LELAND,



The palace Family and Commercial
Hotel.

—RATES, 2.00 TO \$4.00 A DAY—

Second to nothing in Canada.

W. D. DOUGLAS, - Mgr

City Hall Square, WINNIPEG.

BUNTIN, GILLIES & CO.

WHOLESALE

STATIONERS,

AND PAPER DEALERS,

—HEADQUARTERS FOR—

OFFICE, SCHOOL & SOCIETY STATIONERY

PRINTERS' STOCK,

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

HAMILTON, - ONTARIO.

PAIN

Get ready for Trade
Stock up with

RAMSAY'S

RUSSIAN PURE LEAD

UNICORN MIXED PAINT

UNICORN OIL STAINS

COLORS IN OIL

VARNISHES, Etc. Etc

W. G. MCMAHON Winnipeg.

Representative for Manitoba

A. RAMSAY & SON

MONTREAL

INK! INK! INK!

The severe weather now over we can safely ship ink. Note the variety of our stock. In STEPHENS we have Blue Black in quarts and pints, half pints and quarter pints. COMBINED in quarts and pints. COPYING in quarts pints and half pints. VIOLETTE NOIRE in quarts, pints and half pints DWARF in glass and stone ENDORSING in quarter pints in black and violet SCARLET in pints and half pints. In STAFFORD'S we are stocked in Office Combined and Commercial in all regular sizes Universal Jet Black, quarts and cones. Violet in pints. Violet Black in quarts. Blue and Violet in cones. Stylographic, Indelible, Architects, Drawing and Liquid India in Red, Green and Black. Carmine and Scarlet in all sizes. MUCHILAGE—Stafford's Office, sponge top, cones, pints and quarts. Also Carter's Arabian Mucilage in quarts. STAFFORD'S WHITE PASTE in 1½, 3 and 6 oz.

Orders for Inks and all lines in Stationery respectfully solicited.

The Consolidated Stationery Co., Ltd.

11 PRINCESS STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN

Wonderful Things that are Near.

The Philadelphia Press says: "Flying is solved. The principle is known. A mechanical expedient is all that is now needed to make it successful. Practical flight is to-day not more than five or ten years off. Commercial flight ought to come by 1925 or so. "A glow-worm makes light with about one three-hundredth part of the force used in an ordinary artificial light. When men know how to make light as cheap, streets and homes will be as light as day for a mere fraction of what light now costs. This is near. Vacuum illumination without incandescence is already in full operation, and in a year or two should cut down the price of light to a sixth of its current cost, and in five or ten years light in a city may be, like water turned on in every house at will. "Compressed air has long been known to be the best way, theoretically, to store force for use in transportation. There is no waste and no deterioration. The need is a cheap and efficient motor to apply compressed air to city transportation. If this can be done, first the trolley poles and wires will come down, next the horseless, aircompressed motor carriage will do all the work of city delivery. "When these changes come the only use for gas will be for cooking—If this is not done by electricity. Factories, also, before many years, will be run by transmitted electric power. This has begun to be done and in five to ten years will be completed. The factory fire and boiler will be a thing of the past. "The city of the future, and no very distant future, will have no trolley poles or wires and no horses. All movements will be by rats by silent air-motors or by horseless carriages equally silent. All pavements will be asphalt. Unlimited light will be as cheap as unlimited water is to-day. No coal will be delivered at private houses and no ashes taken from them. With no horses, no coal and no ashes, street dust and dirt will be reduced to a minimum. With no factory fires and no kitchen or furnace fires, the air will be as pure in the city as in the country. Trees will have a chance. Houses will be warmed and lighted as easily and cheaply as they are now supplied with water. "A city will be a pretty nice place to live when the first twenty years of the twentieth century are past."

Year.	Price	
	s. d.	cents.
1816	54	8
1817	69	9
1818	50	6
1819	44	3
1850	40	8
1851	38	6
1852	40	9
1853	58	8
1854	78	5
1855	74	8
1856	69	2
1857	56	4
1858	44	2
1859	43	9
1860	58	3
1861	55	4
1862	55	5
1863	44	9
1864	40	2
1865	41	10
1866	49	11
1867	64	5
1868	63	9
1869	48	2
1870	46	10
1871	56	8
1872	57	0
1873	59	8
1874	55	8
1875	45	2
1876	46	2
1877	56	9
1878	46	5
1879	43	10
1880	44	4
1881	45	4
1882	45	1
1883	41	7
1884	35	9
1885	32	10
1886	31	1
1887	32	6
1888	31	10
1889	29	9
1890	31	9
1891	37	1
1892	30	4
1893	26	4
1894	22	11
1895	22	0

United States Enterprise in Japan.

The Engineering and Mining Journal says: "We gather from a report made by the British consular service on the railways of Japan that there is a likelihood of the United States manufacturers of railway material ousting, partially at least, their English competitors at no distant date. At first the English had a monopoly both in construction and management, but the Japanese have gradually learned the art of building and managing railroads, and at the present

time there are hardly any foreigners in the service. In a short time there will not be a single foreign designer, and the Japanese will place all their orders for material without consulting foreign advisors. Of course, while Englishmen were at the head of affairs the orders went to England, but in future, contracts and orders will be given to those who can most promptly and cheaply supply the material required. "In Great Britain, when a piece of engineering work such as bridge construction is taken in hand, the engineer orders material to be made to his own design. In the United States, on the other hand, the engineer or the company first state their requirements and the manufacturers send in competitive projects based on their own designs. It happens that the English engineer who has been the designer of railway bridges in Japan since 1882 has just given up his post, and the work will be in the hands of the Japanese in future. A good many of the Japanese engineers have been educated in the United States, and they will not be slow in taking advantage of the American system, as it will save them a great deal of trouble. At the present time all the leading American manufacturers of constructional iron work are represented personally in Japan, while their English rivals have no representatives on the spot.

Leather and Boots and Shoes.

The Montreal Gazette reports as follows on these lines: The market for leather keeps firm at last week's prices, although there is no great activity at the moment. Ontario splits are held at 23c in this market for choice brands; but buyers defer paying that price. We learn, however, that 22c was bid. English advices report a firm market, and some large orders have recently been filled in New York for English account. In this market we have just heard that 20½c was bid for a large lot of B. A. sole, and refused. We quote prices as follows: No. 2 manufacturers' sole 21 to 22c; jobbers' sole 21 to 23c; slaughter sole 22 to 24c; waxed upper 25 to 32c, grained 25 to 31c; buff 11 to 12½c; splits 18 to 23c for Ontario, and 16 to 18c for Quebec; pebble 11 to 13c, glove 10 to 12c. Dongola 12 to 18c per foot, sheepskins 5 to 7c per foot; calfskins 13 to 20c per foot.

Some of our leading boot and shoe manufacturers state that they are so busy they have had to refuse orders, while others say they could do with a few more without putting themselves to any inconvenience. Sorting orders are coming in fairly well, but it is understood that some refuse to fill them except at an advance of 10 per cent., and it is stated by one well known firm that it will not book any fall orders under 20 per cent. advance upon present prices.

Prices of Wheat in England.

The following shows the yearly average price of English wheat in English markets, quarters of 480 pounds, for calendar years, the equivalent in cents per bushel on a basis of eight bushels to the quarter and 68 as the value of the pound sterling, related by Cincinnati Price Current:

The Sherman Anti-Trust Law Upheld in the States.

A decision of the Supreme Court of the United States was announced on Tuesday last, to the effect that the agreement of the Trans-Missouri Freight Association to maintain rates within its territory was a violation of the Anti-Trust law of 1890, prohibiting contracts or combinations in restraint of trade, and must be abandoned. This pronouncement reversed the decision of the courts below. There were four dissenting Supreme Court judges. The questions of importance decided were whether the Anti-Trust Act applies to and covers common carriers by railroads? and if so, does the agreement complained of violate any provision of the act?

To quote the language of Justice Peckham: "The question is one of law in regard to the meaning and effect of the agreement itself, namely, does the agreement restrain trade or commerce in any way so as to be a violation of the act? We have no doubt that it does. The agreement, on its face, recites that it is entered into 'for the purpose of mutual protection,' and a violation subjects the defaulting company to the payment of a penalty. While in force, and assuming it to be lived up to, there can be no doubt that its direct, immediate and necessary effect is to put a restraint upon trade or commerce as described in the act. We think the fourth section of the Act invests the Government with full power and authority to bring such an action as this, and if the facts be proved an injunction should issue."

The effect of the decision is that it settles that the Joint Traffic Association of the Eastern Trunk Lines of railway is illegal, and that the decision of the Circuit Court of Appeal, in New York, on Friday last, sustaining the lawfulness of the combination, was erroneous. It will also compel the dissolution of all similar combinations of railroads holding, in effect, as it does, that the anti-pooling clause of the Inter-State Commerce Act is very much widened by the Anti-Trust Act of 1890. It leaves the question open whether manufacturing trusts can be reached practically under the Anti-Trust law.—Monetary Times.

Imitation and Originality.

Success has always its imitators, and there are many men ready to run after a successful man without considering the conditions under which he has succeeded: whether such conditions exist for themselves or whether they are personally fitted to fulfill the same all else being equal. The almost invariable consequence is failure.

Originality is often the soul of success, and the man with a useful idea of his own may quickly rise to fortune, while his imitative brother, although he may have more ability generally, is more frequently left behind.

There are many opportunities in a new country for successful enterprise of an original character, which, if seized at the right moment are beneficial both to the individual and to the country. On the other hand imitation is often a fraud and correspondingly disastrous in its results, for like a parasite it saps the energy from the sturdy growth to which it clings and dies with its victim.

In illustration of this we are forcibly reminded of an instance in my own experience, a due consideration of which may be of use to your readers.

Some 20 years ago in Ontario the success of a few experienced oatmeal millers caused a sudden and overwhelming rush into the business from outsiders. Flour millers even adding oatmeal milling to their trade, and some of the most miserably inadequate

plants were laid down only to produce a correspondingly inferior article even for those days. The markets were soon glutted and competition for the comparatively small demand reduced prices to a ruinous figure.

Most of the new beginners were soon closed out and the ruins of their mills are a monument of their imitative rashness to-day. The experienced remained, though sorely crippled, for experience alone can give the knowledge necessary in the economical production of any article in order to secure a margin of profit on a price that would mean ruin to the inexperienced.

The fact that of some 65 oatmeal mills in Ontario and Quebec, only nine are now being profitably run, is sufficient proof of the truth of the foregoing.

This should be a warning to those men who are now looking with inexperienced and greedy eyes on the success of one or two oatmeal millers in this province.

Success has its secrets which the uninitiated cannot fathom.

We can hardly hope that our warning will be effectual as men seldom profit by the disastrous experience of others.

As to oatmeal milling in Manitoba, the province has four mills, two of which are running with fair success. Any one of these mills could supply the demands of the province if run its full capacity. Such being the case where is the demand to come from to permit business for any more enterprises in this direction?

It is announced that three or four flour millers in this province have an idea of adding small oatmeal mills to their establishments. To these men we would offer Punch's advice to those about to marry, "don't," for though they could sell their meal they could not do it at paying prices, as a small mill takes just as much machinery and attendance as a 200 barrel mill, besides being a most complicated and difficult business to handle successfully. We are credibly informed that so fine are prices of oatmeal cut that it is only by the most perfect management and the keenest eye to economy that a bare profit can be secured, and this with undivided attention.

Central American Trade.

A meeting of Winnipeg board of trade was called on Wednesday last at the request of Capt. A. F. Yates, representing the F. C. Davidge company, owners of the Oregon-Asiatic and Oregon-Australian steamship lines. The object of Mr. Yates was to explain the details, and obtain the endorsement of the Winnipeg board of trade to a proposition he is shortly to submit to the Dominion government for the establishment of a line of steamships between the ports of British Columbia and Central America.

Capt. Yates first read the resolution of the Victoria, British Columbia board, endorsing his proposition. He then proceeded to outline the scheme of a direct line of steamships between British Columbia and Central America. Mr. Yates first referred to the fact that his line would require assistance, because of those great monopolies, the Pacific Mail Steamship line, and Southern Pacific railway. Canada to-day had practically no trade with Central America, but he believed a great deal of the trade now monopolized by the United States could be diverted to Canadian channels. His company only asked for a subsidy for four years, because they were quite sure that after that period the trade would be so well developed that no subsidy would be needed. His company, he pointed out, did not ask assistance to compete with any English or Canadian lines, but to compete against those of the United States, which now monopolized all the trade. Capt. Yates then proceeded to

give statistics of the great extent of the trade between Central America and the United States, a portion of which, he stated, was done by Capt. Yates' line. He mentioned Canada, with a line of steamers, and said easily control. The agricultural and dairy products of Manitoba, Capt. Yates said would certainly find a new market in Central America. It was the intention of the company to ask the Dominion government for a subsidy of \$100,000 a year for four years, which he considered a reasonable request, in view of the benefits the Dominion would derive.

Capt. Yates answered several questions put to him by board of trade members, and then retired, to give an opportunity for free discussion of the project.

The following resolution was adopted: "Whereas Capt. Yates has submitted to this board for its consideration a proposition to establish a regular line of steamships between British Columbia and Central American ports, coupled with the statement that the Dominion government is to be requested to grant a subsidy to such line, resolved, that this board strongly recommend to the minister of trade and commerce of Canada that a full investigation be made into the merits of the proposition for the establishment of a steamship service between British Columbia and South American ports."

Freight Rates and Traffic Matters

The Montreal Trade Bulletin says it is now estimated that between five and six million bushels of grain have already been booked for shipment from this point during the coming spring, the great bulk of which is said to consist of United States corn. Quite a lot of this grain has been engaged for Continental ports as well as British. Some of our steamship lines have let most of their grain space for May and June, and considerable engaged for July. This makes a favorable showing for the commencement of the shipping season. Latest freight contracts for heavy grain were made at 1 1/4d, and 2s now asked. London space was let at 2s 8d, Bristol at 2s 4 1/2d, and Glasgow at 2s to 2 1/4d. Engagements for a Continent have transpired at 2s 7 1/2d to 2s 9d, the latter figure having been made for Hamburg and Antwerp. It is said that all the first steamers have their grain tonnage engaged, and that it would be difficult to obtain any space for May.

A telegram from Chicago on March 25 says. Navigation opened for this port to-day, when the schooner R. C. Carter left for the east shore with lumber. The lumber fleet is expected to be before the wind by Thursday. The start is an early one. Some years have passed since boats cleared from Chicago so soon in the season.

A Toronto report says: "The rate war between the Canadian Pacific and Great Northern for passenger traffic to the Kootenays has resulted in a material reduction of rates through tickets from Toronto being not obtainable for about \$10 over the Great Northern. The Grand Trunk is supposed to be working a combination with the Great Northern. The Canadian Pacific is meeting the cut."

Silver.

The news that Japan would not sell any of its silver, as a consequence of the adoption of the gold standard, had a good effect on the London silver market. The price for bar silver moved up from 28 3/4d to 29 15-16d, per ounce, and reacted a little to 29 1/4d. The New York market follows London—price rising to 62 3/4c to 63c, per ounce with a reaction to 62 1/4c. Silver prices on March 26 were: London, 28 3/4d; New York 62 3/4c.

PROSPECTUS OF

THE LAKESIDE

Gold Mining Co.,

OF RAT PORTAGE, LTD.
NON-PERSONAL LIABILITY.

CAPITAL, \$750,000.

In 750,000 Shares of One Dollar each.
Head Office, RAT PORTAGE, ONT.

Directors—R. W. JAMESON, ESQ., Mayor of the City of Winnipeg.
PRESIDENT—R. H. AGUR, Manager of Massey-Harris Co., Winnipeg.

DIRECTORS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

OBJECTS—

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

PROPERTIES—

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

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

Both fine tunnel propositions.

Eighty acres on steamboat channel 25 miles from Rat Portage.

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

ADVANTAGES—

The investor in shares of this company is confined to dividends obtained from one firm only, but from a large number, which will be developed and sold by the company, which gives him 100 chances to one over the rest in stocks of ordinary companies.

100,000 shares of stock are now offered for sale at 10 cents per share, par value one dollar. Liability beyond the amount actually paid upon stock in the company attaches to the subscribers thereto or to holders thereof.

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

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

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

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

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

FOR SALE

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

Apply to

PINEO & MERRICK.

Virden

KILGOUR, RIMER & CO.,

WHOLESALE

Boots, Shoes

Overshoes, Rubbers, Mitts & Moccasins

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

KILGOUR, RIMER & CO.,

James Street, WINNIPEG.

Farm for Rent.

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

Address.

D. W. Buchanan, Commercial Office, Winnipeg.

BOECKH'S

Brushes & Brooms

ALWAYS RELIABLE

WOODENWARE—Lard Pails and Covers
Jam Pails and Covers, Globe Wash Boards in stock.

Chas. Boeckh and Sons,

TORONTO

Jno. E. Dingman, Agent, Winnipeg.

WALKER HOUSE.

The most conveniently located Hotel in Toronto
One Block from Union Railway Depot
A first-class Family and Commercial House

Terms from \$2 a day

DAVID WALKER, Proprietor

Corner York and Front Sts., TORONTO, Ont.

AUSTIN & ROBERTSON,

WHOLESALE STATIONERS,

MONTREAL.

Dealers in all Classes of

Writings and Printings,

Linens, Ledger and Bond Papers.

See Quotations and Samples on Application.

Partner Wanted.

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

Apply by letter addressed to

PARTNER P. P., Commercial Office, Winnipeg

Wm. Ferguson,

—WHOLESALE—

Wines, Liquors and Cigars

8th Street, Brandon.

Robin, Sadler & Haworth

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

LEATHER

BELTING

MONTREAL and TORONTO.

Mercantile.

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

WM. GUY LIVINGSTON & CO.,

Merchandise Brokers, 462 Main St., Winnipeg

Financial Review.

We give below a condensation of the figures of the statement of Canadian banks for the month of February. It is compared with the bank statement for the previous month, and shows capital, reserve, assets and liabilities, average holdings of specie and Dominion notes &c.

CANADIAN BANK STATEMENT
LIABILITIES.

	Feb. 1897	Jan. 1897
Capital authorized	\$73,478,635	\$72,938,684
Capital paid up	61,531,391	61,766,813
Reserve funds	26,728,209	29,728,799
Notes in circulation	\$30,409,197	\$30,208,157
Dominion and Provincial Government deposits	6,081,085	6,136,452
Public deposits on demand	65,605,607	67,023,011
Public deposits after notice	126,937,892	126,428,551
Bank loans or deposits from other banks secured	117,654	130,000
Bank loans or deposits from other banks unsecured	2,587,137	3,299,007
Due other banks in Canada in daily balances	77,703	83,406
Due other banks in foreign countries	355,138	375,754
Due other banks in Great Britain	2,489,157	2,780,421
Other liabilities	438,501	623,077
Total liabilities	\$234,888,105	\$237,050,124

ASSETS

	Feb. 1897	Jan. 1897
Specie	\$ 8,246,676	\$ 8,530,355
Dominion notes	15,708,201	15,588,601
Deposits to secure note circulation	1,840,218	1,840,218
Notes and cheques of other banks	5,473,393	6,684,120
Loans to other banks secured	19,483	218,977
Deposits made with other banks	\$ 129,878	\$ 837,139
Due from other banks in foreign countries	10,608,271	10,394,262
Due from other banks in Great Britain	0,140,549	9,623,745
Dominion Govt. debentures or stock	2,794,416	2,793,008
Other securities	23,043,562	22,840,919
Call loans on bonds and stock	13,761,882	13,911,561
	\$100,048,195	\$101,619,673
Loans to Dominion and Provincial Governments	386,620	188,631
Current loans and discounts	206,732,374	208,433,919
Due from other banks in Canada in daily exchanges	119,679	117,355
Overdue debts	3,676,939	3,947,434
Real estate	2,022,011	2,079,996
Mortgages on real estate sold	479,413	472,259
Bank premises	5,640,155	5,651,203
Other assets	2,217,616	2,282,900
Total assets	\$223,303,593	\$224,501,763
Average amount of specie held during the month	8,457,115	8,541,645
Average Dominion notes held during the month	15,750,999	15,377,432
Greatest amount notes in circulation during month	30,974,636	32,916,222
Loans to directors or their firms	3,912,352	7,315,257

The universal cry that comes up from business circles in all directions, in almost all places, is of continued and most monotonous dullness. This condition of things settled down upon the country months ago and has continued ever since with blighting effects upon trade and industry, until the condition has become almost unbearable.

The banks are experiencing the full effect of all this and loudly complain of stagnation, want of enterprise, want of active demand for money and diminished profits. The only thing which has not diminished is the liability to losses. This continues and exhibits no sign of abating. Failures are constantly occurring, many of them where they were least expected, and amongst those who were thought to be prosperous and doing well. The year upon which we have entered has so far been not at all an improvement upon previous years, and if it goes on as it has begun will earn for itself a very unenviable name among the years of depression in Canada. Our readers are well aware of the main cause of this wretched state of things, viz., the uncertainty as to tariff legislation. We will not say a word more about this. We have said as much as can be said already, and fortunately the end of a period of uncertainty will no longer exist. The Government must announce its policy, both general

and in detail, and what they announce and determine upon to be their policy, and to have carried through, is likely to be the legislation on the subject for the present.

The only exception to the general strain of dullness throughout the Dominion, is the feverish activity of gold mining in British Columbia; and not only of the actual gold mining, but of the swarm of speculators and schemers, and those who are drawn into their toils. These are buzzing and circling round the legitimate enterprises of the Kootenay district, as moths flutter round a candle, and it is to be feared that the result in most cases will be the same. This outbreak of speculation is of a character that always accompanies great and sudden developments in the acquirement of wealth, either present or prospective.

The great trouble in this development is the extraordinary smallness of the nets that have been spread to catch the unwary, and the vast numbers of persons who have become entangled therein. A certain percentage of these schemes may have the element of future prosperity in them, but the greater part are lotteries pure and simple. They are based on no sure foundation, they are not the result of solid information, but of a reckless spirit of speculation, which if carried on long enough, and to a sufficient extent, will undoubtedly embarrass thousands of people and ruin not a few.

It has been stated by those in a position to know that a good deal of difficulty that has been lately experienced in making collections in Ontario is owing to the fact that large numbers of people have been sending all the cash they could spare to British Columbia, and that they have left their bills unpaid in numbers of instances. This is a development exceedingly like that which took place in the great Winnipeg boom of fifteen years ago. An enormous drain of money in the aggregate, chiefly made up of a vast number of small amounts, took place while that boom was in progress, with the result that the banks in Winnipeg had an immense aggregate of sums on deposit left by hundreds and thousands of speculators, but which sums were all drawn off when the bubble burst, the people that owned them leaving the country in great numbers, and losses of an untold character being inflicted on the people of the older parts of Canada, the effects of which are being felt to this day.

We have not a word to say in discouragement of legitimate enterprise, and the development of the great mining resources of British Columbia. The development of resources by men who understand their business is a thing to be encouraged in every possible way, especially by men who can afford to take the risk of such enterprises. But what is to be deprecated is the floating of schemes which are mere traps to catch the unwary, and which have no rational or business-like foundation whatever.

The Canadian Pacific Railway people, with their accustomed activity in taking time by the forelock, are already opening up another route through the mountains. This is in furtherance of business. There is no wild cat speculation about this, nor the company goes on, taking no notice of carping critics who are denouncing the project.

This also is their habit, and it is not a bad one. Men who have great enterprises on hand learn to go on and mind their own business. The company say that they have the power under their charter to build the road, and they are building it. Doubtless they understand their own position. They are not the men to throw away vast sums of money without having the authority to do so.

The United States tariff has been introduced, and must have dashed to the ground all thoughts of reciprocal arrangements between that country and Canada. There are probably as many Americans who regret

it as there are Canadians. In fact, we may say that a majority of the people of Northern States, who live along and trade with us, are annoyed and indignant at the unreasonable obstacles being put in the way of fair trade. But the legislators of the United States, it is to be supposed, do their own business, and are looking after their own interests.

By this time the Canadian legislators understand the position, and it is certain they are bound to look after the interests in their hands. With regard to some of the duties of the new United States tariff, it will scarcely affect us at all, while others just as unfavorably affect the United States consumer as they will the Canadian producer. If Americans come to buy our hay and horses it is because they want them, and will be the parties to pay their own duties. Be that as it may, Canada in adjusting her tariff must look after her own interests.

The greatest question by far is that connected with lumber. The manner in which the duty is imposed looks like a threat if we impose a certain duty we may lose our market very seriously for it. Now our objection of course is to take no notice of it, but simply consider what is best for the interests of Canada. There is much to be said in favor of a policy which would protect the export of a large quantity of sawlogs from the Dominion, considering that these saws are a part of the capital of this country which cannot be replaced, and must a far distant time come to an end. We know well that saw milling is one of the great developments of manufacturing industry in Canada, and that the sawlogs of our forests are absolutely necessary to the continued development of this industry. We are certainly bound to conserve it and prevent its ultimate extinction, which will assuredly be the consequence, and at no distant day, if sawlogs which are the natural support of our own manufactures continue to be exported in immense quantities as raw material for sawmills of the United States.

If there is any form of protection which is justifiable it is surely that of guarding the industry like this from having its source supply exhausted before its time. And means by which this can be averted will place an export duty on logs, so that it will no longer be to the interest of United States millers to feed their mills by saws drawn from our forests. If Americans in this legislation come over here and establish their sawmills and carry their business in our midst, we shall be most glad to welcome them. This is what has already taken place, especially in the Ottawa Valley and such Americans, as we know, generally settle down into most loyal Canadians, and in every way to the stock of business ability and intelligence that characterize our country. — Monetary Times.

Live Advertising.

Shorey & Co., of Montreal may be called the tireless toilers for trade. They are evidently great believers in printers and they also seem to have studied the art of advertising to advantage as they have some new idea to present in their which is sure to attract attention. Their advertisement, we sometimes heretofore to handle the right class of goods in a manner as will commend them to the purchaser. But how is the purchaser to know you have the goods, unless you tell him keep overlastingly pounding it into his ears. Mrs. Shorey & Co. think they have the right kind of goods, and they are going to let the people know it. They have a scheme on now, as will be seen in their advertisement, but what we think