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THE COMMERCIAL

FINANCE AND INSURANCE REPORT

Subscription, \$2.00 per Annum in Advance.

Established 1882.

Published Weekly.

Vol. 19

WINNIPEG, CANADA, APRIL 20, 1901.

No. 38

WE ARE QUOTING
INTERESTING
PRICES ON



**Eldredge
Geneva
Bicycles**

Headquarters for Bicycle
Sundries of all kinds.
Catalogue now ready.

MERRICK, ANDERSON & CO.
WINNIPEG

CODVILLE & CO.
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Packers of—
CELEBRATED GOLD STANDARD TEAS
Coffee, Baking Powder and Spices.
BANNATYNE AVE. E., WINNIPEG.
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BROMLEY & CO.



Tents
Awnings and
Mattress
Factory

Cor. Princess and Alexander St., Winnipeg

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

J. McLEOD HOLIDAY
173 McDermott Street.
DIRECT EXPORTER OF SENEGA ROOF

ESTABLISHED 1874



'Tis Not What is Said
But what is actually done that commands trade.
Our Story is Short
Our goods and prices speak more eloquently than
anything we can say.
All orders entrusted to us will receive our
prompt and careful attention.

THOS. RYAN
Wholesale
Boots and Shoes,
Winnipeg

**Ames-Holden
Shoes** are good shoes.

And . .

**Granby
Rubbers**

Lead them all.

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FRESH GOODS
QUICK SHIPMENT

Write for prices or sample dozen.

THE AMES HOLDEN CO. Ltd.
WINNIPEG.

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**FRUIT AND
PRODUCE**

(Anything in the Fruit Line)

WE WANT YOUR PRODUCE.

128 PRINCESS ST. RAT PORTAGE.
WINNIPEG.

Umbrellas

Our Stock of Umbrellas in Ladies' and Gents', comprises a large variety from \$4.50 a dozen to \$2.50 each. We have them in Silk and Cotton, Silk and Wool, Union, Taffeta and Twilled Cornu Coverings. The handles are King Bamboo, Partridge Wood, Prince of Wales, with Nickel and other trimmings. Orders shipped same day as received.

**The Gault
Bros. Co. Ltd.**

IMPORTERS and
MANUFACTURERS

.. WINNIPEG

**We Are
Sorry**

that our last two shipments of

**STRAIGHT
FRONT CORSETS**

could not supply the big demand. A large consignment of Nos. **850, 950 and 1050** will arrive about 23rd inst., when all waiting orders for same will be rushed.

If YOU are out of, or have not yet handled the Straight-front or Erect-form Corset, send us a trial order and watch results. IT WILL PAY YOU.

For anything you require in Dry Goods write

R. J. WHITLA & CO.

Wholesale Dry Goods
WINNIPEG

**THE RUBLEE
FRUIT CO. Limited**

Importers of .

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

151 Bannatyne Street, WINNIPEG, MAN.
12th Street, BRANDON, MAN.

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**Wrapping Paper
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We handle only the
BEST CANADIAN MADE PAPER

McALLISTER & WATTS
43 Rennie St., Winnipeg.

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Business College**

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We have increased our seating capacity to 240 and have now accommodation for 50 more students than last year. Our NORTH END BRANCH has accommodation for 60, making a total of 300 in both schools. We can find room for you if you decide upon a course with us. The best of instruction given by TEN COMPETENT and EXPERIENCED TEACHERS. New announcement ready. G. W. DONALD, Secretary.

FLOUR

HIGHEST AWARDS at home
and abroad:

WINNIPEG EXHIBITION,
PARIS EXPOSITION.

HUDSONS BAY COMPANY



INCORPORATED AD 1670

The flour manufactured by the Hudson's Bay Company has received the Grand Prize at the Paris Exhibition and the highest awards at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition. All the flour made by the Company is from specially selected wheat.

HUDSON'S BAY COY

MANUFACTURERS OF

**Denim Pants,
Overalls,
Shirts
and Smocks**

of all descriptions.

Mail Orders receive Prompt Attention.

Emerson & Hague

WINNIPEG

North America the Timber Continent.

It is a somewhat remarkable fact that the forests of commercial timbers of the sort that are suitable for the great bulk of consumption are limited in extent and confined to comparatively so small a part of the earth's surface. It is a notable fact that North America, especially that part of the continent north of the Mexican line, contains a greater value not only in present price but in possibility than any other continent and we might say than all other continents combined.

The great tropical and semi-tropical zones of the earth are more or less wooded, tropical America and Africa being covered with dense forests of woods which for the most part are unsuited for ordinary uses and are by virtue of the climate comparatively unavailable. As some one has recently said, it is a remarkable thing that vessels loaded with American lumber should sail a thousand miles up the Amazon past an interminable tropical forest to deposit their cargoes in towns surrounded by woods of no stumpage value whatsoever. This is simply because the woods thus transported are grown and manufactured in a temperate climate where men can and will work and where nature stimulates to invention and brings about the highest development of mechanical skill, so that in spite of the expense of standing timber and the expensive labor, 2,000 or 10,000 miles of transportation do not avail to prevent competition with the cheap woods and cheap labor of the tropics.

The usable and workable woods largely grow in the temperate or subarctic climates. They are the home of the pines and all the chief timbers. Russia, Austro-Hungary, Norway, Sweden, Canada and the United States; these are the great commercial timber countries of the world. Outside of Russia and Norway and Sweden, their domestic supplies are insufficient for domestic consumption. There is a trade in timber down some of the great rivers of the interior of Europe, but Russia, Norway and Sweden are the main dependence of the other European countries, of Great Britain and to a considerable extent of faraway regions like South Africa.

But Norway and Sweden are gradually being exhausted. Their pine is small and inferior in quality. Russia has no great future for its Baltic timber ports and now is looking to the development of its northern and Siberian timber resources.

It remains, therefore, that for the commercial world of to-day the United States and Canada are the great sources of timber supply. Southern South America and South Africa are both largely treeless. Central Africa and central South America have abundance of timber, but not of desirable kinds for ordinary use and the tropical forests wherever located are of much the same sort. Australia is largely treeless and in its magnificent forests the trees are mainly hardwood.

It is no wonder, then, that the whole world is looking to North America for its supply of building woods. White pine, redwood, cypress, fir and the more docile and workable of the deciduous woods all grow to their perfection in the United States and Canada. Fortunately the surplus of the product of these two countries is likely for generations to be sufficient to meet the demand of other countries which are now supplied by their domestic product, and therefore the timber industry of the United States should be fostered and maintained. It is a business in which North America will be subject to less and less competition, and if but reasonable measures are taken to prevent unnecessary waste and to conserve our resources, the United States will be the great producer of wood and iron and of the products of both at a time when commerce in food stuffs may be confined within its own borders. — American Lumberman.

The Morden Woolen mills at Morden, Man., will be operated as early this season. The "Manitoba" grade of yarn manufactured at this mill has been favorably received. The operation of this mill affords a home market for Manitoba wool, and provides for the manufacture here of raw material which would otherwise have to be shipped out of the province.

Griffin Brand



HAMS, B. BACON and Kettle rendered LARD are better than ever. Have you tried them? The best is always the cheapest and "GRIFFIN BRAND" is the best.

J. Y. GRIFFIN & CO.

PORK PACKERS

WINNIPEG

To-Day's Values

APRIL 18

Commission Basis

Freshly Gathered Eggs	-	-	12c
Sweet Dairy Butter	-	15 to	17c
Good Sound Potatoes	-	-	50c

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The Imperial Fruit and Produce Co. Ltd.

PURCHASERS OF THE STOCK AND TRADE OF THE ANDERSON PRODUCE CO.

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FRUIT

In Season

We pay cash for your produce.

Mail Orders promptly attended to.

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THE COMMERCIAL

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

Nineteenth Year of Publication

ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY.

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

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

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

Office 210 McDermott St. Telephone 294.

D. W. BUCHANAN, Publisher.

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

WINNIPEG APRIL 20, 1901

B. C. Mining Delegates at Ottawa.

Ottawa, April 15.—The British Columbia delegation that arrived here a few days ago waited on the government this forenoon. There were about fifty delegates in all. The speakers were Geo. Alexander, David Heaps, H. E. Croasdalle, G. O. Buchanan, M. L. Grimmer, and J. R. Robertson. The ministers present were Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Mr. Clifford Sifton, Sir Richard Cartwright, Messrs. W. S. Fielding, Wm. Patterson, Jas. Sutherland, Dr. Borden, and Senator Scott. Those who accompanied the delegation were Messrs. Gulliver, Maxwell, Ralph Smith, Prior, Earle, and Senator Templeman. What the delegation asked for was a bounty of \$3 per ton on refined lead for five years. That was the first and principal thing they requested. They also asked for the equalization of the duties on the lead industry, and a liberal policy that is virtually a free trade policy in respect of railways.

Mr. Alexander, of Kaslo, was the first speaker. He said that the lead mining industry of British Columbia, in which a large amount of work and capital had been invested during the past ten years was now at a standstill. He illustrated this by referring to the mines in which he is interested. He said that his mines had paid \$1,000 in wages per day and last year shipped 1,000 tons per month. However his mines were now closed down in consequence of a crisis brought about by a smelter trust with \$100,000,000 capital formed in the United States. This trust practically controlled all the smelters and refineries in the United States. The object of the trust was to put up and keep up the price of lead and silver, and they realized that to do this they must force out the British Columbia mines. There are no refineries in Canada, and the Canadian mines had been shipping their output to the United States refineries. However, at the end of the contracts the trust refused to continue to receive shipments from British Columbia mines. Mining, however, was continued for some time, and his mines had 8,000 tons of ore located at various shipping points. There were only two small smelters in Canada, and they could not take any of the ore. Under present conditions it could not be expected that they would increase their capacity. The Canadian smelters had been shipping their product to the United States for refinement, separation of lead from silver and the United States trust, carrying out its purpose to shut out British Columbia, refused to receive anymore Canadian base bullion for refinement, except at prohibitive rates. The issue was a matter of life and death to the British Columbia mines, and the only solution he

could see was for the government to grant a bonus on lead smelted and refined in Canada. Everything that private enterprise and energy could do had been done, but without avail. There was no market for the smelted product and a refinery would be necessary in Canada. This would likely be located in the east because the chief market for the refined product would be found in foreign countries.

Mr. Croasdalle pointed out that the refining operations for lead were controlled by the United States. The refining had increased by \$1 a ton, and therefore the smelting price was increased in Canada. What he wanted to see was to get away from American control. Until this was done there was little hope of progress, and, therefore, no benefit would accrue to Canadians, a bounty would establish the industry.

Mr. Fowler, a mining engineer, said that the United States was now producing about all that they required. Even if they had not an adverse duty to contend against in Canada the United States did not require much of

He bore testimony to the depressed condition of the industry. It was brought about by the coercion of the American trust. What he wanted was to see the industry made a Canadian one.

The delegation presented a memorial to the premier which set forth what was urgently required. In addition to a bonus on refined lead and the doing away with the inequality of lead duties and a liberal policy in respect to railways, the delegation in that memorial asked for a portfolio of mines, and that British Columbia should have a representative in the cabinet. The establishment of a mint was also referred to.

The premier told the delegation that Mr. Fielding would send them a reply.

Biscuit and Confectionery Association.

The formation of the Northwestern Biscuit and Confectionery Association, is having a salutary effect in stopping the cutting in prices which has been

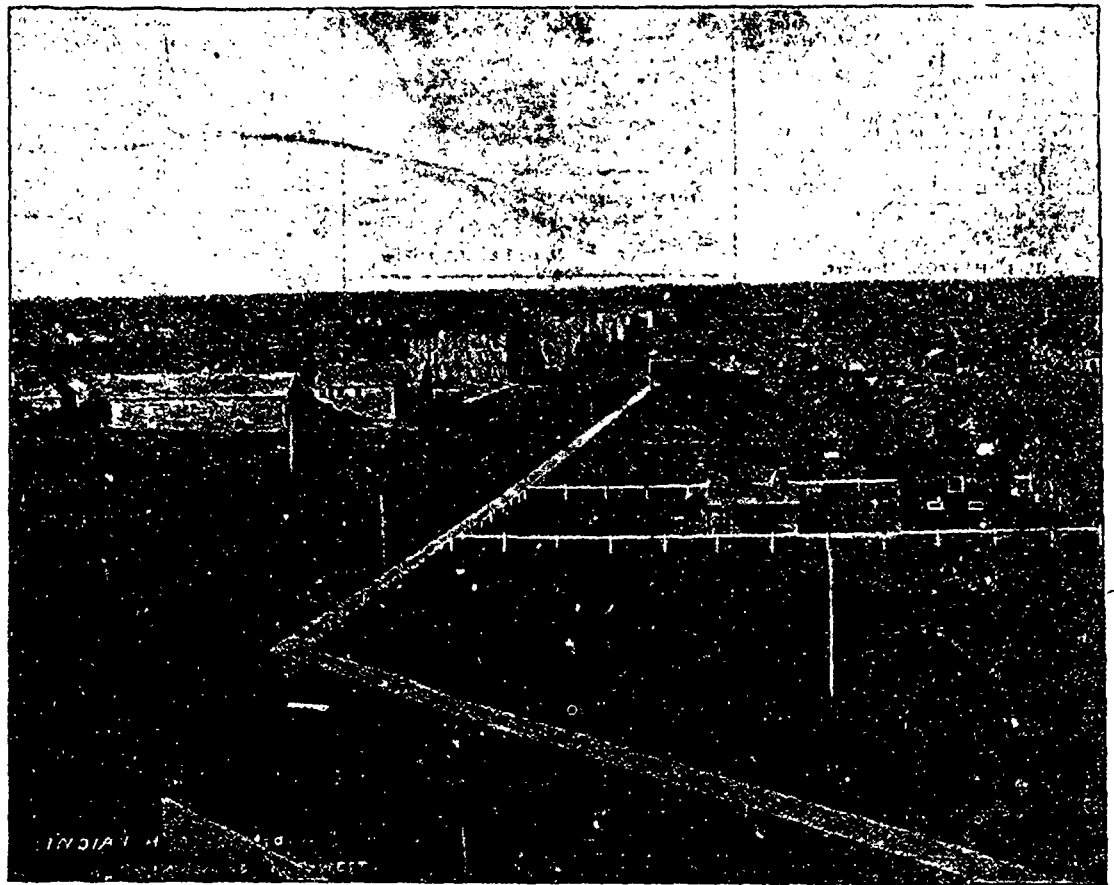
Freight Rates.

Considerable freight has been engaged during the past week from Lake Superior port to Montreal at 5c to 5 1/4c per bushel, says the Montreal Trade Bulletin, which shows a firmer feeling and an advance of 1/4c to 1/2c per bushel on previous engagements, and we now quote 5 to 5 1/4c from Chicago, Duluth and Fort William to Montreal. The rates on heavy grain from Chicago to Buffalo are quoted at 2 1/4 to 2 1/2c.

Railway and Traffic Matters.

Vancouver, April 16.—Up to the present there have been no replies in answer to the government advertisement for application for the construction of a railway from the coast to Kootenay, and there is much speculation as to what the government will do now.

The Journal of Commerce of New York says Jas. J. Hill, of the Great Northern, is known as now the largest holder of the stock of the Northern



Indian Head, Assinibola

our lead. What was wanted was a bounty to aid the Canadian meeting the American in the European market. Mr. Heaps was the next speaker and said that Mr. Alexander had covered the case very fully. He wished to refer particularly to the depression on the lead industry. Seven-eighths of the capital of his mine were subscribed in the United States. He pointed out in this connection that for the three months ending Dec. 31 the output of lead was \$70,000, and for the three months ending March this was reduced to \$35,000 and the present quarter will go down 25 per cent more. He was kept all the season busy begging so as to get rid of a little surplus on hand. His mine was still running, but there were others worse than the mine he was connected with for they had to shut down altogether. He also pointed out that fourteen boards of trade, the Central Mine Owners' association and the Miners' union were all in favor of that effect. The United States also imported lead from Mexico. The Americans were, therefore, able to put this lead with cheap Mexican labor on the European market at a cheap price. Mr. R. Robertson said that he was the employer of a large number of men and used British stockholders.

going on for some time in these branches of trade. The association is composed of biscuit and confectionery people doing business in the West, and covers Manitoba and the Territories. There are about a dozen concerns working for business in this territory who are all now members of the association. A good deal of cutting in prices and allowing special discounts to certain dealers, has been going on in the biscuit and confectionery trade for some time. This sometimes occurred through false reports. One traveller would hear that another firm was offering cut rates, and he would proceed to make similar cuts. As in other branches of trade, these reports are often false, but they get in their work just the same. When cuts are now heard of, instead of leading to a general slashing of prices, the matter will be referred to the association for adjustment. It has also been decided to discontinue the special discounts allowed to favorite customers. In the future. Some staple lines which have been sold at very close prices in the past have been slightly advanced this month. This includes soda biscuits and mixed candies, which have been advanced about 1 per cent. Even at this advance manufacturers say they are selling these lines at very close to cost.

Pacific road, having with his associates, John S. Kennedy and Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, \$50,000,000 par value of the stock.

In the railway committee at Ottawa on Tuesday the bill giving the C. P. R. a charter from Teulon to Sifton's Landing. Man was reported with an amendment to the effect that the line must first be built to Gimil on Lake Winnipeg and thence to the Icelandic settlement, and that the whole work must be completed within three years or the charter lapses.

The bill for assistance to be granted by the Ontario government to the Thunder Bay, Nepigon & St. Joe Railway provides that the rates for passenger and freight shall be subject to the approval of the lieutenant-governor. The railway company receive a grant of 5,000 acres per mile, the minerals on the land to go with the grant. The railway is to be completed by April 1, 1903, and the company must place at least one hundred male settlers upon the land every year for ten years after the passing of the act.

A country 'squire asked a juggler "why he played the fool?" "For the same reason you do—out of want, you do it for want of wit, I for want of money."

Indian Head.

The country surrounding Indian Head has for years been known as one of the best wheat sections in Assinibola and still produces yearly large quantities of grain. Last season about 10,000 bushels were handled through the mill and the eight elevators, but this is only about one-third of the amount usually marketed. Among this there was a good proportion of No. 1 hard wheat. The country surrounding Indian Head may be said to be

find out what are the best suited to this country and some very satisfactory work has been done. A large proportion of the buildings here are constructed of white brick which gives to the place a bright and clean appearance. The brick is made at a point in the Qu'Appelle Valley, about eight or ten miles north of Indian Head. The most important building erected during the last year is the eight-room public school. This is of brick and cost about \$12,000 or \$14,000. Only four rooms are occupied at present and the remaining rooms will not be finished until required. Jos.

A Sun Motor.

After years of experimenting a successful sun motor has been constructed, and is now in operation pumping water at the ostrich farm at Pasadena, Cal. Various types have been made by different inventors, but this one is the nearest to perfection to anything yet produced to be a model for the construction of innumerable motors of this character, which may be utilized later on. In appearance it is like a huge umbrella, perhaps forty feet in diameter. The concave side is formed of

us it follows the sun automatically all day, requiring no further attention. The boiler is kept full automatically by a pump which feeds from the main pump. Thus the mirror keeps itself in position and supplies itself with sufficient water to run it without any attention beyond swinging it into focus in the morning. It takes about an hour to get up steam in the boiler with cold water, but for the purpose of pumping water the element of time is not so important, and proposed improvements are expected to reduce that time



Episcopal Church, Indian Head



Methodist Church, Indian Head

entirely wheat land, as very few of the farmers have more stock than they require for their own uses. To the south of the town there is some mixed farming done and north of the Qu'Appelle valley, in the Touchwood Hills, there is a lot of ranching done, but only a portion of this trade is handled at Indian Head. A short distance to the north of the town is the Dominion government experimental farm for the Northwest Territories, which is under the control of Angus McKay. Tests are made in cultivating different kinds of grains, vegetables, trees, etc., to

Glenn built a solid brick block in which he has his office and implement show rooms, and a number of very fine dwelling houses were also erected. There are a large number of stores and other business places, there being a planing mill, a 100-barrel flour mill, five general and two hardware stores, two lumber yards, etc. No business changes of importance took place during the last year which may be taken as a sign that the merchants are satisfied that they cannot better their lot by a change. By courtesy of the publishers of the Vidette we show cuts of some of the principal buildings at this point.

mirrors, the one now here having about 1,800. They are so arranged that they focus their heat, reflected heat, upon a cylindrical boiler, which extends across the umbrella-shaped reflector. The reflected heat of the sun is focused on the long boiler in exactly the same manner that the rays are focused through a burning glass. The boiler is black, that color absorbing more heat than any other. The mirror is supported on an iron frame-work not unlike the frames which support windmills. It is swung into focus by turning two cranks a few times, and once in focus

somewhat. All the parts of the machinery work automatically, the pump being of a special pattern, which requires no attention beyond occasional examinations to see that the parts are not wearing. The pump draws 1,000 gallons of water a minute, and the limit of any particular plant is determined only by the size of the reflector motors. The machinery was made in Boston, a company having been formed there to construct them, and Southern California was selected as the most suitable locality for the first long experiment. So far it has proved successful beyond the wildest dreams of its inventor and builders. This utilization of the sun's rays in pumping water opens a long series of suggestions in irrigation problems. There is an empire in this country now awaiting the touch of water to make it as productive as the lands already brought under the skillful manipulation of the professional water purveyor. Some enthusiastic members of the community, when they see this motor in operation, see visions of this great empire yielding enormous crops in the near future. It doesn't require as much water as this motor raises to irrigate the average farm, and with the arid plains dotted with these motors, even as Holland is dotted with windmills to keep the water out, the great American desert would speedily become nothing but a memory. The Boston company is said to be making more machines of varying sizes, which will be tested under different conditions. If they prove as successful as this it will not be long before there will be others set up in this part of the state. Several have expressed their determination of installing them if this one proves satisfactory. The severe tests to which it has been put have so far failed to produce detrimental results. It may not be long before the arid plains will be dotted with machines siphoning energy from the sun with which to overcome the effects of his power.—New York Commercial.



Presbyterian Church, Indian Head

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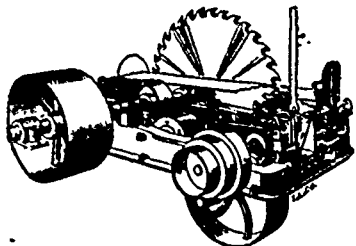
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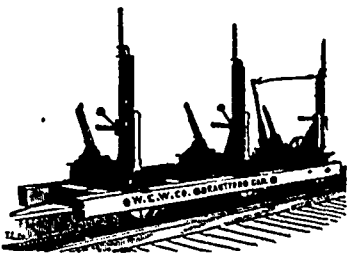


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HEAVY MACHINERY MERCHANTS
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Sole Agents for:

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Stephens

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The quality of the oil is the life of the paint. Made with Manitoba Rotted Lined Oil.
Oil and Varnish Stains. Crown Enamels—18 Shades
Kauri Finishing Varnish. Old English Floor Wax.
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JOHN W. PECK & CO.
MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

Manufacturers of
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Furs
Shirts**

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

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If not, we would be pleased to hear from you. Our discounts are equal to any Canada.
HOW ABOUT INK?—We have a full assortment at a price that will give you a profit.
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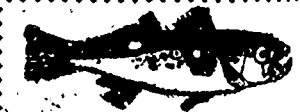
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FINANCIAL

WINNIPEG BANK CLEARINGS.

Returns for the week ending Thursday, March 18, 1901, as follows:—
 Clearing April 18, 1901 . . . \$1,658,801
 Clearing week, 1900 . . . 1,761,408
 Clearing week, 1899 . . . 1,623,062

The monthly totals are as follows:—

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Jan.	\$9,623,466	\$9,006,607	\$7,981,052
Feb.	7,153,210	6,702,040	6,206,471
Mar.	7,830,692	7,320,062	6,766,121
Apr.	7,091,510	7,091,510	6,916,431
May	9,702,570	9,702,570	7,372,855
June	9,012,084	8,211,716	8,211,716
July	9,395,425	8,169,595	8,169,595
Aug.	8,173,030	7,908,291	7,908,291
Sept.	7,320,147	8,291,159	8,291,159
Oct.	9,183,477	12,089,000	12,089,000
Nov.	11,018,085	14,435,210	14,435,210
Dec.	10,809,325	12,996,005	12,996,005
Totals	\$106,050,792	\$107,780,814	

BANK MANAGER BANQUETED.

At Roseland, B. C. last night, a farewell banquet was given to W. T. Oliver, who, after having been in charge of the Roseland branch of the Bank of British North America for five years, has been promoted to the management of the bank's branch at London, Ont. The attendance was large and very representative, and the handsome case of silverware presented to the guest of the evening was a spontaneous tribute of the esteem and appreciation of numerous citizens. In the course of his response to the toast of his health Mr. Oliver first reviewed the history and steady progress of Roseland during his five years residence and then proceeded as follows:—

"In the worst five years is a long time and we are brought to the Roseland of to-day. We have had our ups and downs and many drawbacks to contend with, but our progress has been steady and Roseland stands today on a firmer basis than ever. The output of ore has grown from 37,000 tons in 1896, to 75,000 tons in 1897, to 116,000 tons in 1898, to 183,000 tons in 1899, and to 220,000 tons in 1900, while for the first quarter of the present year it has been 95,000 tons. It is true that the ores are of a lower grade than in the early years, but this fact is more than offset by the reduction in treatment charges from \$10 or more to \$4.50 per ton.

As I leave Roseland I cannot but express my profound conviction, based on the best information I can gather, that the best days for the legitimate mining investor and business man are yet to come. I am not speaking for publication—nor I trust you will believe, for boom purposes. I have often been accused of being too pessimistic, but this is my honest belief as to the future of your city based, as I have said, on the best information I can gather. One thing more—while I am speaking of the outlook for the future let me make mention of the high standing of our mercantile community. I am led to do this because just a little over a year ago in some of the eastern papers, the mining towns of Kootenay were scored for the slowness of the merchants in paying their bills. It so happened that this was at the time when we had our labor troubles and it was a statement that might have done much harm to the reputation and pockets of our business men. Believing that whatever might be true of other mining towns, the aspersions was not deserved as far as Roseland was concerned. I enquired of the other bank managers as to how bills had been paid on the 4th of February which was just past and which, as you know, is looked upon by all wholesale men as one of the most important settling days in the year. I found, sir, that out of 165 mercantile bills that fell due on that day 147 were paid—or 89 per cent—a most remarkable showing I think you will agree. Since that time I have kept track approximately along these same lines and am in a position to tell you, and it will be confirmed I think by the other bank managers, that 70 per cent to 85 per cent of mercantile paper in Roseland is paid as it comes due. This I venture to say is a condition of affairs unexcelled and in but few cases equaled by any other city or town in Canada."

Bank Amalgamation.

The negotiations for the purchase of the assets of the Bank of British Columbia by the Canadian Bank of

Commerce, an announcement respecting which was made some months ago, have been carried to a successful conclusion. A thorough examination of the affairs of the Bank of British Columbia was made by the officials of the Canadian Bank of Commerce and this proving entirely satisfactory, the amalgamation was finally completed on the 2nd of January. A statement of the affairs of the Canadian Bank of Commerce after the amalgamation has now been issued, and discloses a very strong position. In point of capital and reserve the bank now ranks fourth among banking institutions on the continent of America. It has 62 branches throughout Canada, five branches in the United States, namely, at New York, San Francisco, Seattle, Portland (Oregon), Skagway (Alaska) and one in London, England. Six establishments in all. The acquisition of the London office is an important step in the progress of the bank. The bank's transactions in sterling exchange in the United States and Canada each year amount to many millions of pounds, and the ability to handle this business through the bank's own London office will result in an important addition to the earning power of the bank. In many other directions also the interests of the two banks will be immensely benefited by the amalgamation.

The following is a condensation of the statement issued by the bank at the close of business on the 31st of March:

ASSETS.	
Cash, gold bullion, bankers' balances and balance due by London office	\$ 7,315,421.04
Government, Municipal, railway and other bonds and stocks	10,308,780.64
	\$17,624,201.68
Loans and discounts	\$45,530,388.63
All other assets	1,500,074.61
	\$64,663,664.92
LIABILITIES.	
Capital	\$8,000,000.00
Reserve	2,000,000.00
	\$10,000,000.00
Circulation	5,588,438.00
Deposits	46,423,528.64
All Other	2,631,698.28
	\$64,663,664.92

Financial Notes.

Six thousand dollars was paid this week for a seat on the Toronto stock exchange. The last seat sold about six weeks ago, brought \$4,000.

H. G. P. Deans, of the Bank of British North America, Brandon, who is being transferred to the head office, Toronto, was presented with an address and a purse of \$100 in gold by the business men of Brandon.

It is understood that the new capital of the Bank of Nova Scotia has been considerably over-subscribed. The amount of new stock issued was \$180,000. This brings the capital of the bank up to \$2,000,000.

INSURANCE MATTERS.

FIRE COMPANIES' LOSSES.

Fire insurance in Canada was not a profitable business during 1900. Returns made to the government show that most of the companies made large losses. In some cases the losses incurred alone were greater than premium receipts, not allowing anything for operating expenses. Only two companies in the total list of companies operating in Canada last year, both home and foreign, showed a profit on their business. The remaining companies all had deficits, losses and expenses combined showing a percentage ranging from 106 1/2 to 213 as compared with premium receipts.

This is a serious situation for the companies and a serious situation also for the public. The companies cannot go on making deficits, and insurance rates are already felt to be burdensome by business men. At the same time business men must protect themselves from losses by fire. Unquestionably the solution of the matter is: Greater vigilance in guarding against fires and searching investigation into the causes of all fires. In this way we may hope to make business profitable to fire insurance companies at even lower rates than are now in force. Instead of having rates advanced to enable companies to continue business. There should be some provision for

a searching official investigation into the causes of all fires, and no claims should be paid until a verdict as to the cause of the fire had been rendered. There would be many fewer fires if it were known that an investigation would be made as to the cause of the fire. Many fires are caused by carelessness, and a few verdicts to that effect would cause people to be more careful. It would also lead to closer inspection by officials and lead fire inspectors to be more thorough in their work.

LIFE INSURANCE RETURNS.

The preliminary statistical returns of life insurance business in Canada for 1900 has been issued. The statement, as expected, shows a falling off in new business during 1900, as compared with the previous year. The reason for this is easily explained. The Canadian insurance companies advanced their rates on January 1, 1900. As it was known for some months previous to this that the advance would be made, a lot of insurance was written during the closing months of 1899 that would have otherwise been deferred, and would have probably appeared in the business of 1900. For this reason the business of 1899 was expanded and that of 1900 contracted. The Canadian companies continue to do the bulk of the ordinary life business, these companies having taken about 25,000 new policies, compared with about 10,000 for United States companies and about 2,000 for British companies. In industrial life insurance, the Metropolitan, a United States company, has done an enormous business, taking 54,031 policies alone, but this kind of business should not be classed with ordinary life. Canadian companies have taken about 17,000 policies in the industrial class, most of which business has been done by the London Life. As the industrial business is classified along with the ordinary life business in the government figures, the statistics are somewhat misleading until carefully analyzed. It would appear from the tables that there had been an increase in life insurance business last year, and that the United States companies had done more business than the home companies, when quite the opposite is the case after writing out industrial insurance.

INTERESTING LEGAL DECISION.

Until recently, it seems, that there is to be found but one case, in which suit was brought on a life insurance policy, where the insured had been tried and executed for the commission of a crime. That was an English case in Chancellor Lyndhurst's time, and is best known and most often cited as the "Fauntleroy case." It was an action by assignees in bankruptcy to collect a policy of insurance on the life of one Fauntleroy. The policy was made payable to his administrators and assigns. He was convicted of forgery, then a capital offence and was executed. The lord chancellor held that, on the grounds of public policy, the assignees could not maintain the suit.

The United States circuit court of appeals has lately considered the same question in an action against the Union Central Life Insurance Company, and has reached a similar conclusion to that of the English court. The facts in this latter case differ slightly from those in the English case in this, in the former the plaintiff contended that the insured was not guilty, although convicted and executed. The court considered that this was not material, holding in effect that an action cannot be maintained on a policy of insurance on the life of a person who has been convicted by a court of competent jurisdiction of a capital crime, and who has been executed pursuant to the sentence although it is alleged that the conviction is erroneous, and the deceased, in fact, innocent. The policy contained no provision for forfeiture in the event of execution for crime. A policy which, in express terms, permits such a recovery would be one in effect insuring against the risk of a miscarriage of justice, and be void as against public policy; and for the same reason, even if a policy be construed to cover such a risk, because not in terms excluded, it is to that extent void and unenforceable. One of the judges who sat dissented in a vigorous judgment from the conclusion of the court. Burt vs. Union Central Life Insurance Company, 52 Central Law Journal 201.—Insurance Chronicle.

INSURANCE NOTES.

The Crown Life Insurance Company of Canada, the new company which was incorporated recently by Dominion statute, is offering its stock for sale at a premium of 25 per cent. The object in demanding a premium over the par value of the stock is to create an immediately available surplus of cash.

One of the most flourishing insurance institutions in Winnipeg is the Western Farmers' Live Stock Insurance company, a concern which was chartered last year by the Manitoba government for the purpose of insuring live stock as against death. The company is being managed by its secretary, H. S. Paterson. Mr. Paterson reports that a large amount of insurance has already been written up.

William E. Shepard has the oldest policy in the Mutual Life of New York, it was for \$2,000. He has paid \$1,200 in premiums and the policy is now worth \$3,907. The oldest policy holder in the company (not the oldest policy) is Chas. H. Booth. He is 98 years of age. His policy of \$2,000 is now worth \$5,243, and the amount he has paid in premiums is \$2,114. This is a lesson from results as to the value of life insurance.

The late Patrick H. Kelly, a prominent merchant of St. Paul, was insured in The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York under five policies aggregating \$60,138, and this amount was paid to the beneficiaries under the policies on the 19th of November, 1900. The aggregate net premiums paid were \$38,617.94, showing profit over net cost of \$21,490.06, in addition to the protection afforded during an average of sixteen years.

The total income of sixty leading fire insurance companies doing business in North America during the year 1900 were \$1,039,127,753. Their fire losses aggregated \$624,551,430, and expenses \$374,105,007, making the total disbursements, aside from dividends, \$998,656,437. During the year the liabilities of these companies rose from \$27,966,642 to \$114,064,751. The net profit on their business was \$1 of one per cent, on the premiums received. Twenty-nine of these sixty companies lost money on their year's business, some of them large amounts.

The action brought by B. Green, of Boissevain, against the Manitoba Fire Insurance company came up for hearing before Justice Bain, at Winnipeg, this week. The plaintiff sues to recover \$900, the amount of insurance he had placed with the company upon his house at Wakona, and which was destroyed by fire on June 5, 1899. A note had been taken for the premium, and had been partly paid when the fire occurred. The policy contains a provision that the company shall not be liable for loss while a promissory note given for the insurance remains unpaid or overdue, and this is one ground of defence set up. It is also contended that there was misrepresentation as to value of the building, insufficient proof of loss and occupancy by the assured; also that the plaintiff did not avail himself of the provision in the policy which provides that a disputed claim should be referred to arbitration before any action shall be brought. The plaintiff contends that as the valuations in the policy do not conform with the statutes, the policy is not covered by the variations.

The Copp Brothers company, limited, Hamilton, manufacturers of stoves, furnaces and agricultural instruments, with branches in Toronto and Winnipeg, have suspended payment, and application has been made to the court on their behalf for the appointment of a receiver. The suspension was precipitated by the Merchants' bank, which issued a writ against the firm for \$37,500 on a demand note. W. J. Copp, president of the company, is hopeful of a settlement being arrived at by which the firm will continue business. The Copp Bros. business was founded in 1856, and employed 120 hands, distributing \$65,000 yearly in salaries, and having an output of about \$200,000 yearly.

A man dropped his wig on the street and a boy who was following close behind picked it up and handed it to him.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA
OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL

Business at Vancouver.

Vancouver, April 15.

The merchants of Vancouver are all complaining of hard times and tight money, but all speak hopefully of the spring trade. Building contractors state that they are busy, and most of the hardware merchants, while complaining of the local trade state that Klondike business is far ahead of other years and that they are perfectly satisfied with the situation. Import firms also state that their trade with the farmers is good and financial obligations are promptly met, but the same favorable condition of affairs does not exist in their local trade. The grocers are the greatest sufferers from the tightness of money, and they have lately been holding a series of meetings to devise means to reduce the heavy losses entailed by the present credit system of Vancouver. The names on the grocers' black list now number 800, and have been as high as 830, but they are now being taken off, thanks to the system inaugurated at a faster rate than they are being put on. The retail grocers met on Thursday night to further consider ways and means in overcoming the serious losses caused by the credit system in vogue in Vancouver. They decided to continue the black list, but not blacklisted but that the list be used to remove at once the name of any one from the list who made a payment on account, or showed a disposition to do his best to settle. It was further decided that honest sober delinquents be for those who should pay, could pay and did not pay, owing to scarcity of cash from extravagant and dissolute habits, or from a deliberate intention of beating their way. The people, therefore, who do not pay their grocers bills are represented by a very much larger list of names than the 800 odd on the black list. It was further decided at the meeting that if the black list did not induce those whose names appeared thereon to settle, that they would be given three months time during which they would be urged to arrange the account. If they did not do so then, a collector in carol uniform would be sent to their house or office to render the account, and this collector will have power to sue the account. In this way it is hoped that some of the dead beats at least will be induced to try some other cky. Before a debtor is called upon by the bright uniformed collector he will of course be proven an incorrigible dead-beat. Some of those on the present list have from three to five crosses in front of their names which means that they have been from three to five grocers. Their usual plan is to keep back a certain amount each month as long as the grocer will stand it. For instance, if the bill is \$25 for the month a story of hard times will be told the grocer and \$6 to \$8 kept back. Say \$18 paid on the account, after a wait of 30 days. This happening for five or six months, the amount owing becomes serious for the grocer and he requests immediate payment; his customer becomes indignant and changes his grocer, when grocer number two passes through the same experience as grocer No. 1. The present black-listing system, it is thought, will be a great protection to grocers in this respect, in fact it has already been so. Many men lately who have asked for credit have been told to wait a moment, and have waited until the grocer looked at a little black book, and have then been told that they could not get credit as they were on the black list as owing grocers already. Since the black list started over 40 of the men whose names appeared thereon, have on getting this pointer from an intended victim been frightened into full or partial settlement, and their names have been removed from the list. New names are continually going on, but consciences are being awakened and grocers report that more names are being removed from the black list than are going on and the favorable ratio is constantly increasing in spite of the present very quiet times.

In the provision market the only change in cured meats is a cent decline in long clear, otherwise the market keeps very firm at the advance in sympathy with the Chicago markets. Lard is now being sold wholesale, at prices which ruled with the retail markets some ten days ago. The local market has not been in complete sympathy with Chicago; lard, for instance, is selling at 13 1/2¢ in tins, and costs 13 1/4¢ to lay down in Vancouver. The local stocks are about sold out, but, in spite of this some of the whole-

salo houses, have been so keen to do business that they have been scilling lard and cured meats for prices that they could not purchase them for at the present time. There are some changes in the vegetable market. Local potatoes are still quoted at \$19, but are very weak at that price, the market being pretty well supplied with Ashcroft's at \$23. Cauliflowers are still selling at \$1; cucumbers have advanced and are now selling at \$2; peas remain at 10¢; silver skin onions have advanced half a cent, and are now selling at 4 1/2¢. Local onions are still selling at 3 1/2¢, but are almost unobtainable and the price will likely advance. California celery still remains at 2 1/2¢; sweet potatoes at 3¢, and tomatoes at \$2 a box; cabbage is quoted at 2 1/2¢; asparagus is cheaper in price, being quoted at 8¢.

In the dairy market fresh local creamery is still quoted at 25¢, and a fine quality of California creamery at 23¢. An excellent quality of California dairy is being quoted at 20¢. A quantity of dairy butter from the Canadian Northwest has been coming in lately and is quoted at 18¢ and it has been difficult to sell it at that price, in competition with the California dairy; for the past week the butter has reached here in fair condition, but previous to that, disgraceful is the only word which can properly be used to describe the condition in which the butter reached the commission merchants here. It was shipped from sections of the country recently settled by foreign immigrants. Several different colors of butter were often in the same consignment. Much of the butter was wrapped in poor tissue paper and this paper had to be laboriously peeled off by hand, the colors separated and the butter prepared again for the market.

The egg market has been entirely supplied by fresh locals, which are quoted at 20¢. It has been impossible for California and Manitoba to compete with these prices. Cheese rules the same, namely, Manitoba, 11 1/2¢ to 12 1/4¢.

Apples are almost unobtainable; California oranges are in abundant supply, and those being shipped direct by train are in splendid condition. Navals are quoted at \$2 and \$2.50; lemons are plentiful at \$2 and \$3. Grape fruit is quoted at \$3.

British Columbia Market
PRICES AT VANCOUVER.

(By wire to The Commercial.)

Vancouver, April 20.

Canadian flour has dropped 2¢. Hogs are 5¢ lower. Creamery butter is 3¢ higher. Manitoba dairy butter is out of the market. Manitoba creamery is offering at 25¢. Potatoes are scarce and dearer. Vegetables are lower. Oranges higher. Sugars have dropped 1/2¢.

FLOUR—Delivered B. C. points—Manitoba patent, per barrel, \$4.80; strong bakers, \$4.50; Oregon, \$4.50 per barrel; Enderby, B. C. patents, \$4.80.

FEED—National mills, chops, \$21 per ton, bran, \$20; shorts, \$22; oil cake meal, \$35 ton, f.o.b. Vancouver, including duty paid on imported stuff.

HAY—Shuswap, double pressed, \$22 per ton; Fraser River valley, \$18 per ton.

MEAL—Rolled oats, 90 lb sack, \$3.00; two 45 lb sacks, \$3.10; four 22 1/2 lb sacks, \$3.30; ten 7 lb sacks, \$2.50; oatmeal in 10 lb sacks, per 100 lb, \$3.25; in 50 lb sacks, \$3.00 per 100 lb.

HIDES AND WOOL—Sound heavy steers, 7 1/2¢ per lb.; medium, 6 1/2¢; light cows, 5 1/2¢; sheep pelts, November killed, 30¢ each; deer skins, green, 8¢ lb.; deer skins, dry, 20¢ lb.; wool, 6 1/2¢ lb.

LIVE STOCK—Steers, \$8.50 per 100 lb; sheep, \$6 per 100 lb; hogs, \$4.50/5¢.

POULTRY—Not quoted.

DRESSED MEATS—Beef, 9 1/2¢/10¢; mutton, 11 1/2¢; pork, 7 1/2¢; veal, 10 1/2¢.

CURED MEATS—Hams 15 1/2¢/16¢; break fast bacon, 16 1/2¢; backs, 15¢; long clear, 13¢; rolls, 14¢; smoked sides, 14¢.

LARD—Tins, 13 1/2¢ per lb, pails, 12 1/2¢; tubs, 12 1/4¢.

BUTTER—Local creamery, fresh, 20¢; Manitoba creamery, 25¢; California, 25¢.

Eggs—Fresh local, 20¢/22¢; Northwest eggs, 18 1/2¢/19¢.

CHIEFS—Manitoba, 11 1/2¢/12 1/4¢.

Vegetables—Ashcroft potatoes, \$22; Fraser River valley potatoes, \$20 1/2¢/22¢; per doz. cauliflower, \$1 per dozen; cucumbers, \$1.75 per doz.; peas, 15¢; silver skin onions, 4 1/2¢; local do., 3 1/2¢ lb; Cal. celer, 2¢; sweet potatoes, 2¢; tomatoes, \$2 doz., cabbage, 2¢; asparagus, 7 1/4¢.

FISH—Flounders, 3¢; smelts, 5¢; sea bass, 4¢; whiting, 5¢; soles, 5¢; halibut, 6¢; salmon, 10¢; cod, 6¢ per lb; crabs, 50¢ per dozen; smoked salmon, 10¢; smoked halibut, 10¢; smoked herring, 9¢; shrimps, 20¢.

GREEN FRUITS—California navel oranges, \$2.75; lemons, \$2.75; bananas, \$2.25; grape fruit, \$3 case.

NUTS—Almonds, 15 1/2¢; filberts, 12 1/2¢; pecannts, 14¢; Brazil, 18¢; walnuts, 14¢ per lb; cocoanuts, 80¢/81¢ per dozen.

SUGARS—Powdered, 1¢ and bar, 7¢; Paris lump, 6 1/2¢; granulated, 5 1/2¢; extra C, 4 1/2¢; fancy yellows, 4 1/2¢; yellow, 4 1/2¢ per lb.

SYRUPS—30 gal. barrels 2 1/2¢ lb; 10 gal. kegs, 2 1/2¢; 5 gal. tins, \$1.75 each; 1 gal. tins, \$4.50 case of 10; 1/2 gal. tins, \$5.25 case of 20.

TEAS—Congo, fair, 11 1/2¢; good, 18¢; choice, 20¢; Ceylon and India, fair, 20¢.

RICE—Chinese rice, \$74 ton; Japan rice, \$93 1/2¢/95 ton; Japan, 6¢; sago, 5¢.

CANNED GOODS—Corn, \$1.00; peas, \$1.05/87.10; tomatoes, \$1.20; beans, \$1.25.

HARDWARE—Bar iron—Base, \$2.75.

Horse shoe nails, discount, 40 per cent; horse shoes, kegs, \$5.00. Wire nails—Base price, \$3.75, cut \$3.25. Rope, Manila, 13 1/4¢. Holed oil, 95¢. White lead \$8.25. Putty, \$3.60. Barbed wire, \$4.75 per 100 lb. Glass, first break, \$4.75.

PRICES IN THE KOOTENAY.
Special to The Commercial.

Nelson, April 20.

Trade is very quiet at present. Eggs are now in abundant supply and the price is down 2 to 3¢. The quality of creamery butter offering is unsatisfactory. Some old stock is still held here. Choice dairy grades are scarce. Cheese is 1/2¢ lower. Potatoes have declined \$1 per ton.

Butter—Creamery, 24 1/2 to 25 1/4¢ dairy, choice, 22.

Eggs—17¢.

Cheese—12¢.

Milk—Per ton, \$28.

Millfeed—Bran, \$20, shorts, \$22 per ton.

Flour—Manitoba patent, \$5.40.

Hay—Per ton, \$23.

Potatoes—Per ton, \$24.

British Columbia Notes.

W. H. Beaty is opening a produce and provision store in Victoria.

Tenders are being called for the masonry work, etc., for the additions to the Granby smelter at Grand Forks.

Work has been started on the erection of a plant at Victoria for the manufacture of key-opening tins to supply the salmon trade.

The clerks of Nanaimo are endeavoring to secure a weekly half-holiday. They will also ask for the closing of all stores at six o'clock.

The Jenckes Machine Co. and the Canadian Rand Drill Co. will jointly open a machinery warehouse in Greenwood and will carry a stock valued at \$40,000 or \$50,000.

It is reported that the big Eddy millstone at Revelstoke has been purchased and a large sawmill and lumbering business will be started under the management of D Robinson.

C. S. Baxter, the retiring general passenger agent of the C. P. N. company, has started in business at Victoria as a customs broker, commission and general forwarding agent.

Work has been commenced on improving the road bed of the Canadian Pacific railway between Nelson and Robson, and it is stated that \$100,000 will be spent on this during this season.

At the annual meeting of the Greenwood board of trade the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Geo. R. Naden; vice-president, Ralph Smalles; secretary, W. C. Gaunce; council, W. H. Belt, Duncan McIntosh, C. J. McArthur, J. W. H. Smythe, A. H. Sperry, H. C. Shaw, F. J. Flunacane and Duncann McRae.

MINING MATTERS.

Rossland Mining News.

Rossland, B. C., April 15.—The destruction of the Melrose smelting works at Oakland, California, where experiments were being made of a new process promising to substantially reduce the cost of treating the various classes of ores has not proved any unmixed evil so far as Governor Mackintosh, of Rossland, is concerned. By a telegram received from San Francisco Saturday he was offered \$42,000 for his interest in the real estate alone. Mr. D. J. Mackintosh, his expert, has gone to San Francisco to look after the matter.

4,350, the tonnage treated to date being 122,030.

Appended is the list of shipments of the past week and year to date approximately: Le Roi, for the week 4,000, for the year 50,116 tons; Center Star, for the week 1,920, for the year 32,053, War Eagle, for the week 750, for the year 10,470; Le Roi No. 2, for the week 1,008, for the year 7,719; R. G. Western, for the week 300, for the year 3,038, Velvet, for the year 503, Iron Mask, for the week 62, for the year 62; I. X. L., for the year 119; Evening Star, for the year 74; Spitzee, for the year 60; Giant, for the year 52; Portland, for the year, 24. Totals for the week 8,049, for the year, 111,950.

British Columbia Mining.

Ore shipments from Phoenix camp for the first three months of 1901 amounted to 51,618 tons.

The Red Line group, on McDonald creek, Windermere division, has been sold, the amount being about \$40,000.

The Union Gold Fields, Limited, has made the third payment on the bond of the May and Jennie mine, located near Nelson. During the coming summer a ten-stamp mill will be set up.

It is reported that arrangements have been made with the Trail smelter by which the B. C. mine shipments will be largely increased. Preparations are well forward for doing some prospecting in the mine with a diamond drill.

It is understood in mining circles that the Granby smelter at Grand Forks is producing each week no less than 150,000 pounds of copper, which at the rate of 16 1/2 cents per pound makes a weekly value of \$24,750, or about \$100,000 per month.

The Greenwood News says that the tonnage of ore shipped by Boundary district mines from April 1st to 11th inst., so far as has been ascertained from the mines is approximately as under: Le Roi and Knob Hill group, 6,570 tons; B. C., 2,000 tons; Mother Lode, 4,110. Total, 13,980 tons.

The total shipments during 1900 amounted to 97,505 tons and for the current year up to the 31st March 75, 910 tons were shipped.

It is expected that by the 15th of May the Yellow Jacket group on Champion Creek, near Nelson, will be on the list of producing mines. The ten-stamp mill now being erected should be completed by that time. There are over 5,000 tons of ore in sight averaging in value about \$20 per ton, and as it is free milling the cost of mining and milling will only be from \$3.50 to \$5 per ton.

The statutory meeting of the Winnipeg Mines, Limited, was held in Rossland last week. While the expenditures were large the development of the property has proceeded very satisfactorily. The management considering it in the best interest of the shareholders to proceed with purely development work, and for that purpose to continue levying the assessments as required, rather than to attempt stopping for shipments permanently.

The Le Roi Mining Company hoped to pay an interim dividend about April 1, but an official circular now states that owing to non-delivery of machinery, due to the severity of the winter, which also impeded the erection of the new plant, the completion of the Northport smelter has been delayed. Added to this, a breakdown in the old shaft has cut off the portion of the mine from which the ore was principally being stoped. In view of those facts the company has not been able to liquidate its indebtedness to the Bank of Montreal, and the directors feel they have no alternative but to postpone for the present the declaration of any dividend.

Northwestern Ontario Mining.

Work has been resumed on the Golden Star. A circular to the shareholders shows that \$18,110.99 has been received as a result of the two assessments.

It is stated that a strike has been made on part of the Silver Mountain mine, which is likely to prove the richest ever made in this section. A vein of almost solid silver has been exposed running the whole length of the mine.

Coal has declined 2 1/2¢ per ton at Montreal for April delivery.

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By handling the London Tobacco Co.'s goods—finest goods made, at first cost.

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Our 10th cady Pride of London can be sold at 3 plugs for 25c, and give a profit of 33 per cent.

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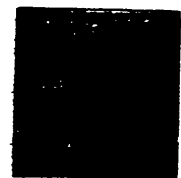
THE OPIUM SITUATION.
There is very little change in the condition of the opium market at present. Foreign advices, printed elsewhere in this issue, report somewhat lower prices, due chiefly to the need felt by certain speculative holders for ready money with which to meet advances made on their stocks. The weather conditions are described as being exceptionally favorable to the new crop, and in this is found a sec-

ond cause for weakness in the primary market. The market here, although somewhat dull and uninteresting, with apparently little pressure to sell, is, nevertheless, characterized by extreme competition. It is understood rather generally although holders will neither affirm nor deny the report, that an understanding or informal agreement was entered into some time ago by the

principal holders in this market to maintain prices. It is said, however, that, on representations made by brokers that the agreement had been broken by one of the parties thereto having accepted an order under the price fixed, the compact was set aside and competition became keener than before. If one holder lost an order, he immediately jumped to the conclusion that some one had underbid his price, and so he simply waited his

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W. WILLIAMS, Agent.

opportunity to underbid some one else. How long this condition of affairs will continue it is impossible to tell, and that it really exists cannot be authoritatively stated. The fact remains, however, that this report has gained more or less credence, and, as stated above, the principal holders refuse to discuss the matter except in the most general manner. (O. Fair and Drug Reporter, New York.

Manitoba.

The Ritchie lumber mill at Makinak has been sold out.

J. A. Ball, tailor, Souris, has sold out to S. A. Scott.

Leroy Bros. have leased the Grand View hotel, Brandon.

Robt. Fairley, grocer, Main street, Winnipeg, has assigned.

Glover & McGuire, cabinet makers, Winnipeg, have assigned.

Barber & Co., have opened an implement warehouse at Solsgrith.

E. Quinn, of Grand View, has sold his butchering business to Gill Bros.

Thos. Carveth, butcher, of Souris, has taken Wm. Weir into partnership.

C. C. Pilky, will open a repair and machinery shop at Portage la Prairie.

J. C. Anderson, Solsgrith, has added a stock of hardware to his other lines.

The contract for the Winnipeg policemen's clothes was awarded to Jas. Collins.

Stanley & Co. have opened a real estate and labor bureau office in Portage la Prairie.

Frank Avery, Austin, has sold his confectionery business to Gale & Harling.

J. H. Johnson, blacksmith, of Grand View, is adding a line of carriage repairs, etc.

Murdock McLean is building a store at Pine River, in the Dauphin district.

F. W. Stayner, of Winnipeg, has purchased the Grand View hotel at Minnedosa.

J. O. Williams, Portage la Prairie, will open a cigar store in connection with his barber shop.

The movement to secure a grist mill at Cartwright is progressing favorably, over \$2,500 has been subscribed.

It is reported that Endicott & Preston, general merchants, Pilot Mound, are dissolving partnership. Endicott to retire.

The plant of the Lac Du Bonnet Brick company has been considerably enlarged to meet the increased demand for bricks.

Gordon, Ironsides & Fares, cattle dealers and packers, Winnipeg, will establish a cold storage plant at Sault Ste. Marie.

Barclay & Cook, publishers of the Souris Pfanddealer, of Souris, have dissolved partnership; W. J. Barclay continuing the business.

Measures are going to be taken in Winnipeg to enforce the Saturday night and Sunday closing clauses in the Manitoba liquor law.

A. Thurston has bought out the interest of Sutton, in the firm of Hamilton & Sutton, hardware merchants, Keyes; the firm will hereafter be known as Hamilton & Thurston.

The assessment report shows the total assessed value of property in Portage la Prairie to be \$2,130,137, with \$312,720 which is exempt. The population of the town is reckoned at 4,100.

The executive of the Elkhorn board of trade have been busy, assisting intending settlers to locate. This organization has done a great deal towards promoting settlement in its district.

The Lac du Bonnet Co. expect to have their brick on the market early in the summer and the company will also manufacture lumber which will be on the market this season. An office will likely be opened in Winnipeg shortly.

A dispatch from Melita on Thursday said: The natural gas supply struck by the government well-boring machine here is still flowing. The gas was found at a depth of 102 feet. Engineer Campbell states there is sufficient gas now to light up the large mill.

The Brandon city assessor has finished his work. The total assessment is \$1,732,235 made up of \$627,733 on land and \$1,104,502 on buildings. In addition to this there is the new business tax assessment of \$95,530 on rental values and \$29,030 on stocks. The population, according to the assessor is 5,501.

An association of business men has been formed at Dominion City, for the purpose of uniting in advancing the interests of the place. The officers

are: Dr. O'Brien, president; F. S. Bell, vice-president, and R. S. Horne, secretary treasurer, assisted by an executive committee of five members.

Alberta.

It is stated that H. V. Shaw will start a cigar factory at Edmonton.

Frank Bearfist, Wetaskiwin, has admitted N. W. Gould as partner in the implement department of his business.

Treeman Bros. have started work on the erection of a sawmill at Ponoka, which will have a capacity of 20,000 feet per day.

Assiniboia.

The Maple Creek Medical Hall is being reopened.

It is reported that the Savanne Lumber Co. will start a lumber yard at Grand Coulee.

The Saltcoats board of trade has published a booklet containing information regarding that district with the view of securing new settlers.

W. J. Brotherton, Jeweller, Regina, has sold his business to F. G. England and has bought the jewelry business of G. A. Luno, Medicine Hat.

Saskatchewan.

The bankrupt stock of J. D. McLeod, general merchant, Prince Albert, has been purchased by F. C. and G. W. Baker.

G. R. Russell & Bro., general merchants and butchers, Prince Albert, have dissolved partnership. N. Russell assumes control of the butcher shop and G. R. Russell of the general store.

Weather and Crops.

Seeding received a decided check this week by a return to wintry weather. The week opened with a snowstorm, which was quite heavy in the western part of Manitoba, but only covered the ground in the Red river district. This was followed by very cold weather which continued throughout the week, with some moderation in the temperature yesterday. The interruption to seeding is not considered as a disadvantage. The snow will add moisture to the soil in the districts where the most moisture is needed, while in the Red river section, where the soil was already damp, there was not sufficient snow to materially add to the moist condition of the land. A large area of land is ready for crop and there is plenty of moisture in the soil, which makes the conditions very satisfactory so far this season.

Cattle Man Interviewed.

P. Burns, cattle dealer, Calgary, was in Winnipeg this week. He says that the cattle came through the winter with very few losses and are in good condition, although not as fat as last spring as the grass on the ranges had not cured so well. A few years such as the last two will make the ranchers wealthy. Business is very good throughout British Columbia and the Yukon, and he expects to see a large increase over last year in the number of people going into the Yukon. He has already sent a couple of shipments in this spring by way of White Horse to be ready for the opening of navigation. Business is also good along the Calgary and Edmonton line and large numbers of settlers are arriving by every train. So far there has not been much stock shipped off this line, but the farmers will soon have some cattle and hogs to sell each year, as this portion of the country is best suited to mixed farming.

Export Cattle Trade.

There is little new to report in local export live stock circles, says the Montreal Gazette, except that the prospects at present for the coming season, which is near at hand now, are not so encouraging as they were some two weeks ago, owing to the fact that the foreign markets have eased off some in consequence of which country shippers have been holding off and little spare has been enquired for. There has been some enquiries received from American shippers from this port, but they state that, owing to the high rates ruling as compared with those from United States ports, there is little chance for any business being done at present. The space for 100 cattle on the steamship Ikbai, sailing from Phil-

adelphia to Liverpool, was let a few days ago at 30s to 35s per head, while from here the very inside rate is 47s 6d. Cables today were rather firmer for Canadian cattle, but shippers state that even at present prices ruling they are making no money when they have got to pay \$5 to \$5.20 per 100 lbs. for choice stock in the Toronto market. The total shipments from Boston, New York and Portland for the week ending April 6th were 7,320 cattle and 9,738 sheep.

Paper Makers Strike.

Grand Mere, Que., April 17.—The six hundred paper makers employed in the mills of the Laurentide Pulp and hundred paper makers employed in the Paper company, who struck work Monday evening, are still out. The mills are completely closed down and the 150 men who did not strike remain on guard at the mill.

There has been no demonstration on the part of the strikers, and some of the paper makers are leaving town to seek employment elsewhere. Recently a new scale of wages was introduced by the managers of the mill which would have the effect of increasing the earnings of a few and decreasing those of the larger number of employees. A restoration of the old scale was refused, and the strikers now demand an increase before they return to work. Everything is quiet and strikers peaceable.

Toronto Hardware Prices.

Toronto, April 20.
ANTIMONY—10 1/2 lb per lb for Cook's.
BARBED WIRE—Car lots, f.o.b. Cleveland, \$2.70; \$2.82; Toronto, \$3.05 per 100 \$1.75 per 100 lb.
BAR IRON—Price for common, \$1.70; \$1.75 per 100 lb.
BINDER TWINE—Pure Manilla, 1 1/2 c per lb; mixed, 1 1/4 c.
BLACK SHEETS—2 1/2 gauge, \$3.50.
BOLTS AND NUTS—Norway bolts, full square, 50 per cent; common carriage bolts, all sizes, 55 per cent; machine bolts, all sizes, 55 per cent; coach screws, 75 per cent; sleigh shoe bolts, 65 per cent; cut nuts, square, 4 1/2 c; nuts, hexagon, 4 1/2 c; live bolts, 5 1/2 c; stove bolts, 5 1/2 c; plough bolts, 50 per cent; stove rods, 6 1/2 c.
BRASS—Sheet and rod, discount 15 per cent.
BUILDING PAPER—Three-ply, \$1.65 per square; do. 2-ply, \$1.40 per square, f.o.b. Toronto, Hamilton and London.
CANADA PLATES—All dull, \$3.00 per 100 lb; half-polished, \$3.15; and all bright \$3.65; \$3.75.
CEMENT—Canadian Portland, \$2.40 41 \$2.50; English do., \$1.00; Belgian, \$2.50 42 \$2.75; Canadian hydraulic cements, \$1.25 43 \$1.50; caelite plaster, \$2.00; asbestos cement, \$2.50 per barrel.
COIL CHAIN—Per 100 lb, 1/4 in., \$5.65; 5/16 in., \$5.85; 3/8 in., \$6.05; 1/2 in., \$6.25; 5/8 in., \$6.45; 3/4 in., \$6.65; 7/8 in., \$6.85; 1 in., \$7.05; 1 1/8 in., \$7.25; 1 1/4 in., \$7.45; 1 1/2 in., \$7.65; 1 3/4 in., \$7.85; 2 in., \$8.05.
COPPER—In bars, 2 1/2 c; copper, 1 1/2 c per lb; bolt or nut, 3 1/2 c; sheet copper, 2 1/2 c.
CUT NAILS—\$2.35 per keg f.o.b. Toronto, Hamilton and London.
FENCE WIRE—7 1/4 per cent.
GALVANIZED IRON—Queen's Head brand \$4.00 per 100 lb, and \$4.50 for American.
GALVANIZED WIRE—Nos. 6, 7, and 8, \$3.50; \$3.65; No. 9, \$3.80; \$3.95; No. 10, \$4.00; \$4.15; No. 11, \$4.20; \$4.35; No. 12, \$4.40; \$4.55; No. 13, \$4.60; \$4.75; No. 14, \$4.80; \$4.95; No. 15, \$5.00; \$5.15; No. 16, \$5.20; \$5.35.
GLASS—Star, in 100 foot boxes, under 26 in., \$4.25; 26 to 40 in., \$4.45; 41 to 50 in., \$4.65; 51 to 60 in., \$4.85; 61 to 70 in., \$5.05; double diamond, under 26 in., \$6; 26 to 40 in., \$6.25; 41 to 50 in., \$7.50; 51 to 60 in., \$8.50; 61 to 70 in., \$9.50.
GREEN WIRE CLOTH—\$1.35 per 100 square feet.
HARVEST TOOLS—50, 10 and 5 per cent.
HORSE NAILS—Countersunk, 50, 10 and 10 per cent; C brand, 50 and 7 1/4 per cent; other brands, 50, 10 and 5 per cent.
HORSESHOES—No. 2 iron shoes, light, medium and heavy, \$3.60 f.o.b.; snow-shoes, \$3.85.
IRON PIPE—Black pipe—1/4 in., \$4.35; 1/2 in., \$5.25; 3/4 in., \$5.50; 1 in., \$5.75; 1 1/4 in., \$6.00; 1 1/2 in., \$6.25; 2 in., \$6.50; 2 1/2 in., \$6.75; 3 in., \$7.00; 3 1/2 in., \$7.25; 4 in., \$7.50; 5 in., \$7.75; 6 in., \$8.00; 7 in., \$8.25; 8 in., \$8.50; 9 in., \$8.75; 10 in., \$9.00; 12 in., \$9.50; 14 in., \$10.00; 16 in., \$10.50; 18 in., \$11.00.
LEAD PIPE—Ordinary pipe, 7 c; discount, 2 1/2 per cent.
OLD MATERIAL—Agricultural scrap, 35 c per cwt.; machinery cast 60 c per cwt.; stove scrap, 50 c; No. 1 wrought scrap, 50 c; bottom, 1 1/2 c; heavy copper, 13 c; coil wire scrap, 15 c; light scrap brass, 7 c; heavy scrap brass, 10 c; heavy rod scrap brass, 10 1/2 c; scrap lead, 3 c; zinc, 2 c; scrap rubber, 6 c; good country mixed rags, 65 c; clean dry bones, 40 c; per 100 lb.
PIG IRON—Canadian pig, \$17 for 100 ton

PIG LEAD—14 1/4 c per lb.
PIG TIN—32 1/2 c per lb.
POULTRY NETTING—Discount of 55 per cent.
RIVETS AND BURS—Iron, 60 and 10 per cent; iron burs, 55 per cent; copper rivets and burs, 35 and 5 per cent.
ROPE—Small, 10c; pure Manilla, 13 1/2 c.
SCREWS—Flat head, bright, 8 1/4 and 10 per cent; of list; round head, bright, 8 1/2 and 10 c; flat head brass, 60 and 10 per cent; round head brass 75 and 10 per cent; flat head bronze, 70 per cent; round head bronze, 65 per cent.
SHEET ZINC—6 1/2 c for cask lots; 6 1/2 c for part casks.
SHOT—Common, \$6.50 per 100 lb; chilled, \$7; bull seal and ball, \$7.50; discount, 7 per cent.
SMOOTH STEEL WIRE—Nos. 0 to 8, \$2.00; No. 9, \$2.80; No. 10, \$2.87; No. 11, \$2.90.
SPADES AND SHOVELS—40 and 5 per cent.
SPILLER—5 1/2 c per lb.
SOLDIER—Half and half, 15 1/2 c, refined, 18c; w/plug, 17c.
STEEL—Hoop steel, \$3.10; sleigh shoe steel, \$2 base.
STOVES AND FURNACES—Discounts—Stoves and ranges, 45 and 5 per cent., furnaces, 40 and 5 per cent.; registers 60 per cent.
TERRINE PLATES—I. C., \$8.50; I. X., \$10.50.
TIN PLATES—Usual sizes, I. C., \$4.15; special sizes, base, \$4.50; 20x23, \$8.50.
TINNED SHEETS—28 gauge, 9 1/2 c; f.o.b. Toronto and west.
WIRE NAILS—Base price, \$2.77 1/2 c; f.o.b. Toronto, Hamilton and London.

PAINTS AND OILS.

CASTOR OIL—East India, in cases, 10 1/2 c per lb, and 10 1/4 c for single tin.
GUM SHELLAC—In cases, 22c; in less than cases, 25c.
LINSEED OIL—Raw, 1 to 4 barrels, 71c; boiled, 74c.
LIQUID PAINTS—Pure, \$1.20; \$1.30 per gallon; No. 1 quality, \$1 per gallon.
PARIS WHITE—0 1/2 c; \$1.50.
PARIS GREEN—Barrels, 16 1/2 c; kegs, 17c; drums, 50 to 100 lb, 17 1/2 c; drums, 25 lb 18c; 1 lb, 19 1/2 c; packages, 1 lb, 15 1/2 c.
PLASTER PARIS—New Brunswick, \$1.90 per barrel.
PUMICE STONE—Powdered, \$2.50 per 100 lb for barrels and 40 c per lb in small quantities; lump, 10c per lb in small lots, and 8c per lb in barrels.
PUTTY—Bladders in barrels, \$2.10; bladders, in 100 lb kegs, \$2.25; bulk, in barrels, \$1.00; in less quantities, \$2.05.
RED LEAD—Genual, in casks of 560 lb, \$5.25; ditto, in kegs of 100 lb, \$5.50; No. 1 in casks of 500 lb, \$4.75; do., kegs of 100 lb, \$5.25.
REFINED OIL—American water white, 16 1/2 c in barrels, Sarnia water white, 15 1/2 c in barrels; Sarnia prime 14 1/2 c in barrels.
SEAL OIL—54c per gallon, and yellow seal at 45c.
TERPENTINE—In single barrels, 51c; 2 to 4 barrel lots, 52c.
WHITING—70c per 100 lb; gliders' whitening, 80c.
WHITE LEAD—Ex-Toronto, pure white lead, \$4.37 1/2; No. 1, \$6; No. 2, \$5.75; No. 3, \$5.25; No. 4, \$4.57 1/2; dry white lead, in casks, \$6.

Toronto Grocery Prices.

Toronto, April 20.
SUGARS—Granulated, delivered Toronto, \$1.64; \$1.73; yellows, from \$3.88; \$4.53.
SYRUPS—Imperial gallons, medium, 22c; special bright, 35 1/2 c.
MOLASSES—West India, barrels, 22 1/2 c; New Orleans, 27 1/2 c for medium, and 34 1/2 c for bright.
COFFEES—Rio, green, 5 1/2 c; Mocha, 2 1/2 c; Java, 2 1/2 c.
TEAS—Japan, low grade, 13 1/2 c per lb; Young Hyson, second, 16 1/2 c; first, 20 1/2 c; green Ceylon, 16 1/2 c; Indian, 18 1/2 c; Congou, low grade, 11 1/2 c; medium, 22 1/2 c; finest, 40 1/2 c; Ceylon, 17 1/2 c; Formosa, 25 1/2 c.
CANNED GOODS—Tomatoes, 7 1/2 c; peas, 70 c; corn, 70 c; 15 c beans, 80 c; sifted selected peas, \$1.05; \$1.20; pumpkins, 30c; raspberries, 2s, \$1.75; peaches, 2s, \$1.80; 3s, \$2.50; apples, 2s, 70 c; pineapple, 2s, \$2.20; plums, 2s, \$2.40; do., 3s, \$2.50; do., 4s, \$1.10; \$1.20. Salmon, Chum, 30 c; Cohoe, prime dark pink fish, \$1.30; \$1.40; sockeyes, red, \$1.00; \$1.75; lobsters, halver, \$1.50; \$1.50; tails, 10c, \$2.50; flats, 3 1/2 c.
RICE—Rice bags, 3 1/2 c; Java, 60 c; Patna, 5 1/2 c; Japan, 4 1/2 c.
SPICES—Ginger, Jamaica, 25c; Ceylon, 20c; cloves, Zanzibar, 16 1/2 c; Amborna, 2 1/2 c; Penang, 30 c; allspice, 15c; nutmeg, 40 c; cream tartar, pure, 25 c; 25c; compound, 15 c; pepper, black, pure Singapore, 15c; Penang, 15c; compound, 10 c; pepper, pure white, 25 c; 20c.
DRIED FRUITS—Raisins, Valencia, selected, 7 1/2 c; off stalk, 6 1/2 c; California 3-row loose Muscatel, 5 1/2 c; Filadelfia currants, 9 1/2 c; Patna, 11 1/2 c; Vostizza, 13 1/2 c; California dried fruits Apricots, 11 1/2 c; peaches, 8 1/2 c; prunes, 10 c to 10 1/2 c; 20 c; 20 c to 20 c; 4 1/2 c; 10 c to 10 1/2 c; Sultanah, 9 1/2 c; 12 c; Halloweale dates, 4 1/2 c.
ORANGES—Orange, 12 1/2 c; lemon, 10 1/2 c; 12 c; citron, 14 c.
NUTS—Shelled Valencia almonds, 35c; shelled Jordan almonds, 42c; Bordeaux walnuts, 10 1/2 c; shelled walnuts, 22 1/2 c; Greenolts, 12 1/2 c; Sicily filberts 11 1/2 c.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION

Winnipeg, April 20.

There does not seem to have been much change in the business situation this week. Wholesale dry goods and clothing trading is now limited to sorting orders for spring and summer goods and there is consequently not the same activity around warehouses as there was up to a week or two ago but otherwise the situation is unchanged. There is a good demand for food stuffs of all kinds and hardware and building materials are also moving actively. As the spring advances outdoor operations increase and labor is consequently much better employed than during the winter which puts more money into circulation. Building operations in the city are now quite active, and a number of large jobs are already well under way. The influx of new settlers continues. In the country farmers are busy with spring work, seeding, etc., which reduces the volume of trade in country towns to some extent. The weather turned bad on Monday when there was quite a heavy fall of snow, but this is practically all gone again now and the days are bright again and getting warmer. Bank clearings at Winnipeg for the week ending Thursday were about \$150,000 larger than a year ago. Interest rates, both bank and loan are firm. Banks are asking 6 to 7 per cent. for mercantile loans.

WINNIPEG MARKETS

Saturday, April 20.

(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 accounts.)

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Jobbers here now have most of their advance orders for spring delivery filled, though there has been considerable delay in shipping owing to inability to secure the goods from manufacturers in good time. There has been a great deal of trouble this season in getting delivery of goods from factories, and this applies to Canadian as well as imported lines. Manufacturers both here and south have been slow in shipping to jobbers here. Manufacturers have had a large trade, and they also claim that they have been hampered in getting delivery of material through the operations of the steel trust. A fair jobbing business has been done here this season, about equal to the spring trade of last year, but as the season is later this year, there may be a considerable number of late and repeat orders to come in yet.

BINDER TWINE.

Interest is beginning to centre in the twine market. Buying has been progressing for some time among those buyers who believe in being forehanded and who study the markets with a view to catching it at the low prices. These have not had much to excite them so far this season as the progress of prices has been steadily upwards since the buying season opened. It is believed that a good many dealers placed their orders when the market was ruling at 7½ to 8c for sisal, Chicago brand, but there are also a goodly number who have not bought yet and probably will not until the harvest season approaches and the probable dimensions of the crop can be determined. Present quotations for sisal at Chicago are as follows: standard, 11½c; manilla (800) 10c; standard, 8½c; sisal, 8½c. Carrots are ¼c per pound less.

DRY GOODS.

There is a much quieter feeling in this market. Some sorting business is being done, but there is not the activity there was when the placing shipments were going out. It is expected, however, that a good sorting trade in summer lines of both men's and women's goods will be done. Travelers make very encouraging reports as to the state of affairs in the country, and if the spring seeding gets done in good shape and the crop gets a fair start, there will not be much hesitation about business hereafter. We have no advice of changes in values this

week. Prices seem to hold pretty steady and the prospects are that they will continue so for the remainder of this season. Buyers for some concerns are now in the eastern and old country markets for fall and winter stocks, so that the houses will be able to say shortly how prices are going to be for these lines.

FISH.

The market is steady and practically unchanged. There is a good demand for fresh and salt fish from both city and country. We quote prices as follows:—Whitefish, 5½ to 6½c per pound; pickerel, 4c; pike, 3½ to 4c; trout, 40c; fresh spring salmon, 14c per lb.; salmon 12½c; halibut, 12½c; Lake Superior herring, 20c per dozen; salt cod, 6½c; Labrador herring, 10c per barrel, 44.00; salt mackerel, \$2.25 per kit; boneless cod, 10c per bushel, 7½c; per lb.; finnan haddock, 8c per pound; fresh sea cod, 6c, 7c per lb.; fresh haddock, 8c; smelts, 7½c; mackerel, 13c; fresh shad, 10c; bass, 13c; eels, 10c; oysters, select, \$2.15 per gallon; standard, \$2.00.

FUEL.

The market for fuel is quiet as the cold weather demand has vanished and there is nothing to stimulate buying. The winter season's trade was an unusually even one and throughout the whole winter nothing occurred to break the monotony of the market. In coal prices there was no fluctuation whatever. In wood prices, during the course of the winter from the high level at which the season opened and there was an increased consumption of wood on that account. Prices on American anthracite have already been fixed for the season by mine owners at \$6.00 per ton for domestic size at producing points. This is practically the same price as last year.

GREEN FRUITS.

Business has been more active this week. Supplies are increasing as the season advances and in some lines better prices are being offered. California navel oranges have been so plentiful this season that difficulty has been found in securing sale for many of the offerings, with the result that prices have been steadily sagging, especially for the larger sizes, which are most plentiful. The position of Winnipeg gives a special advantage in this respect, as many of the Minneapolis houses find it convenient to forward their surplus supplies here to be sold for whatever they will bring rather than endeavor to force them upon their own market to create a weakness which might result in loss to themselves. This is the only important distributing point within easy distance of Minneapolis, consequently there are many opportunities for local houses to secure cars of oranges and other fruits at exceedingly favorable prices. As a result of the large offerings of California navel oranges prices are 25 to 75c lower for the week. The larger sizes have been reduced most, so that they now cost no more per dozen than the smaller oranges. Lemons are 25 to 50c per case lower. Bitter oranges are done. Onions have been reduced to 3½c per pound as dealers are anxious to clear out their stocks. New Egyptian onions will be in about the 1st of May. Strawberries are again lower. We quote: Apples, 95c per barrel; California navel oranges, per box, \$2.50 to \$3.75; lemons, 25c; grapefruit, \$3.50; grapefruit, \$5.00; bananas, per bunch, \$2.50 to \$3.00; oranges, per bunch, \$8.00 per crate of two dozen boxes; figs, \$1.40 to \$1.50 per 10-lb box; dates, 10c per pound; 4-pound boxes, 25c; per pound, 10c; 1-pound boxes, 25c; new dates, 6c; cider in kegs, 10c per barrel; honey, 1-pound jars, \$2.50 a dozen; maple sugar, 12c; maple syrup, 2-pound tins, per dozen, \$22.00; 10-lb tins, \$25.00 per dozen; saskatoon, \$12.00; cranberries, in 4-bushel crates, \$3.50; California apples, per dozen, \$1.00; lettuce, per dozen, 50c; radish, per dozen, 50c; pea-pot, 12½c per pound.

GROCERIES.

Business is fairly active and prices here steady. Sugars are strong and although no actual change has taken place here the strength of the market for raws would suggest an advance in the near future. California dried fruits remain practically in the same position as a week ago. Prunes remain at the very low prices at which they have been for the last few weeks and large quantities are going out to

the retail trade. How long this will last will have to be determined by the supply in California as until stocks are somewhat reduced it is not likely that any real advance can take place. Appoints are strong and recent quotations to jobbers show an advance of ½c per pound. Peas, peaches and plums are unchanged. The maple sugar crop is likely to be a very short one and in consequence adulteration will probably be very largely resorted to to eke out stocks. So far as we know the market has not reached this point and when it does the price for pure stock will be high. Ceylon and Indian teas are rapidly recovering from the recent unsatisfactory state of the market and all grades have advanced in price. Most notably the better qualities which have gone up from 1d to 1½d in London. The cheaper grades have also advanced but not to the same extent. If the proposed policy of curtailing production is carried out we need scarcely look for the low prices which have been prevailing for the past season to occur again. Current prices for staple lines of groceries in Winnipeg will be found on another page.

HARDWARE.

With regard to the general situation in iron and steel it may be said that contrary to the outlook at the early part of this season prices in all classes of heavy iron and steel products are holding for lower prices, and are advancing in price. The conditions of trade in the United States are such at the present time that American mills are simply overwhelmed with orders and are unable to make prompt shipment. Under these conditions many of the mills in the United States have withdrawn old quotations and are advancing their prices whilst others positively refuse to accept any more orders at the present time at any price. This being the case the prospect for lower prices ruling during the next few months do not seem to be all good, but on the contrary there appears to be the beginning of another boom and higher values are altogether likely to prevail during the next three or four months. These conditions vary to some extent as explained in consequence of falling market during 1900 in iron and steel products with the result that nearly all large works in the United States allowed their stocks to become depleted and the time was required replenishing the business resulting was so large that it has produced the present buoyant feeling and has given excuse for a higher range of values.

LEATHER.

The market here is steady and unchanged. Advice from London and east are to the effect that prices there are holding firm and are expected to advance very shortly. There is a better demand for leather now than has been the case for some time in the United States. Quotations here are given on our "prices current" page.

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS.

Business in this line is good and we quote an active demand prevailing at local wholesale houses. The feature of the week has been an advance of 3c per gallon in the price of linseed oil here. This advance was somewhat of a surprise to the trade as the tendency of the market of late has been in a downward direction. The whole outlook still of a bearish character, although the immediate situation is a little mixed. Reports of stocks on hand are very contradictory. Turpentine has been a little easier during the week and lower prices have been made to 3c, but customers than we quote, but these reductions are slight and are regarded as being only temporary. Glass and most other lines hold firm. Winnipeg prices current will be found on another page.

RAW FURS.

Dealers are feeling very much discouraged over the outlook. The London market each decided declines that there is no mistaking the tendency and consequently there is not much inducement to buy actively. A fur fur dealer in Leipzig has failed, which has done some damage to the market, which has further depressed prices abroad. Several other smaller failures have added to the trouble.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

WHEAT—The wheat markets have been quite uneventful during the past week. The daily course of business has shown a little activity but the

range of fluctuation has been very narrow, and at the close of business yesterday they showed almost no change from the closing prices of a week ago. The receipts of wheat at primary points in the United States still continue to show a slight increase over corresponding days of last year. The exports from both coasts are amounting very largely this week, amounting to 6,300,000 bushels compared to 3,883,451 bushels of the same week last year. The amount of wheat and flour on ocean passage is now the largest ever known, being 49,549,000 bushels. The crop news of the week has been generally unfavorable or at least without significant change. From day to day there have been rumors circulated on the exchange of Hessian fly damage in the southwest winter wheat fields, but these reports are very indefinite and it is difficult to gather whether or not any real damage is being done or not, or whether they are merely published to affect the speculative markets. The week as to weather has been very cool over this continent, sharp frosts being recorded as far south as Kansas, but it is generally estimated that little or no damage will have been done to wheat in its present stages. Spring wheat seedling has had a check by the snow storm of Sunday and Monday over the Northwest, but a week's delay will do no harm. It has been finally settled that Great Britain will not impose any import duty on wheat or flour. The condition of winter wheat in Europe is generally favorable although the weather has been cool and backward and some damage has occurred in Germany. The prospects in Russia are reported excellent. Argentina continues to export lightly as compared with last year, the aggregate for January 1st being about 16,000,000 bushels compared with 33,000,000 bushels last year. Australia is shipping freely. The American visible supply decreased last week 2,017,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 853,000 bushels for the previous week and a decrease of 138,000 bushels for the same week last year. The world's shipments last week were unusually large, being 10,160,000 bushels, compared to 7,947,000 bushels for the previous week, and 6,317,000 bushels for the same week last year. The world's visible supply, according to Bradstreet's increased 3,112,000 bushels compared to a decrease of 422,000 bushels for the previous week, and a decrease of 1,000,000 bushels for the same week last year.

The local market continues quiet and dull with very little business passing. The movement from country points is now very light, and dealers are waiting the opening of lake navigation in order they renew activity in trade. Prices are about the same last week and are, nominally, 1 hard, 7½c; 2 hard, 7c; 3 hard, 6½c; tough 3 hard, 6½c; tough 3 northern, 5½c. In store, Fort William.

FLOUR—There has been a good demand for flour throughout the dock and mills are running pretty nearly up to their full capacity. The only change to note is a decline of 10c and 15c per bushel in the price of Lake of the Woods Red and XXXX brands. We quote prices as follows: Lake of the Woods, Five Roses, \$2.10; Red Patent, \$1.95; M-Jora, \$1.85; XXXX, \$1.20 per sack of 48 pounds. Onyx, \$1.10; M-Jora, \$1.05; Ontario, \$1.05; Imperial, \$1.05; Glensora Patent, \$1.05; Alberta, \$1.75; Manitoba, \$1.00 and Imperial XXXX, \$1.25 per sack of 48 pounds.

WHEAT—Both bran and shorts are lower in price here, the amount of the decline being 10c. We note an active demand for these items which fully absorbs the supply. We quote: Bran \$13 per ton and shorts \$15 per ton delivered.

GROUND PEEB—Pure oat chaff is now \$27 per ton, delivered and barley and oats \$25 per ton and corn \$21.50 per ton.

COUNTRY WHEAT—The market is about a common condition as there is little or no wheat being delivered by farmers.

OATS—Oats have been offering more freely this week, especially feed qualities. There is still a good deal of interest about the merits of the Alberta and Ontario brands for feed purposes, but this does not seem to have had much influence upon the quantities of each of these taken by farmers for that purpose. The Ontario oats are for the most part being taken in appearance they are not necessarily

the best oat judging from the samples which have been shown by dealers here. In appearance the western oats are all that could be desired, but of course, if they are deficient in germinating qualities that settles the question so far as their use for seed is concerned. Many private tests have been made lately to see how much a percentage of given quantities of them will grow, with widely varying results. For feed purposes there is no question as to their superiority. We quote Ontario oats, No. 2 white, 40c per bushel; Alberta oats, 41 to 43c; Manitoba grades 30 to 40c in carlots on track here.

BARLEY—None offering.
CORN—Corn is 1c lower at 52 to 53c per bushel in carlots here for No. 3.

FLAXSEED—None offering.
HAY—There is a good demand for hay and prices remain unchanged. We quote choice fresh baled hay \$8 to \$9 per ton in carlots on track here. Loose hay on the street is also worth \$8 to \$9 per ton.

POULTRY—Fresh turkeys are quoted at 11 to 13c per pound cold storage stock, 14 to 15c; chickens, 7 1/2 to 10c; ducks, 9c; geese, wild geese, 7c each.

DRESSED MEATS—There is a good demand for all kinds of fresh meat. The supply is only fair. Beef has advanced 1/2c per pound; frozen mutton, 1/2c and pork 1c. We quote: Beef, fresh, 7 to 8c per pound; veal, 7 to 8 1/2c per pound; mutton frozen, 9c per pound; fresh mutton, 10 to 11c per pound; hogs, 7 to 8c per pound.

BUTTER—Creamery—Some of the creameries expect to open for the summer in a short time, when the market will become active again. Dealers here are selling from stock at about 2 1/2c per pound.

BUTTER—Dairy—There is a good demand for fine dairy butter, but very little of this quality is offering. There is always a plentiful supply of second grade goods, but choice stuff is never to be had in any quantity, and the market is often completely bare. It is a pity that producers and country shippers will not take pains to get their goods to market in better shape. It should not cost the difference which would be obtained in the price here to do this. The present wasteful methods must cost butter makers throughout the province thousands of dollars per annum, owing to the lower prices at which their goods have to be sold because of their inferiority. Nice, clean, well made, dairy butter, if properly put up, will readily bring the shipper 15c per pound in this market to-day, but there is so little of this grade coming in that that price cannot be quoted as a regular market quotation. The bulk of the butter arriving is bringing here, less freight and commission, in the neighborhood of 12c per pound and best picked lots 14 to 16c. Second grades are not wanted at any price, but are nominally quoted at 8 to 11c, commission basis.

CHEESE—Manitoba cheese is being sold to the retail trade here at 10c per pound.

EGGS—Receipts are increasing but there has been no change in the price this week. Dealers will pay 11c per dozen for fresh eggs in cases, delivered here.

VEGETABLES—Business is dull. We quote: Potatoes, 40c to 45c per bushel; carrots 75c per bushel; beets 45c per bus.; turnips, 25c per bushel; parsnips, 3c per pound; onions, \$1.50 to \$2 per bushel; cabbage, new, 4c per pound; celery, imported, 30 to \$1 per dozen; parsley, lettuce, radish and watercress, 25c to 30c per dozen bunches.

HIDES—There has been no change in prices since a week ago. The feeling in the market is a little better in sympathy with Chicago and other large centres. No. 1 hides, 3c per lb. No. 2, 4c; No. 3, 3c; frozen hides, 4 1/2c; skins same as hides; sheep and lambskins, 40 to 70c each; slunks, 25c to 35 cents.

WOOL—Although it is a little early yet to begin talking about new clips there is some evidence of its proximity in the fact that dealers here are receiving orders from the west for wool sacks. In the absence of business it is hard to make reliable quotations but the general opinion seems to be that unwashed fleece is worth about 5 to 5 1/2c per pound.

TALLOW—Dealers are paying for No. 1 tallow at 4c per pound. No. 2 is worth 3c per pound.

SENECA ROOT—New root should soon begin to come in. The market will open at about 24c per pound.

LIVE STOCK.

CATTLE—There is nothing new in regard to cattle. Fat animals are in demand for the butcher trade, but are only obtainable in limited numbers. Prices range from 3 1/4 to 1 1/2c per pound, live weight, here, for fat cattle. Stockers are worth \$12 to \$16 per head at country points for yearlings.

SHEEP—Frozen meat is still supplying a large share of the demand for mutton so that there is very little movement in sheep. There is, however, a ready market for all offerings at 5c per pound, live weight here. Lambs are also in request at the same figure.

HOGS—Live hogs have advanced to \$5.85 for choice weight delivered here. Some dealers quote even higher than this but the general run of prices seem to be about on a basis of \$5.85 for best hogs. Deliveries are light owing probably to the fact that farmers are busy with their spring work and have no time to market hogs.

MILCH COWS—The demand for cows is limited. Prices range from \$20 to \$40.

HORSES—The market is dull and there is not even the usual demand from the country for farm horses, probably because farmers have no money with which to buy. Medium weight horses for working purposes are selling at from \$125 to \$200 each, according to weight and quality. Drivers are selling at from \$100 to 175.

Hardwood Lumber Prices.

Following is the new scale of hardwood lumber prices fixed by the Winnipeg lumber dealers.

	Per M.
Plain white or red oak 1 in.	\$50.00
Plain white or red oak, 1 1/2 to 2 in.	55.00
Plain white or red oak, 2 1/2 to 4 in.	60.00
Plain white or red oak, 5x3 to 12x12	80.00
Treads, white or red oak, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2x 11 in. and wider	82.00
1. Sawn red oak, 1 in.	35.00
1. Sawn red oak, 1 1/2 to 2 in.	51.00
1. Sawn white oak, 1 in.	105.00
1. Sawn white oak, 1 1/2 to 2 in.	110.00
1. Sawn red oak, veneer, 1/4 in.	65.50
Plain red oak veneer	50.00
Common	40.00
Cull	35.00
Birch, 1 in.	60.00
Birch, 1 1/2, 1 3/4, and 2 in.	67.00

F. N. L. FLOORING

No. 1 3 in. maple, 4 to 16 ft.	57.00
No. 1 7 in. maple, 2 to 5 1/2 ft.	52.00
No. 1 4x3 in. maple, 2 to 16 ft.	40.00
No. 2 3 in. maple, 2 to 16 ft.	50.00
No. 1 3 in. birch, 4 to 16 feet.	55.00
No. 1 3 in. birch, 2 to 5 1/2 feet.	50.00
No. 2 3 in. birch, 2 to 16 ft.	49.00

BASSWOOD.

5/8x4 in. ceiling, 8 to 16 ft.	37.00
3/4x4 in. ceiling, 5 to 16 ft.	43.00
8 and 10 in. boards	48.00
12 in. and wider	56.00
5/8 boards, 8 in. and wider	49.00

British Live Stock Markets.

London, April 15.—The market was stronger for Canadian cattle and prices show an advance of 1/2c as compared with this day week, sales of choice being made at 12 1/2c American cattle are unchanged at 13 1/4c, and American sheep sold at 15c.

Liverpool, April 15.—The trade in Canadian cattle was fair and choice stock sold at 12c.

A private cable from Liverpool quoted American cattle at 12 1/2c; Canadian cattle at 12c; and American sheep 1/2c lower at 15c.

Another private cable from Liverpool quoted Canadian cattle at 12c; American cattle at 12 1/4c to 12 1/2c, and sheep at 15c.

A cable received from Liverpool quoted Canadian refrigerator beef at 11 1/2c for hindquarters and 8 1/2c for fore.

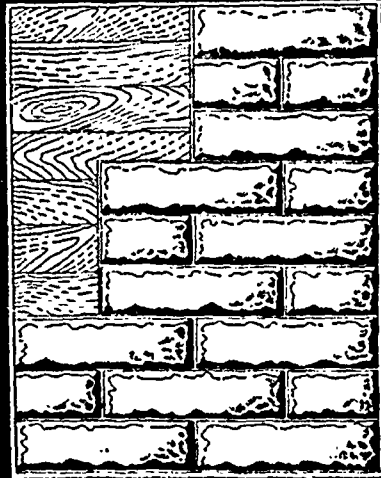
A cable from Glasgow to-day reported trade in Canadian cattle only fair, and sales of American sheep were made for account of Canadian shippers at prices which lost them money.

Duluth papers say that the Northern Pacific railway will spend \$500,000 in Duluth this year on permanent improvements, including the construction of a 32 engine roundhouse.

The tonnage of United States vessels upon the great lakes is about 30 per cent. of the entire number of American vessels; while of exclusively iron and steel vessels the percentage is 43. Of the 778 vessels of 1,000 tons each or over now operated under the United States flag, 424 vessels are to be found upon the great lakes, with an aggregate tonnage of 911,533.

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Toronto

short keep, in good demand, and steady at \$4.35 to \$6.00. Stockers easier at \$2.85 to \$3.35. Sheep, light offerings, fair demand. Butchers' sheep, 50 cents higher at \$2.50 to \$1.50. Lambs steady. Spring lamba, 25c higher, at \$2.50 to \$5. Hogs, 1/2c lower for choice bacon and light fat at 6 1/2 and 7 1/2c. Heavy fat unchanged at 4 1/2c.

TORONTO WHOLESALE TRADE. Special to The Commercial.

Toronto, April 20. Dry Goods—More active with good sorting demand. Canadian prints are in good demand and sales are larger than last year. Some lines are 25 per cent. higher than a year ago. Home mills appear to have no cotton goods to job this season. Values are firm.

Hardware—Trade shows further improvement. Shipments of harvest tools, spades and shovels are increasing. Bolts and nuts are 10 per cent. dearer. Iron pipe has advanced for black, 2-inch being 25c higher at \$11.25. 1-inch \$7.15, 3/4-inch, \$7. 1 1/2 inch \$8.40. Sizes 1/4 to 2 inches remain unchanged. Owing to a strike of glass blowers in Belgium prices here are likely to advance. Linseed oil is 2c dearer, making boiled now 74c and raw 71c. Turpentine is 2c lower, making single barrels here 44c.

Groceries—Trade is not so brisk. Demand for sugar has fallen off. Currents are easy. California prunes are 1/2 to 3/4c lower. Canned goods remain unchanged.

HOGS AND HOG PRODUCTS. Special to The Commercial.

Provisions are very strong for all lines with stocks getting smaller. Canadian short cut is higher. Heavy mess is dearer. Lard firm. Dressed hogs firm. No cars are offering. At farmers' wagons these are worth \$8.50 to \$8.75.

Pork—Canada short cut, \$20 to \$20.50; heavy mess, \$19 to \$19.50, shoulder mess, \$16.50 to \$17.

Smoked and dry salted meats—Long clear, tons and cases, 10c; breakfast bacon, 14c; hams, 12 1/2c to 13c, rolls, 11c; shoulders, 10 to 10 1/2c; backs, 14c. Green meats out of pickle are quoted at 1c less than smoked.

Lard—Tierces 10 1/2c, tubs, 10 1/2c, and pails 10 1/2c.

MONTREAL GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS. Special to The Commercial.

Montreal, April 20. Sugar is fairly active and firm. Barbadoes molasses 1 1/2c lower at the island, making the first cost 10 1/2c. Sales of old have been made here at 25c and of new at 20 to 30c on spot. The jobbing price is 31 to 32c. Valencia raisins are quiet and steady. Teas dull. Old Janans 13 to 14c, good to fine, 15 to 17c; choice, 18 to 21c. Indians, 10 to 16c. Ceylons, 10 to 15 1/2. Gunpowders 15 1/2 to 17c. Provisions are firm and the demand for hams, bacon and lard is good. Pork is moving slowly. Hogs scarce. Fresh killed, \$9.50.

MONTREAL HARDWARE MARKET. Special to The Commercial.

Cement is fairly active and spring prices have been fixed as follows:—German, \$2.30 to \$2.50; English, \$2.25 to \$2.37; Belgian, \$1.70 to \$1.95; American, \$2.25 to \$2.50; Firebricks, Scotch, \$17.50 to \$22. English, \$17 to \$21.00.

OCEAN FREIGHTS. Special to The Commercial.

Montreal, April 20. A considerable quantity of grain has been booked for May shipment and about as much forward business has been already engaged as up to this date last year. All May space for Antwerp, Hamburg and Leth has been taken while the greater portion of the London space has been secured. Several large lines booked for Bristol, but Liverpool, Glasgow and Belfast are still looking for cargo. We quote 1s 3d Liverpool, 1s 8d to 2s London, 1s 10 1/2d Bristol, 1s 6d Glasgow, 1s 6d to 1s 8d Manchester, 2s to 2s 1 1/2d Antwerp. Flour 8s 9d Liverpool, 12s 6d London, 15s Bristol, 10s Glasgow.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS. Special to The Commercial.

Montreal, April 20. According to cables from Glasgow the trade in Canadian cattle this week was not very good, the prices realized hardly let them out even. In local circle's business "has been very quiet. Newcastle freight engaged for May and June at 45s per head.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK MARKET. Special to The Commercial.

Montreal, April 19. Receipts of live stock at the East End Abattoir market yesterday were 450 cattle, 100 calves, and 15 spring lambs.

The trade in cattle was active, as the demand from butchers was good for suitable stock, and the canners also picked up a number of the low grades. The supply was none too large, in consequence the undertone was firmer and an advance of 1/2c per lb was established. Choice steers sold at 4 1/2c to 5c, good at 4c to 4 1/2c; fair at 3 1/2c to 3 3/4c, and common at 2 1/2c to 3c per lb. The market was bare of beef and lambs. Sheep would fetch 4 1/2c to 5c, and yearling lambs 5 1/2c to 6c per lb. Spring lambs met with a fair demand at \$2.50 to \$3 each. The demand for calves was good and prices ranged from \$1.50 to \$6.00 each. The market for live hogs was firm, and all the offerings sold at 6 1/2c to 7c per lb.

THURSDAY'S MARKETS. Montreal, April 19.

Receipts of live stock at the East End abattoir on Thursday included 380 cattle and 50 sheep and lambs.

Owing to the supply of cattle being smaller than the requirements of the trade the undertone to the market was stronger and higher prices were realized in some cases for really choice stock. The attendance of buyers was large and as they all wanted beef, the demand throughout was good and an active trade was done. Choice steers sold at 4 1/2 to 5c; good, 4 to 4 1/2c, fair, 3 1/2 to 3 3/4c; lower grades, 2 1/2 to 3c per pound. The demand for sheep was active, and as the supply was small, prices ruled firm at 4c to 5c per pound. Spring lambs met with a good demand at \$2 to \$3 each. The supply of live hogs was only fair, for which the competition was keen and prices ruled firm at 6 1/2 to 7c per pound.

MONTREAL GRAIN & PRODUCE. Special to The Commercial.

Montreal, April 20. The demand for grain is fair and the feeling firm. Offerings of wheat are small. Sales of barley have been made at 50 1/2c, and of oats at 35 1/2c. Carlots of oats on spot are worth 34c. Flour is dull. Feed quiet and steady. Oatmeal firm. Hay active and strong and 50c higher. Holders of white cheese are firm in their views. Colored is dull. Fodder has sold at 7 1/2c. Receipts of butter are large and the market weak and low. Eggs are weak and 1c lower. Maple products are in good demand and firm. Hides quiet. Calfskins 2c higher. Receipts of potatoes are small and demand is good, at an advance of 5c. Meats are in fair demand and easier.

Wheat—No. 1 spring wheat 76c to 76 1/2c for May delivery afloat.

Barley—Sales No. 2 afloat May at 50 1/2c.

Oats—No. 1 oats are offering at 35 1/2c; No. 2, 34 to 34 1/2c afloat, May, and 31c for spot car lots.

Flour—In fair demand and firm. Manitoba patent, \$4 to \$4.30, Manitoba Strong Bakers, \$3.75 to \$4; straight rollers, \$3.15 to \$3.40, winter patents, \$3.05 to \$3.85.

Rolled Oatmeal—\$3.45 to \$3.50 per barrel.

Feed—Market firm, good demand. Manitoba bran, bags, \$18, shorts, \$19. Baled Hay—Choice, \$11.00 to \$11.50; No. 2, \$10 to \$10.50.

Cheese—White, 9 1/2c; colored, 5 1/2 to 6 1/2c.

Butter—Finest creamery, 18 1/2 to 19 1/2c; seconds, 15 to 16c; dairy, 12 to 14 1/2c. Manitoba dairy, 12 to 14c.

Fresh Eggs—11 1/2 to 12c.

Maple Syrup—1/2 to 7c in wood; tins, 6c to 95c; sugar, 9 to 10c for new.

Hides—No. 1, 6 1/2 to 7c; No. 2, 5 1/2 to 6c. No. 3, 4 1/2 to 5c. Calfskins, 19c, and Sc. lambskins, 9c for good tresh skins.

Vegetables—Potatoes, carlots 42 to 43c, onions, \$3.25 to \$3.50 per barrel.

Poultry—Turkeys, 10 to 12c; chickens, 8 to 10c; fowls, 4 to 6c; ducks, 7 to 9c; geese, 5 to 7c.

Meats—Beef, 6 1/2 to 7 1/2c; veal, 2c to 6c. Fresh lamb, 6c to 7c; mutton, 5c to 6c. Fresh killed hogs, \$8.75 to \$9.50.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET. Special to The Commercial.

Liverpool, April 19. Quotations are 1/2 to 3/4c lower at from 11 1/2 to 12 1/2c per pound, dressed weights. Sheep, 13 to 14c per pound; lambs, 15c.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices

Chicago, April 15.—Wheat, May opened 70 1/2, high 71 1/2, low 70 1/2, close 70 1/2. Corn, May opened 43 1/2, high 44 1/2, low 43 1/2, close 44 1/2. Oats, May opened 25 1/2, high 26 1/2, low 25 1/2, close 25 1/2. Pork, May opened \$14.25, high \$14.27, low \$14.15, close \$14.27. Lard, July opened \$8.15, close \$8.12. Ribbs, May close \$8.35.

Chicago, April 16.—Wheat, May opened 71, high 71 1/2, low 70 1/2, close 70 1/2. Corn, May opened 43 1/2, high 44 1/2, low 43 1/2, close 44 1/2. Oats, May opened 25 1/2, high 26 1/2, low 25 1/2, close 25 1/2. Pork, May opened \$14.15, close \$14.12. July, opened \$14.30, close \$11.20. Lard, May opened \$8.17 1/2, close \$8.15.

Chicago, April 17.—Wheat, May opened 70 1/2, high 71, low 70 1/2, close 70 1/2. Corn, May opened 43 1/2, high 44 1/2, low 43 1/2, close 44 1/2. Oats, May opened 25 1/2, high 26 1/2, low 25 1/2, close 25 1/2. Pork, May opened \$14.12, high \$14.20, low \$14.12, close \$14.23. Lard, July opened \$8, close \$8. Ribbs, May, open \$8.20, close \$8.15.

Chicago, April 18.—Wheat, May opened 70 1/2, high 71 1/2, low 70 1/2, close 70 1/2. Corn, May opened 43 1/2, high 44 1/2, low 43 1/2, close 44 1/2. Oats, May opened 25 1/2, high 26 1/2, low 25 1/2, close 25 1/2. Pork, May opened \$14.10, high \$14.22, low \$14.22, close \$14.27. Lard, May close \$8.05. Ribbs, May open \$8.12, close \$8.10.

Chicago, April 19.—Wheat, May opened 70 1/2, high 71, low 70 1/2, close 70 1/2. Corn, May opened 43 1/2, high 44 1/2, low 43 1/2, close 44 1/2. Oats, May opened 25 1/2, high 26 1/2, low 25 1/2, close 25 1/2. Pork, May opened \$14.10, high \$14.20, low \$14.20, close \$14.40. Lard, May open \$8.05, close \$8.07.

Chicago, April 20.—May wheat opened at 70 1/2c, and ranged from 70 1/2 to 71c. Closing prices were:—

Wheat—April, 70 1/2c; May, 71c. Corn—April, 43 1/2c; May, 44 1/2c. Oats—April, 25 1/2c; May, 25 1/2c. Pork—April, \$14.40; May, \$14.40. Lard—May, \$8.07; July, \$8.02. Ribbs—May, \$8.17; July, \$7.95.

A week ago May wheat closed at 70 1/2c. A year ago May wheat closed at 63 1/2c, two years ago at 72 1/2c, three years ago at \$1.14, four years ago at 7c, five years ago at 63 1/2c; six years ago at 58 1/2c.

New York Wheat.

New York, April 16.—Wheat May open ed 77 1/2, high 77 1/2, low 76 1/2, close 76 1/2.

New York, April 17.—Wheat, May open 77 1/2, high 77 1/2, low 77, close 77 1/2.

New York, April 18.—Wheat, May open 77 1/2, high 77 1/2, low 77 1/2, close 77 1/2. July open 77 1/2, close 77c.

New York, April 19.—Wheat, May open 77, high 77 1/2, low 77, close 77 1/2.

New York, April 20.—Wires down. No reports.

Minneapolis Wheat.

Minneapolis, April 15.—Wheat May open 76 1/2, high 77 1/2, low 76 1/2, close 77c.

Minneapolis, April 16.—Wheat, May open 77 1/2, high 77 1/2, low 76 1/2, close 76 1/2.

Minneapolis, April 17.—Wheat, May open 76 1/2, high 76 1/2, low 76 1/2, close 76 1/2.

Minneapolis, April 18.—Wheat, May open 76 1/2, high 77 1/2, low 76 1/2, close 76 1/2.

Minneapolis, April 19.—Wheat, May open 76 1/2, high 76 1/2, low 76 1/2, close 76 1/2.

Minneapolis, April 20.—Wheat closed at 76 1/2c for May option. Cash No. 1 hard wheat closed at 73 1/2c. No. 1 northern at 71 1/2c.

Duluth Wheat.

Duluth, April 15.—Wheat, May open at 72 1/2, high 72 1/2, low 72 1/2, close 72 1/2. No. 1 hard 73 1/2c. No. 1 northern 71 1/2c.

Duluth, April 16.—Wheat, May opened 72 1/2, high 72 1/2, low 72 1/2, close 72 1/2. No. 1 hard, 73 1/2; No. 1 northern, 71 1/2.

Duluth, April 17.—Wheat, May open 72 1/2, high 72 1/2, low 72 1/2, close 72 1/2. No. 1 hard 73 1/2, low 72 1/2, close 72 1/2.

Duluth, April 18.—Wheat, May open 72 1/2, high 72 1/2, low 72 1/2, close 72 1/2. No. 1 hard 73 1/2, low 72 1/2, close 72 1/2.

Duluth, April 19.—Wheat, May open at 72 1/2, high 72 1/2, low 72 1/2, close 72 1/2. No. 1 hard 73 1/2, No. 1 northern 71 1/2.

Duluth, April 20.—May option closed at 72 1/2c for No. 1 northern wheat. Cash No. 1 hard closed to-day at 73 1/2c and cash No. 1 northern at 71 1/2c.

A week ago May option closed at 72c. A year ago May option closed at 66 1/2c; two years ago at 71 1/2c; three years ago at \$1.10 1/2; four years ago at 78 1/2c; five years ago at 63 1/2c; six years ago at 67 1/2c.

The stock of Robert Fairley, grocer, Winnipeg, will be sold by auction on April 27.

R. T. Riley, manager of the Canadian Fire Insurance Co., and western manager for the W. E. Sanford Manufacturing Co., went east this week on a brief business trip.

WINNIPEG CLOSING WHEAT. No. 3 hard closed to-day at 67 to 67 1/2c Fort William.

LONDON SUGAR MARKET. Special to The Commercial.

London, April 19. Beet sugar is quoted unchanged at 8s 11 1/4d.

LIVERPOOL CHEESE MARKET. Special to The Commercial.

Liverpool, April 19. Cheese quoted steady at 47s 6d to 48s for both white and colored.

Liverpool, April 20.—Wheat closed to-day at 68 5/8d per cential for May option, a decline of 1/4d.

LIVERPOOL PRICES. Liverpool, April 19.—Closing: Wheat, spot

dull, No. 1 California 6s 13d; No. 1 red western winter 5s 10 1/2d; No. 1 northern spring 5s 1/2d. Futures steady. May 5s 9d, July 6s 9 1/2d.

BRITISH STOCKS. London, April 19.—Nouv. Consols for

money 91 13 16; do, for the account 91 15 16; Amalons 71 1/2; C. P. R. 67; St. Paul 10 1/2; Illinois Central 14 1/2; Louisville 10 1/2; U. S. pd. 88; N. Y. C. 15 3/4; Erie 4 1/2; Pennsylvania 8 1/2; Reading 18 1/2; Erie 4 1/2; pt'd 7 1/2; Northern Pacific pt'd 10 1/2; G. T. R. 8 1/2; Anaconda 10 1/2; Rand Mines 4 1/2; Bar silver steady at 27 1/2d per ounce. Money 2 1/2 to 2 3/4 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2 1/2 per cent; do. for three months bills 2 1/2 to 2 3/4 per cent.

PURE FOOD LAWS. The legislative assembly of the state

of Minnesota has been busy during its session of this spring passing pure food laws. No less than eighteen different laws of this kind were passed. They provide regulations for the manufacture and sale of butter and its imitations, drugged liquors, candies, baking powder, lard, maple sugar and syrup, vinegar, honey, unseeded oil, sausage and jams. Besides passing these laws the legislature has provided money with which to see that they are properly enforced, and has provided adequate penalties for their infraction. Imprisonment is the alternative penalty in every case if the fine is not paid.

E. F. Hutchings, of the Great West Saddlery company, Winnipeg, returned

from Calgary this week. G. V. Hastings, manager of the Lake of the Woods Milling company, at Winnipeg, returned this week from a western trip.

G. O. Shaughnessy, traveller for the Savanne Lumber Co., is in Winnipeg this week. He leaves on Monday for points along the western branch.

Before Placing Your Order For Yarns

See the Morden Yarn, Trade Mark "MANITOBA" Every skein labelled. Pat up in six 6-lb. spindles, 16 oz. to the lb. If you've not seen it, write direct to the mill for samples and prices. Merchants having wool to sell would do well to write and get our prices.

THE MORDEN WOOLLEN MILLS

MORDEN, MANITOBA

Winnipeg Prices, Paints, Oils Glass, Etc.

ALABASTINE—Cases of 20 packages, \$8.00; Muralo, do., \$8.50. BENZINE—Case, \$3.50. DILY COLORED—White lead, No. 7 1/2 red lead, 7c; yellow ochre in barrel lots 2 1/2c, less than barrel lots, 3c; golden ochre, barrels, 3 1/2c; less than barrels, 4c; Venetian red, barrels, 3c, less than barrel, 3 1/2c; American vermilion, 15c; King's vermilion, \$1 per lb.; Canadian metallic oxides, barrel lots 2 1/2c, less than barrel, 3c; English purple oxides, in casks, 3 1/2c, less quantities, 4c lb. GASOLINE—Stove, per case, \$3; naphtha, \$2.00. GLASS—Single glass, first break, 10 to 25 uncut inches, \$2.50; 20 to 40, \$2.75; 50 to 60 feet boxes: 40 to 50, \$3; 51 to 60, \$3.50; 61 to 70, \$7 per 100 feet boxes. LINSSEED OIL—Raw, gal., 15c; boiled, gal., 16c in barrels; less than barrels, 5c gal., extra, with additional charges for cases and casks. OILS—Black oils, 25 to 30c gal.; clear machine oil, 30c; cylinder oil, 63c; 78c, as to quality, castor oil, 1 1/2c per lb., tanners' or harness oil, 65c; neatfoot oil, \$1; steam refined oil, 85c; pure winter-bleached sperm oil, \$2 gal. PREPARED PAINTS—Pure liquid colors, gal., \$1.00 (\$1.10, as to shade and quality). PUTTY—In bladders, barrel lots, 2 1/2c lb.; in 100 lb kegs, 2 1/2c; do. less than barrel, 3c lb. REFINED PETROLEUM—Silver Star, 19c; Oleophene, 21c; Sunlight, 22c; Eocene, 24c per gallon; Diamond, 25 1/2c; T. & P., 24c; Solar, 22c; Brilliant, 2 1/2c per gal. in barrels. T. & P., cases, \$2.75; Solar, case, \$2.55. TURPENTINE—Pure spirits in barrels, 65c; less than barrels, 70c per gal. An additional charge for packages of small quantities. VARNISHES—No. 1 furniture, per gal., \$1; extra furniture, \$1.35; pale oak, \$1.50; elastic oak, \$1.75; No. 1 carriage, \$1.50; \$1.75, hard oil finish, \$1.50; brown Japan, \$1; house painters' gold size Japan, \$1.70; coach painters' do., \$2 (\$2.25); No. 1 brown shellac, \$2.00; pure orange shellac, \$2.25. WHITE LEAD—Pure, \$7.00 per 100 lb. No. 1, \$6.50. WHITING—\$1.25 per 100 lb gross weight.

Winnipeg Raw Fur Prices.

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

Table with columns 'From' and 'To' listing fur prices for items like Badger, Bear, Beaver, Fox, Lynx, Marten, Musquash, Otter, Skunk, Wolf, Wolverine, etc.

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

During the performance of an opera in Manchester the inferior singing was made more wretched by the effect of an augmented orchestra in which some violinists were playing decidedly out of tune. This made the disappointed audience so angry that, when a person in the gallery brought their displeasure to a climax by causing a lengthened interruption, a number of them seized him and cried out: 'Throw him over!' 'Throw him out!' 'Throw him into the pit!' Then a rather gentle voice was heard exclaiming during a lull in the storm: 'Oh, please, if you throw him over don't waste him. Kill a fiddler with him!'—London Answers.

GROCERIES

Prices to retail dealers for ordinary lot, with usual discounts for cash or large lots.

Table of grocery prices including Canned Goods, Dried Fruits, Spices, Cereals, Cured Fish, and Dried Meats.

Dried Fruits

Table of dried fruit prices including Raisins, Apples, Peaches, Apricots, Pitted Plums, Nectarines, Prunes, and various nuts.

Tobacco

Table of tobacco prices including various brands like T. & H., Lilly, Creasant, and others.

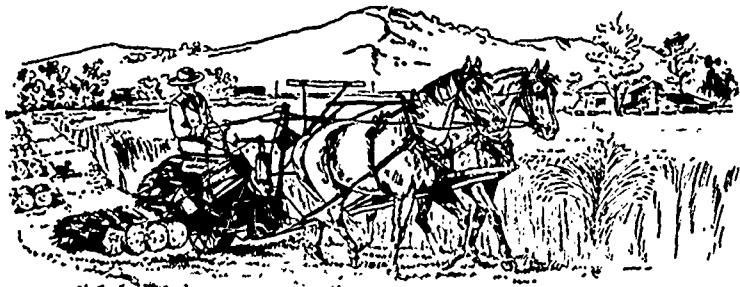
DRUGS

Table of drug prices including various medicines, oils, and chemicals.

Advertisement for 'We Still Offer' by Bowlby, Aylmer & Goodwillie's Fruits, featuring a star logo and contact information for Wholesale Grocers in Hamilton.

DEERING LIGHT DRAFT IDEALS MAKE HARVESTING EASY

**DEERING
BINDER TWINE.**
"New Twine from New Mills."



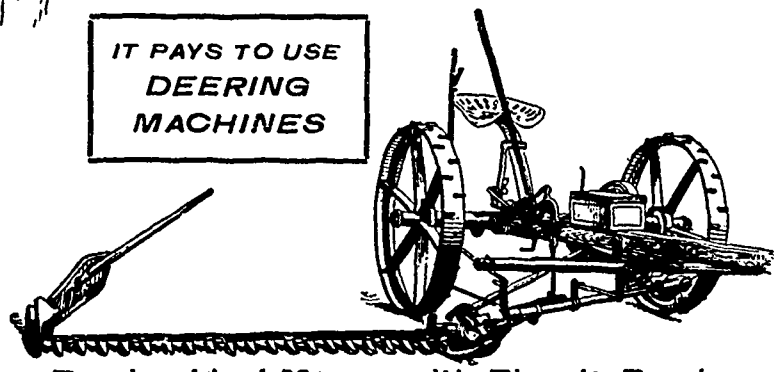
Deering Light Draft Ideal Binder

700,000 FARMERS USED DEERING BINDER
TWINE LAST YEAR.

DEERING SALES ARE THE WORLD'S
LARGEST.

MOST MODERN IN CONSTRUCTION
LIGHTEST IN DRAFT.
MADE IN THE LARGEST HARVESTER WORKS
IN THE WORLD.
FIRST IN IMPROVEMENTS.

IT PAYS TO USE
DEERING
MACHINES



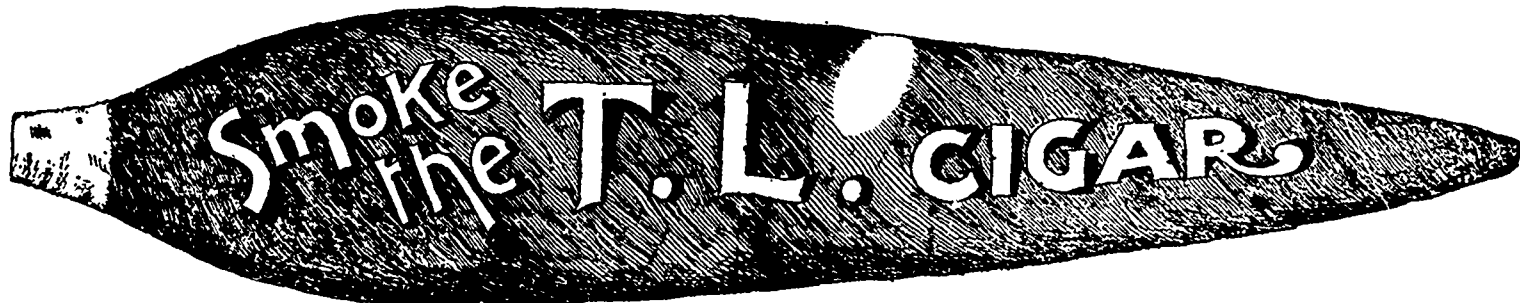
Deering Ideal Mower with Bicycle Bearings

**DEERING
HARVESTER OIL.**
Keeps The Bearings Cool

IF YOU ARE INTERESTED
FOR 1901,
WRITE US

DEERING HARVESTER COMPANY, Chicago

Canadian Branches: WINNIPEG, TORONTO, LONDON, MONTREAL.



Built to do business, and its doing it daily everywhere.—Pure Havana Filler and Sumatra Wrapper.

HOS. LEE, Prop.

WESTERN CIGAR FACTORY, Winnipeg, Man.

Head Office: Montreal

Branches: Toronto and Winnipeg

P. D. DODS & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

The Island City Brand

**Pure Ready-Mixed Floor Paint, House Paint, Carriage Paint,
Waggon Paint, Etc.**

OUR HANDSOME CATALOGUE FOR THE ASKING.

Get our Prices on White Lead, Dry Colors, Varnishes, etc.

Full Stock in Winnipeg.

Write **MACKENZIE BROS.**, Western Managers, 131 Bannatyne Avenue, East, Winnipeg.

THE GROCERY TRADE.

MAPLE PRODUCTS.

The prospects of a good run of sap from the maples throughout by some of the leading grocers in the Eastern Townships as published by us about three weeks ago have all been blasted by the continued cold, dull and wet weather which has been the most unfavorable for the production of sugar and sap experienced for years. For over three weeks old sap has scarcely shown its face to the people of Lower Canada, and consequently the product of these famous maple groves has been considerably curtailed. There will, however, be sufficient of the genuine article to give a dash of flavor to the purious; but as we stated previously, there are those who would spurn the practice of adulterating their syrup and sugar. A good sized lot of maple sugar said to be new and pure, was received from the country this week, and sold at 3c. per lb. The purchaser stated that he had his doubts about its being the genuine article, although it captivated the eye at the first glance. Raw sugar is selling at 9 1/2c, and good maple syrup at 7 1/2 to 10c in the gallon tin, a few lots of medium at 6c. In kegs there have been transactions at 7c per lb, but the sale was so slow that the seller had to reduce his price to 6c in order to bring business. To-day (Thursday) should be an ideal one as far as the weather is concerned for a good run of sap, last night's frost being followed by a light drizzle.

Advices from Utica, N. Y., of April 6, state that the "manufacture of maple sugar has commenced throughout central and northern New York. The season is not far enough advanced to allow accurate comparisons with the production of former years, but it is thought it will fall short. New syrup is being sold at 34c per gallon, and grade at 15c per pound."—Montreal Trade Bulletin.

Grocery Trade Notes.

New York coffee roasters have reduced their prices 1/2c per pound. Cable advices from Holland reported a firmer market for nutmegs. The West Indies crop, it is reported, will be short.

New season stocks of imported lines are now arriving. Prices are steady and firm. The advances made last year are being maintained and prices are expected to hold steady this season.

Advices state that the rice crop will be damaged by rain to a considerable extent and that only small shipments have escaped. It is, therefore, expected that the Rangoon kinds out of these shipments will sell at a premium before very long.

Malaga shows a little more disposition to sell Jordan almonds, says the Hills Bros., although the new crop is no doubt severely injured, and speculators are influenced in their views by the quiet state of affairs in Sicily and Bari.

Gow, Wilson & Stanton, London, under date of March 29, write: The export of Indian and Ceylon tea from the United Kingdom last year shows that the total exports in 1900 of Indian tea amounted to 10,172,949 lbs., against 7,724,262 lbs. in 1899. Of Ceylon tea exports in 1900 were 13,775,433 lbs., against 12,144,359 lbs. in 1899.

Speaking of current crop prospects in Greece The London Grocer says: "The weather in Greece is reported to be most unfavorable, and the prospects for the year's crop again being adversely affected, but in the interest of the trade it is hoped that the yield will be sufficiently large to admit of next season's prices being so moderate that the article may regain popular favor."

The world's visible supply of coffee, according to the completed figures, shows the large increase for the season of 135,000 bags, bringing the supply of all kinds of coffee in sight on April 1st up to the unprecedentedly large total for this time of year of 7,412,277 bags. As compared with the same date last year the present supply of coffee is nearly 1,250,000 bags larger.

Regarding currants, Hills Bros. Co. say:—"Consumption continues on a fair scale, and a moderate quantity goes out from day to day. Stocks are still ample for all probable needs for some time to come; tendency of the market continues to be firm, and buyers. From England it is reported that business is less active than a

month since. Market in Greece remains quiet, and the small stocks remaining there have not yet been cleared off. At this early period in the season export 'houses' in Patras are not willing to go on record with any definite estimate of the new crop, but are inclined to believe that the out-turn will be much below an average on account of the destruction of a large quantity of vines by the disease of the past year and the weak-ness of a further portion which were not entirely killed by the disease."

Hardware Trade Notes.

Turpentine is 3c per gallon lower at Montreal selling now at 50 to 57c per gallon.

Linseed oil advanced 2c per gallon at Montreal for the week owing to strong advices from primary markets.

The Canada-Horse, Natick Co., of Montreal, has decided to greatly enlarge its facilities and will add the manufacture of horseshoes.

The most important feature of the hardware markets of Eastern Canada last week was the advance of 10c per dozen in the price of lanterns.

Trade is beginning to open up a little in screen doors and windows in a wholesale way. Churns and ice cream freezers are also coming into demand.

There has been some cutting in the price of horse shoe nails in Canadian wholesale markets recently and the market has been pronounced an open one, every manufacturer making his own price regardless of his neighbor's interests or wishes in the matter.

The iron and steel situation in the United States does not abate its strength. The latest and the closing season of 1901 approaches the customary time of full tide in construction operations. On the contrary the markets are gaining strength daily and the wonder is that prices do not advance more rapidly than they have been doing. Orders for the first half of the year are now being placed and the buyer considers himself lucky who can secure the acceptance of his orders to the full amounts specified. It has even been stated that business has been booked for as far ahead as the middle of 1902 in some instances.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

MEN'S SHIRT WAISTE.

New Orleans Times-Democrat. "The battle of the shirt waist man will be fought to a finish this season," said a haberdashery salesman just in from the north. By next fall it will be greatly determined whether he has come to stay or is merely a fad and a freak; and the average person has no idea of the immense interests that are now waiting anxiously on the result. It affects not only the shirt-makers, but a lot of other business lines—the suspender manufacturers, for instance, and the makers of belts, summer vests, and even cravats. The tailors and clothiers are deeply interested, as a matter of course, because the new garment works out their summer business literally in two at the waist; and, taken altogether, it is probably no exaggeration to say that several million dollars are involved in the adoption or rejection of the fashion.

"The man's shirt waist came on the field to late last season to get a fair test," continued the haberdashery drummer, "and a good many people wondered why the manufacturers who were so fully determined to give it a chance had introduced it to the public during the last few days of summer, instead of holding it back until 1901 and giving it a run for its money. As a matter of fact, however, the manufacturers knew perfectly well what they were doing. Their purpose was to start people wrangling about the garment, knowing by experience that such debates always produce an army of foot soldiers, who, seeing they will wear it of one in the attempt, I know a number of men who have ordered expensive outfits of shirt waists for the sole purpose of defying the opposition, and all these enthusiasts, rushing out fully equipped the first day, and giving each other mutual support, will have a strong effect on public opinion. Last year many of the high-class restaurateurs declined to serve shirt-waist men, but I will be greatly surprised if there is any such prohibition this season. The shirt-waist will have the power of numbers."

"Still, it is impossible to predict whether the proponent and advocate of the new style will succeed in gaining a solid foothold for it. By solid foothold I mean a general indorsement of its good taste and propriety, so that the average quiet dresser can wear it without any misgivings. If you can rest assured that a tremendous effort will be made to obtain that kind of recognition, which is the only thing that can really make or mar a fashion, at least in the eyes of the makers, we have faith enough in its success to devote the larger part of the winter to the exclusive making of shirt waists, and they have piled them up by the thousands of gross. The pattern that has finally been accepted as the correct thing, by the way, is very loose and full, especially in the almost feminine sleeves, and it ends with a stout band at the waist line, with a buttoned-up front and a pair of trousers. I shall swear that this is royal-wal interest," added the drummer, "but also with a coat."

COTTON MILLS CLOSE.

Fall River, Mass., April 15.—About 11,000 employees of the cotton mills in this city were notified Saturday that there will be a general suspension of their suspension will be the most general of any week since the decision to curtail production was made, and about 25 corporations, owing some forty million, nearly the entire number in the industry, agreed to shut stop. This will decrease the production by 200,000 pieces, and means a loss in wages to the operatives of about \$100,000.

Lowell, Mass., April 13.—The 2,300 operatives of the Massachusetts Cotton mills here were notified Saturday not to return to work until April 22. The plant will be closed on account of the dull market. The Tremont and Suffolk cotton mills have laid on three-fourths of the operatives for an indefinite time. In all 6,000 operatives will be idle in the city next week.

Dry Goods Trade Notes.

The prospects are that there will be a good demand for Canadian dress goods of the present styles for an indefinite period. They are excellent values compared with the best imported goods and were never so popular as at the present time.

THE DAIRY TRADE.

DAIRY BUTTER COMPETITION.

The Vermont Farm Machine Company, Bellows Falls, Vt., through their general agent, William Scott, 200 Pacific Avenue, Winnipeg, offer special premiums on butter exhibited at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition to be held at the end of July next, made from cream separated by their improved cream separator, as follows: For each entry scoring 98 points or over, \$8; 97 points and under 98, \$7; and under 96, \$5; 95 points and under 96, \$4; 93 points and under 94, \$3; and under 93, \$2; 91 points and under 92, \$1.

Dairy Trade Notes.

A series of dairy tests are to be carried out this season under direction of the central experimental farm, Ottawa, the object is to secure the cooperation of dairy farmers, and of farmers who have dairy herds, in carrying out some simple tests, with a view to increasing the revenue from dairy herds. Any farmers who would particularly be advised by the Agriculturist, Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

THE LUMBER TRADE.

FORESTRY IN SWEDEN.

Sweden does not depend upon the extent of its forest resources or natural growth to maintain its position as a lumber producing country, but has an elaborate forest system which is eminent for the practical results it affords. The state owns over 18,000,000 acres of public lands, it is constantly buying and planting. The result is that these state lands furnish no insignificant proportion of the total lumber supply and they are conducted on forestry lines. They are very handsome profit to the Government, the net profits of the

system to the state being four times as much. The area of Sweden is 172,000 square miles, or nearly 100,000 square miles less than Texas, or only about 14,000 square miles greater in area than California. Oregon and Washington combined have nearly its area. It would seem, therefore, that what is practicable in Sweden should be practicable in the United States. The combined area of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, the three great white pine states of this country, is 250,000 square miles, and, at what is practicable in their area is more profitable for tree culture than yours, there is no reason to doubt that if as great care were used in the maintenance and replacement of the white pine forests of these states, they might serve as the basis of a lumber business of great magnitude forever. It is not too late for these states to preserve much of the forest wealth that yet remains and to replace part of the wealth that has been taken away, and in so doing they would be aiding for the enduring wealth of their people.—American Lumberman.

Grain and Milling Notes.

The indications at present are that the wheat crop in Kansas will be a record crop, exceeding that of last year by 20,000,000 bushels.

Correspondents of The Chicago Trade Bulletin report condition of winter wheat April 1 in twenty-one states as averaging 92.8, and for the whole country 91.7, indicating an aggregate yield of 445,000,000 bushels.

The marketings of flax seed from the 1900 crop in the United States are estimated to the first day of this month amounted to over 17,000,000 bushels. It is estimated that several hundred thousand bushels are still in farmers hands and in the above the requirements for seed purposes.

G. V. Hastings and T. T. W. Bready have been appointed members of the board of examiners at Winnipeg to test the fitness of candidates to become inspectors and deputy inspectors of wheat and other grains. They succeeded in the examination of the late Stephen Nairn. The board will also consist of S. Spink (chairman), Robert Muir, F. W. Thompson, G. V. Hastings and T. T. W. Bready.

The April report of the statistician of the department of agriculture at Washington will show the average condition of winter wheat on April 1, to have been 91.7, against 82.1 on April 1, 1900; 77.9 at the corresponding date in 1899, and 82.9 at the corresponding date in 1898, and 82.9, the mean of the past average for the last ten years. The average in the principal states are as follows: Pennsylvania 89, Ohio 82, Michigan 73, Indiana 80, Illinois 82, Texas 65, Tennessee 98, Kansas 105, Nebraska 100, California 100, Oklahoma 97. While the general average of condition 91.7 is the highest since 1891, the presence of the Hessian fly is reported from an almost unprecedented number of states and serious misgivings prevail in states reporting a fairly higher condition on April 1 as to possible developments of the next thirty days.

It is a rather curious fact that so far only three commission licenses have been taken under the "Manitoba Grain Act" of 1900, although that important piece of Dominion legislation has been in force since the 1st of September last and ample time has been given to dealers to arrange for the necessary bonds, and it would be supposed that all of those who have been doing grain commission business in Manitoba would conform with the act as soon as it went into effect and a good deal of time was expected to elapse before the trade could be brought fully into line as there are always a number of men trading in grain who have no piece of business particularly in mind, who only hang upon the outskirts of the business picking up whatever sales may happen to come their way. It should not, however, have taken until now for the recognized commission men to conform and it is unfair to those who are endeavoring to live up to the provisions of the act that they should have to compete with illegitimate trading while this is being remedied.

Section 43 of the Manitoba Grain Act 1900 reads as follows: From and after the first day of September, 1900, it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to engage in the business of selling grain on commis-

slon or to receive or solicit consignments of grain on commission in the inspection district of Manitoba, without first obtaining an annual license, for which he shall pay two dollars, from the warehouse commissioner, to conduct and carry on the business of such commission merchant and giving a bond to His Majesty with sufficient surety for the benefit of persons entrusting such commission merchant with consignments of grain to be sold on commission in such amount as is fixed by the minister subject to appeal to the minister. If such commission merchant receives grain for sale on commission, the said bond shall be conditioned that he faithfully account and report to all persons entrusting him with grain for sale on commission and pay to such persons the proceeds of the consignments of grain received by him less the commission earned on account of the making of such sale and necessary and actual disbursements. If he does not receive grain for sale on commission the bond shall be conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties as such commission merchant.

Manitoba Wheat Stocks.

There were 2,403,520 bushels of wheat in store at Fort William on April 13. Receipts for the week were 19,413 bushels and shipments were 220,044 bushels. A year ago stocks in store Fort William were 3,824,000 bushels. Stocks in store at Fort William, Port Arthur, Keewatin, Winnipeg and Interior points are estimated approximately at 4,382,000 bushels, compared with 9,105,000 bushels a year ago, 10,000,000 bushels two years ago and 3,200,000 three years ago.

Winnipeg Grain Inspection.

For the week ending April 13 there were 175 cars of grain inspected which graded as follows:
Wheat—1 hard, 13; 2 hard, 23; 3 hard, 84; 1 white type, 1; 2 northern 0, rejected, 4; no grade, 37, condemned, 1 car.
Oats—No. 2 white, 1, no grade, 7, rejected, 0; feed, 3 cars.
Barley—No. 3, 1.
Flax Seed—None.
For the corresponding week of last year there were 300 cars of grain inspected, of which 176 graded 1 hard.

**Statistical Wheat Report
WHEAT IN CANADA.**

Stocks of wheat in Canada at principal points of accumulation are reported as follows:	
Montreal	138,000
Toronto	70,000
Coteau, Que	14,000
Depot Harbor, Ont.	50,000
Kingston	50,000
Fort William, Port Arthur and Keewatin	2,592,000
Winnipeg	315,000
Manitoba elevators	2,075,000
Total April 6	5,254,000
Total previous week	5,241,000
Total a year ago	9,717,000

BRADSTREET'S REPORT OF STOCKS
Total stocks in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, as reported by Bradstreet's April 6, were 73,570,000 bushels, as against 70,350,000 bushels the previous week.
Total stocks in the United States and Canada a year ago were 77,113,000 bushels, according to Bradstreet's report.
Stocks of wheat at Pacific coast ports on April 1 were 6,325,000 bushels.

THE VISIBLE SUPPLY.

The Chicago visible supply statement of stocks in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, for the week ended April 13 was 51,873,000 bushels, being a decrease of 2,017,000 bushels for the week. A year ago the visible supply was 55,275,000 bushels, two years ago 30,502,000 bushels, three years ago 29,454,000 bushels, four years ago 30,970,000 bushels, five years ago 58,483,000 bushels.

STOCKS OF OATS AND CORN.

The visible supply of oats in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains is 11,271,000 bushels, compared with 7,543,000 bushels a year ago. The visible supply of corn is 22,019,000 bushels, compared with 24,798,000 bushels a year ago, according to the Chicago statement.

WORLD'S WHEAT STOCKS.

Stocks of wheat in America and Europe and afloat for Europe March 1 in each year for a series of years, were as follows—Bradstreet's report:	
1901	101,000,000
1900	101,000,000
1899	123,000,000
1898	114,000,000
1897	122,000,000
1896	103,000,000
1895	181,000,000

CROP MOVEMENT.

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

	This Crop	Last Crop
Minneapolis	63,792,110	47,072,991
Milwaukee	7,488,770	8,001,102
Duluth	16,409,404	44,608,227
Chicago	37,578,700	20,794,878
Total	125,268,084	142,207,297

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

	This Crop	Last crop
Toledo	8,561,807	10,600,832
St. Louis	10,109,071	8,278,489
Detroit	2,720,887	1,590,140
Kansas City	32,911,017	33,138,730
Total	54,302,782	53,608,191

Winnipeg Prices a Year Ago.

Following were Winnipeg prices this week last year:
Wheat—No. 1 hard closed at 67c Fort William, for cash.
Flour—Local price per sack: Patent, \$1.95, best bakers, \$1.65 to \$1.75.
Oatmeal—\$1.65 per 80 lb sack, to the retail trade.
Millstuffs Bran, \$14.50 per ton, shorts, \$10.50, delivered to city dealers.
Oats—Carlots on track, 30 to 32c, according to quality.
Barley—33 to 36c per bushel for malting and feed grades.
Country wheat—52 to 54c per bushel, according to grade and freight rate to farmers at country points.
Corn—In carlots, 45 to 46c per bushel of 56 lbs
Flax—\$1.50 per bushel
Butter—Dairy, 16 to 20c per lb, for best grades; creamery, 24c per lb, to the retail trade.
Cheese—Regular sizes, 14 to 14 1/2c to the retail trade.
Eggs—12c for Manitoba fresh, less expense.
Hides—No. 1 hides 7c per lb.
Wool—8 to 9c for unwashed fleece.
Seneca Root—28c per lb.
Hay—Baled, \$5 to \$5.50 per ton on cars.
Potatoes—40 to 45c per bushel for farmers' loads.
Poultry—Turkeys, 11c per lb; chickens, 11c; ducks, 10c; and geese 9c per lb, live chickens, 65c per pair.
Dressed Meats—Beef, 7 to 7 1/2c; veal, 8 to 9c; fresh mutton, 10c; hogs, 6 1/2 to 7c; frozen mutton, 8 to 9c per lb.
Live Stock—Cattle, 3 to 4c, as to grade, sheep, 4 3/4c; hogs, 4 3/4 to 5c off cars; according to quality.

Comparative Prices of Staples.

Comparative prices of staples at New York:		
	April 12, 1901	April 13, 1900
Flour	\$3.40/\$3.60	\$3.35/\$3.55
Wheat	77 1/2	77 1/2
Corn	49 1/2	48
Oats	30 1/2	28 1/2
Rye	60	63 1/2
Cotton	8 1/2	9 13/16
Printcloths	2 1/2	3 1/2
Wool, Ohio	24 1/2	30 1/2
Wool	29 1/2	35
Lard	\$15 1/2	13.25
Butter	8 1/2	7 1/2
Cheese	22	20
Sugar, gran	5 1/2	5 1/2
Coffee, No. 7	7	8 1/2
Petroleum, rfd	7.65	9.00
*Iron, Besse	17.00	21.00
*Steel billets	\$24 1/2	33.00
Steel rails	26.00	35.00
Copper, lb	17.00	17.00
Lead, lb	4.37 1/2	4.70
Tin, lb	26.00	30.50
*Pittsburg		—Bradstreet's.

Implement Trade Notes.

Theodore Starks, of Moline, Illinois, general manager of the Moline Plow Co., was in Winnipeg last week on a visit to Manager Bugbee, of the local branch of the Moline business. This was Mr. Starks' first visit to Manitoba and he was very favorably impressed with the outlook here, and with the future prospects of Winnipeg.
E. W. Rugg, the recently appointed organizer and secretary of the Western Retail Implement Dealers' Association, is meeting with great success in his canvass for new members for the association. A report of his visit to Brandon given by the Brandon Sun says: The Western Retail Implement Dealers' Association held a meeting in the Langham hotel last evening on the occasion of the visit of the organizing secretary, Edgar W. Rugg. Mr. Rugg arrived in the city yesterday and enrolled the most of them as members of the association. The object of this meeting was to exchange views and to discuss the credit system, and the taking of old and second hand implements in exchange of new.

There are no hard and fast rules in regard to prices, but the object of the association is to band the members together with a view to conducting the business on strictly business principles. The following were present: W. J. Merrell, John Cook, representing Massey & Harris; J. C. Nelson, of Smith, Inglis & Nelson, Geo. Handley, of McLeod & Handley, D. Shirriff, M. J. Best, J. S. Kelly, of Cockshutt Co., F. Waller, James Graham, James Lowes, of Sylvestor Co., J. C. Cameron and R. Campbell, of Frost & Wood, Ernest Laycock, of McCormick Co. and O. A. Jewellon, of J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co. After the session those present sat down to a lunch.

Lumber Trade Notes.

A stick of timber 74 feet long and 34x34 inches at each end has been shipped from Oregon to the Pan-American exposition.
Isaac Cockburn, of Winnipeg, secretary of the Lumber Dealers association, left for a trip to Dauphin a few days ago.
Shipments of logs are now being regularly received over the Canadian Northern Railway from the Rainy River district for Sprague's mill at Winnipeg.

Live Stock Trade Notes.

G. B. Murphy shipped 10 cars of stocker cattle this week from Carberry to Medicine Hat and Lethbridge.
The annual meeting of the Western Stock Growers' Association, which includes all the stock growers of the Northwest Territories, was held at Calgary last week and proved a very successful gathering. The membership is now 177. The secretary's report showed that during the year 1900 fat cattle to the number of 43,605 were shipped out of the Territories and horses to the number of 3,850.
The annual meeting of the Territorial Pure Bred Cattle Breeders' Association was held in Calgary last week when the following officers were elected for the coming term: President, John A. Turner, Millarville; vice-presidents, P. Talbot, Lacombe; D. H. Andrews, Crane Lake; A. B. Macdonald, New Oxley; secretary treasurer, C. W. Peterson, Regina. The Territorial Horsebreeders' Association also held their annual meeting at Calgary at the same time when the officers for the past year were re-elected. The secretary's report showed that last year 7,000 horses were imported and 2,147 exported. The cattle breeders held a successful sale of cattle while at Calgary and will, in future, hold sales annually.

Seed Oats.

The Edmonton board of trade has made investigation and claims there is a large quantity of choice seed oats in the district which shows a high germinating standard. The Brackman-Miller Milling Co., Strathcona, who have a large stock of oats grown in the Edmonton district, have sent samples to Ottawa which have shown over 80 per cent of germinating oats, as tested at the experimental farm.

Prospects of the Rubber Industry.

"While the consumption of crude rubber in the United States within a year past has fallen below the highest figure previously reached, there have not been for decades more manifestations of activity in the industry or of preparation for increasing business than now," observes the India Rubber World. "Practically no rubber factories in the country are standing idle. There are not even any factories for sale, except in the sense that most businesses can be bought if the offer is high enough. There is even a scarcity of second-hand rubber machinery in the market. These are all indications of a favorable condition, both existing at present and for prospective trade. Not the least interesting feature of the industry, however, is the evidence at every hand that long-established factories, even where no particular extension of capital or facilities is reported, are alert to improve their methods or their plant to the utmost. The question of cost of production is being studied more thoroughly, and more attention is given to the saving of time or of labor, or to preventing

waste of material. All in all, the rubber industry is on a good basis. With constantly improving processes, with frequent betterments in mechanical appliances, and with more economical methods in management—with the advantages of production on a very large scale, and the specialization of work by which a given factory is devoted constantly to the production of a single line of goods—every condition points to the future manufacture of rubber at prices calculated to extend consumption, while assuring the producers a sufficient profit. This will have an ultimate favorable bearing upon the exports of American rubber goods, which lately have begun to expand at an encouraging rate."

NEW PREMISES.

On the 15th of May A Congdon will move his wholesale stock of boots, shoes and rubbers to the premises now occupied by Myron, McBride & Co. in the Sandford block, on Princess street. These premises comprise four floors, each 30x90 feet, all of which will be required by Mr. Congdon to accommodate his increasing business. This location is more central and the premises are better adapted in many ways to the class of business he is doing than are those at present occupied, so that the change will give him greatly increased and improved facilities for carrying on his business.

"What dem's spots on you all's forehead?" asked Erastus Pinkley.
"My wife done gimme dem," answered Simpkins Colliflower.
"Dat's de stylshes' kin' o' decorations Dem's poker dots."—Washington Star.



WINNIPEG GRAIN AND PRODUCE EXCHANGE

President WM. MARTIN
Vice President, Sec'y-Treas.,
C. A. YOUNG. CHAS. N. BELL.

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GRAIN EXPORTERS

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Consignments of Grain and Manitoba Produce solicited.
F. O. B. offers of wheat, Barley, etc., requested.
Established 1860. Manitoba Grain Code used.

WHEAT Ask for Prices Before Selling

All grades handled on commission. We make liberal advances on car lot shipments, get best prices and make prompt returns.

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Agricultural Department Report

The annual report of the Manitoba department of agriculture was been distributed. It contains the following introduction:

Prior to 1870 the province of Manitoba was in the primitive stage of existence or civilization. The earliest inhabitants (Indians) were occupied solely in hunting, fishing and the fur-trading companies, and gathering goods for the valuable furs secured by the chase. The wealth of the province was then confined to the lakes, streams, forests and hunting grounds. Beaver, otter, mink and muskrats were trapped on the banks of streams or extended lake shores. The bear, wolf, fox, as well as moose and elk, were trapped on the bluffs or forests. The buffalo was captured on his vast grazing grounds, the prairies.

During the last thirty years the change has been rapid and important. The pastoral age, which naturally follows the hunting and fishing age, found at first but little space in the history of the province. The prairies were at once the domain of the farmers, not possessed of much cash capital, but full of days' work, the necessary capital to make success. So the province at once enters upon the agricultural age, and the pastoral, and incidentally into the business and commercial age, for the products, No. 1 hard wheat, had to find a market, and the necessary implements and machinery had to be provided for the farmers. The enterprise of commercial institutions for handling grain and machinery, as well as banking institutions and transportation facilities, have kept pace with the development of agriculture and must not be lost sight of in considering the general development of the province.

The possibility in the way of grain growing presented by the province to the farmer settlers, in the way of broad acres ready for the plow, to be followed the next year with waving fields of golden wheat, was a powerful impetus to agriculture—the tilling of the soil. The crop statistics given below show what the development has been practically during the last twenty years. It is a remarkable fact that many of the settlers, on arrival, had not that knowledge or experience of farming which is most necessary to best results, for farming is a calling in which both skill and science are required. The development of this industry is therefore most phenomenal.

The province has twenty-five million acres of land, incomparable in its virginal fertility, and of which only three million acres have yet been cropped. The majority of the settlers who arrived since 1870 are still residents of the province, and although the land has been sold and set apart for the land for all that can be got out of it, leaving posterity to shift for itself, yet a better way is gradually being adopted, for farmers no longer think of giving up their holdings after robbing them of all that nature has supplied. They now consider their farms as permanent homes for their families and their descendants. No longer do farmers leave the province on account of a partial crop failure, for there is no province in the Dominion, nor state in the American Union, where there are so many conditions favorable to agriculture and where there are so few drawbacks.

The sentiment that live stock forms the basis of all agricultural success now pervades the province. This sentiment fully developed will bring on its tide of prosperity, natural fertilizers and rotation of crops, which will prove the best and most profitable means to ensure the proud position which Manitoba has to-day, that of being the best wheat-growing district in North America. Already the number of breeders of pure-bred stock, of horses, cattle, horses and hogs owned, as well as the merit of many individual herds, is a credit to the province. The development and success of the live stock industry within the past ten years, still in its infancy, is a guarantee of the permanent success of agriculture.

Although the lakes, streams and forests are still sources of wealth and profitable ideas, suitable grounds for sportsmen, yet it is well known that the source of the great wealth of Manitoba is in the first ten inches of soil that covers her virgin prairies, and that the nineteenth century is more settlers, more practical farmers, who are able and willing to work, in order to change her millions of acres of virgin prairie into fields of wheat, oats, barley and cultivated grasses, and to raise live stock to consume the

coarse grains and grasses, so that the concentrated products, meats, butter and cheese, may be sent to markets at least cost for transportation.

The opening up of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories thirty years ago gave Canada opportunities for men of enterprise, men of brains, who felt that they were too confined, had not room for expansion. The best blood of the old provinces, well educated and aspiring men, peers of any on the continent, men of brains, drained to the United States. At the present time our young men remain with us, the thousands of those who left are returning, and others are coming with them. These men now find opportunities for action on our vast prairies, in our extensive railway enterprises, our mining development, our banking and commercial houses, in the varied professions of law, medicine, theology, or as professors in our schools and colleges.

Canada, in the great west, at the center of the continent, has opened up homes for millions of men of the men of the stamp of the Canadian contingent, are reared. It requires no prophet eye to look into the future. The west of settlement and prosperity will become a tide, and the means of the development of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories will, in prosperity, in influence, patriotism and loyalty, stand first among the colonies that cluster around, and form part of the British Empire.

Manitoba Lands.

The Minneapolis Journal says:

"Minneapolis and St. Paul land dealers, not content with the great activity in Minnesota and Dakota lands have invaded Manitoba and the Canadian Northwest.

"The purchase and transfers of Canadian lands several Twin City men have already netted small fortunes this season, and some exceptionally large deals are pending, which when announced, will no doubt open the eyes of northern Canada real estate dealers. The present of a Minneapolis land company leaves this week for Manitoba, where he has an option on about 25,000 acres of land situated in the northern part of the province. At the present time he holds between 30,000 and 40,000 acres in Manitoba and the Canadian Northwest, which were purchased this month.

"Canadians are weary of the Twin Cities boys being aware for some time that immense blocks of land have passed into the hands of real estate dealers here, but the matter has not apparently become public property. It is however, known to a large number of the services of the Mounted Police, who figure prominently in real estate circles in Minneapolis and St. Paul. Have recently visited Canadian territory."

Alberta Stockmen Meet.

At the final meeting of the Western Stockgrowers' association held in Calgary on Saturday last the following resolutions were passed:

Moved by F. Forster, seconded by A. R. Springett: "That the stock association memorialize the Dominion government asking that a portion, say 25 per cent. of the amount of revenue raised through the rental of grazing leases in the Northwest be annually returned to the ranchers through the Western Stockgrowers' association for the purpose of compensating in wolf and coyote bounties."

Moved by F. W. Godsal, seconded by Dr. Warnock: "That a memorial be sent to the government setting forth the association's appreciation of the services of the Mounted Police, and their necessity in this country, and that they may be sustained at their full strength and status."

F. W. Godsal, seconded by A. R. Springett, moved that a permanent detective be appointed by the association and that when necessary a grant be given to shipping inspectors large enough to ensure getting good men, provided that the appointment of such inspectors be left in the hands of the association by the government.

It was also moved that as many new settlers were coming into the country and squatting on springs which were reserved by the government as stock-watering reserves: "We beg to suggest that the springs be immediately thrown open for settlement or, that it was manifest that great injustice was being done to residents who

respected the law. Therefore, pending the report of Mr. Burley, who is at present investigating the subject, we request that the government instruct land agents to their respective districts and the police not only to prevent the illegal settling on reserves but to remove those who have already broken the law and settled in the reserve."

The following telegram to Frank Oliver, M. P., was drafted:

"Frank Oliver, M. P., Ottawa: Many settlers are this spring settling on reserves, injuring Territorial interests. The Western Stockgrowers' association request that immediate steps be taken to prevent this and to remove such recent squatters. Instructions should be sent to land agents warning settlers against such trespassing until Burley's report is received."

A telegram was also sent to Ottawa, asking that the criminal code be so amended that a recorded brand be made prima facie evidence of ownership in any offence of the code.

At an executive meeting of the board was chosen as the place of the next annual meeting.

Grain Germinating Tests.

Ottawa, April 11.—During the past few weeks a large number of samples of grain has been sent to the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa by farmers residing in different parts of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, for the purpose of ascertaining their vitality or germinating power. The results of the tests have been communicated to the senders, but it will be doubt interest the public to know in a general way what the outcome of these tests has been.

Wheat.—Of this grain, 344 samples were tested, and forwarded from all parts of Manitoba. Of these, 110 were germinated in the proportion of from 40 to 100 per cent, and eighty-two from 80 to 90 per cent. There were fifty-one samples of which from 50 to 80 per cent germinated, and only twelve out of the whole number fell below 50 per cent. Of these latter, the lowest was 3 per cent; but the twelve averaged 32 per cent.

Oats.—There have been tested 242 samples of oats. In seventy-nine of these the germination was perfect, every kernel sprouting; 102 germinated over 90 per cent, and twenty-one between 80 and 90 per cent. There were thirty-three samples ranging from 60 to 80 per cent, the average being 68 per cent. Only seven samples fell below 50 per cent vitality; the lowest was 25 per cent and the average of the seven was 38.5 per cent.

Barley.—Of this grain fifty-six samples have been tested, twenty-two of which were three weeks in the ground, 90 to 100 per cent, and eighteen from 80 to 90 per cent. There were thirty samples which ranged from 50 to 80 per cent, with an average of 63.5 per cent vitality; only three samples had less than 50 per cent of vitality; the lowest of these was 21 per cent and the average 20 per cent.

It has been ascertained what received for test from the Northwest Territories numbered 110, of which sixty-two have shown from 90 to 100 per cent of vitality, and twenty from 80 to 90 per cent. Of the others, twenty-four varied from 50 to 80 per cent, the average being 67.7 per cent. Only four samples out of the 110 fell below 50 per cent, the lowest of these was 30 per cent, and the average 44.5 per cent.

Oats.—Of oats, 158 samples grown in the Territories have been tested, eighty-five of which have ranged from 40 per cent to 100 per cent, and twenty-two from 80 to 90 per cent. There were thirty-four samples which varied from 50 to 80 per cent, the average of these being 68.4 per cent, and 25 samples with a germinating power below 50 per cent, the lowest of these having less than 10 per cent vitality; but the average of the 25 was 37.4 per cent.

Barley.—Of barley only eleven samples were received, four of which germinated from 80 per cent upwards, and three between 80 to 90 per cent. There were three which ranged from 50 to 80 per cent, with an average of 61 per cent, while only one sample fell below 50 per cent, this showing a vitality of 42 per cent.

It has been customary at the experiments made to regard all samples germinating from 80 per cent upwards as good grain for seed. Those whose samples range from 50 to 80 per cent are generally advised, when increased quantities are to be made up for the lack of vitality, and all

samples falling below 50 per cent, are held to be unfit for seed purposes.

From this standpoint, the results of these tests are very gratifying. Of the 434 samples of wheat tested, representing all parts of the Northwest country, 301 were unfit for seed, (69 per cent.) were unfit for seed. In fact, the results are also encouraging, as of the 400 samples tested only thirty-two fell below 50 per cent, equal to but 8 per cent of the whole. Of the sixty-seven samples of barley tested, only four samples were found unfit for seed.

While the fact that there is a small proportion of the Northwest grain crop of 13 per cent which is unfit for seed, should make farmers careful to inquire into the vitality of untested seed, yet, when we consider the very unfavorable character of the harvest weather last year, it seems marvellous that the grain all over the country should make so good showing as to its germinating power.

Crows Nest Pass Coal Fields.

Ottawa, April 11.—J. McEvoy, of the geological department, has made a report on the Crow's Nest Coal field: As long ago as 1883 he had outlined the area of the coal bearing rocks of that part of the Rocky mountains, and in 1891 they were again visited by Dr. Selwyn, the late director of the survey, the latest report made by Mr. McEvoy, just a few earlier statements as to the exceptionally great value of this remarkable coal field, which he estimates to contain over 22,000,000,000 tons of possible bituminous coal.

The report goes on to show the great value of this coal, which depends largely upon its excellent coking character and low percentage in ash, or other deleterious substances, combined with its position in regard to growing centres of metallurgical mining. It must be added, however, that great skill and care will evidently be needed in properly developing and fully utilizing the fields, which in some respects present peculiar conditions. The highly bituminous character of the coal, already gives evidence that very effective ventilating apparatus will require to be installed as the workings extend, in order to avoid dangerous accumulation of gas. The great thickness of some of the seams, with the often tender character of the coal composing them, will present difficulties in the way of cheap and complete extraction; with the fact that the seams are level, as on the bottom of the intersecting plateaus, at a depth of 3,000 feet or more below the general level of the surface of the intervening plateau, like areas, may probably render it necessary to construct exceptional pressure upon the workings, as these areas.

The output of the Crow's Nest Pass coal mines is at present over 1,000 tons per diem. Coking ovens to the number of 390 are in operation and largely in connection with the plant in connection with the production of iron in British Columbia it may be mentioned here that recent explorations, taken in conjunction with information previously obtained, lead to the belief that large and important coal fields will be available when required in the northern part of that province. The explorations particularly referred to are those which have been carried out by Messrs. J. S. O'Dwyer and A. H. Dupont, and specimens brought back by these gentlemen and handed over to the geological survey show that the coal bearing rocks occupy a much larger area than had been supposed between the Skeena and the Skeena, of latitude, while anthracite coals have actually been found in the region about the headwaters of the Skeena and Skeena rivers. This northern region may eventually add materially to the already great wealth of British Columbia in coal.

Specimens of bituminous and coking coal of good quality, indicating a new and perhaps important locality for this fuel in British Columbia, have also lately been received from the south side of the Tulameen river, west of Granite creek.

Hopley—What seems to trouble your

Popley (wearily)—I suppose it troubles him to think that eventually he'll have to go to sleep at night.—Philadelphia Press.

Applications for Liquor Licenses in Manitoba.

The following is the complete and correct list of applicants for liquor licenses for the next year, beginning June 1; this includes both retail, wholesale and other licenses.

District No. 1—Jas. Flanagan, A. W. Thomson, Oak Lake; Peter Payne, J. W. McKelvie, T. W. McDonald, Chas. Newburn, W. L. Capell, D. C. McKinnon, W. M. Ferguson, O. and C. McCready, Annie Munroe, Jas. Moore, C. F. Boisseau, Brandon; A. McIntosh, Lottie Patterson, R. G. Trumbell, F. J. Baird, Virden, W. A. Bannister, L. and B. McGregor, Wm. Clark, Carberry; Albert Donilson, W. Taylor, Souris; A. W. Thomson, Crippie & Mills, Hamiota; Thos. Evoy, M. C. Brown, Rapid City; T. E. Shore, Manitow; John Cobb, Melika; Ormond Jones, W. J. Dickson, Elkhorn; T. M. Isbester, Wawanesa.

District No. 2—Joseph Clark, S. McKenzie, A. McKinnon, G. A. Leach, M. McMillan, H. W. A. Johnson, Dauphin; John L. McDougall, Plumias; Wm. Telford, Mills & Campbell, Winnipegosis; F. L. Newman, McLeod & Shaw, Henry Adams, John Kennedy, Percy Bell, John O'Reilly, Wm. Kennedy, J. M. Fitzgerald, H. B. Co., Portage la Prairie; R. Murdoch, Binscarth, A. W. Rines, Minnedosa; J. W. Taylor, Shoal Lake,

wall; M. L. Forster, Dominion City; T. W. Brown, J. A. Williams, Emerson, T. Armstrong, Niverville. Jos. Holland, F. Mondon, E. Couture, G. Arlal, St. Boniface, J. H. Stanyer, Lower Fort Garry; Amos Barnes, E. Selkirk; T. Os. Gregg, Martha Nevins, Glenboro, P. McKeown, Rathwell; J. H. Montgomery, Chas. Sheldon, M. O'Donohue, R. Smith, Selkirk; Alfred Vaudry, Lorette; B. Ladouce, Otterburn; Louis Paulin, St. Malo; Peter Synclair, Holland, Jos. Watson, Cypress River; A. Royal, St. Anne de Chenes.

The boards of license commissioners for the various districts will meet on the following dates and in the places named for the purpose of considering the applications for liquor licenses for the year, beginning June 1:—

District No. 1—City hall, Brandon, May 10, at 10 a. m.

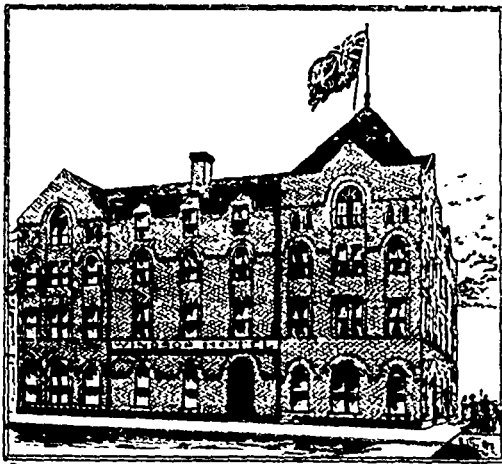
District No. 2—Court house, Portage la Prairie, May 13, at 7.30 p. m.

District No. 3—Town hall, Morden, May 20, at 2 p. m.

District No. 4—License Inspector's office, Winnipeg, May 23, at 2 p. m.

Canadian Trade Returns.

Ottawa, April 15.—The trade figures for the nine months ending March 31 last, have been issued by the department of customs. The aggregate



Windsor Hotel, Regina, Assa.

M. M. Tobin, Grandview; Arthur Willey, Ethelbert; Jos. E. Argue, Grandview; Alfred Cleo, Russell; D. McLennan, J. F. McRae, Minnedosa; J. P. Laycock, Russell; J. L. Gadin, Minnetonka.

District No. 3—Thos. Cassin, Manitow; John Kennedy, H. B. Brown, J. Helman, D. Kihour, Morden; Laird & McGarney, Phoebe Williams, H. B. Co., Deloraine; J. W. Knittel, W. H. Saults & Co., Bolsseval; W. J. Coleman, Frank Curry, Killarney; W. F. Osborne, E. Kerr, Plum Coulee; Chas. Crother, Pilot Mound; Otto Ritz, Adolph Coblenz, Henry Brown, Gretna; S. A. Cowan, Miami; Hugh Witt, Ninga; J. A. Asken, Cartwright; T. W. McCrea, Letellier; Jos. Pellissier, St. Jean Baptiste; Jos. Labossiere, Somerset; A. Kennedy, Winkler; R. Spence, Peter Kastner, Morris; T. J. Wanklyn, Low Farm; Isaac Durksen, Rosenfeld; Otto Gaube, Peter Strininger, Altona; W. H. Smith, Crystal City.

District No. 4—A. R. Campbell, W. Simpson, Carman; John Baird, W. D. Douglas, D. E. McKenty, Paul Sala, G. F. & J. Galt, A. F. Richardson, W. H. Hatch, H. B. Co., S. Simonsen, W. J. O'Connor, D. A. McArthur, J. M. Fitzgerald, H. Benard, L. Benard, Geo. Velle, J. McDonald, D. W. Pratt, J. E. Seagram, Andrew Strang, Thos. Dade, E. H. Hebb, M. Nokes, J. O'Donohue, A. E. Ormand, C. F. Bunnell, B. Gordon, C. Y. Gregory, Kate Arthurs, S. Leach, J. Fairbairn, J. McDonald, S. Spence, John Wilkes, D. J. Mooney, O. Montgomery, A. Benard, C. H. Forrester, D. Murray, A. S. McLaren, H. McKittrick, Clara A. Burton, J. F. Campbell, F. T. Lindsay, A. Bernhart, Jos. Bernhart, C. J. O'Connell, A. W. Riedel, D. A. McRae, W. H. Barry, Reuben Haslam, D. Bawlf, V. Gouture, H. Bellevue, J. E. Bellevue, W. J. Bawlf, H. A. Chadwick, Winnipeg; Higham & Bass, Stone-

trade of the Dominion increased during that time by \$8,001,005, as compared with the same nine months last year. The aggregate trade this year was \$283,633,000 as against \$275,632,000 for the first nine months of the last fiscal year.

Imports were \$132,341,000, as against \$135,659,000 for last year, or a decrease of \$3,318,000. During the same period exports increased from \$139,973,000 to \$151,312,000, making \$11,339,377 of an increase. In imports for the last year there is \$1,750,000 more accounted for by way of bullion, and on exports of last year there is also \$6,200,000 for bullion, which of course is not trade, and if added to this year, therefore, would make a net increase in the aggregate trade of about \$16,000,000.

The duty for nine months was \$21,532,34, a decrease of about \$430,000 compared with the nine months of last year. There was a slight increase on imports and duty for the month of March last. There was also a slight decrease for the month in the exports.

Nell—"Why don't you marry him?"
Bell—"Why, he doesn't dance or do anything of that sort. I like an active, athletic man."
Nell—"But he's a splendid swimmer."
Bell—"Huh! I don't want a husband that I have to keep in an aquarium."—Tit-Bits.

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OCCIDENTAL HOTEL

H. A. McEWEN, Prop.

New house. Up-to-date appointments.

LEADING COMMERCIAL HOTELS

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HOTEL LELAND

Headquarters for commercial men. CITY HALL SQUARE.

DRYDEN, ONT.

DRYDEN HOTEL

A. R. HUTCHINSON, Prop.

Headquarters for commercial and mining men and the general public.

RAT PORTAGE

HILLIARD HOUSE

LOUIS HILLIARD, Prop.

First-class accommodation for commercial men.

RAPID CITY

QUEEN'S HOTEL

THOS. EVOY, PROP.

Headquarters for commercial travellers. Free bus meets all trains.

BIRTLÉ

ROSSIN HOUSE

B. FENWICK, Prop.

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

YORKTON

BALMORAL HOUSE

MCDUGALL BROS., Props.

Good sample rooms and every accommodation for the general public. Heated by furnace and lighted by acetylene gas.

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LELAND HOTEL

W. F. LEE, Prop.

First-class accommodation for Commercial Travellers, etc.

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M. E. NEVINS, Prop.

Best hotel on the Glenboro branch. Three large and first-class sample rooms.

NAPINKA—

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B. HALLONQUIST, Prop.

First-class in every department. Sample rooms. Every convenience for the travelling public. Opposite C. P. R. depot.

DELORAINÉ—

PALACE HOTEL.

LAIRD & MCGARVEY, Props.

New building, new furnishings, furnace heating, acetylene gas. First-class. Large sample rooms.

MACGREGOR, MAN.

THE STANLEY HOUSE

E. WATSON, Prop.

First-class accommodation for travellers. Commodious sample rooms. Livery and feed stable in connection. All kinds of teaming attended to.

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WESTERN MANITOBA HOTEL

T. B. McDONALD, Proprietor.

Good accommodation for the travelling public. Under new and greatly superior management.

ELKHORN

HOTEL MANITOBA

W. J. DIXON, Prop.

New building. New furnishings. Furnace heating. Acetylene gas. First-class. Large sample rooms.

FLEMING

WINDSOR HOTEL

W. GEO. CLEVERLY, Prop.

New management. Rates \$1.25. Renovated and refurbished. Commodious sample rooms. Heated by hot air. Livery and feed stable in connection. Inside closet.

QU'APPELLE—

LELAND HOTEL

LOVE & RAYMOND, Proprietors.

Newly furnished and under new management. Good sample rooms.

INDIAN HEAD—

ROYAL HOTEL

H. W. SKINNER, Proprietor.

Every accommodation for the general public. Heated by furnace; lighted with acetylene gas. Bus meets all trains.

PRINCK ALBERT

PRINCE ALBERT HOTEL

DAVID POLLOCK, Prop.

First-class accommodation. Good sample rooms for commercial men. Bus meets all trains.

ROSTHERN

QUEEN'S HOTEL

CAZES & POIRIER, Props.

Every accommodation for commercial travellers.

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THE MAPLE LEAF HOTEL

EDW. C. MATHEWS, Prop.

Heated by steam. Lighted with acetylene gas. Hot and cold baths. Barber shop in connection. Commercial trunks moved from and to station free. Rates \$2 per day, including sample room.

MEDICINE HAT

ASSINIBOIA HOTEL

H. H. TOSS, Prop.

Commercial headquarters. Commodious sample rooms. Newly furnished bath rooms. Rates \$2.50 per day.

STRATHCONA

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First-class. Opposite depot.

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JACKSON & GRIERSON, Proprietors.

Sample rooms. Free bus. Livery in connection.

MACLEOD

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R. S. IRWIN, Prop.

Good sample rooms and every accommodation for commercial travellers and the general public. Rates \$2.00 per day. Bus to and from all trains.

PINCHER CREEK.

HOTEL ARLINGTON

MITCHELL & DOBBIE, Props.

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

CRANBROOK, B. C.

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

FORT STEELE, B. C.

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Headquarters for commercial and mining men. All modern conveniences. Large sample rooms for commercial men.

MOYIE, B. C.

THE CENTRAL HOTEL

V. DESAULNIER, Prop.

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REVELSTOKE, B. C.

HOTEL VICTORIA

JOHN V. PERKS, Prop.

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

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

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J. E. INSLEY, Proprietor.

Special attention given to commercial travellers. Charges moderate.

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GEO. R. RAYMOND, Proprietor.

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

Canadian Forestry Association.

At the recent meeting at Ottawa of the Canadian Forestry Association, Dr. C. A. Shenck, principal of the School of Forestry and manager of the Vanderbilt forest at Baltimore, N. C., addressed the meeting during the day and in the evening delivered a lecture in the Assembly hall of the Normal school on "Government and Private Forestry," the substance of which is as follows:

"The lovers of the American forest have been labouring over the forestry problem for a number of years. In the meantime the owners of woodlands have continued to solve the problem in their own way by converting trees into ready money. Only a few cases are on record; in which private individuals have practiced conservative forestry—evidently without knowing what they were doing.

Obviously as long as the gigantic trees of the primeval forests cannot be approached, as long as the expense of the marketing of the timber is so high, the surmounts the price obtainable for it, the owners of the forests cannot actually practice forestry. Later on, when the country has been opened up by railroads and navigation, the cost of marketing the trees is reduced and stumpage begins to command a price. From that moment on, it will pay to use the forest.

Obviously the virgin forest should not be preserved, as the forest is unproductive, the annual production of woody tissues is exactly offset by the annual death and decay of timber. If such were not the case, our virgin forests would get into the course of the years, that neither deer nor man could penetrate them.

In the well-managed forest, the mature trees are removed, and just that much timber is left on every acre as suffices to fully replace, by rain and air, the food of the forest.

Enthusiastic advocates of forestry have often deplored the disappearance of the forests from the very best land where they used to grow most luxuriantly. I refer to the rich land along the river bottoms. To the cause of forestry, this enthusiasm has done more harm than good. Mere common-sense prescribes the rule that every acre of ground should be devoted to that production, under which it pays best. The most fertile land is justly claimed by agriculture and pasture; forestry must be properly relegated to land unfit for field crops or to a rough climate where wheat and corn are apt to fail.

In this country, the immigrant cannot possibly foretell what forest land, being of a truly agricultural character, should be cleared and used for farming, and what wooded tracts, under the prevailing conditions of soil, climate and means of communication, should be left to the production of timber. Some paternal supervision, some protective legislation must be exercised by the government, and only such land on the other hand all such land—must be delivered to the plough, on which farming pays better than a second growth of trees.

Questions were asked: "Does forestry pay at all?" Pointing to European or to Indian experience, the forestry scholars used to prophesy, that large and rising returns can be safely expected from forestry. To support this, they observed: "It seems strange that the American wood owner, the lumberman, is far from sharing the scholars' opinion. The American lumberman, standing in the foremost rank of our business enterprises, grows by the very success of his business that in this country—aside from exceptional conditions already cited—forest destruction pays better than forest preservation.

Forestry as an investment is unsafe as long as fires cannot be prevented from destroying the forest. Where protection from fire is absolutely assured, a second growth of trees, in my opinion, cannot be prevented from developing.

Thus, if the people of this country care to engage in a far-sighted policy, if the providential functions of government relative to forestry are understood, let them furnish laws and establish means to enforce laws by which forest fires are prohibited. Then only we can expect private forestry to be a safe and remunerative investment.

For the Dominion and the provinces, in their capacity as land owners, are in the lucky position of owning large and compact tracts, so that the expense of protection, per acre of land, is greatly reduced. Both have the

power to enact laws suiting the task, with a view of perpetuating the forest with a view to the future. As he came first, the interest of the commonwealth demands that no acre of virgin forest shall be touched, unless the land is fit for farming, or unless the forest, during and after lumbering, is fully protected from fire.

Forestry means "the proper handling of forest investments." Forestry, intends to transform unproductive woodland into a capital asset. The forestry investments are cut down, on the one hand, by the removal of mature timber, and are increased on the other hand, by creating a system of floatable streams, of forest-railroads and wagon roads. By these means the farms and pasture grounds—possibly the mines as well—scattered throughout the forest are made simultaneously accessible and more valuable.

By regulating, by handing the forest investments properly, the manifold losses can be reduced which threaten navigation, water supply, irrigation, agriculture, public health, property destructible by floods, then again this summer. A departure is to be made this summer which will doubtless be very acceptable to holiday seekers wishing to enjoy the pleasant mountain air during their stay as much as possible. Shelters are to be erected at different places along the trails, which are being improved, and ponies will be provided for parties to make trips of from three or four days from the hotels. A guide will accompany each party and they will also be given tents and camping equipment.

Speaking of the changes to be made in the hotels, Mr. Pratt said that at Field work was started on the addition to the hotel there which gives them open all year. A motion was also passed asking for restriction in the importation of horses under \$50 in value.

them open all year. A motion was also passed asking for restriction in the importation of horses under \$50 in value.

The Mountain Hotels.

Mr. Walter Pratt, Jr., superintendent of the dining and sleeping car department, has returned from a trip of inspection through the mountain summer resorts. He anticipates that a very large number of tourists from all over the world will visit the Rockies this summer, and the company are making preparations already for the opening of the hotels and for numerous changes that will be made for the increased accommodation required.

The Swiss guides who for the past two years have been stationed at Banff and Glacier to assist tourists and mountain climbers in their journeys into the interior will return again this summer. A departure is to be made this summer which will doubtless be very acceptable to holiday seekers wishing to enjoy the pleasant mountain air during their stay as much as possible. Shelters are to be erected at different places along the trails, which are being improved, and ponies will be provided for parties to make trips of from three or four days from the hotels. A guide will accompany each party and they will also be given tents and camping equipment.

Speaking of the changes to be made in the hotels, Mr. Pratt said that at Field work was started on the addition to the hotel there which gives

an increase of thirty-five rooms, all to be finished in the most up to date style. The North Bend hotel is also being enlarged. The Slocan house, situated on the banks of the Shuswap lake, promises to be a very popular resort this summer. The hotel is a cozy, romantic, little place with twenty-five bedrooms and having a delightful situation. The lake provides the best fishing in the country and there will be several boats on the lake to accommodate parties of six to ten. These boats will be moved about by means of steam tugs. The trails to Emerald lake and the Great Falls glacier north of Field, will be improved this year so that the beauties of these places can be seen with comfort.

A handsome, seasonable cover in green and gold encloses the Easter number of the Canadian Magazine. Professor Clark writes of "The Significance of Easter," and there is a special Easter story. Otherwise the magazine is as general as usual, the chief features being an illustrated article on "Manual Training," and an illustrated description of "A Visit to Corea." The style and value of the periodical improves with its age. The present number is exceedingly creditable to the publishers and to our Canadian writers. The June Magazine will be the hundredth issue, and the publishers will mark this unprecedented event in the life of a Canadian literary periodical by a special "Centennial Number." The public will avail this with interest.



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Businesses for Sale, Partners Wanted, Situations Wanted or Vacant, Etc., in



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The Hoover Mfg. Co. Ltd. Mav's Block WINNIPEG.

SET AND CAP SCREWS

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

TRAVELLER WANTED

Wanted—Travelling representative to handle district article on side line. Light sample; most liberal inducements to good man. Box 337, London, Ont.

TO MILLERS.

The Delaware district markets half a million bushels of No. 1 hard wheat. We want four mill of the Dominion manufacturing mill capacity, and will give a liberal bonus to the right man. S. K. Colquhoun, secretary-board of trade, Delaware, Man.

FURNITURE AND UNDERTAKING Business for sale, one of the best Business Towns in Southern Manitoba, a large district of the w. as prosperous farming territory to it; satisfactory reasons for selling. Write to M. P., care Commercial, Winnipeg.

WANTED.

Situation as Miller, first or second, four to six years experience; had full charge of 100 but hard when last post in N.W. Good reference. Manitoba or Northwest preferred. Address H. C. Klachn, Valleyfield, P. Q.

POSITION WANTED.

Young man, desires position in store as general clerk. Well up in all branches, including bookkeeping. Ten years' experience. First-class references. Address: H. H., care of Commercial, Winnipeg.

Opening for Flour Mill.

First-class opening for Grist Mill in the west; fully settled with well to do farmers. Substantial bonus to reliable party. Write to "Mill," care Commercial, Winnipeg.

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Good men wanted in every locality to handle our machines. Supplies for all kinds of new and business kept in stock. Western branch, 215 Portage avenue, Winnipeg.

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TO BUSINESS MEN.

Young, energetic, established man desires an interest in an established business; wholesale manufacturing of canvas goods preferred, where few thousands of dollars services, could be employed to advantage; or would accept satisfactory position, long experience in 2d. highest grade of the Northwest, thoroughly qualified accountant, capable of understanding financial and office management of the largest business; highest local references. Replies treated confidentially. B. D. Box 451, Winnipeg.

Toppritorial Breeders Meet.

Calgary, N. W. T., April 11.—Yesterday the Western States Toppritorial Association held their annual meeting, Mr. D. H. Andrews presiding. The reports showed that the compensation paid by railroads for cattle killed had been increased. Suggestions were made that as American cattle were the richest country on earth before the dawn of the next century, provided that she continues to manage conservatively her forest resources; again, if such are the possibilities, we should at once proceed to clear every acre of ground fit for the plough but fit for timber production.

During last year \$44,000 was paid in wolf bounties, which was largely due to the increase in the bounty. The membership at the present date is 177. Last year 43,935 cattle and 3,322 horses were shipped from the Territories. At the election of officers Mr. D. H. Andrews was re-elected president; A. R. Springett, first vice-president, and W. R. Cochrane, second vice-president.

Resolutions were adopted calling for the reservation of water rights, abolition of the range quarantine, the selling of strange animals whose owners could not be found and the return of 25 per cent. of the grazing ground rentals to be expended on wolf and coyote bounties.

The horse breeders met and formed a committee to interview the agricultural ministers at Ottawa and Regina with a view to government action in distributing the best stallions and calling for the cancellation of the duties. The removal question was discussed at length, and a committee formed to show Col. Dent around and bring to his notice suitable horses. It was resolved that the government should establish depots for purchasing army horses and keep

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To the East?
To the West?

On business or pleasure?

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Pleasant Route?

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In the World?

CARS running through without
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AROUND THE WORLD

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MANUFACTURERS OF

LEATHER BELTING

MONTREAL AND TORONTO

Bidding on Raw Furs

H. B. BRUDRY Buys Furs of all
kinds. Pays the
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price. Has always
SPOT CASH ready for the best class of
Furs. Call and enquire for yourself.

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Insolvent and Trust Estates Managed
with Promptness and Economy
Special attention to Confidential Business
Enquiries. **King Street, Winnipeg, Man.**

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ALLAN LINE—	From Portland.
Portland	May 4
Corinthian	May 11
DOMINION LINE—	From Portland
Dominion	April 27
Combroman	May 4
BEAVER LINE	From
Nassau	St. John
Lake Champlain	Halifax
WHELF STAR LINE	From New York
Oceania	April 24
Centric	April 30
CUNARD LINE—	From New York
Lucania	April 25
Lucania	May 4
CUNARD LINE	From Boston
Terona	April 25
Stevonia	May 4
ANCHOR LINE	
St. Louis	April 24
New York	May 1
RED STAR LINE	From New York
Kensington	April 24
Zeland	May 1
ALLAN STATE LINE	New York
Laurentian	April 25
Sardinian	May 4
AMERICAN LINE—	From New York
Anchoria	April 25
Funesia	May 11

RATES Cabin \$50, \$55, \$60, \$70, \$80
and upwards. Second cabin, \$35, \$37.50,
\$40 and upwards. Steerage, \$24.50, \$25.50,
\$26 and upwards.

Passengers ticketed through to all points
in Great Britain and Ireland, and at spe-
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continent. Prepaid passage arranged from
all points.

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W. P. F. CUMMINGS,
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Winnipeg, Man.



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St. Paul,
Duluth,
Chicago, Etc.

Excursion rates to all California, Mexi-
can and Southern Winter resorts.
The only line running through Tourist
cars to California points. Car leaves every
Wednesday. Through tickets sold to all points, also
Ocean Tickets to

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Africa, Australia, etc

For information, call on your nearest
Northern Pacific agent, or write.

Condensed Time Table from Winnipeg.

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ago, Toronto, Montreal, Spokane,
Tacoma, Victoria, San Francisco
Lv. Daily 1:45p.m.
Ar. Daily 1:30p.m.

PORTAGE BRANCH.

Portage la Prairie and intermed-
iate points
Lv. Daily ex. Sunday . . . 4:30p.m.
Ar. Mon., Wed., Fri. . . . 10:35a.m.
Ar. Tues., Thur., Sat. . . . 11:05a.m.

MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

Morris, Brandon, Miami, Grand,
Bellevue, Wadena, Brandon,
also South River Branch, Bel-
mont
Lv. Daily 10:45a.m.
Ar. Tues., Thurs., Sat. . . 4:30p.m.
J. T. McPHERSON, G. A., Winnipeg
C. E. McPHERSON, C. P. & T. A., St. Paul.

POMPEII Castor Oil

*SWEET AS HONEY,
CHEAP AS COMMON*

10c., 15c. and 25c. per Bottle.

THREE SIZES.

Sold Everywhere.

The Old Medicine with a New Taste.
As palatable as French Wine.

Trade supplied by the Bole Drug Co., Winnipeg.

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SOLICITED. HIGHEST PRICES
REALIZED. PROMPT RETURNS
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Raw Fur
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Begs to notify shippers and friends that
he has moved into new quarters in the
TRIBUNE BLOCK, McDermott St., West,
and is prepared to handle consignments of
raw furs from all parts and pay the high-
est cash price for same.

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Teas, Roasted and Ground
Coffees, Jams, Etc.

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blend of Packet Teas and Sole Agents for Thos.
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