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BANK OF MONTREAL

ESTABLISHED 1817.

Capital all Paid-up - \$12,000,000
 Reserve Fund, - 6,000,000
 Undivided Profits - 1,160,954.19

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Rt. Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G., President.
 Hon. G. A. Drummond, Vice-President.
 A. T. Paterson, Esq., James Ross, Esq.,
 Sir William McDonald, R. B. Angus, Esq.,
 Edw. B. Greenhalgh, Esq., A. F. Gault, Esq.,
 W. W. Ogilvie, Esq.,
 E. S. CLOUSTON, General Manager.

BRANCHES in all the principal cities and towns throughout the Dominion of Canada, and in the following cities: St. John's, Newfoundland, London, Eng., 22 Abchurch Lane, E.C. New York, 59 Wall St. Chicago, 183 La Salle Street.

BANKERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

Liverpool—Bank of Liverpool
 Scotland—British Linen Co. Bank and Branches.

WINNIPEG BRANCH

Travellers' Circular Letters of Credit and Commercial Credits issued for use in all parts of the world.
 Collections made on favorable terms.
 Interest allowed on deposits at current rates.
 Drafts sold available at all points in Europe, United States and Canada, including Albin and Dawson City.

A. F. D. MACGACHEN, Manager

DOMINION BANK

Capital (Paid up), \$1,500,000
 Reserve Fund - \$1,500,000

Hon. Sir Frank Smith, Pres., E. B. Osler, Vice-Pres.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

T. G. BROUGH, - GENERAL MANAGER

WINNIPEG OFFICES:

Main Office: 150 Princess St.
 F. L. PATTON, Manager.

North End Branch: 709 Main St.
 S. L. JONES, Manager.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS IN SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

CAPITAL PAID-UP - 2,000,000
 REST - 450,000

HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Andrew Thomson, Esq., Pres. Hon. E. J. Price, Vice-Pres.
 D. C. Thomson, Esq., E. J. Hise, Esq.,
 E. Giroux, Esq., Jas. King, Esq., M.P.P.

Hon. John Sharples

E. E. Welch, General Manager. J. G. Bissett, Inspector

BRANCHES IN MANITOBA AND NORTH WEST TERRITORIES

WINNIPEG—THOS. McCAFFRY, Manager.

GEORGE HOWLES, Assistant Manager.

Hobbsairn, Man.	Deloraine, Man.	Moosem, N.W.T.
Mellis, Man.	Holland, Man.	Moose Jaw, N.W.T.
Carberry, Man.	Lethbridge, N.W.T.	Nepawa, Man.
Carman, Man.	Morden, Man.	Orkney, Man.
Monticello, Man.	Souris, Man.	Greenoto, Man.
Hamiota, Man.	Manitou, Man.	Wawanesa, Man.
Indian Head, Assa.	McLeod, Alberta	Greta, Man.
Hartney, Man.	Calgary, N.W.T.	Killarney, Man.
Crystal City, Man.	Regina, N.W.T.	

BRANCHES IN ONTARIO AND QUEBEC

Alexandria, Ont.	Norwood, Ont.	Smith Falls, Ont.
Hastings, Ont.	Ottawa, Ont.	Toronto, Ont.
Merrickville, Ont.	Quebec, Que.	Wariatou, Ont.
Montreal, Que.	Shelburne, Ont.	Winchester, Ont.
	Carleton Place	

A General Banking Business Transacted.
 Safe Deposit Boxes to Rent.

S. A. D. BERTRAND

OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE

For the Province of Manitoba, under the recommendation of the Board of Trade of the city of Winnipeg.

Insolvent and Trust Estates Managed with Promptness and Economy.
 Special attention to Confidential business Enquiries.

CORNER 2ND AVE. AND 2ND ST. NORTH.

WINNIPEG, MAN

Imperial Bank of Canada

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

Capital Authorized - \$2,500,000
 Capital Paid Up - \$2,311,034
 Rest - \$1,502,172

D. R. Wilkie, General Manager. E. Hay, Inspector.

DIRECTORS:

H. S. Howland, President. T. R. Merritt, Vice-President.
 Wm. Ramsay, Robt. Jeffrey.
 T. Sutherland Stayer, Elias Rogers, Wm. Hendrie.

BRANCHES IN THE NORTHWEST AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Winnipeg, Man.	C. S. Hoare, Manager.
Brandon, Man.	N. G. Leslie, "
Portage la Prairie, Man.	V. Bell, "
Calgary, Alta.	M. Morris, "
Prince Albert, Sask.	H. Davidson, "
Edmonton, Alta.	O. R. P. Kirkpatrick, Manager
Strathcona, Alta.	J. H. Wilson, Manager.
Vancouver, B.C.	A. Jukes, Manager.
Revelstoke, B.C.	R. B. Hearn, Manager
Nelson, B.C.	J. M. Lay, Manager
Golden, B.C.	J. S. Gibb, "

BRANCHES ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

Essex, Ont.	Port Colborne, Ont.
Galt, Ont.	Rat Portage, Ont.
Fergus, Ont.	St. Catharines, Ont.
Hamilton, Ont.	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
Ingersoll, Ont.	St. Thomas, Ont.
Listowel, Ont.	St. Thomas East End.
Niagara Falls, Ont.	Woodstock, Ont.
	Welland, Ont.

Toronto: Wellington and Leader Lane
 " Yonge and Queen
 " Yonge and Bloor
 " King and York
 Montreal, Que.

WINNIPEG BRANCH

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT—Deposits of \$1 and upwards received and interest allowed.

DEBENTURES—Municipal and other Debentures purchased.

AGENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN—Lloyd's Bank Ltd., 72 Lombard St., London, with whom money may be deposited for transfer by letter or cable to any of the above branches.

DEPOSIT RECEIPTS issued negotiable without charge at any of the Hudson's Bay Co's Posts in Athabasca, Peace River and Mackenzie Districts.

DRAFTS SOLD, available at all points in Canada, United States and Europe.

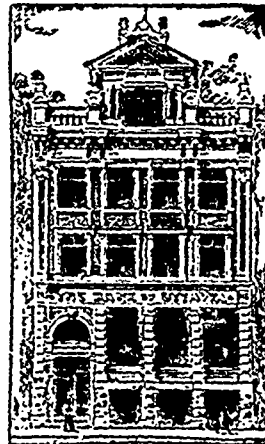
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in any part of the world

MONEY ORDERS issued payable at any Bank in Canada Rates—Under \$10, 8c; \$10 to \$20, 10c; \$20 to \$50, 12c; \$50 to \$100, 15c.

C. S. HOARE, Manager.

BANK OF OTTAWA.

Head Office, Ottawa.

Capital paid up, Rest,		Capital authorized, Capital subscribed,
\$1,731,080 \$1,403,310		\$2,000,000 \$1,994,900

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

WINNIPEG BRANCH, - J. B. MONK, Manager

DICK, BANNING & CO'Y

WINNIPEG

Are you in need of

1 1-2 inch **Lumber**
 W. P. Select

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

CAPITAL \$6,000,000
 PAID-UP
 HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO
 Winnipeg Branch
 transacts a general banking business
 John Aird, Manager

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

ESTABLISHED 1858.
 INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER IN 1840.

Paid-up Capital - £1,000,000 Stg.
 Reserve Fund - £300,000 "

HEAD OFFICE—3 Clements Lane, Lombard St., London.
 COURT OF DIRECTORS—J. H. Brodie, John James Cater, Henry R. Farrer, Gaspard Farrer, Richard H. Glyn, E. A. Hoare, H. J. B. Kendall, J. J. Kingsford, Frederic Lubbock, Geo. D. Whitman
 A. U. Wallis, Secretary.

Head Office in Canada—St. James St., Montreal.
 H. Sukeman, General Manager.
 J. Elmsly, Inspector.

BRANCHES IN CANADA.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO:	PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA:	PROVINCE OF MANITOBA:
London	Halifax	Winnipeg
Hamilton	Sydney, Cape Breton.	Brandon
Toronto		Regina, MANITOBA:
Midland		Ashcroft
Kingston		Atlin
Ottawa		Bennett
		Victoria
		Vancouver
		Revelstoke
		Greenwood
		Kaslo
		Trail (sub-agency)

AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES.
 New York—52 Wall Street, W. Lawson and J. C. Welch, Agts.
 San Francisco—120 Sansome St., H. M. J. McMichael and J. R. Ambrose, Agents.

Drafts on Dawson City can now be obtained at any of the Bank's Branches.

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

(INCORPORATED 1832)

HEAD OFFICE, HALIFAX
 H. C. McLeod, Gen. Mgr.

Capital Paid Up - \$1,760,900.00
 Reserve - \$2,162,570.00

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

Current rates allowed on deposits on Interest, including Deposit Receipts and Savings Bank Balances.

Winnipeg Branch - 383 Main Street
 C. A. KENNEDY, Manager.

THE WESTERN CO-OPERATIVE LOAN AND INVESTMENT CO.

INCORPORATED 1897

HEAD OFFICE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Hon. D. H. McMillan, President.
 H. Brynes, Vice-Pres. S. H. Willis, Manager
 G. W. Donald, Sec. Treas.

ISSUES. Prepaid Stock paying 6 per cent per annum. Fully paid stock paying 7 per cent per annum. Instalment Stock maturing in 8, 10 and 12 years.

LOANS made re-payable in monthly, quarterly half-yearly or yearly instalments.

BANK OF HAMILTON

Head Office, Hamilton.

Capital (all paid-up) ..\$1,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,000,000

Board of Directors

John Stuart, President. A. O. Ramsay, Vice-President.
John Proctor George Hoach A. T. Wood, M.P.
A. H. Lee (Toronto) Wm. Gibson, M.P.
J. Turnbull, Cashier. H. S. Steven, Asst. Cashier.

Agencies throughout Ontario and at the following points in Manitoba and the West: Brandon, Carman, Hamiota, Manitoba, Morden, Plum Coulee, Winkler, Winnipeg and Vancouver, B.C.

Deposits received and interest allowed.
General Banking Business transacted.
Collections carefully and promptly effected at all points in Canada.

Savings Banks at all Offices.
Correspondence solicited.
WINNIPEG BRANCH, Opposite Post Office.
C. BARTLETT, Agent.

The Western Loan & Trust Co.

LIMITED

Incorporated by Special Act of the Legislature.

Office: Company's Building, No. 9 St. Sacramento St., Montreal, Que.

DIRECTORS

Hon. A. W. Ogilvie W. H. Comstock, Esq.
W. Barclay Stephens, Esq. R. Prefontaine, Esq., M.P.
R. W. Knight, Esq. John Hoodless, Esq.
J. N. Greenhalghs, Esq., Q.C. W. L. Hogg, Esq.

OFFICERS

Hon. A. W. Ogilvie, Pres. R. Prefontaine, Esq., M.P., Vice Pres.
J. W. Michaud, Esq., Asst. Mgr. W. Barclay Stephens, Esq., Mgr.
Solicitors—Messrs. Greenhalghs & Greenhalghs.
Bankers—The Imperial Bank of Canada.

This Company acts as assignee, administrator, executor trustee, receiver, committee of lunatic, guardian liquidator, etc. also as agent of the above offices.
Debentures issued for three or five years, both debentures and interest on the same can be collected in any part of Canada without charge.
For further particulars address the manager

CROTTY & CROSS, AGENTS, WINNIPEG

JOHN W. PECK & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

**CLOTHING,
FUR GOODS,
SHIRTS**

Dealers in Men's Furnishings, Hats and Caps

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

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

MONTREAL WINNIPEG

GO EAST

(If you have to)

GO WEST

(If you want to)

GO ANYWHERE

(If you care to)

You can't get away from the fact that our . . .

CLOTHING is up-to-date in STYLE FIT and FINISH . . .

DONALD FRASER & CO.

Manufacturers of Fine Clothing

WHOLESALE

502 St. Paul St., Montreal.

126 Princess St., Winnipeg.

TELEPHONE 324

P.O. BOX 693

The Stuart-Arbutnot Machinery Co. Limited

(Successors to Stuart & Harper)

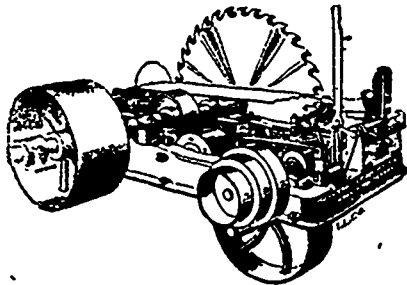
758, 760, 762 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG

Dealers in Machinery and Supplies

Boilers, Engines and Steam Pumps, Hoisting Engines and Centrifugal Pumps. Agents for Monarch Economic Boilers. Latest improved Flour Mill Machinery, Woodworking Machinery and Saw Mills, Ironworking Machinery and Tools, Dodge Wood Split Pulleys and Friction Clutches, Dodge system of Manila Rope Drives, Electric Dynamos and Motors, Electrical Supplies and Incandescent Lamps, Electrical Repairs.

Large Stock of Second-hand Machinery on Hand

Call and see us or write for prices on any Machinery you are in need of.



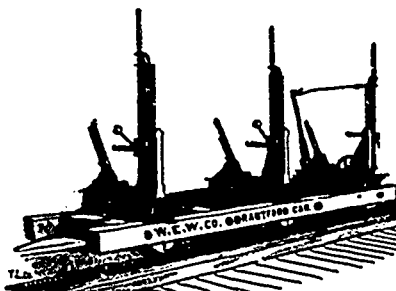
ENGINES AND BOILERS

Waterous Engine Works Co

WINNIPEG, MAN. AND VANCOUVER, B.C.

SAW MILL MACHINERY

Shingle Mills and Planers
Edgers and Trimmers



OUR travellers are now starting out with samples of the most complete stock of Stationery, Office Supplies, etc., ever carried in Winnipeg. Requesting the favor of your orders as usual.

Clark Bros. & Co.

173 McDermott Ave.

P. O. Box 1240.

WINNIPEG, MAN

MONEY MAKERS

AND READY TAKERS

Rocky Mountain Spruce

For Coughs and Colds.

Clark's White Liniment

For Man and Beast.

Dandelion Bitters

The tonic mixture that make Rich Red Blood.

The Martin, Bole & Wynne Co.

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS

WINNIPEG

FAR-SEEING PEOPLE are the most successful. They look ahead and plan what is best for their future, and with this object in view get a Useful and Money-Making Education at



This institution has been largely patronized during the past few years and is now located in splendid premises, fitted up expressly for business college work. Over 100 students have been assisted to positions through its influence last year. Full particulars on application.

G. W. DONALD, Sec

THE COMMERCIAL

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

Eighteenth Year of Publication
ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY

SUBSCRIPTIONS, CANADA AND 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 should be in not later than Thursday Morning.

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

Office: 151 McDermot Street.

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, FEB. 10, 1900.

THE ISTHMUS CANAL.

The announcement from Washington of the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty will not be regarded with disfavor in Canada. This treaty was evidently the main obstacle in the way of the construction of a canal across the isthmus of Central America. Now that this obstacle is removed the United States will no doubt push the work of opening a water highway between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans forward to completion at as early a date as possible.

The effect of the opening of such a canal will be to almost revolutionize transcontinental traffic. Some classes of merchandise can now be shipped from Pacific coast points by water around Cape Horn, to Atlantic ports, more cheaply than by rail across the continent. When the water route is shortened some thousands of miles, by eliminating the necessity of circumnavigating South America, the value of the water route between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts will be enormously increased. The opening of the canal will be of inestimable value to the Pacific coast country, in which our own Pacific province will fully share. The lumber trade of British Columbia will be one important industry which will be greatly benefitted. British Columbia lumber is now shipped to American Atlantic ports and to Europe, via Cape Horn. The opening of the isthmus route would enable the shipment of British Columbia lumber to Atlantic and trans-Atlantic ports under much more favorable conditions. The shortening of the water route in this way would also greatly improve the position of Victoria and Vancouver as wholesale centers, giving them a much shorter and cheaper

water route to Europe, for the importation of foreign goods.

On the other hand the transcontinental railways would undoubtedly suffer considerable loss of traffic from the opening of the Isthmus route, and there would probably be sharp reductions in transcontinental freight rates.

WINNIPEG ELECTION.

As a result of the recount in the Winnipeg election for the federal parliament, A. W. Puttee has been declared elected by a majority of eight. The returning officer on polling day declared Mr. Martin elected by a majority of



A. W. Puttee.

some forty odd votes, so that the recount has made quite a change in the situation. After all, therefore, Winnipeg is not to be represented by a person in close touch with the commercial interests.

Winnipeg, more than any other city in Canada, is pre-eminently a commercial centre. It is not, as might be supposed by the return of a labor candidate, an industrial centre of great importance. Yet the labor people have carried the day and elected their candidate, with the assistance, undoubtedly of many electors who could not be classed as workmen. Now that this result has been attained, the labor element will show wisdom by making as little as possible of the victory from a class point of view. The course followed in this respect will decide Mr. Puttee's usefulness to the city as well as his future political life. The chief objection to Mr. Puttee, in the opinion of a great many people was, that he stood for a class or section of the people, and not for the people as a whole. This objection, however, could be urged against a candidate of either of the great political parties.

Mr. Puttee and his supporters we believe will recognize this situation. Mr. Puttee is now member for Winnipeg. He represents the city as a whole. While endeavoring to main-

tain certain principles which were chief planks in his platform, we believe he will, to the best of his ability, serve the city faithfully and with less fear and favor than we might expect from a straight adherent of either of the great political parties.

IMPROVE THE ROADS.

One advantage which would accrue to the rural districts surrounding the city by the improvement of the country roads, would be the establishment of summer residences in desirable localities, particularly on main roads leading through the fine districts along the Red and the Assiniboine rivers, where there are many beautiful locations for rural residences. If these roads were improved it would be an inducement for city people to establish summer residences along the rivers, instead of going away to some of the lakes for a summer outing. Winnipeg is getting to be quite a city, and as the business men become established they will seek for comfortable summer residences where they can enjoy a little ease and relaxation from business. The forbidding character of the country roads leading out of the city, however, puts a damper on the selection of any of the many pretty spots along the rivers as places for summer residences. It is no doubt owing to a considerable extent to the bad roads, that the citizens go away to spend their summer holidays, to more distant sections. The establishment of summer homes along the rivers, near the city, would improve the value of land materially in this district, and would thereby be a benefit to the rural municipalities.

Rubber Still Advancing.

Canadian manufacturers of rubber belting, packing, hose, and mechanical rubber goods generally advanced prices about 5 per cent on Feb. 1. This is owing to the long continued advance in crude rubber. Cotton and other materials used in the manufacture of rubber goods are also higher.

As regards rubber footwear, we have no further information with which to supplement our remarks of last week. It is believed, however, that there will be a revision of the lists, to take effect on April 1, next, as noted last week.

Winter Dairying in Manitoba.

A correspondent says: "The Brandon creamery has up to the present been kept running, and the doubts that it could not be kept open during the winter months have now been got over. A great many of the local farmers as well as many at a distance, are availing themselves of it by bringing and shipping in their cream, so much so that a very considerable quantity is being received at the present time, and the prospects are that it will increase very much. Owing to the good demand for creamery butter better prices can be paid for cream than for dairy butter."

Why Use Stale Eggs?

When pure fresh Eggs in a preserved and concentrated form can be procured.



REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

OVO can be used for every purpose for which fresh shell Eggs are used, and is far superior to held fresh, or limered Eggs.

It is prepared from choice fresh eggs, at a season of the year when fresh eggs can be readily obtained. By our process of manufacture, all the natural virtue of fresh egg is retained, while the prepared product will keep without impairment in any climate for an indefinite period of time.

OVO is largely used in the military hospitals and for other purposes in the South African war, where its great value as a delicate and nourishing food for the sick, or as a concentrated food for the men in the field, has been

fully recognized. Invaluable for miners and campers. More easily digested than fresh eggs. All grocers should handle OVO.

THE MEGREY MFG. SYNDICATE, WINNIPEG

CONTRACTORS TO HER MAJESTY'S WAR OFFICE.

Thoughtful Merchants

Who make a study of their business are pleased to note the increasing demand for

Empire Tobaccos

Consisting of the following brands:

CURRENCY **FREE TRADE** **SNOWSHOE**
CHEWING

EMPIRE PLUG
SMOKING

Are you getting your share of this profitable trade?
 For sale by all wholesale grocers.

Empire Tobacco Co. Limited

GRANBY

W. H. MALKIN & Co.

Importers and Wholesale Grocers

Special Lines:

California Evaporated Fruits,
 Japan Rice China Rice
 Sago Tapioca
 Crosse & Blackwell's Jams, Pickles, etc.
 Leo & Perrins' Sauce
 Australian Canned Meats
GREEN FRUITS

Full line of General Groceries, Teas,
 Coffees, Etc.

371 Water St. VANCOUVER, B. C.

THE THOMSON MARBLE
 AND GRANITE WORKS



James
 Thomson
 & Co.

—DEALERS IN—

MARBLE & GRANITE MONUMENTS

Headstones, Marble Pieces, Tablets,
 Cemetery Fencing, Etc.

Eight St. Bet. Rosser and Princess Avenues
 Nearly Opposite Palace Hotel,
 BRANDON, MAN.

Represented by E. A. Alson and John Drysdale

WINNIPEG BOARD OF TRADE

Annual Report and President's Address.

The twenty-first annual meeting of the Winnipeg Board of Trade was held Tuesday afternoon, the members present being as follows: E. L. Drewry, president; C. N. Bell, secretary; F. W. Drowry, G. R. Crowe, J. H. Brock, J. H. Ashdown, D. K. Elliott, A. Strang, J. S. Aikins, J. J. Byrnes, R. Muir, D. W. Bole, D. H. McMillan, A. C. Archibald, W. L. Parrish, G. F. Carruthers, G. F. Stephens, J. C. Waugh, N. Bayley, John Ard, W. Hespeler, D. E. Sprague, F. L. Patton, F. W. Stobart, S. Fairn, H. Miller, G. H. Shaw, A. L. Johnson, D. W. Buchanan, J. W. Harris, H. S. Clotty, O. M. Hatcher, H. W. Hutchinson, E. A. Mott, P. Gallagher, S. A. McGraw, Jos. Carman, E. Nicholson, C. A. Baskerville, D. D. Wood, J. B. Monk, A. F. D. MacGachan, K. MacKenzie, S. P. Clark, Wm. Martin, Thos. Gilroy.

President's Address.

After the minutes of the last meeting had been presented by the secretary and adopted, Mr. E. L. Drewry delivered his annual address as president, which was as follows:

Following the precedent established in 1887 by Mr. Ashdown, at that time president of this board, I will, with your permission, address a few words to you on my retirement from the office to which you did me the unquestioned honor of electing me a year ago.

The report of the council for the past year is now before you and will be found replete with most valuable and interesting information. As it contains a correct and complete record, concisely and chronologically arranged, of all the proceedings of the board, its council and committees, there exists no reason for my enlarging upon all the matters submitted therein and although all the subjects dealt with are important, a few appear to suggest special reference, one of which, and I take it up first, as an old acquaintance, is that of the improvements to St. Andrew's Rapids. This question has, I believe, found a place in every president's address and annual report almost from the inception of the board, and its importance has been earnestly impressed upon every government in power at Ottawa. Time after time our hopes have been raised only to meet with gloomy disappointment. I esteem it indeed a privilege to be able to point out that the clouds of disappointment are slowly but I hope and believe surely, drifting away and a goodly share of that "silver lining" which the people of this country have anxiously looked for and patiently awaited so long, is now visible.

The present government at Ottawa after carefully considering the practicability and value of these improvements decided to proceed with the work and obtained from parliament a vote of \$150,000 for the commencement of operations, the completion of this work will involve an expenditure of probably four or five times this sum.

No difficulty whatever should be encountered in obtaining the full sum required as the Hon. Sir Charles Tupper—now leader of the opposition in the House of Commons—in 1896 pledged the government of Canada of which he was then the leader to at once commence this much desired and necessary improvement. We are therefore singularly fortunate in the knowledge that both leaders are favorable to an early prosecution of this most important public work which it is now understood will be pushed forward without further delay. I feel that I am not overstating the matter in saying that there is general regret that the low stage of water and the long fall weather, so suitable for carrying on work of this character, was not taken advantage of earlier. However, it is gratifying to know that even a small commencement has been made and work actually underway.

FILL UP THE LANDS.

The question of settling the vacant lands in the vicinity of the city continues to be a most important one, and while exceedingly good work has been done in the past, renewed and earnest effort should be made during the coming season. The judicious dissemination of literature setting forth the advantages of Winnipeg as a progressive city, and as a rapidly increasing market in which to dispose of the products of the farm, must in time be attended with gratifying results.

The lands, in what might be considered the immediate vicinity, must certainly be capable of sustaining a population of not less than 10,000 people. This would practically be an addition to the city's population, and our business men, particularly the retailers, would receive the direct benefit of this increased trade. It is well known that all farm produce commands a higher price in Winnipeg than at any other point in the province, while on the other hand, supplies required by the settler, are, owing to the close competition, correspondingly cheaper. Good roads and drainage are in my opinion two of the prime necessities for the successful settling of these lands. The latter work, that of drainage, is being carried on to some extent by the provincial government while the question of better roads has already received some attention, a committee of the city council and councils of adjoining municipalities having held a joint meeting during the year, with the result that the representatives of the municipalities were to furnish a memorandum and plans of the roads they considered should first be dealt with. Since then I understand nothing further has been done. It is satisfactory, however, to know that the city council are again moving in the matter.

That Winnipeg's present rural surroundings are anything but inviting must be patent to all. Visitors to our city, approaching it from almost any direction cannot be otherwise than unfavorably impressed and disappointed when instead of the well built farm houses, granaries, etc., so commonly found within a certain radius of important business centres, they see nothing but a wide ex-

panse of rich but uncultivated prairie. The thanks of this board are due to the committee of the city council for their kindly and energetic co-operation with our committee specially charged with this work. It would appear with all the following forces interested and available, board of trade, city council, adjoining municipalities, the office machinery of the Dominion and provincial governments, seconded and supported by the public, who would, I have not the slightest doubt, unanimously endorse any reasonable outlay in connection with this important work, that some tangible and satisfactory result should be realized—unless, of course, the lands are held at such speculative values as would place them beyond a possibility of yielding a fair return to prospective investors. I have dwelt at considerable length on this subject, feeling that it is one of more than ordinary concern to Winnipeg and surrounding municipalities if not to the province generally.

DOUGLAS GRAIN BILL AND GRAIN INSPECTION ACT.

It is but natural that any matter affecting the grain interest of this country should receive immediate and careful attention at the hands of this board. The introduction in parliament at Ottawa of the Douglas Grain bill and the act amending the Grain Inspection act, being measures fraught with the greatest possible importance to the farmers and business men, of not only, the agricultural west, but of Canada almost as a whole, at once received such attention.

The first of these measures, namely, the Douglas grain bill was strongly opposed by this board, and as outlined in the council's report, the bill was defeated in committee specially appointed by parliament to consider it. Its introduction may, however, be productive of good results as the government, in view of the claims advanced by the promoter of the bill that such an act was essentially in the interests of the farmers and producers of this country appointed a royal commission to take evidence from all parties interested, and in the event of the grievances, alleged to exist, being substantiated, the government should, and no doubt will, take the earliest opportunity of removing or remedying such grievances.

The second measure referred to as an act to amend the grain inspection act, is in my opinion one of the most important to this country and particularly this city, that has received the attention of the government for some time. Winnipeg as the doorway through which passes practically the entire product of the vast grain growing district of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories should, under the new system of inspection occupy an increased importance in the commercial world. It is well known that the city of Duluth, similarly situated, in respect to its being the place of inspection of all grain exported from a great wheat producing section, owes its prominence largely to the fact that it is such a place of inspection. Duluth wheat, "Duluth inspection," etc. now such common terms have resulted in making the name of the Zenith city of Minnesota, familiar not only to the people of this country, but also in the far distant foreign markets of the world. Henceforth the wheat of this country, superior to that produced in perhaps any other portion of the globe, will, by inspection at this point, be stamped, as it were, with the "Hall

Elegant Flavor,
Free From Hulls.

Clean, Wholesome,
Healthy. Manufactured
under Special Process.

OGILVIE'S
NEW ROLLED OATS

The Cleanest, Most Complete and Best Oatmeal Plant in America.

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200 Dozen for sale by

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Mark" of excellence and of purity, and such inspection will be accepted, in confidence and security, by purchasers the world over. Chief or final inspection at this point, will in addition to centralizing the grain business here, materially facilitate the earlier realization on sales—and under certain conditions enable the owners to obtain a better figure than would have been possible under Fort William inspection alone. For instance where wheat just misses a high grade and would necessarily be forced to take the next lower one, with the difference perhaps of several cents per bushel the owner of such wheat if sold for local milling purposes would in all probability realize within a small fraction of the high grade price. Another point of advantage in Winnipeg inspection is that in the event of the owner of wheat not being satisfied with grade, he may have car held out at Fort William and re-inspected or dispose of it as he may deem best. Under Fort William inspection the wheat was invariably unloaded and in store before the owner was advised as to grade.

The centralization of the grain trade already referred to, will have a beneficial tendency towards augmenting the business of the bank clearing house here, the transactions of which are considered a valuable index of the financial importance of a community, and gives to such a recognized standing not otherwise easily obtained.

STATISTICAL.

The board publishes annually in its printed report statistics and interesting information relating to the following subjects. Direct exports and imports to and from foreign countries and the duty paid thereon; Inland revenue collections at this port; Winnipeg assessment; Manitoba wheat exports; grain storage capacity; grain inspection statistics; Winnipeg clearing house returns and post office statistics. To me anything relating to the growth of the province, and particularly of Winnipeg, is a matter of great interest and I can not refrain from introducing a few statistics in addition to those already enumerated, although, I am fully aware, that under almost any circumstances, statistics are more or less dry, and something uninteresting. I now mention these simply for the purpose of showing by way of comparison, that we are steadily progressing, and that there exists a perfect basis for our faith in Winnipeg becoming, in the early future, a really great and wealthy commercial centre. Let us first glance at our population. A tale many times told, I admit, yet still full of interest. Going back two decades we find in the year 1880 the population 6,278, in 1890 it has risen to 23,000 and during the past ten years has practically doubled. A most conservative estimate now placing it at 45,000 while some authorities place it much higher.

The assessment, also a matter of interest, being the index of increasing wealth, is mentioned in the board's statistical report, but refers only to the past two or three years. I wish to carry you somewhat further into the past. In 1880, Winnipeg's assessment was \$4,008,460 in 1890 \$13,612,410 and at the present time is \$24,000,000. This does not include exemptions covering schools, churches, public buildings, parks, etc., which would add an additional 5,000,000 to the foregoing figures.

WATER SUPPLY.

The question of water supply is an important one and a few figures may be of some interest. In 1890 about

18 miles of water mains were in use, with 650 house services. At the present time there are over 45 miles of mains, 22 of which belong to the new system. Some of the new mains are of very large capacity; There are now 1,900 services. It is anticipated this number will steadily increase. That the city was wise in deciding to control its own water supply, will, I am convinced, be fully borne out the coming season, when the new plant is in complete operation.

In the matter of street lighting, now also controlled by the city, it may be interesting to learn that within the next two weeks 212 arc lamps of the latest improved make, will be casting their effulgent rays over the streets of Winnipeg. As the entire plant is new, and of most modern construction, a very considerable improvement in the street lighting may be looked for. In 1890, 80 lights sufficed for the city's requirements as against the 212 now soon to be in use.

In the important public works department of the city, presided over by Chief Engineer Rutan, we find the following substantial progress recorded:

	1880.	1890.	1900.
Pavements, miles	all	9	31
Sidewalks, miles	9**	102	159 1-2
Sewers, miles	31-4	21	47

**—No accurate record. Estimated.

Besides this, many miles of boulevarding has been done, and much of a similar class of work is projected for the coming season.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

A report dealing at all with Winnipeg's progress would certainly not be complete without some reference to her public school system. The following figures as to its growth speak louder than words.

1880—Value of schools, sites and buildings, \$15,000; number of pupils enrolled, 557.

1890—Value of schools, sites and buildings, \$194,890; number of pupils enrolled, 3,639.

1900—Value of schools, sites and buildings \$471,000; number of pupils enrolled, 7,172.

The policy of the school board in early acquiring commodious school grounds cannot be too highly commended.

TELEPHONE SYSTEM.

Another evidence of our progress is found in the wonderful development of our telephone system. The first of May, 1881, witnessed the opening in this city of the first telephone exchange, with twenty-five subscribers. Since then there has been a steady annual increase in the number and at the present time 1,250 subscribers enjoy, either in their homes or business places, this really indispensable convenience; 1,745 miles of wire on poles and 502 under ground; a total of 2,247 miles is required in the installing of these instruments. There are, within the city's boundaries, 65 miles of poles. The system employed is known as the metallic circuit system, i. e., two wires to each subscriber. Winnipeg was the first city in Canada to generally adopt this system. The long distance telephone, now recognized in the large business centres as practically invaluable for the rapid transaction of business, is also showing marked development here. I understand not less than 200 miles will be constructed during the coming season, connecting Winnipeg with Portage in Prairie, Carberry, Brandon, Minnedosa, Neepawa and intermediate points.

In concluding these references to Winnipeg's progress I cannot perhaps do so more fittingly than by quoting from a letter written nearly eight years ago by Sir William Van Horne, whose foresight and judgment is widely acknowledged, in which he says: "The situation of Winnipeg, just west of the forests end and the great prairie begins, and its situation as regards railways, all of which in the Canadian Northwest centre upon it, must make it for all time what it is now, the focal point of all the trade of all the vast and almost incomprehensible region extending to the Rocky Mountains and the Mackenzie basin, a region embracing fertile areas greater than those which have made Chicago. Agriculture in the Canadian Northwest can no longer be regarded by anybody as an experiment, it is an established and profitable fact, and, therefore, I regard the great future of Winnipeg as certain as sunrise, and I do not know any place on this continent with more magnificent prospects ahead of it. I regret that I have not time to give in full the reasons for my belief, if indeed it should be called belief, for it seems to be one of those clear cases of cause and effect, of certain things producing certain results, which come within the domain of absolute knowledge." That this opinion, expressed so many years ago has, if anything, been strengthened is evidenced by the large investments so recently made by that gentleman in establishing not far from Winnipeg, a model farm of 6,000 acres, which when we consider the improved methods which will no doubt be introduced will make it practically an illustration farm, and of almost incalculable value to the surrounding country.

POSTAL MATTERS.

Many matters in connection with this department have been brought to the notice of the board and have been given prompt attention. The enlargement of the lobby and other alterations to the city post office for the purpose of facilitating the proper handling of the mails is referred to in the council's report, which I desire to supplement by saying, that although the alterations have resulted in a somewhat improved condition of affairs it is scarcely open to question that the lobby is even now entirely inadequate for the requirements of the public, and I would recommend that a committee be appointed to urge upon the government the necessity of a very material enlargement of the present building which has done duty for the past fifteen years during which period business has very materially increased and that the customs and other government business be concentrated as far as possible, in such building. The city council are asking the co-operation of this board in having sub or branch post offices established in various parts of the city. The matter is worthy of consideration and will no doubt be taken up by the new council. Whether it is a reasonable, practical and necessary proposition I am not prepared to say.

EXPORT STATISTICS.

The question of a reliable and correct record of Manitoba's exports is one of extreme importance, and I trust that the committee of this board having this matter in charge will spare no effort in endeavoring to have the present unsatisfactory system changed. As now published in the Dominion government trade and navigation returns, Manitoba appears as exporting but a few cattle and a paltry amount



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Educate Your Customers

IT will pay you
will pay your customers
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Benson's Prepared Corn

IS PURE.

40 Years on the Canadian Market.

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Home Reputation...

No Manufacturer or Dealer anywhere can
give you under any brand, at any price,
ROLLED OATS as pure or as clean as



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BRAND
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Ask for Prices on car lots delivered at your station.

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WHOLESALE AGENT.

of grain. Capitalists and others contemplating investment in this country with the understanding that its chief products were cattle and grain, might easily be misled should they refer to the official blue book mentioned.

PURE BRED STOCK.

The action of the Canadian Pacific Railway company, in its efforts to improve the stock of this country, is certainly worthy of the highest commendation. The company imported from Ontario last September 29 pedigreed bulls, which were distributed among farmers in the following districts. Seven in the Mennonite reserve, two east of Winnipeg, one at Gimli, two north of Stonewall, three on the Southwestern branch, two on the Pembina and Souris branches, one on the Manitoba & Northwestern, and the remaining 11 on the main line of the C. P. R. and Northern Alberta. The company also brought in from Ontario 80 pure bred boars of the Berkshire, Yorkshire and Tamworth breeds. These were distributed generally through Manitoba and Assiniboia, with the exception of 16, which were placed between Calgary and Edmonton and one at Prince Albert. All these animals have been placed with responsible farmers, under an agreement by which the bulls, at the end of two years, and the boars at the end of one year, become the absolute property of the settler receiving them. For the term stated their services are free to the settlers in the neighborhood. I understand it is the intention of the company to purchase 30 more bulls and about the same number of boars, a proportion of which will be brought to Manitoba and distributed on the same general conditions. The company will then discontinue the free distribution of pure bred sires. The company is also giving, under an arrangement with the Territorial government, free transportation for eight carloads of bulls and three carloads of hogs from Ontario and Manitoba to any point in the Northwest. The aim of the company has been, I understand, to distribute the free animals in such localities and in such a manner as to come in competition as little as possible with dealers in pure bred stock. Some of the largest dealers warmly approve of the course adopted by the railway company in bringing in these animals, and I am confident that when, year by year, the good results of this experiment are made apparent, all interested, whether farmer, dealer or consumer, will recognize the wisdom of the move.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Considerable activity in railway construction in Manitoba has been shown during the past year. Over 350 miles of new road have been added, making the present total slightly under 2,000 miles. Manitoba enjoys a greater railway mileage than that of any other portion of the Dominion. For while the population is approximately 4 per cent of the total population of Canada, her railway mileage is 10 per cent of the total railway mileage of the country. Ontario with 44 per cent of population has less than 40 per cent of mileage.

The policy of encouraging the building of railways by state aid has no doubt been beneficial, in fact, absolutely necessary for the rapid development of the west. Whether the time has not arrived, however, when a halt may not very properly be called, is a question which must be faced in the early future. Personally I cannot say that I take a very favorable view of the suggested policy of government

ownership of railways, although free to admit that it is a subject worthy of deep and earnest thought and careful consideration by all. I do maintain, however, that in cases where it is found advisable to grant provincial aid or confer valuable concessions the public interests should invariably be safeguarded and conserved by means of certain governmental control over rates, right of granting running powers, etc.

METRIC SYSTEM.

I cannot pass over the visit of the Honorable Sir Henri Joly, minister of inland revenue, without some slight reference to the metric system, the adoption of which he so earnestly, and needlessly to say, so intelligently advocated. The system presents so many advantages over that now in vogue that its teaching should occupy a particularly prominent place in the curriculum of every school and college. The inevitable result being its early introduction, with practically no disturbance to the business community. Its adoption in so many countries with which we have extensive dealings, and its increasing use, especially in scientific work, in our own, renders it almost imperative that we should acquaint ourselves with its principles. While speaking of Sir Henri Joly I desire in my official capacity as president of this board, to thank him for the deep interest he has shown in all matters brought before him by the board and to promise him a warm and hearty welcome whenever he may again be pleased to visit us.

THE N. P. FIRE.

My first official act as president of the board was that of calling the council together on the 10th of February last to consider the very serious loss the city had just sustained through the destruction of the magnificent property of the Northern Pacific Railway company, consisting of the Manitoba hotel, railway station and offices. General regret was expressed by those present and a resolution unanimously passed earnestly sympathizing with the railway company in its loss. Subsequently a special meeting of the board was called to meet Mr. Mellen, the general manager, and other officials of the road, who accompanied him. The company was strongly urged by the large gathering present to rebuild without delay. Nothing, however, has been done except reinstating the railway offices. I am confident of the support of a large majority of this board when I express the opinion that the railway company made a serious mistake in not acceding to the kindly pressure brought to bear at the time, and to have at once completely reconstructed their former handsome buildings. I say this advisedly, as being more or less in touch with the business community, and knowing of the strong sympathy which existed, I am satisfied that any reasonable sacrifice the company might have made in rebuilding would have been most fully and warmly appreciated and the company compensated in a marked degree by increased traffic for the road. The wretched monument now standing does not appear in accord with the progressive policy of a great and wealthy corporation.

STATE OF TRADE.

My predecessors have, I believe, usually adopted a cheerful tone when writing under this head, even when the existing conditions were not particularly encouraging. If trade was good they looked for its being still better. Always exhibiting confidence never lacking in faith. In my case there is no room whatever for doubt as to the

satisfactory condition of trade, and I make the statement with the full realization of its importance that the year during which I have had the honor of being the executive officer of this board has been the most satisfactory the country has ever enjoyed.

Our largest financial institutions report business and collections in excess of any previous year since the incorporation. As an evidence of the confidence being shown in the future of the west I might say that last year the land business of the Canadian Pacific railway, both in sales and collections was the largest in the history of the company. This, of course, means increased acreage in crop, and in turn increased income to the province.

The grain crop of 1899 it is now admitted was somewhat over estimated. While this may be true as to quantity in quality it has rarely if ever been equalled, 85 per cent of the wheat marketed grading No. 1 and No. 2 hard. The amount of wheat inspected at Winnipeg for the last half of 1898 was 4,271,250 bushels. For the same period of 1899 it amounted to the handsome total of 17,368,410 bushels. Considerable wheat is still in farmers' hands. It is estimated the total exports of the 1899 crop will probably reach 30,000,000 bushels. The export movement in oats and barley is of course inconsiderable when compared with that of wheat. The province is now an exporter of oatmeal which bids fair to become a valuable industry.

The price of wheat has been somewhat disappointing, not having reached the figure generally anticipated. Nevertheless a very large sum, in the aggregate, has been realized, and distributed among the farmers of the country.

The export of cattle from Manitoba and the Northwest during the year 1899 was approximately 50,000 head, of which 34,000 represent fat cattle and 16,000 stockers were shipped by rail or driven across the boundary into the United States.

The significance of these figures may be better understood when we remember that as recent as 1885 the first shipment of Manitoba cattle, consisting of some 16 head, was forwarded to Toronto, and as a novelty, and by way of advertisement were paraded about the streets of that city labeled Manitoba beef.

It may be said that there has practically been no export movement in horses, sheep and hogs, in fact to keep the local packing houses working, they were obliged to bring in both live and dressed hogs, otherwise their plants would be idle. This phase of the farming industry is much to be regretted, in view of the capability of our land to produce unlimited quantities of coarse grains. Local delivery of hogs is said to be slightly improving, although still far below market requirements.

While referring to grain and cattle I might draw attention to the fact that we have resident in Winnipeg the two largest export dealers in both these staples operating in Canada.

From reliable data, I am enabled to say that the importation of merchandise to Winnipeg houses during the past year was approximately 100,000 tons or about 400 train loads, of 20 cars each. Truly a wonderful contrast to the situation of but twenty years ago, when for six months of the year the only means of communication, or of bringing in supplies was by ordinary road vehicle—principally the

Red river cart—involving a journey of more than two hundred miles, over roads at times well nigh impassable.

Winnipeg bank clearings considered the trade barometer of the country have increased with leaps and bounds, having almost doubled within the past five years. The following figures will illustrate the steady annual increase:

1894	50,540,648
1895	55,873,630
1896	64,046,438
1897	84,436,000
1898	99,674,325
1899	107,786,814

Winnipeg clearings are the third largest in the Dominion, being exceeded only by Montreal and Toronto.

The export and import trade of the Dominion also shows a wonderful increase. The imports during the past six months increase by \$11,736,525, and the exports by \$10,890,772 as compared with the same period of 1898. An aggregate increase of over \$25,000,000. In practically every branch of trade the feeling appears to be one of satisfaction with present conditions, and when after striking Canada's commercial trial balance for 1899 the result is found to be greater exports and imports, increased bank clearings activity in trade, healthier business generally, greater prosperity and in fact improved conditions everywhere, then are we certainly justified in having almost unbounded confidence in the future. From the producer, the merchant and the manufacturer comes the same cheerful tidings, and does the bright picture I have drawn fade with the year just passed? Far from it, for I firmly believe that with this the opening of 1900, supposed by many to be the advent of a new century, the prospects were never brighter, never more encouraging.

But with all this glowing prosperity and the hopeful outlook for the future, let us not run away with the idea that we have at last discovered the method of turning everything we touch into gold. For on the principle that "one swallow does not make a summer," neither does one or two good years mean everlasting prosperity. Let us rather continue to exercise every possible care in the conduct of our business, and not, when a margin appears on the right side, to at once plunge into speculative ventures, only regretting having done so when in endeavoring to realize on equities, fondly treasured as assets, they are found ungettable and practically valueless.

Cheap money has done much to build up Western Canada, and develop its varied resources. Cheap money in abundance is still required. Will the war in South Africa materially affect our position in this respect? Already there is a slight tightening tendency noticeable. That this, however, is but temporary, we have at least some reasonable grounds for hope.

C. P. STATION.

That the patrons of the Canadian Pacific railway are soon to enjoy the comforts of a thoroughly modern and well equipped station and hotel appears to be a practically settled fact. That the city as a whole will largely benefit, both directly and indirectly by this improvement must be clear to all and I trust that my successor may in his address a year hence be in a position to refer with pride to another monument to Winnipeg's importance and another evidence of a great corporation's confidence in the future.

DEATH OF MEMBERS.

During the past year two prominent

members of the board have passed away. Mr. R. W. Jameson, M. P. for the city of Winnipeg, a man of kindly instincts and a favorite with all who know him, and Mr. W. W. Ogilvie of Montreal, a pioneer member of the board, whose death is unquestionably a great loss to the country, particularly to western Canada, in which he had such unbounded confidence and faith. In both cases suitable minutes have been recorded.

NEW MEMBERS.

Practically no effort was made during the past year to increase the membership. This year, however, I would suggest that the advantages of being identified with the board be laid before those eligible for membership, es-



E. L. Drewry,

Retiring President Winnipeg Board of Trade.

pecially new business firms, of which there are now a considerable number. Solicitation should scarcely be necessary, a mere presentation of such advantages being sufficient.

MANITOBA CONTINGENT.

Under this heading the common brief reports the fact that the board was officially represented at the departure of the Manitoba volunteers, comprising part of the first Canadian contingent to South Africa. There is involved in this apparently simple incident, a principle so great, so far-reaching, and so important, as to warrant volumes being written in connection therewith. As my remarks, however, are supposed to refer more particularly to matters of local interest, I will content myself by saying that nothing has yet occurred in the history of our country that will stand out with greater prominence, or be charged with such far-reaching results, as Canada's tangible exhibition of love and loyalty to the mother land, unavertedly and cheerfully pouring out her men and treasure in the defence of the empire and I feel that every organized body in Canada should place upon record its earnest and hearty approval of the action of the government in promptly furnishing the necessary means and to pledge support to any further expenditure that may be deemed advisable.

STRATHCONA'S TROOP.

Before closing these remarks I wish to place upon record my high admiration of Lord Strathcona for his munificence in furnishing at his own cost

the large volunteer contingent known as the "Strathcona Horse," now being organized for the South African war. Lord Strathcona's extensive connection with western interests and the feeling that he might almost be considered a Manitoban, gives special interest to this most generous act.

WINNIPEG INDUSTRIAL.

In dealing with the question of progress and development, one cannot overlook this wonderfully successful institution. Its agency in bringing together the farmers and producers of all sections of the country, by which the interchange of ideas is so greatly facilitated, entitles it to every consideration and support. Starting a few years ago from a very small beginning it now possesses grounds and buildings valued at more than \$100,000. Nearly \$15,000 in cash is paid out annually in prizes, all of which practically goes to the farmers and stock-raisers. A special effort is, I understand, being made to make this season's exhibition eclipse any yet held.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS.

It was my pleasure and privilege during the year to represent, as president of the board, the commercial interests of Winnipeg on the following occasions. Opening of the grand lodge of the A. O. U. W.; banquet of same to visiting delegates; civic reception to the members of the Ontario legislature; civic reception to the National Editorial association of the United States; Canadian Press association; Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition association; opening of 1899 exhibition; Canadian Ticket Agents' association; and in a semi-social way a dinner to Mr. Mellen, president of the Northern Pacific railway, and a luncheon to Sir Henri Joly.

The treasurer's report will, I am confident, prove very satisfactory, exhibiting as it does the largest cash balance since the board's inception.

To-day the board reaches its majority, this being the 21st annual meeting since the regular organization of the board and its registration as such at Ottawa.

"The right man in the right place" is an old and expressive phrase, one no doubt I have used scores of times, but never with a greater sense of its perfect fitness than when I now apply it to the indefatigable, kind, and courteous secretary of the board.

The many important subjects which present themselves in connection with the work of the board must be my excuse for any I may have overlooked. I feel that these remarks have already passed far beyond the limit of reasonable forbearance on your part and without risk of wearying you further will conclude by thanking the board, the council and secretary for the kindly consideration shown me during my term of office.

THE PRESIDENT THANKED.

On motion of Mr. D. K. Elliott, seconded by Mr. J. H. Ashdown, a resolution was heartily passed, thanking the president for his very able and exhaustive report; and it was ordered to be printed and included in the yearly report. Both the mover and seconded spoke complimentary words on the comprehensive manner in which the growth of the board, of the city and of trade in the city, and the able and thorough manner in which the board had done its work had been shown.

Report of Council.

The report of the council was presented in printed form and adopted. The following are the principal matters treated of in the report:

VACANT LANDS WORK.

The committee on vacant lands continued the issue of advertising matter for distribution by the Dominion and provincial government officials. In addition to general work done, the committee published 5,000 pamphlets containing a list of all lands sent in to their office, and covering 20 pages. The pamphlets also contained a large scale map of the Winnipeg district, showing in red the lands offered for sale, and all the post offices and schools, and other information corrected up to date. They also published and distributed 3,000 copies of the above map printed on stiff paper and in the form of a hanger with brass ends. The expenditure in connection with their work early in the season, has practically exhausted their funds, and it will be necessary, if the work is to continue during the next year, that some further provision be made for the necessary expenses. It is pleasing to report that the officials of both the Dominion and provincial governments have assisted and co-operated with the committee in every way possible.

Lieut.-Col. T. C. Scoble, C. E., kindly delivered a most interesting and instructive address in the board room on the subject of the waterways between this city and the Hudson Bay.

PURE BRED SWINE.

The committee appointed at the annual meeting in the matter of pure bred swine for the province, instructed the secretary to interview the minister of agriculture while in Ottawa last spring. On his return he reported as follows:

"I had an interview with the Hon. Mr. Fisher, minister of agriculture, on the subject of the providing by his department of pure bred swine to improve the stock in Manitoba. He informed me that he had already considered the matter, and found it impossible to accede to the request, but that he was arranging that one of his staff should endeavor to act as intermediary between the would-be purchasers and sellers of pure bred stock of all kinds, with the object that such persons might be brought together without delay or expense to themselves.

"I gathered from his remarks that his idea was in a sense to establish a bureau of information relating to pure bred stock."

The committee reported that later on in the season the Canadian Pacific Railway company, working along the same line as was suggested by our committee, have distributed throughout the province and Territories a large number of pure bred stock, placing them in the hands of representative farmers and stockmen, for the use of the public in the several localities. This action on the part of the company is to be highly commended and will undoubtedly result in the improvement of stock in the province and Territories.

COMMERCE CONGRESS.

The board received an invitation from the London, England, chamber of commerce to take part in the fourth congress of chamber of commerce of the empire to be held in London in June, 1900. Members of the board are aware that three congresses have been held in late years and this board has been represented at each meeting. Mat-

ters of great importance to the mother country the colonies and dependencies of the empire are considered at these gatherings, which have done much to bring together men representative of all the commercial interests of the British empire.

The invitation has been accepted, and the board should see that it is again represented at this very important meeting.

In connection with this subject, the Toronto Board of Trade forwarded for consideration the following resolution, which the council deemed advisable should be laid before the annual meeting for your consideration. The Toronto board asks the endorsement of this association to the resolution, with the object of submitting it to the



D. K. Elliott,
President Winnipeg Board of Trade.

London congress. The resolution reads:

Resolution to be submitted to the fourth Congress of Chambers of the Empire, 1900.—Commercial relations between the Mother country and her colonies and dependencies.

Whereas, it is generally recognized that an advantageous commercial bond is one of the strongest links in national unity, and that the maintenance and strengthening of trade is the keystone of a state's successful development;

And whereas the existence of an Empire is largely dependent upon the material prosperity of its people;

Therefore, be it resolved, that in the opinion of this congress the bonds of the British Empire would be materially strengthened and the union of the various parts of Her Majesty's Dominion greatly consolidated by the adoption of a commercial policy based upon the principle of mutual benefit, whereby each component part of the empire would receive a substantial advantage in trade as the result of its national relationship.

Further, resolved, that in order to make the foregoing operative, the chair shall appoint, before this congress dissolves, a representative and proportionate committee of home and colonial delegates to devise a scheme of this nature, and report to this or a similar commercial congress, and that a copy of this resolution be officially forwarded to the home and colonial governments concerned in the proposition.

Unanimously adopted at a general meeting of the board, December 5th, 1899."

The following resolutions have been forwarded by the Ottawa board for consideration of this board and are submitted to this annual meeting for consideration:

"Resolution 1.—Whereas the second congress of the chambers of commerce of the empire declared, in 1892, that arrangements should be devised to secure closer commercial union between the mother country and her colonies and dependencies, and that a commercial union within the British Empire, on the basis of freer trade would tend to promote its permanence and prosperity;

"And whereas it has been generally admitted that the colonies should contribute towards the cost of imperial defence, and, as a matter of fact, colonial forces have participated to some extent with those of the United Kingdom, in defending the integrity of the empire;

"Therefore be it resolved that, in the opinion of this congress, a certain degree of closer commercial union among the countries of the empire can be most conveniently established, a step towards the introduction of inter-British free trade most readily taken, and the responsibilities of each part of the empire most equitably borne by providing a revenue for its naval defence, and other common imperial purposes, from the proceeds of a small uniform ad valorem duty (over and above those of the local tariffs, where any such are levied) on all importations from foreign countries, with the exception of raw cotton, into every part of the empire."

"Resolution No. 2.—That this congress respectfully requests the president to appoint a deputation to wait upon the prime minister of the United Kingdom, and represent to him the desirability of convening a conference of representatives appointed by the governments of the mother country, its colonies and dependencies, to consider the subject and terms of the foregoing resolution."

Reference is made to action re insurance and acetylene gas plants.

EXPORT STATISTICS.

A committee was appointed at the last annual meeting to take up with the government at Ottawa the matter of the form in which the export statistics of our cattle and grain are shown in the blue books issued by the customs department. The committee instructed the secretary, while in Ottawa to interview the minister of customs and the Hon. Clifford Sifton, minister of the interior, and he did so, urging that the recommendations made last year by the board to the department should be adopted, viz: That all export entries of goods the product of Canada should show the province in which the produce originated; that the entries should be made in triplicate and one copy be forwarded for posting to a selected port in the province from which the goods or produce came, and in this way the customs returns of our province would give a correct total of the export of the produce, including such as passed out of the Dominion via a port of export in another province. Manitoba would thus get credit in the trade and navigation returns, as published and circulated in Great Britain and Europe, for its actual exports, even when such were exported through Montreal, Fort William, Vancouver or elsewhere. It was again pointed out to the minister how the present form of publication acts injuriously to our western interests, and that if a British capitalist, for instance, were contemplating making investments in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories and goes to the high commissioner of Canada's office in London, and examines her customs export returns for the Dominion, he would be led to imagine that but few cattle and a paltry amount of grain are our whole exports for a fiscal year, because owing to the present system of compiling the export statistics of Canada, our exports are actually credited to Ontario and Quebec.

Nothing has since been heard from Ottawa on this subject, and the council would advise that a proper representation be made to the members of parliament from Manitoba and the Northwest Territories with an urgent request that they take it up with the government and insist that some improved form be adopted for the compiling and publication of our export statistics.

EXTENSION OF CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY.

Mr. T. O. Davis, M. P., communicated with the board, asking their support to secure from parliament an extension of the Canadian Northern railway charter to enable them to carry their line to Prince Albert, together with the ordinary and usual land grant. It was then proposed to ask for an annual grant of \$80,000 per year, for the term of 20 years, on exactly the same basis and terms as under which they had secured a like subsidy for that portion of the road extending from Gladstone through the Dauphin country to Winnipegosis and the Red River, except that in this case and for this extension the government would retain control over rates and running powers. This matter was referred to a committee, who communicated with Mr. Davis, asking for some information but which through some misunderstanding, was not afforded until after the house adjourned.

This same committee were waited upon by a deputation from the Flee Island district, who asked their assistance in getting the Canadian Northern railway to build a branch from their main line, about Plumus station, eastwardly, to connect with the old Hudson's Bay road. The committee endeavored to meet Mr. Wm. McKenzie but were not able to do so, and it was learned that there was no possibility of the company undertaking such a work this past season. The council would recommend that this matter be not lost sight of, but taken up with Canadian Northern railway officials.

GRAIN INSPECTION ACT.

Lengthy reference is made to the amendments to the grain inspection act affected during the year. By the provisions of the amended act the inspection division of Manitoba now includes the whole of Manitoba, the Northwest Territories, and that portion west of and including the old inspection district of Port Arthur; a new office was created, that of chief grain inspector, and Mr. David Horn, the Winnipeg inspector, was promoted to fill that office. Winnipeg inspection has practically been made final, as grain going into the Fort William elevators after being inspected at Winnipeg, is merely checked to detect possible errors. A new survey board to decide in case of appeal being made from the grading by inspectors or the chief inspector has been established, and the board by law has a right to nominate one-half the members composing it, and all inspection officials are now paid regular salaries, instead of fees, as heretofore, the entire fees collected on account of inspection going into the "Manitoba Grain Inspection Fund," which is available only for the legitimate expenses connected with carrying on the work of inspection. No certificates for straight grades are given when grain of different grades are mixed together. In such cases the certificates issued for the car or cargo, as the case may be, states specifically the quantities of the different grades composing the mixture.

It is pleasing to report that the new system is working most satisfactorily in every respect, and is a vast improvement on the old order of things.

The inspection act requires that persons cannot be appointed as inspectors or deputy inspectors of grain unless they have passed an examination before the board of examiners as to their fitness and ability. As several applications for examination were received by the board of examiners, amongst others some who now hold deputy inspector's certificates, and several of the applicants now in subordinate positions on the inspection staff at Fort William and Winnipeg, have been too busy in the rush of the grain season to appear before the board, the examination of candidates has been delayed, the examiners considering that the service would not suffer in consequence. In answer to a request from the commissioner of inland revenue, a list of all persons who have secured certificates of qualification from our board of examiners in the past, was forwarded to him, but on the recommendation of the general grain committee, the council abstained from making any recommendation for appointments to vacancies on the inspection staff, awaiting the results of the examination of candidates appearing before the board of examiners. Subsequent events have proved that this was the best course to pursue.

The full survey board has been regularly organized. Already several cases of appeal have been carried to them, and it is satisfactory to note that in each case the survey was held within half an hour after receipt of application for the same, and everything indicates that the practical working of this feature of the act will meet the necessities of the situation.

Under the new inspection act the functions of the western grain standards board are limited to the selection of commercial grades of grain, when, from climatic or other causes any considerable portion of a crop is affected to an extent that would prohibit the grading of the grain under the regular standards set forth in the act. Under the new order of things the inspectors inspect, according to the specifications shown in the act, all the regular grades of grain. It was considered advisable that the standards board should be called together this past season, and they established the commercial grades of No. 3 hard and No. 1 and 2 crested wheat, though as a matter of fact only a trace of frosted wheat has appeared in the markets.

FLAX SEED INSPECTION.

On the 29th August last the general grain committee of the board reported to the council, recommending that the minister of inland revenue should be petitioned that the government provide for the inspection of flax seed. It was, however, arranged by the minister that inspectors of grain might grade any flax seed presented to them, at the request of the persons concerned, and thus act as an arbitrator between the seller and buyer to determine the correct quality of the seed according to the proposed grades recommended by this board to be established. The arrangement has been taken advantage of quite extensively, about 75 car loads of the 1899 crop having been inspected at Winnipeg up to the 31st December. The minister gave assurance that at the coming session of parliament he would introduce legislation to make the grades of flax seed, and inspection of the seed, legal.

VISIT OF PRESS ASSOCIATION.

In August last the city was favored by a visit from the Canadian Press Association. At the request of the city council, representatives of the board assisted in receiving and entertaining the visiting press men, who expressed their keen enjoyment of the hospitality extended to them. Many very excellent descriptions of Winnipeg, and the country generally, appeared in the eastern papers as a result of the association's visit to the west. The council is of the opinion that very much good results from the visits of press associations, as their members gain a better understanding of the possibilities and requirements of the great west, by a personal inspection, a fact which is at once recognized and proclaimed by themselves.

The recent report of the board of hide and leather examiners is submitted.

Lengthy correspondence on alleged discrimination in lake freight rates is published.

DISCRIMINATION IN RATES.

At a general meeting of the board held on August 16, the following resolution was passed:

"Whereas, the government of the Dominion of Canada have made the enlargement of our canals and the deepening of our waterways a settled policy;

"And whereas, this policy has had for its object the cheapening of transportation and thereby the benefitting of the whole people;

"And whereas, the Canadian Pacific and Northern Pacific railways for the last two seasons, in defiance of public policy, have enforced, and are enforcing, a system of discrimination by exacting an increased rate of charge on goods for Winnipeg and other points in Manitoba when delivered at Lake Superior to either of the said roads by other than certain favored lines of boats;

GRASS TWINE MANUFACTURE.

Early last year a communication was received from the Northwestern Grass Twine company, of St. Paul, Minn., asking for information as to the marsh lands within a radius of forty miles of this city producing wild grass suitable for the manufacture of twine. As grass blunder twine is now quite extensively used in Minnesota and Dakota, it is to be hoped that further exploration may reveal in the province a sufficiently large area to make the manufacture of twine profitable here.

METRIC SYSTEM.

Through the kindness of the Hon. Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere, minister of inland revenue, the board was supplied by the department with a case containing a set of weights and measures and charts of the metric system, which have been placed in our board room for the information of the public.

In September, Sir Henri visited Winnipeg to inspect and inquire into the working of the new inspection system, and while here delivered a most interesting address to a large meeting of our members, and others, on the metric system.

UNDervaluation AND FALSE INVOICES.

The Toronto Board of Trade, under date of June 7, forwarded to this board a circular issued by their dry goods section, containing a long resolution declaring that it has been a matter of notoriety that efforts are being continually made to defraud the customs revenue by undervaluation and false invoices, and that it is necessary for the protection of the honest import-

er in all such cases where there is an evident intention to defraud, that the utmost penalty of the law should be inflicted and no compromise made. It was further set forth that these frauds usually come from foreign firms having agencies in Canada, not having no domicile or available assets which the government could seize, that their business is mostly done on orders taken and delivered direct, without carrying any or much stock, and therefore, unless the customs detained and held all goods, the entries of which are doubtful as to the declared values, until the matter is finally settled, and the full duty and penalty which the law demands is exacted, there is little chance of the offenders being properly punished. Wholesale houses carrying heavy stocks have to contend against this rascally unfair competition. Several definite cases were reported where compromises had been made by the government. The resolution concluded with the following words:

"It is therefore only in justice to ourselves, the revenue, and all honest traders, that we call upon the government to let the law take its course and effect no compromises."

The council endorsed the proposition of the Toronto board, but declined to make to the government the following recommendation suggested by the Toronto board, viz:

"And it is further recommended that no entry for an amount of over \$100 be accepted by the customs from any broker or other party than the owner of the goods, unless such broker or agent assumes the responsibility of the said entries and as a responsible party, in case of action being taken by the government."

The council declined to approve of the last named recommendation because it could easily be foreseen that many difficulties would arise when legitimate business was done through the regular customs brokers.

ST. ANDREW'S RAPIDS.

At the last annual meeting of the board the following resolution was passed:

"That the board of trade wishes particularly to draw the attention of the Dominion government to that portion of the council's report that deals with the question of the St. Andrew's rapids.

"This board cannot help expressing its strong regret that the Dominion government so persistently neglects the interests of this portion of the Dominion by failing to construct the necessary improvements at the St. Andrew's rapids, notwithstanding the fact that it has been pressed on their attention year after year by the united voice of the people interested. This board trusts that the current year will not be allowed to pass without seeing the commencement of the work, and would recommend that the new council take an early opportunity of conferring with the city council for the purpose of making renewed efforts to have the work prosecuted."

The new council communicated with the city council of Winnipeg, with a result that a joint committee of the two bodies was organized, and on the 22nd March wired Sir Wilfred Laurier, urging for a prompt answer to the proposition of the Winnipeg city council re St. Andrew's rapids as wired him on the 25th Feb., 1898. The premier answered that he would give the matter full consideration, and later on in response to a telegram from the committee, he wired that it was impossible to answer fully until the esti-

mates were brought down to the house of commons. The committee then requested the mayor and the president of this board to call a public meeting in the Princess opera house for a public discussion of the subject. The meeting was attended by a large number of citizens a number of representatives of the city council and board giving addresses, and one speaker announced that he had received assurance from Ottawa that the estimates would contain a sum for the prosecution of the work of improving the navigation of St. Andrew's rapids, and this proved to be true, as the final estimates submitted to the house included the sum of \$150,000 for the St. Andrew's locks. Delay occurred in calling for tenders for the work, and the joint committee communicated with members of the government on several occasions. On the 15th of December the city council and the council of the board had an interview with the Hon. Mr. Sifton in this city and urged the minister that he strongly impress upon the minister of public works the urgent necessity of commencing operations at the earliest possible moment. The Hon. Mr. Sifton stated that he had been in communication with the minister of public works since the adjournment of the house, and that for some time past the engineers of the department in charge of the plans and specifications were using every effort to get them ready when tenders might be called, and that as a matter of fact he expected that tenders would be asked for within a very short time. Tenders are now being asked for and some preliminary work has already been done at this time.

TRANSPORTATION MATTERS.

During the year the board has received from the Toronto Board of Trade and Mr. LeW. Carter, of Port Colborne, Ont., lengthy memoranda on the transportation problem, as connected with the question of diverting the grain traffic of Manitoba and the Northwest through Canadian channels. The Toronto board took strong grounds against granting the petition of several bodies in Canada that United States vessels might participate temporarily in carrying grain for export only from Fort William to Canadian lake and river ports, and it was stated that the absence of business enterprise in cultivating the all-Canadian route in the past might be said to be largely owing to the lack of return cargoes. The Toronto board advocated the construction of a line of railway, under and controlled by the government, across the portage to Georgian Bay from Toronto. On the other hand, the Port Colborne people advocated the enlargement and deepening of Port Colborne harbour and providing at the head of our canal system the latest improved equipment for the rapid transfer of cargoes from the largest lake craft to smaller vessels.

In connection with this subject, Mr. A. McFee, president of the Montreal Corn Exchange, while in Winnipeg in April last, addressed an informal joint meeting of this board and the Grain Exchange, on which occasion the following resolution was approved:

"Whereas, it is anticipated that there will be a large increase in the agricultural products of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, and ample transportation and terminal facilities for the handling of same will be of advantage to the producer; and

"Whereas, it is of paramount importance to the west, and also to the east-

ern provinces, that a large share of this business should pass through Canadian territory to the seaboard; and

"Whereas, the Canadian inland marine is insufficient to meet the requirements of the grain trade originating at Fort William elevators; and

"Whereas, there are no elevator facilities at Montreal for the storage of grain arriving by the water route;

"Be it therefore resolved, that it is the opinion of this meeting, in view of the large anticipated increase in the grain products of this country, which will require all the harbor space in the port of Montreal to provide for the same, that the property now controlled by the Montreal harbor trust be not alienated by long term of leases to either individuals or corporations;

"Be it further resolved, that, pending the increase of Canadian vessels sufficient for the requirements of the grain trade at Fort William, the United States vessels be allowed to load at Fort William for Canadian eastern ports for export;

"And that the port of Montreal be equipped with the most modern permanent elevator facilities by the government as an adjunct to the canals, thereby assuring to the producer that the minimum charge for the transshipping and storage of grain will be made;

"And also that such facilities be provided by the Dominion government as will prolong navigation at Fort William to the latest date possible."

However, at a regular board meeting, held on the 6th of May, the clause referring to American vessels being allowed to take cargoes of grain for export from Fort William to other Canadian ports was specially discussed, when it was apparent that a great diversity of views existed as to the advisability of taking this step, and finally the whole resolution was referred to the general grain committee, and no further action has since been taken. It may be stated that the Dominion government did, late in the fall, allow American vessels to take cargoes to Canadian ports, but very few shipments were made by such vessels from Fort William.

Parliament, at the last session, voted a sum to provide better harbor and elevator facilities at both Montreal and Port Colborne, and the Montreal harbor commission have lately leased to a syndicate, largely composed of business men in the United States, room on certain piers whereon to erect immense elevators approved by the commission, the storage and elevating rates to be subject to the approval of the commission as well and the syndicate undertakes, in addition, to invest a large amount of money in vessels for transporting grain from the lakes to Montreal, and to divert many millions of bushels of grain for export via the Montreal route.

NEW BOARDS OF TRADE.

The board has had applications for information as to the method of organizing a board of trade, from Oak Lake and Boissevain, Manitoba; Wolsley and Inimifail, N.W.T., and Moxie, B. C. All information possible, with offers of any assistance that this board can render, have been forwarded to the promoters of these proposed bodies.

Early in September the Canadian Ticket Agents' association held their annual meeting in our board room, and it was largely attended.

The board was officially represented in the farewell ceremonies attending the departure of the Manitoba troops as part of the first Canadian contingent to the war in South Africa.

A large number of blue books from Canadian and American government departments, with works of a statistical nature presented by societies and individuals, have been added to our

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library during the past year. The library is frequently sought by members of the board, and citizens generally, for the information which it contains. Except for a small sum spent on binding, the additions this year have been made without any expense to the board. Many requests have been received from government departments, public libraries, business associations and individuals for our annual report.

Letters are received almost daily by the secretary, requesting information on a very wide range of subjects connected with this country, its possibilities, development and the opportunities afforded by it to settlers, and for the exchange of business. The fullest information possible is cheerfully supplied to all inquirers.

ELECTRIC AND GAS LIGHT.

The following is a copy of the resolution passed by the council on the 13th December, 1899:

"Whereas the present position of the electric and gas lighting in this city is most unsatisfactory and the rates are much in excess of what it is considered they should be,

Resolved that a committee consisting of Messrs. J. H. Ashdown, D. K. Elliott, E. L. Drewry, John Russell and A. Strang be appointed to look into the whole question of electric and gas lighting as furnished by the present company, the charges for same, the difference of the cost of lighting as compared with the past, and between the present cost and what would be a fair figure for the services rendered, and as to what remedy is to be found."

The committee have been actively engaged since their appointment in securing information from many cities and towns in Canada and the United States and they are now in communication with the Winnipeg Electric Street Railway company, who supply both gas and electric light in Winnipeg, and expect soon to be in a position to make a report to the board.

POST OFFICE MATTERS.

A standing committee was appointed by the council to take up all matters in connection with the post office service. The committee had an interview with the superintendent of the railway mail service in connection with the delay of mails from eastern Canada, owing to the fact that they were frequently carried on the second section of a train which arrived here in sections. The superintendent informed the committee that this matter had already been brought to his attention but he would again take it up with the railway officials. The committee have reported that this was done, and that no complaints are now made of the delay in mails from this cause.

The committee conferred with the post office inspector in regard to the complaints that were made that the city staff was inadequate to properly handle the mail matter in the post office. He promised to investigate the matter and do all he could to remedy this state of affairs, but it was subsequently reported to the committee that the postmaster maintained that the staff employed was ample to meet all demands. Some changes were made and with additions to the staff the service given the public was more satisfactory, but recently complaints of inadequate service at the general delivery have been made and the committee is now pressing the matter on the attention of the department.

A year ago the council had represented to the department of public works the urgent necessity then existing that more space should be given to

the lobby of the city post office, with the public. The alterations were made and have afforded increased facilities.

The committee, at the request of residents of Munc Centre, urged the post office authorities to give a more frequent service to that district, as people there were sending their letters out via Minnesota on account of the inadequate service. During the summer, at least, the service was improved.

Late in December, at the request of some residents of Fort Francis, the post office officials were urged to arrange for a mail service to the Rainy River district by sending the mails out via the Southeastern railway to its present terminus and thence overland.

The committee have since had a conference with the general superintendent of railway mail service, and both of them are now enquiring into the feasibility of sending mails via the Southeastern railway and across from the terminus at War-road river to Beaver Mills P. O. on the Rainy river, a distance of thirty-five miles in United States territory.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE.

The report concludes with a review of the board's attitude on the Douglas grain bill, an exhaustive report by Mr. D. W. Bole, who was a delegate to the International Congress of Commerce at Philadelphia.

Mr. Bole says: Owing to the fact that there was no organization of Canadian delegates, Canada got very little prominence during the first few days, but this was partly corrected later on, when a meeting of Canadians was held and a programme formulated. Hon. R. K. Dobell, member of the Canadian government, was chairman, and Mr. Willis, of the Toronto Board of Trade, was secretary of this meeting. The following resolutions were proposed and submitted later to the congress, as opportunity offered:

"1. That in the opinion of this congress the transportation problem is of the greatest importance to the western agriculturist, miner and lumberman, and with the completion of the canal system of Canada to a uniform depth of 14 feet, which can be used on equal terms by the ships of the United States and Canada, and in view of the large consumption of American products by Canada, and the community of interest growing between the two countries justifies the reasonableness of a request that the inland waters and canal systems be extended to the shipping of both countries, including the right to trade between any ports."

"2. Whereas expression has been given at earlier meetings of this congress favouring closer trade relations with other countries,

"And whereas the free exchange of the national products between the United States and Canada would tend to a mutual advantage,

"Therefore be it resolved that this congress recommends the appointment of a commission representing both countries, to meet for the purpose of formulating a plan which could be submitted for the approval of their respective governments."

"3. That in the opinion of this congress the world's commerce would be benefited by the United States extending to other countries the same freedom of trade that those countries extend to the United States."

The first and third resolutions were readily adopted by the congress, but the second occasioned considerable discussion, many of the foreign delegates taking the ground that it was too local and did not come within the scope of pertinent discussion. The resolution was, however, finally adopted, many of the foreign delegates, especially representatives of foreign governments, declining to vote.

I think, on the whole, the congress should be voted a success. The aim, according to prospectus, was to promote international trade, and I have no doubt the many excellent papers and speeches and the accompanying discussions, will have that good result. The governor of the state of Pennsylvania, in concluding his speech of welcome, made use of these words: "Gentlemen, I hope the congress will result in great pleasure to you and great profit to us." The remark was made in the best good humor and received in the same spirit, but I don't think the audience was less sensible of its aptness than the speaker himself, who was candid as well as brilliant and humorous, and acquitted himself worthy of a great and generous people on a really great occasion.

At the meeting of the Canadian delegates already referred to, the question of re-organizing the Dominion Board of Trade was talked over, and it was finally agreed that the Toronto Board of Trade should take the initiative. When this matter comes before the Winnipeg Board of Trade, as I think it will in due course, I bespeak for the proposition your best consideration, and if reasonable and practicable, your final sanction. A central trade organization, properly organized and conducted and qualified to speak for commercial Canada, would be of great service to the country. The need of such an organization was forcibly illustrated at the congress of commerce, when Canadian delegates assembled without definite concerted purpose, and when a splendid opportunity was lost of bringing to the attention of the commercial world the resources of our country. A Dominion Board of Trade would also, I believe, have great influence with the government. I believe the department of trade and commerce at Ottawa should be the premier department of our government, instead of a bureau of statistics as at present. The products of our forests, fields, ranges, mines, fisheries, and factories should be pushed beyond the borders of our own country, where there are millions of people ready to use them if intelligent effort was made to place them in new markets; but this cannot be done by private enterprise. It is a duty that should be assumed by the government.

I made it a point to meet privately delegates from countries whose foreign trade showed large increases in recent years, especially Germany, Japan and the United States, and from their statements and from official documents some of them have been kind enough to send me since, it is plain the tremendous increase in their foreign trade is due almost wholly to foreign commercial agents of their respective governments. I feel sure one hundred live pushing men sent out to carefully selected parts of the world would more than double our export trade in a very few years.

The council acknowledged receipt of the above report from Mr. Bole and tendered him the thanks of the board for his services as delegate of this board.

DEATH OF MEMBERS.

The members of the board were quite shocked when they heard of the death of Mr. R. W. Jameson, member of parliament, for the city of Winnipeg, and a member of this board, which occurred within a couple of hours after he left a general meeting of the board, held on the 21st of February last. A resolution was passed by the board and sent to the late member's family.

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THE PALACE FAMILY AND
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Rates \$2.00 to \$4.00 per Day

Second to nothing in Canada.

W. D. DOUGLAS, Manager.

City Hall Square, Winnipeg

To Retail Trade

NOTE—I beg to advise that my travellers will start early in January with complete line of samples in GLOVES, MITTS, MOCCASINS and SOCKS

Please defer buying until you examine my samples. Prices and terms correct.

Thos. Clearihue

Glove Manufacturer
BROCKVILLE, - ONT.

THE JOBIN-MARRIN CO.

Wholesale Grocers
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Commission Merchants

Just received carload of molasses, including Barbadoes, Porto Rico, and New Orleans, in barrels and half-barrels.

We handle Country Produce.

Warehouse: Market Street E., WINNIPEG

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Highest cash price paid for shipments of RAW FURS of all descriptions.

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TO THE TRADE.

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Our travellers are now on the road.— Wait for them or write us for prices. Our motto is Prompt Shipment; Lowest prices.

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Try the new fours. They are giving entire satisfaction. Pays the retailer a handsome profit.

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When in the City be sure and visit the WESTERN CIGAR FACTORY

And see how the following well known brands of Cigars are manufactured:

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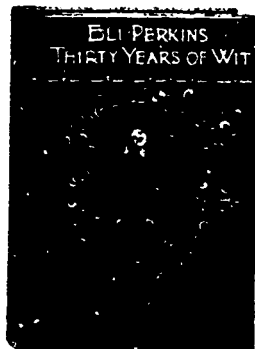
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This book contains the Best Anecdotes, the Best Wit and Humor and the Brightest Sayings of the 19th century. This volume amuses every reader. It contains mirth on every page and laughter in every line. This treasurehouse of gladness contains General Sherman's Anecdotes and Jokes, Chauncy Depew's Best Stories, a night with the jolly rebels, Bill Nyc in Laramie, Wild West Exaggerations, Doctors' Wit and Humor, Eli with the Lawyers, Henry Ward Beecher's Humor, etc., etc. This magnificent book is bound in English cloth with special cover design in gold and inks, size 5 1/2 x 7 1/4 and contains 305 pages. Sent postpaid on receipt of our Special Offer Price, 35 Cents. One of these books should be in every home. Send for our Special Illustrated Book Catalogue, FREE. Address all orders to THE WERNER COMPANY, Publishers and Manufacturers. Akron, Ohio.

WM. FERGUSON

WHOLESALE

Wines, Liquors and Cigars

81st ST., BRANDON

On the 12th January, 1900, the board suffered in the loss by death of Mr. W. W. Ogilvie, who had been a member for many years and who had on all occasions, when representatives or delegates of the board visited Montreal, extended every assistance in his power by carrying out the views and policy of the board. The deep sympathy of the members of this board were expressed to the widow and family of our late member.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Mr. A. Strang, treasurer, presented his report, which was included with that of the council. He referred briefly to the increase of balance in hand by \$172 over last year, and \$153 additional invested in furniture, making some \$325 additional assets. The report was adopted.

The president read a telegram, already published, from a public meeting in Vancouver, calling for the sending of a further contingent of 10,000 men from Canada to South Africa.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The following officers were elected for the coming year by acclamation, there being no second nomination in any case:

President, D. K. Elliott, nominated by Messrs Carruthers and Ashdown. Vice-president, John Galt; nominated by Messrs. Ashdown and Drewry.

Treasurer, Andrew Strang; nominated by Messrs. Gilroy and Brock.

Secretary, C. N. Bell; nominated by Messrs. Ashdown and Strang.

Committee to nominate members of the council, Messrs. Bole, Drewry and Monk.

THE NEW COUNCIL.

Mr Bole presented the report of this committee and the nomination was accepted and the following were elected:

E. L. Drewry, J. H. Ashdown, Wm. Hespeler, D. W. Bole, Joseph Maw, W. L. Parrish, Wm. Georgeson, G. F. Carruthers, Jerry Robinson, Neville Bayley, D. E. Sprague, John Stovel, Wm. Whyte, John McKechnie, Wm. Brydon, R. W. Thompson.

The new president, on taking the chair, made a few appropriate remarks, which were received with enthusiasm.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The standing committees for the year were chosen as follows:

Quarantine—A. M. Nanton, D. W. Bole, J. H. Ashdown, R. L. Richardson. Beet root growth—John Russell, J. S. Atkins, L. A. Narcs, C. N. Bell.

Freight rates—J. H. Ashdown, G. F. Galt, W. Georgeson, D. W. Bole, H. Miller, J. H. Brock, H. W. Hutchinson.

Vacant lands—W. Hespeler, John Russell, H. T. Champion, A. M. Nanton, H. S. Crotty, D. W. Bole, W. F. McCreary.

Light matters—J. H. Ashdown, D. K. Elliott, E. L. Drewry, John Russell, A. Strang.

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

Post office—D. K. Elliott, E. L. Drewry, A. J. Magurn, C. N. Bell.

Export statistics—D. K. Elliott, D. W. Bole, J. T. Gordon, W. R. Baker, Wm. Martin, J. H. Ashdown.

Hide and leather examiners—P. Gallagher, H. Leadley, A. Carruthers, F. W. Rimer, E. F. Hutchings.

Board of arbitrators—K. Mackenzie, E. L. Drewry, G. F. Galt, G. J. Maulson, S. A. D. Bertrand, J. H. Brock, R. T. Riley, S. Spink, Jno. Galt, Wm. Hespeler, Stephen Nairn, G. F. Carruthers.

Mr. Ashdown reported verbally on

the work of a committee of the council on the commercial and domestic lighting of the city. The committee, he said, had not reported, because it had been decided to give the directors of the company a hearing if they wished. The information obtained showed that the expense of electric lighting had been increased to citizens 17 per cent, and for gas lighting 30 per cent, over twelve months ago.

The board voted, on motion of Messrs. Gilroy and Carruthers, that the committee be continued, with instructions to report as soon as convenient.

The subject of the chamber of commerce to be held in London in June next was brought up, and on motion of Messrs. Brock and Nairn it was decided to adopt the Toronto resolution rather than that passed in Ottawa, which resolutions are embodied in the report of the council.

The resolution received from the mayor of Vancouver was taken into consideration, and the following resolution was passed on motion of Mr. E. L. Drewry, seconded by Mr. Aird:

That the Winnipeg board of trade at this its annual general meeting, hereby declares its unqualified approval of the Dominion government in furnishing the means whereby Canada was enabled to send troops to South Africa in defence of the empire, and further that this board pledges its support to any additional expenditure the government may consider advisable and necessary.

The board then adjourned.

Dairy and Live Stock Meetings.

The programme for the annual meeting of the various live stock and kindred associations has just been issued. Convention week begins Tuesday, Feb. 20. The sheep and swine breeders meet on Wednesday, Feb. 21, and the cattle breeders on Thursday, Feb. 22. These meetings are each year becoming more widely appreciated, and judging from the excellent list of speakers announced on the programme, this year's gathering should eclipse all previous conventions. In addition to a good list of local speakers, such men as Prof. W. A. Henry, dean of the Agricultural college, Madison, Wis., will deliver a couple of addresses, speaking on Wednesday evening on agricultural education. He being one of the ablest authorities on this important subject on the continent, it is to be hoped there will be a large turnout of educationalists to hear this address. F. W. Hodson, the new Dominion live stock commissioner; J. H. Grisdale, agriculturist, Dominion experimental farms; and Jos. Yull, of Carlton Place, are also among the speakers from outside points. A discussion of the C. P. R.'s free distribution of sires will occupy the breeders' attention on Thursday afternoon. Single fare return tickets over all lines can be had up to Feb. 19, good for the week.

New Winnipeg Factory.

Another addition to the manufacturing plants of Winnipeg is the new factory of Lalonde & Milrod, show case and sash and door makers, which is situated on the corner of King and Sutherland streets. This new factory has just recently been finished and occupied. It gives ample accommodation for the growing business of the firm which in addition to the manufacture of the above lines includes all kinds of office and interior fittings in hardwood, glass, etc. Lalonde & Milrod have been in business here for several years and are well known all over western Canada. With the increased accommodation which they have now they should be able to secure a large share of the business in their line hereafter.

Business Overdone.

D. S. Johnson, manager of the Canadian Rubber Co., Winnipeg, recently returned from a trip to the Pacific coast and other points west. In speaking of the squeezing out of the trading stamp at Vancouver, Mr. Johnson says that was only an indication of the pressure at Vancouver, resulting from the overcrowding of business there. In his opinion business in almost every branch of trade is overdone at Vancouver. The large and handsome stores, carrying heavy stocks of goods, are able to supply a much larger population than exists in and about the city. Groceries, produce, dry goods and in fact about all branches are overdone, resulting sometimes in the forced sale of goods at a loss, as has been the case, even with such staples as butter, eggs, etc., at times.

The northern outfitting trade, Mr. Johnston says, is not now done at Vancouver and other points. Large stocks of goods are now carried at the northern points, where miners and others can obtain their supplies. At some of these northern points trade is now overdone also, as for instance at Atlin he was told that one concern which carried an enormous stock, was selling sometimes less than \$10 worth of goods in a day.

Mr. Johnston visited the Kootenay. The strike of miners in that district he thought would right itself in time. The closing of the War Eagle and Centre Star mines, he said, would be severely felt at Rossland.

Business Men's Convention.

Brandon, Feb. 5.—The Brandon board of trade, an organization that has undertaken the task of looking after the interests of Brandon and the west, has called for Thursday, Feb. 8, a convention of business men of the western part of Manitoba for the purpose of considering the transportation problem as it affects the west. That the western portion of Manitoba has a transportation problem, most merchants know by experience that these restrictions will only be removed by persistent ventilation of the subject and constant agitation for the removal of the wrongs is shown by the experience of other towns and cities. The Brandon board of trade, under its able secretary, Mr. K. Campbell has made very extensive investigations into the matter of freight rates. They found that Brandon and thereby the western part of Manitoba were laboring under freight discrimination. The matter was placed before the railroad authorities but these gentlemen while acknowledging what the Brandon delegation said was right would promise no enlightening of the burden. The only course remaining was to apply to parliament and this will be done at the coming session by a strong delegation. To attain its object the delegation must be backed up by the great bulk of the people of the west, and it is for the purpose of getting the sentiments of the merchants and others of placing the whole problem fairly and fully before them and of showing them just how much it means to every business man in the west that this convention has been called. Business men and farmers have been widely invited by means of circulars, but all who are interested in the question will be welcomed to the convention. It is expected that the business men of the west will make a special effort to be present.

Leather Belts.

Sadler & Haworth, manufacturers of leather belting, Montreal, have recently filled some large orders for belting from Winnipeg, including the following double leather belts, for the new city lighting plant: Belt 79 feet long by 42 inches wide, belt 40 feet long by 12 inches wide, belt 50 feet long by 12 inches wide, belt 47 feet long by 14 inches wide, belt 47 feet long by 14 inches wide, belt 40 feet long by 14 inches wide. The same firm is also making a belt for the Ogilvie Milling Co., Winnipeg, which will be the largest leather belt ever made in Canada.

Winnipeg Prices a Year Ago.

Following were Winnipeg prices this week last year:

Wheat—No. 1 hard wheat quoted at 60 1-2c February delivery.

Flour—Local price per sack: Patent, \$1.65 to \$2.05; best bakers', \$1.75 to \$1.85.

Oatmeal—\$1.00 per 80 pound sack.

Milkstuffs—Bran, \$10 per ton; shorts, \$12 delivered to city dealers.

Oats—Carlots on track, 25 to 30c.

Flaxseed—Per bushel retail, 70 to 80c.

Barley—24 to 25c per bushel for feed grades in carlots on track. Malting barley in carlots on track, 27 to 30c per bushel.

Corn—In carlots, 40 to 42c per bushel of 60 lbs.

Butter—Dairy, jobbers paying 13 1-2 to 15c; fresh creamery, 22 to 23c to buyers.

Cheese—D 1-2 to 10c per pound at factories.

Eggs—Dealers making 20 to 22c per dozen for strictly fresh eggs. Lined, 16 to 17c.

Hides—No. 1 green hides, 6 1-2c; frozen stock, 6 to 6 1-2c per lb.

Wool—8 to 8 1-2c for unwashed fleece. Seneca—21c per lb.

Hay—Baled, \$6.50 to \$7 per ton on cars. Loose hay worth \$6 to \$7.50 per ton.

Potatoes—40 to 45c per bushel on the street.

Dressed Poultry—Turkeys, 10 to 12c per lb. chickens, 9 to 10c; ducks, 8 to 10c; geese 9 to 10c.

Game—Rabbits, 8 1-2c each, pigeons 20c per pair.

Dressed meats—Fresh killed beef, city dressed, 6 to 6 1-2c; country frozen beef, 5 1-2c; mutton, 7 to 8c; lamb, 8 to 9c; hogs, 5 3-4c; veal, 6 to 7c.

Live Stock—Cattle, 3 to 3 1-2c for butchers' stock; stockers, 2 1-2 to 2 3-4c per lb. hogs, 4 3-4c off cars for selected weights.

Railway Extensions.

Manager Whyte of the C. P. R., returned to the city Saturday from attending the annual meeting of the board at Montreal. Interviewed by a Press reporter as to new work for the ensuing year Mr. Whyte stated that a great deal of ballasting of the line across the prairie would be done in the spring, adding an expenditure of \$1,000,000. It is also the intention of the company to fill in a number of the trestles especially along the Southwestern line. Masonry will also replace several old bridges. In regard to the double track to Fort William, Mr. Whyte stated that the survey already made for this line would be revived for the work to be proceeded with as to extension work Mr. Whyte said:

The McGeorge-Varcoe line which has been surveyed for a distance of 16 1/2 miles will be constructed in the spring, the McGeorge Mountain line will also be continued into Carlyle, and this excellent agricultural district opened up.

"What was decided about the new hotel and station?" asked the reporter.

"We have decided on the ground plan," said Mr. Whyte, "and the architect is now working out the elevation from this. Several plans were discussed and from them all we worked out one that seemed most suitable for a workable station and one that will answer the requirements of the next ten or twelve years. I can not give you the plan yet, but expect it from Montreal shortly. The hotel will be as large as was first announced and will contain about 270 rooms."

"When will the work be started?"

"As soon as the frost is out of the ground. I intend to notify several of our local contractors to make bids on the tenders."

"Was anything decided concerning the summer resort project on Lake Winnipeg?"

"It is probable that the idea will be worked out. The lake will be reached in about a two and a half hour run from Winnipeg by a continuation of the Seikik branch. The southwest shore of the lake is to be the location of the resort and the idea is to provide a cheap excursion for those wishing to spend a few hours away from the city."

Mr. Whyte says that the weather in Montreal has been very changeable. Some extremely cold spells were experienced during his stay there.

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Overall Clothing

You give them THE BEST on the Canadian market for the price! UNION LABEL THROWN IN.

The Hoover Mfg. Co. Ltd. WINNIPEG.

Rare Business Chance.

Small stock of general merchandise for sale in a rising place, in Manitoba. Stock new. District rapidly filling up with desirable settlers. Terms to suit. Building can be purchased or leased. Rare opening for a person with limited capital. Apply to R. A. Y., care The Commercial.

Hardware Business for Sale.

Hardware and Furniture Business for Sale (and buildings), doing a good business. Turner kept all the year round. Good furnace trade. Apply box 268, Griswold, Man.

Business for Sale.

Harness and Boot and Shoe Store for sale (and building). First-class business point. No opposition in harness. Terms cash. Apply to G. R. Kerr, Alexander, Man.

A Good Investment.

Bakery, Confectionery and Grocery Stock (including building) and horse and rig for sale. Good town; main line C. P. R. Apply B., care The Commercial.

Business for Sale.

General store, lumber yard and cheese factory, situated in Headingly; one of the oldest and best settled districts in Manitoba, and now doing a thriving, paying trade. Stock all in first-class shape and exactly what is needed to continue the business. Satisfactory returns for selling. Apply to James H. Black Headingly.

Rare Opening.

Bakery and Confectionery Business for Sale. Good position. Extensive premises. A splendid chance for anyone wishing to start in this business. For particulars apply to P. H., box 21, Hamiota, Man.

Partner Wanted.

An active partner for "good paying" general store in Manitoba. Must have at least \$1,500 to \$2,000 in cash. This is a splendid chance for young man. Apply immediately to A. R., care The Commercial.

Wanted.

Partner in General Store Business, within 50 miles of Winnipeg. Capital required about 12 to 15 hundred dollars. Unmarried man preferred. Apply by letter, X Y Z, Commercial office.

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HOUSEHOLD	\$15.00
FARMERS'	\$30.00
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Pure Natural Port for Invalids, \$1.25 gal., \$3.50 doz. Btl
Best Whiskey, \$2.75, 3.00, 3.50 gal., \$6, 7.25, \$9 doz. Btl

ALCOHOL, BRANDY, CHAMPAGNE WINE ETC

The Commercial is mailed regularly every Saturday afternoon, and should be delivered at nearly all Manitoba points by Monday morning or during the day on Monday. Subscribers will confer a favor by notifying this office of any delay or irregularity in receipt of the paper.

Statistical Wheat Report.

WHEAT IN CANADA.

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

Montreal	50,000
Toronto	60,000
Kingston	50,000
Depot Harbor, Ont.	442,000
Coteau, Que.	100,000
Winnipeg	330,000
Manitoba elevators	1,945,000
Fort William, Port Arthur and Keewatin	3,445,000

Total Jan. 27 ... 9,510,000
Total a year ago ... 8,462,000

BRADSTREET'S REPORT OF STOCKS.

Total stocks in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains as reported by Bradstreet's on January 27, were 88,500,000 bushels.

Total stocks in the United States and Canada a year ago were 51,648,000 bushels, according to Bradstreet's report.

Pacific coast wheat stocks on Jan. 1 were 10,022,000 bushels, compared with 5,923,000 bushels a year ago.

THE VISIBLE SUPPLY.

The Chicago visible supply statement of stocks in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, for the week ended Feb. 3, was 54,362,000 bushels, being a decrease of 1,235,000 bushels for the week. A year ago the visible supply was 28,984,000 bushels, two years ago 30,022,000 bushels, three years ago 47,885,000 bushels, and four years ago 60,119,000 bushels.

STOCKS OF OATS AND CORN.

The visible supply of oats in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains is 5,378,000 bushels, compared with 7,038,000 bushels a year ago. The visible supply of corn is 14,688,000 bushels, compared with 28,205,000 bushels a year ago, according to the Chicago statement.

WORLD'S WHEAT STOCKS.

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

	Bushels.	
1900	163,987,000	
1899	117,989,000	
1898	132,434,000	
1897	156,869,000	
1896	194,885,000	
1895	205,508,000	
1894	212,263,000	
1893	204,362,000	

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, 1899, to date, compared with the same period of last year:

	This crop.		Last crop.	
Minneapolis	51,816,700	57,718,206		
Milwaukee	6,851,502	9,340,885		
Duluth	33,701,821	57,764,363		
Chicago	17,901,797	26,033,333		

Total ... 110,061,910 150,863,887

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, 1899, to date, compared with the same period of last year:

	This crop.		Last crop.	
Toledo	10,201,082	10,941,167		
St. Louis	7,334,889	12,213,996		
Detroit	3,127,965	3,905,616		
Kansas City	11,064,840	21,451,613		

Total ... 31,728,786 48,512,392

W. C. GRAHAM

GRAIN DEALER.

Wire or write for prices before selling.

P. O. Box 218,

Grain and Milling Notes.

The Manitoba department of agriculture has received fifty bushels of Red Flax wheat from Wm. Lachlan, of Hartney, Man., for shipment to the Paris exhibition.

Jetch Bros., flour millers, Oak Lake, Man., are continuing to supply their friends this year with the handy monthly blotters which they sent out during 1899.

"Put and call" trading is to be stopped on the Chicago board of trade according to a ruling of the president. This is in accordance with the policy of the present administration of the board.

A large miller west of Toronto writes the Montreal Trade Bulletin, under date of January 30 to the effect that he had sold between 3,000 and 4,000 sacks of straight rollers at equal to \$3.30 bid down in Montreal for May shipment.

The Dauphin Press says: "The shipment of grain from this point and Valley River to date is 150,000 bushels. In the elevators at present there are about 60,000 bushels, and, it is estimated that there are in the hands of the farmers that will be marketed about 100,000 bushels. In the majority of cases the farmers will feed the low grades to stock, and in this way it is hoped that a fair market price will be realized."

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Consignments of Grain and Manitoba Produce solicited. Butter now scarce and wanted. F.O.B. offers of Wheat, Barley, etc., requested. Established 1860. Manitoba Grain Code used

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Highest prices paid and advances made on bill of Lading and Winnipeg inspection
Chicago options attended to for 1/4c. per bushel.

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Up-to-Date Goods

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Seeley's Extracts

Fine Flavours from Pure Fruits



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HAMILTON, ONT.

C. R. DIXON, CALGARY.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

Has passed away, and with it let pass away all your follies in eating and drinking. Commence the regular use of

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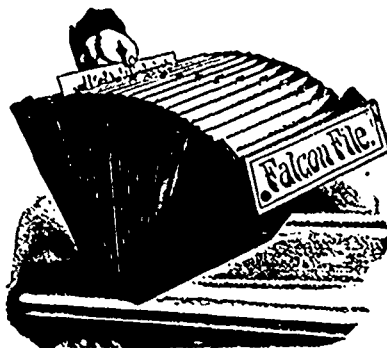
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A few seasonable articles: Daily Journals, Diaries, Account Books, Letter Presses, Files, Binding Cases, etc. Stationery of all kinds. Books, Pipes, Purses and small-ware.

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McDermott Avenue, WINNIPEG.

THE GROCERY TRADE.

CROCKERY PRICES HIGHER.

Consumers will have to pay much higher prices for all kinds of crockery and glassware during 1900 than have prevailed heretofore. This was not unexpected and in fact has been foreshadowed in reports published in these columns and elsewhere on several occasions. Since the 1st of January it has been announced that all goods of this character into the manufacture of which brass enters, such as kumps, candelabra, etc., are 25 per cent higher whether of Canadian or United States manufacture. It has also been announced that English pottery of all kinds is 20 per cent higher. German and French goods remain unchanged so far. This covers practically everything in the crockery line and means that consumers will have to pay prices hereafter which are enhanced to the extent mentioned. It is further stated by the manufacturers in England that they are likely in the near future to make still further advances. It is understood that this was done in regard to some lines on February 1. Not only have English manufacturers made these advances in prices for future orders, but so strong is the position of the market for their products that they have taken the unusual course of cancelling all orders on their books at the date of the advance no matter when placed which had not been filled and will only fill them at the new prices. They claim that the position of the trade demands this and that as they will get the orders anyway they may as well have full prices. The pottery trade in England is in an exceedingly healthy condition at present. The demand is so great that makers can practically choose their orders and book them on their own terms and by an arrangement which has been made among themselves prices are firmly maintained at a regular scale. Wages and cost of material are of course higher but this has been provided for by the enhanced prices now in effect. As regards trade in Manitoba and the west it may be said that travellers now on the road are meeting with a very satisfactory business notwithstanding the increased cost of goods and there is every prospect of a satisfactory season's trade.

GROCERY TRADE NOTES.

Split peas have advanced 5 to 10c per sack in this market.

Beans have advanced 10c per bushel in the local market and are firm at the advance.

Canned salmon shows an inclination to advance owing to the combination among packers at the coast.

United States packers of cured meats are holding prices very high and local jobbers in these goods find the market firm.

John, Marrin & Co., wholesale grocers, Winnipeg, have received this week a carload of molasses consisting of New Orleans, Barbados and Porto Ricos.

The higher prices prevailing for oats has led to a firmer feeling in the market for the rolled article and local millers are stiffening in their views somewhat.

Wooden dry measures have advanced about 20 per cent., at factories owing to large increase of raw materials, particularly hoop iron and other accessories. New prices are: Quarts,

\$1.60; 1-2 gallons, \$2.20; 1 gallon, \$2.60, peck, \$3.60; 1-2 bushel, \$6; 1 bushel, \$11.50 per dozen.

A New York trade report says that an unusually heavy supply of dates from Europe has congested the market and caused prices to weaken. London advices, however, say that the market there is not overstocked, that prices are reasonable and that the supply should not check business, but, on the contrary, should advance prices.

The cause of the repeated advances in refined sugars during the past few weeks has been the scarcity of raws. The condition of that market has been very strong since the holidays, due to the fact that West Indian exporters were confident the sugar duty would be considerably reduced. As a result they held back shipments and sales were few.—New York Commercial.

In its review of the salmon situation on the coast for the week ending January 26th the San Francisco Trade Journal says: "For the 1900 season's pack no fingers are named by the Alaska Packers' Association or the Pacific Steam Whaling Company, but some of the independent canners name \$1 for red in tails. These canners sold last year at from 71-2c to 121-2c less than asked now. The markets of the world appear to be in good shape for the selling interests, owing to the exceptional high prices of canned meats and the stocks of salmon with the trade the world over less than at this time last year, with several months' consumption ahead before the new pack will be available. Preparations are fully under way on the Sacramento and Columbia Rivers for the incoming season."

Dry Goods Trade Notes.

Canadian mills are finding a big demand for tweeds and homespuns for spring trade.

United States mills have not entered the Canadian market this year for orders for spring and summer print goods as they find they have all the business they can handle at home.

Last week we reported that some Canadian mills had withdrawn from the market on shirtings, gingham and other lines. It appears that they are sold so far ahead on these goods that it will be impossible for them to look at any additional orders for several months.

Advances of 1-8 to 1-4c were made last week in the prices of white and grey cottons for the fall trade at the factories. This advance may shortly be followed by others as the position of the world's markets is a very strong one and Canadian mills are disposed to take full advantage of it.

THE HARDWARE TRADE.

HARDWARE TRADE NOTES.

Pig tin advanced 1c per pound at factories last week.

Poultry netting is 15 per cent higher at factories in England.

White's door knobs are dearer at \$1.25 per dozen in eastern markets.

Owing to a steady rise in raw material English manufacturers of shovels have been obliged to put their prices 2s. over previous quotations.

Cutlery continues to maintain its strength in England and prices show advances in some lines almost every month. The list is now from 10 to 20 per cent. higher than last spring.

Prices of stove pipes are again high-

er in the east. Crates of 25 lengths, nested, 5 to 6 inch pipe, are quoted at \$8.00 per 100 lengths and 7-inch pipe, \$8.50.

Varnishes have been advanced by some eastern manufacturers owing to the higher prices of turpentine and linseed oil which enter largely into the process of manufacture.

Mixed paint manufacturers in Eastern Canada have advanced their prices 10c per gallon, making the cost now at Montreal \$1.20 to \$1.40 per gallon. This advance is solely owing to the higher prices of raw material.

Raw hides have advanced sharply during the past year and as a consequence finished products of leather are higher. Belting is the latest article to make advances prices being now 15 per cent. higher than on the first of January.

BICYCLE TRADE NOTES.

McCulloch & Boswell will handle the Welland Vale wheels in Winnipeg this year.

Chainless bicycles will be more plentiful this year, no doubt, as the number of chainless wheels on the market has materially increased.

J. Lashley, who managed the Winnipeg branch of the Gould Bicycle Co. last year, has been appointed manager of the Winnipeg agency of the Canada Cycle and Motor Co.

The Canada Cycle and Motor Co. have leased the large warehouse on Princess street, Winnipeg, recently occupied by the Ames Holden Co., and will make this warehouse their headquarters here.

The Canada Cycle and Motor Co., successors to five large Canadian bicycle factories, have listed their best chain wheels at \$60 this year. This is \$10 less than the best grade of wheels was sold at last year by the separate factories. The chainless wheel is listed at \$80.

The National Supply Co. is the name of a new business institution which has been formed in Winnipeg for the purpose of handling bicycles, bicycle supplies and hardware specialties. Fred B. Smith, who handled the Columbia bicycles last year, is the manager. The Columbia, Monarch and Pennant wheels will be handled this season, besides other lines in season.

The large holders of seneca are still in the market for lots offered, which they are picking up to protect their holdings. A sale was made during the week of one lot at forty-two cents, freight paid to New York.—Chicago Shoe and Leather Review.

It is the general expectation that the acreage to be sown to flax this spring will be large, says the Minneapolis Market Record. If this should turn out to be correct and a large crop be raised, prices next summer will undoubtedly be very materially lower than they are now. At the present time flax for September delivery is selling fully 50 cents per bushel below the price of flax for May delivery. This great difference in price will cause consumers, who can possibly do so, to buy as little flax as possible until the new crop comes on the market. Whether the price of old seed will decline or the price of new advance later on, is a question that all would like to know. The people who are running the flax deal appear to be in full control at the present time. European markets are very strong.

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THE FROST & WOOD CO., LIMITED

North-West Branch: WINNIPEG

THE IMPLEMENT TRADE.

BINDER TWINE NOTES

The Deering Harvester Co., which operates a very large binder twine factory at Chicago, reports that they are entirely sold out of pure manila twine.

About 20,000 tons of Manila fibre were recently destroyed by fire at one of the Philippine ports. This had the effect of advancing prices for fibre 1-2c, owing to the scarcity of supplies fibre.

Some of the United States binder twine factories are reported to have sold their supplies of manila fibre to the rope factories, as they could make a better profit on the raw material than by manufacturing it into binder twine. This shows how strong the market is for manila fibre.

Chicago quotations for binder twine f.o.b. are as follows. Puro manila, 16c, manila, 14 1-2c; standard manila, 13c, standard, 11 1-2c; sisal, 11 1-2c. Car lots, 1-4c less, and 10,000 pound lots 1-8c less. Winnipeg prices are about 5-8c higher than Chicago, for the same grades, Nov. 1 dating.

IMPLEMENT TRADE NOTES.

A meeting of the dealers in agricultural implements in Manitoba and the west will be held in Winnipeg on Monday February 19, to consider the advisability of forming an association.

Nothing further has been announced regarding the changes in local freights on implements, as discussed in this column last week. The dealers are anxiously hoping for a favorable statement from the railway companies.

The Stevens' Manufacturing Co., Winnipeg, have moved to more commodious premises in the Gerrie block, Princess street, recently vacated by E. Nicholson. They have four floors in this block, which will give room to display the large line of goods handled.

One effect of the closer inspection of merchandise by the railway companies, as to freight classification, is the stopping of the shipment of carriages along with implements. Formerly dealers could occasionally slip in a carriage along with a shipment of implements, without hearing of a "kick" about it, but this laxity in enforcing the rules is not now allowed.

Winnipeg jobbers say that if the new regulation abolishing the 12,000 pound basis for shipping implements is enforced, it will be a great blow to the jobbing trade here, and will have the effect of causing some houses to

abandon Winnipeg as a distributing centre. It is even reported that the erection of some warehouses here, for which preliminary arrangements had been made, will be reconsidered. Dealers say the new classification will necessitate the shipment from point of production direct to consuming markets.

Winnipeg jobbers in vehicles have been greatly relieved by the decision of the Canadian Pacific Railway, announced this week, to withdraw the new freight classification regarding vehicles and restore the old regulations until May 1 next, therefore, shipments of vehicles will be classified under the old rate of 12,000 pounds to the car. This will give the dealers an opportunity to bring in their spring stocks at the old rates. Whether or not a return to the new classification will be made after May 1 is not known but dealers will have a chance to prepare for a change in the meantime. The enforcement of the new classification at once would have been a great hardship to the dealers, who had sold large quantities of goods for future delivery, on the basis of the old cost of laying the goods down here, as explained in The Commercial last week. The change in the classification from a basis of 12,000 to 16,000 pounds for a car, would have increased the cost on carriages about \$52 per car.

Lumber Trade Notes.

Recent snows have improved the roads in the woods.

The Rat Portage Lumber Company has donated \$250 to the patriotic fund for the benefit of those dependent upon the Canadian volunteers in South Africa.

There is a shortage in white pine lumber stocks in southern markets. No. 3 and 4 boards and strips are practically out of the market for the time being.

At a recent meeting of the shareholders of the Rat Portage Lumber Company, a motion carried, donating \$500 to the general fund of the hospital at that town.

Washington manufacturers advanced their prices on lumber in December and have since held firmly to the higher prices. Many of the mills are running night and day.

India is opening a market for British Columbia forest products. In 1899 the Moodyville mills shipped \$15,221 worth of lumber to Calcutta, and the Chemainus mills \$14,085.

Taking effect February 5, United States manufacturers of sash and

doors have made a sharp advance in their quotations, by reducing the discounts. This latest advance is mainly on less than carload lots.

John Sinnott has 300 men engaged in getting out ties, logs, etc., in the Swan River district, Manitoba. Mr. Sifton is taking out about 4,000,000 feet of logs in the same district, for Burrows' mill. Lack of snow has interfered much with the operations in the woods.

J. Hanbury, of Brandon, returned recently from a trip of inspection to his timber limits in the Riding Mountains, where he has a large number of men employed in cutting this season's supply of logs. He has about 200 men and 25 teams employed and up to the present 30,000 logs are on the river and \$5,000 cut and on the skids ready to be drawn to the river bank. The season's cut will be much larger than that of any previous year.

The American Lumberman says: "The adjustment of freight rates which has taken place within the past month, or two is causing considerable complaint among wholesalers because it has involved in many instances a change in the relations formerly existing between competitive shipping points into common territory. Retail dealers have also been making vigorous protests against the advance in freight rates, and it is possible that various influences may bring about a return to practically former conditions."

A dispatch from Vancouver of recent date says: "The lumber and shingle manufacturers of British Columbia have combined to prevent competition and consequent low prices also to ask protection at the hands of the Dominion government. The combine will be known as the British Columbia Lumber and Shingle Manufacturers' Association and already includes every lumber and shingle mill in Vancouver and Westminster, with the practical certainty that the mills in the Kootenay district and on Vancouver island will also join the combination, which will thus comprise thirty mills. The combine will control an annual output of over one hundred million feet of lumber."

At the annual meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association held at Toronto on the 6th inst, the following officers were elected: President J. E. Ellis, first vice-president, P. W. Ellis; Ontario vice president, R. E. Menzies, Quebec, vice president, Hugh Watson; Nova Scotia, vice president, W. Robb; Manitoba, vice president, R. E. Thompson.

THE COMMERCIAL MEN.

H. G. MIDDLETON.

Fifteen years on the road in the west fairly entitles the subject of our illustration this week to a place in this column. H. G. Middleton came to Winnipeg in 1882, and after serving two or three years in the retail shoe trade, went on the road as a commercial traveller in the same branch. Later he took the samples of Brown & Erb, of Berlin, manufacturers of gloves, etc., Not, however, giving up his connection with the shoe trade. Four years ago



H. G. Middleton.

Mr. Middleton went into business as commission merchant and manufacturers agent handling boots and shoes, gloves and mitts and furniture. In this capacity he continued to represent Brown & Erb, as before stated; also Burr Bros., Guelph, in case work; H. Krug, of Berlin, cobbler chairs, etc., Snyder, Roose & Co., of Waterloo, upholstered goods, and F. C. Davidson & Co., of Victoria, B. C., importers of Japanese silks. One year later he began manufacturing a single line of boots in Winnipeg, for the mining trade. This prospered so well that now quite a number of men are employed and several lines of boots particularly adapted for the trade of the mining districts of Western Canada are made. His object has been to make a boot superior to anything offered for this trade, and only the very best stock procurable is used in their manufacture. These boots are all hand made.

About two years ago Mr. Middleton began a regular jobbing trade in boots and shoes, and one year ago he opened in his present quarters at 313 Albert street, at which time he formed a partnership with his brother T. H., under the style of H. G. Middleton & Bro. This business has prospered and a large stock is now carried. The agencies for the gloves, furniture, etc., previously mentioned, are still continued. Mr. Middleton had worked up a good connection for these goods and he finds that they work in all right with his shoe trade. Though having these extended interests to look after, Mr. Middleton still finds it possible to put in a good deal of his time on the road.

Mr. Middleton is a Canadian and was born near Toronto. He put in several years in the shoe trade in his native

province before coming west, so that he has had a long experience in this branch of trade.

DOINGS OF TRAVELLERS.

T. Bradford, representing Donald Fraser's clothing house, returned this week from the west.

W. G. McFarlane, representing the Marshall-Wells Hardware Co., went out on the Deloraine branch on Monday.

Winnipeg city travellers will hold their annual reunion at Unity hall on Monday evening next. It will be the sixth annual event given by the travellers.

W. A. Walker, of J. D. King & Co., will go east on a visit to headquarters. He has given up his rooms in the St. Bart block, and will locate new quarters on his return.

A year ago on Tuesday night of this week the Manitoba hotel was burned to the great inconvenience of a large number of commercial men who had their samples and personal effects in the hotel.

THE DAIRY TRADE

THE CHEESE INDUSTRY.

Mr. Editor,—

Re an article in The Commercial of February 21d, entitled Cheese Industry Threatened, and signed 'Cheesebeater.' I would like to call the writer's attention to some facts concerning the Dairy School upon which he has not taken the trouble to inform himself.

Cheese making has never been taught in the dairy course at the government dairy school. The only cheese-making that has ever been taught at that school is in the professional course. If my information is correct, the district where most of the dairy cheese is made has never furnished but two or three students to the dairy school, and of the number of students that have taken the professional butter and cheese-makers course but very few of them have ever worked as cheese-makers, but have all gone into the butter business. So far as any men and women think, that after a few weeks at the dairy school, they can make a first class cheese. I think that their experience after they have left the dairy school is worth a great deal to them, but we teach the proper method of making cheese, and if they follow closely what they learn at the dairy school, they can certainly make a great deal better cheese than some I have seen sold in the city of Winnipeg.

C. A. MURRAY,

Dairy Superintendent.

Winnipeg, Feb. 7.

DAIRY TRADE NOTES.

Stocks of cheese in the English markets are said to be very light and there are prospects of continued stiffness in prices.

During the week ended January 27, 19,319 boxes of cheese were shipped from Montreal to the British markets as against 16,271 boxes in the same week of 1899. The shipments of butter were almost nil.

The steamer Tees arrived at Victoria, B. C., on Sunday last bringing the first details of the Dawson fire, nine hotels and saloons being included in the burned district, as well as the Bank of Commerce and numerous business houses, the loss aggregating half a million dollars.

Live Stock News.

During 1899 4,440 horses were imported into Manitoba from the United States.

Reports from Toronto state that there is a demand in the horse market there for work horses for Manitoba.

British Live Stock Market.

London, February 5.—The supplies of both cattle and sheep were short today; in consequence the tone of the market was strong and prices show an advance of 3-4c to 1c since this day week. The trade was firm and choice States cattle sold at 13 1-4c; from Chicago to Liverpool at 20 00c. Liverpool, February 5.—There were no Canadian cattle on the market, but States sold at 12 1-2c.

Freight Rates and Traffic Matters.

Chicago Trade Bulletin.—Eastbound rates have been ordered restored to the tariff. Roads are taking no new business at less than tariff and orders have gone out that all low priced grain must be cleaned up by Feb. 1. Grain has been taken as low as 12.00c per 100 lb. to New York. The tariff from Mississippi to New York is 23c, Philadelphia 22 1-2c, and Baltimore and Newport News 21 1-2c. The domestic rate from Chicago to New York on grain and grain products is 22c per 100 lbs. The export tariff is 20c from Chicago. Ocean room was in good demand and higher. Rates are 3 1-2d per bushel from New York and 3d from Boston to Liverpool. Through rate on wheat from Chicago to Liverpool is 20.00c per bushel, lake and rail via New York, and 20c via Boston. Flour is 36.06 to 36 1-2c per 100 lbs via New York or Boston, and provisions 39.69 to 43.69c.

Fur Seizure Case.

It is understood that amendments are to be sought to the Manitoba law for the protection of game which will prevent any further trouble of the kind which the house of Donald Fraser & Co had recently when the provincial game guardian seized a number of beaver skins which had come in with a package of furs from Northwestern Ontario, for sale in the regular way here. The Manitoba law is so awkwardly framed as to forbid this trade in skins from points outside of the province. As a matter of fact much of the trading done in beaver skins must be through the agency of Winnipeg buyers, as this is the leading fur market of the west. The case against defendant in this instance was dropped for the reason that the act was infringed in a perfectly innocent manner, the beaver skins having been shipped in with a consignment of other furs for sale here and their presence in the bundle was not known to the receiver until the package was opened. They were released from seizure and sent back to the consignee. In future all beaver skins arriving here are by instruction of the court to be similarly dealt with that is returned to the shipper, until such time as the proposed amendments to the law come into effect.

Montreal hide dealers have decided that beel hides are not worth so much money now as they have been, owing to the grub season being on and have reduced their prices 1c per pound.

TO THE TRADE.

Our Brands

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

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BARLEY WANTED

We are now in the market for good brewing Barley. Farmers will do well to forward us samples.

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WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Dressed Hogs Wanted.

We are open to buy any quantity of dressed hogs for which we pay highest market price. Quotations on application.

Send us your orders for prime Eastern Mutton, Lamb, Chickens, Geese and Turkeys. Prices and quality are right.

Full stock of Hams, Bacon, Lard, etc.; our own curing; quality unsurpassed.

For sale cheap second-hand No. 1-2 Buffalo Meat Chopper, capacity 200 to 250 lbs. meat per hour; will run with 1-2 H. P. motor.

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DRUGGISTS' RUBBER SUNDRIES

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The largest and only complete stock of Druggists' Rubber Goods west of Toronto.

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350 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man.

A. A. ANDREWS, Manager

Manitoba.

J. W. Bailey is embarking in the newspaper business at Sidney.

Geo. R. Gregg & Co., Japanese goods, have moved to new quarters in the St. Bart block.

Jas Miller, who operated a small box factory on Lombard street, Winnipeg, is dead.

McGirr has bought out F. T. Fisher's interest in the firm of Fisher & Stevenson, Neepawa.

W. B. Nicholson has disposed of his stock of gent's furnishings at Dauphin to Ramsay & Phillip.

Ballantine & Sons, general merchants, Neepawa, have assigned to Newton & Davidson Winnipeg.

R. E. McLeod is opening a flour and feed store at Minitonas for the Beautiful Plains Milling Co. of Neepawa.

Manager Whyte says work will be commenced on the new C. P. R. hotel, Winnipeg, as soon as the weather will permit.

W. J. Wilcox has purchased the stock in trade of Jos. Merrick, general merchant, Verdun, and is continuing the business.

The annual meeting of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition Association will be held on Feb. 15, at 3 o'clock, in the city hall.

The Manitoba government engineer has recommended the construction of a steel bridge over the Little Saskatchewan River at Rapid City.

The Winnipeg market, license and health committee has accepted the tender of Wm Henry to supply a certain quantity of wood at \$170 per cord.

The show room of the Dominion Trading Stamp Co., Winnipeg, was broken into last Saturday night and goods to the value of about \$150 stolen.

Geo Velle and Fred Richardson, hotel keepers, Winnipeg, have dissolved the partnership heretofore existing between them. Richardson continues the business.

Edward Guilbault, tin box manufacturer, Winnipeg, and St. Boniface, has assigned to S. A. D. Bertrand. A meeting of creditors is to be held on the 15th inst.

The Selkirk Expositor says that a seizure of 400 cords of wood has been made at East Selkirk on suspicion of having been illegally taken from government lands.

W. A. Sippell is opening a business college in the new Forum block, Winnipeg, as a branch of the Central Business College of Toronto. Classes commence on the 15th inst.

Dauphin is to have a busy building season this year from present indications. Already two or three business blocks are projected and a number of private residences.

The C. P. R. have under consideration a scheme for the establishment of a summer resort and picnic ground on Lake Winnipeg within convenient distance of this city.

The amount of money expended in new building improvements in Crystal City during 1899 is estimated by the Courier to have been \$35,805. This authority thinks that 1900 will show a still larger amount.

The partnership between J. W. Cleverly and Alexander Ferguson, doing business at Brandon under the style of Cleverly & Ferguson, ginger ale works, has been dissolved. Ferguson will carry on the business.

The stock in trade belonging to the estate of A. Giesbrecht, of Aitona, was disposed of by public auction Tuesday morning at the office of Newton & Davidson, Winnipeg, to Max Wodelenger general merchant of Gresham, at 6 1/2c on the dollar.

At a meeting of the board of examiners of the Manitoba College of Pharmacy it was reported that eleven out of fifteen candidates had passed the minor examinations held last month. The names of those successful are: C. F. Haeselfield, H. S. McClung, I. H. Graham, R. E. Beny, D. A. Macdonald, M. McKay, W. F. Rook, S. S. Malcolm. The first mentioned gentleman succeeded in securing a sufficient number of marks to entitle him to the silver medal given by the association. The major course of lectures opened on the 1st inst.

Assinibola.

Moose Jaws new building investment for 1899 totals \$115,000.

The business men of Medicine Hat are organizing a board of trade.

G. Hall and B. Boothroyd have formed a partnership to carry on a carriage and house painting business at Yorkton.

Ed. C. Matthews has opened the Maple Leaf hotel at Moose Jaw, which he describes as the newest and best equipped hotel in the west.

E. C. Warner is advertising a clearing sale of his stock of gent's furnishings at Whitewood, preparatory to moving to Wawanesa, Man.

The general store, lumber and cattle business of T. Meredith at Yorkton, has been converted into a joint stock company with its former proprietor as president.

A meeting was held in Wolsley on Tuesday evening of last week for the purpose of organizing a board of trade, and there is every prospect that the scheme will go through.

Fire broke out in Jacob Elman's store at Reg' on Sunday last, caused by a defective stove pipe. Elman's stock of general merchandise was destroyed, together with the building, a dwelling occupied by Albert Lamin and an empty building. Langworthy's ivery stable was damaged.

Alberta.

K. A. McLeod has sold out his wood working shop at Edmonton to W. H. Cushing of Calgary. Cushing contemplates extensive improvements to the property.

Application has been made for a charter by "The Stony Plain Milling Company" of Edmonton for the purpose of operating a saw mill at Stony Plain. Capital stock, \$1,000.

Northwest Ontario.

The Club Hotel, Fort William, has been bought by R. Manion, from J. J. Morrow.

John McEvila, one of the oldest and most widely known residents of Fort William, died suddenly on the night of February 3, at the age of 65 years. He was at one time mayor of the town.

Application is being made to the Ontario legislature to incorporate a company with power to construct a railway from Minicouche to Dryden, and to acquire water powers along the proposed route for the generation of electricity as a motive power for the railway.

R. Smith, of Fort William, has launched out in a new industry for the Lake Superior country. He is feeding 1,000 sheep at his farm at Fort William. The grain used is wheat screenings from the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's elevators. The sheep barns and yards are first class. Water is pumped to the sheep warm and the grain is fed through self-feeders. He has accommodation for 5,000, and expects to feed that number next season. He also has built splendid pens for his Jersey cattle (thirty head in all). The barn is no doubt one of the best yet invented being fitted up by his own patents rack and feeders.

Cutting Coal Prices.

The differences between the two companies mining coal in southeastern Assinibola in regard to prices are becoming more acute and manifested themselves this week in open cutting of prices at the mines. All through the winter there have been rumors of trouble in regard to Souris coal prices and cutting has been of more or less frequent occurrence. It does not seem, however, that this trouble has affected prices to consumers to any extent as yet and it may not at all. The companies mining Souris coal now are The Souris Coal Company and The Roche Perce Colliery Company.

Tenders.

Tenders were wanted this week for raising and remodeling certain buildings on the corner of Main street and Burrows avenue, Winnipeg.

Tenders will be received until Wednesday, February 21st, for work in all trades connected with the remodeling of a building on Main street for the Great-West Life Assurance Company.

T. D. Robinson and the Rat Portage Lumber Company have tendered for supplying the city of Winnipeg with cedar blocks for pavements and their offers are now under consideration of the city engineer.

Tenders for heating apparatus for court house, Medicine Hat, Assa, will be received until Wednesday, Feb. 28, according to the plans to be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, at the office of the clerk of works, court house, Medicine Hat, and at the office of D. Smith, clerk of works, Winnipeg.

The total indebtedness of Glover & Fray, Toronto, who assigned recently is \$149,655.

James Turner & Co., Hamilton, have presented eight cases of Ham Lal tea to the Canadian regiment in South Africa.

The grain commission closed its operations at Winnipeg on Thursday, after hearing evidence from the railway men. A voluminous report will no doubt follow in time.

H. W. McNeill, who was well known in Western Canada, as one of the principal owners of the great coal mines at Anthracite on the eastern slope of the Canadian Rockies, is dead. He passed away at Colonsay, Wash., where his home was.

Customer: "How'd do? Have you any time to spare this morning?"
Trackman: "Certainly; plenty of it."
Customer: "Glad to hear it. I'd like to have thirty days more on that little bill I owe you."

FINANCIAL

WINNIPEG BANK CLEARINGS.

Returns from the Winnipeg Clearing House for the week ending February 8, shows as follows.

Week ending Feb. 8, 1900 \$1,847,838
Corresponding week, 1899 1,749,595
Corresponding week, 1898 1,433,593
The monthly totals for two years are as follows:

	1899	1898
January	\$7,683,052	\$6,347,168
February	6,209,471	5,517,000
March	6,756,094	5,968,000
April	6,916,431	6,240,000
May	7,472,855	6,683,364
June	8,211,718	7,304,799
July	8,169,595	6,316,228
August	7,995,291	6,180,385
September	6,291,329	6,414,351
October	12,689,000	9,347,892
November	14,435,219	11,583,669
December	12,966,905	10,708,731
Totals.. ..	\$107,786,814	\$90,674,325
January, 1900.....	\$9,906,607	

THE MONEY MARKET.

The local demand for money is good and would be better were lenders inclined to a position to encourage borrowing. Funds available are not very well employed. Interest rates are firm and in the event of any serious reverse to British arms in South Africa would be higher. Bank rates for current loans, mercantile account, range from 6-1/2 to 8 per cent according to name, the rate of business going at 7 per cent. Mortgage companies are asking from 5-1/2 to 7 per cent for city loans and from 7-5/8 per cent for loans of farm property.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Public notice is given of application for incorporation of the Commercial Loan & Savings Co., Winnipeg, capital stock \$50,000.

The branch of the People's Bank of Halifax, at the village of Danville, Quebec, was burglarized the other night and about \$5,000 secured. A posse of police and citizens later captured the burglars, six in all.

La Banque Jacques Carter has announced its intention of withdrawing the branch which it established a few years ago at Edmonton, Alberta. It is reported that a movement is on foot looking to the formation of a private bank to take its place.

The commission appointed by the Manitoba government to inquire into the question of alleged deficits in the treasury and the administration of various departments of the public service commenced its duties this week. The commission consists of Messrs. Kennedy, Bartlett, Halse and Scooble.

The Brandon city council has appointed Mayor McEldermid to meet the Canadian bondholders of the city if such a meeting can be arranged. It is understood that a meeting is already partly arranged for in Montreal. The object is to discuss the city's financial position with a view to re-arrangement of indebtedness.

Canadian Pacific Railway Company stock has enjoyed special favor on the Montreal market recently in sympathy with the feeling of the London market. Outside of this line the Montreal market has been very quiet for industrials. Mining stocks are

badly affected by the suspension of work on the War Eagle and Centre Star.

Fur Trade News.

From the Fur Trade Review.

At the Hudson's Bay Company fur sales in London, on Jan. 22; the following were offered: 42,429 beaver, 758,352 musquash, 18,374 rabbit skins. Result of sales as follows: Beaver, light brown, 20 per cent higher than in January, 1899; beaver, dark and dark brown, 10 per cent higher than in January, 1899; muskrat, 5 per cent lower than in January, 1899.

Following is the result of C. M. Lampon & Co.'s sale: Northwest Coast fur seals, same as in December, 1899, when the advance was 40 per cent, as compared with December, 1898; beaver, dark, same as in January, 1899; beaver, light, 20 per cent higher than in January, 1899; otter, southwestern, same as in March, 1899. Badger, same as in March, 1899; house cat, same as in March, 1899; bear, black, grizzly and Russian, same as in March, 1899; otter, Alaska, 20 per cent higher than in March, 1899; civet cat, 10 per cent higher than in March, 1899; ermine, 50 per cent higher than in March, 1899; opossum, 50 per cent higher than in March, 1899; otter, Labrador, 20 per cent lower than in March, 1899; dry hair seal, 10 per cent lower than in March, 1899; bear, brown, 15 per cent lower than in March, 1899; red fox, same as in October, 1899; wolverine, same as in October, 1899; blue fox, same as in October, 1899; Russian sable, same as in October, 1899; gray fox, same as in October, 1899; wombat, 20 per cent higher than in October, 1899; wallaby, 20 per cent higher than in October, 1899; wild cat, 12 per cent higher than in October, 1899; silver fox, 15 per cent higher than in October, 1899; lynx, 15 per cent higher than in October, 1899; marten, 8 per cent higher than in October, 1899; mink, eastern and Halifax, 8 per cent higher than in October, 1899; mink, northern, 24 per cent higher than in October, 1899; mink, western and southwestern, 35 per cent higher than in October, 1899; skunk, 26 per cent higher than in October, 1899; wolf, 36 per cent higher than in October, 1899; cross fox, 12-1/2 per cent lower than in October, 1899; white fox, 6 per cent lower than in October, 1899; chinchilla, real, 10 per cent higher than in October, 1899; chinchilla, bastard, 15 per cent higher than in October, 1899, or 12 per cent lower than in March, 1899; raccoon, northern and western, same as March, 1899, or a fraction over 5 per cent higher than in October, 1899; raccoon, southwestern, 10 per cent lower than in March, 1899, or 6 per cent higher than in October, 1899; muskrat, spring, 15 per cent higher than in January, 1899; muskrat, winter, 5 per cent higher than in January, 1899; muskrat, fall, 10 per cent lower than in January, 1899; muskrat, black, 12-1/2 per cent lower than in January, 1899; muskrat, western, 10 per cent lower than in January, 1899.

The following prices were realized for salted fur seal skins at the London, December, 1899 public sales. Alaska: middlings, 33; smalls, 37; large pups, 127.6; smalls, 142.6; large pups, 165.7; middling pups, 172.9; small pups, 149; extra small pups, 125 shillings. Northwest Coast: middlings, 64; smalls and smalls, 71.9; smalls, 75; large pups, 79.6; middling pups, 77; small pups, 63; extra small pups, 44 shillings. Lotus Island: middlings, 24; middlings and

smalls, 34; smalls, 39.3; large pups, 40.3; middling pups, 40; small pups, 31.3; extra small pups, 27.9 shillings. Cape Horn: middlings, 24 to 28; middlings and smalls, 34; smalls, 37 to 41; large pups, 35 to 43; middling pups, 36 to 44; small pups, 28 to 34; extra small pups, 24 to 32 shillings.

C. M. Lampon & Co. offered the following articles at their public sale in London on January 23 to 26: Raccoon, 95,000; wildcat, 11,000; muskrat, 1,370,000; dry hair seal, 3,300; skunk, 125,000; otter chinchilla, 3,000; opossum, 34,000; bastard chinchilla, 50,000; mink, 80,000; Austr. Man opossum, 270,000; Marten, 9,000; wolverine, 3,000; Russian sable, 5,000; lynx, 13,000; red fox, 9,500; otter, 2,200; silver fox, 150; beaver, 8,000; cross fox, 200; bear, 4,000; blue fox, 300; wolf, 7,000; white fox, 1,500; wombat, 34,000; gray fox, 25,000; wallaby, 85,000; Japanese fox, 500; kangaroo, 4,000; Northwest Coast fur seals, salted.

An axe in the hand is worth four in the pack,

Says a rural editor, in speaking of an explosion, "the man was killed" and another had his head severed from his body."

Hotel for Sale.

Commercial Hotel for sale situated in the flourishing town of Whitewood. Terms easy. For particulars apply to Box 222, Whitewood, Assa.

SEEDS

Merchants for 1900

Push the...

Steele-Briggs Seeds

They have the 4 points for success in your seed business, viz:

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

See our big daily and weekly "ads." They don't forget the merchant. Please return the compliment by pushing our seeds, whenever possible, from box or catalogue.

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

THE STEELE-BRIGGS SEED CO., LTD.

TORONTO

P.S.—Have choice stock Bromo Grass; special price for Winnipeg.

D. J. Lalonde

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LALONDE & MILORD

Manufacturers of

**SHOW CASES, STORE FITTINGS,
SASH DOORS, ETC.**

Cor. King and Sutherland Streets,
WINNIPEG.

WINNIPEG PRICES CURRENT

Table containing various market categories: GROCERIES, Dried Fruits, Tobacco, DRUGS, Canned Goods, Nuts, Sugar, Maple, Molasses, Coffee, Cereals, Cured Fish, Cured Meats, etc. Each section lists items with their respective prices and units.

ANDERSON'S HEATED CAR SERVICE

Heated Car Service on all the branches as well as the main line.

In spite of the fact of cold weather coming on, we are in just as good a position to take care of your orders as during the summer months, owing to the fact of having a

Anderson Produce Co. Ltd.
WINNIPEG.

Compare the Weights



CANADA

There are different standards for weight of Galvanized Sheet Iron.

"Queen's Head"

Costs less per sheet than others, average weights being as follows: 72x30x29 Gauge, 10 lbs. per sheet; 72x30x29 Gauge, 11½ lbs. per sheet; 72x30x29 Gauge, 13½ lbs. per sheet; 72x30x29 Gauge, 15½ lbs. per sheet.

JOHN YSAGHT Ltd
BRISTOL, ENG., AND MONTREAL.

A. C. LESLIE & CO., Montreal
Managers-Canadian Branch.

P. O. Box 948

TELEPHONE 983

NORTH-WEST PROVISION CO.

**WHOLESALE PRODUCE AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.**

Send us your Butter, Eggs and other Produce We return the highest market prices and charge 5 per cent. commission only. Cash on 1st and 15th of each month. Cold storage on premises

Can supply you with Dairy Requisites, Green and Dried Fruits, Canned Goods, Cured Meats, Groceries, etc., at lowest prices. Send us a trial shipment and order.

128 and 130 Princess St., WINNIPEG



PARAGON CHEESE

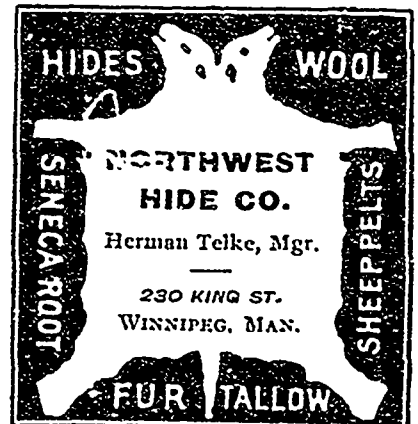
First on the Canadian market

Has many imitations but NONE SUPERIOR

If you don't keep it in stock order from your wholesale grocer.

For sale by
G. F. & J. Galt **Codville & Co.**
and others.

JOSEPH CARMAN
Agent Manitoba & N.W.T.



THE BUSINESS SITUATION

Saturday, Feb. 10.

The jobbing trade of the city shows up very well for the season. Some houses are finding their February business much larger than a year ago. The prospects for spring trade are good. General complaints are heard regarding collections and it is evident that these are very slow and likely to continue so for a while. The weather is much colder this week and has touched the lowest temperature of the winter. Sleighting is none too good in most country districts and some reports say that the roads are very bad. Grain deliveries are very light all over the country and an active demand for coarse grains coupled with higher prices fails to draw out sufficient supplies. Bank clearings for the week are \$98,143 larger than a year ago. The monthly trade returns given elsewhere show satisfactory increases. The business which is to be held next week will bring large numbers of country merchants and others into the city and no doubt more or less business will result to city houses. Special preparations for the reception of visitors have been generally made.

WINNIPEG MARKETS

Saturday, Feb. 11, 1900.

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

DRUGS.

Trading this week has been fairly active and the feeling in the market is one of buoyancy. The demand for winter lines of drugs and proprietary medicines is brisker than usual at this season, and stocks which were supposed to be ample to meet all possible requirements are rapidly becoming depleted with some months' requirements yet to be provided for. It is evident from this that western houses are commanding a larger share than ever of the western trade and that the excellent jobbing service provided in Winnipeg is yearly becoming more highly appreciated by retail dealers. Prices for almost every line of drugs and medicines are very firm, although the only change we have to note this week is a decline. Cocaine has fallen off 50c to 5c per ounce and is now quoted at from \$7.30 to \$8.60. This is attributed to the arrival of November crop of the coca leaves from which cocaine is procured in the market. It is expected that cartholac acid will again advance as the German government has followed the example of Great Britain and prohibited its exportation. Phenacetine, salicylic acid, salicylate soda, pot. lodide, iodine, bismuth and its salts are all materially advanced by manufacturers. Prominent leaders in drugs say that prices at New York and other trading markets have made sharper advances lately than at any time within the past twenty years.

FUEL.

Colder weather has very much improved the demand for fuel for heating

purposes, and there is now a fair trade doing in the city in both coal and wood. Wood is more plentiful, as sleighing is now fairly good in the bush. Large quantities of tamarac from the Dauphin country are offering. Minnesota oak and maple is selling in limited quantities; jackpine, poplar, spruce, etc., are all plentiful. Prices for wood in carlots on track here will be found on our prices current page. Coal of all kinds is plentiful and prices unchanged, although there has been some cutting in the quotations for Souris coal to dealers at country points. Stocks of coal at United States points are much larger than they would have been had cold weather prevailed throughout the winter and instead of a coal famine there is likely to be a plentiful supply right through the season. A glut of bituminous in the Chicago market a few days ago resulted in a drop of 25c there temporarily, but other markets were not affected.

GREEN FRUITS.

The movement of green fruits is light and the market without special feature. There is some demand for apples, and dealers are firm in their views as to these. The new fruit and produce exchange is now organized and will make its announcement to the trade next week. Prices are quoted as follows: California navel oranges, \$4.00 per case for regular sizes; California seedlings, \$3.50, California lemons per box, \$5.00, Messina lemons, \$3.00, California grape fruit, \$5.00 per case; apples, winter, \$3.50 to \$4.50 per barrel, Cape Cod cranberries per barrel \$7.50, cocoanuts per dozen, 50c, Grenoble walnuts, 15c; Farragona almonds, 15c, filberts, 12c, peanuts, green, 9 to 10c; roasted, 11 to 12c; pecan nuts, 13c per lb, maple sugar, per lb., 11c; apple cider, 35c per gallon in barrels and half barrels; fruit cider put up in 20 and 30 gallon kegs, per gallon, 40c; figs, in boxes, 7c lb.; new California layer figs in 10-pound boxes, \$1.30, new Smyrnas in glove boxes, \$2.00 per dozen, 10-lb. boxes, \$1.75 per box, and 30-pound boxes, \$6.00; dates 7c per lb. in 1-lb. cartons 9c, honey in 1-lb. glass jars, per dozen jars, \$2.50; American red onions, 3c per lb., Jam, in 7 lb. pails, per dozen, \$6.50, in jars, 4 1/2 per dozen, in barrels, per dozen, \$2.25.

GROCERIES.

There is a good demand from both city and country retailers for all lines of groceries and the movement is correspondingly active. Prices still tend upwards and we have further advances to record this week. Canned fruits and vegetables are firm at old quotations, excepting tomatoes, which are now quoted at \$2.30 to \$2.40, an advance of 10c. Canned lunch tongue in cases of two quarts is 25c higher. Owing to a combination of the B. C. canners salmon is firmer and may advance. Green Rio coffee is again higher at 10 1/2-2c to 11c, an advance of about 1-2c. Inferior grades of coffee have advanced a like amount. Cereals are firm. Beans have advanced 20c per bushel, and split peas from 5c to 10c sack. Rice is up 1-8 to 1-4c per pound. Quotations on both dried and evaporated apples are slightly lower on the inside range. Dried peaches are weaker in primary markets, but unchanged here and dried prunes, pears and apricots are stronger. Cape Cod cranberries have been the subject of a heavy advance at producing points, but we now have no change here. Canadian soap factories have all raised their prices for laundry about 5 per cent. and further advances are expected.

HARDWARE.

Although this is generally supposed to be an off month with the hardware trade there has been a good demand for most lines so far and there is every prospect that the month will not be nearly so dull as usual. Stocktaking is now about wound up in the wholesale warehouses and attention is being devoted to spring trade. There have been a number of advances in prices due to higher quotations at factories. Bench axes are higher, the discount having been reduced to 30 and 10 per cent, as against the old discount of 40 per cent. Chopping axes are now worth \$7 to \$12 per dozen as against \$6 to \$12 and double bits are worth \$12 to \$15 as against \$11 to \$18 per dozen. Axle grease is higher, Diamond being advanced 25c per case. Canada plate is 40c dearer owing to higher prices cast and stove pipes which are manufactured of this are 75c per 100 higher. A new list has been issued on screws which makes advances on all kinds averaging about 20 to 25 per cent.

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS.

So far the demand for these lines has been unprecedented for the winter months. December was a very big month with local houses, January was exceptionally good and February promises to equal it. It is likely that much of the demand is due to country merchants anticipating to some extent their summer wants and buying goods ahead of time for fear of advances in prices. Such facts appear to be well grounded in the main. A firmer outlook for these goods has seldom been seen by persons now in the trade. Window glass has advanced again in Belgium, taking effect the 1st inst., and not only that but owing to strikes the output is being seriously restricted and makers positively cannot fill all their orders which makes it probable that prices will go still further upward. Retail merchants should keep their stocks of all leading sizes well sorted as they are likely to meet with disappointments when the busy season is on in securing supplies at former prices. Ready mixed paints have been advanced 10c per gallon at Montreal making the price there now \$12.20 per gallon. This naturally strengthens the situation here and the same cause, viz., higher cost of material will likely induce advances. Varnishes are dearer in the east all Canadian manufacturers having advanced their prices about 20 per cent. This is a result of settlement of differences among manufacturers which has put an end to price cutting. Turpentine has been selling too low here compared with other markets and an advance of 3c per gallon has been made. Further advances are pending, in fact may be expected almost immediately.

RAW FURS.

Receipts still continue to increase and competition for furs offering is keen. The good results of the recent London sales have encouraged active buying. Further information regarding the sales in London show that in addition to the advances given in The Commercial two weeks ago there was an advance in prices for otter over March prices of 10 per cent, for mink of 25 per cent, and for skunk of 20 per cent. Local quotations show somewhat higher quotations for choicest skins of some varieties, but in the main are unchanged as follows:

Badgers, primo	\$.25	\$.50
Bears, black, yearlings	5.00	8.00
Bears, black, small...	5.00	12.00

Bears, black, medium...	10.00	15.00
Bears, black, large...	15.00	25.00
Bears, brown, yearlings	4.00	6.00
Bears, brown, small...	5.00	10.00
Bears, brown, medium...	10.00	15.00
Bears, brown, large...	15.00	22.00
Beaver, small...	1.50	3.00
Beaver, medium...	3.00	5.00
Beaver, large...	5.00	7.00
Fishers, dark...	6.00	9.00
Fishers, pale...	3.00	6.00
Fox, silver dark, large	50.00	200.00
Fox, cross...	5.00	15.00
Fox, red...	1.00	3.00
Lynx, large...	1.50	4.00
Lynx, middling...	1.00	3.00
Lynx, small...	.50	1.50
Marten, large, dark...	4.00	12.00
Marten, large, pale or brown...	3.50	8.00
Marten, large, light pale...	2.50	5.00
Mink, large, dark...	1.50	3.00
Mink, small, dark...	1.00	1.50
Musquash, winter...	.02	.10
Otter, large, dark...	0.00	12.00
Otter, large, pale...	5.00	8.00
Skunk, large...	.50	1.00
Wolf, timber, large...	2.00	3.00
Wolf, prairie...	.40	1.00
Wolverine, large, dark	3.00	5.00
Wolverine, large, pale	1.25	2.00

SCRAP.

The movement of scrap is very light and the market remains unchanged with prices as follows. No. 1 cast iron free from wrought and malleable \$14 per ton; No. 1 stove plate, \$5.00 per ton; wrought iron scrap, \$6.50 per ton. Heavy copper, 10c per pound; copper bottoms, 8c per pound, red brass 8 to \$1.2c per pound; yellow brass, heavy, 7 1/2c per pound; light brass, 4 1/2 to 5c per pound; lead pipe or tea lead, 2 1/2c per pound, zinc scrap, 1c per pound; rags, country mixed, 50c; rubber, free from rivets, buckles and articles, 5c per pound.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

WHEAT—There is scarcely any change to record in the state of the wheat markets this week. There has been some animation shown in some days and extreme dullness and inactivity on others and the tone generally has been undecided and unsatisfactory. Prices close about the same as a week ago, although there has been a fluctuation during the week of about 1c per bushel. Statistics and general information as regards movement, supplies and condition of crops run in the same lines as noted last week, that is small movement at primary points in the States, moderate world's shipments, decreasing reserve stocks and damage reports concerning French and United States crops. The movement of wheat in the States is decidedly light, although during the week the difference between the daily receipts as compared with corresponding days a year ago is not so marked as previously. The world's shipments from exporting countries continue below estimated requirements, being for the week 3,148,900 bushels against 3,301,000 bushels previous week and 3,000,000 bushels a year ago. Decrease in reserves is shown by a decrease in the American visible supply of 1,235,000 bushels, against a decrease in previous week of 939,000 bushels, and an increase last year of 401,000 bushels, and a decrease in the world's visible supply as compiled by Bradstreet's of 527,000 bushels, against a decrease previous week of 2,933,000 bushels and an increase last year of 1,889,000 bushels. The reports concerning damage to the French winter wheat are not receiving

full confirmation as yet, but there seems good reason for believing that some damage more or less serious has occurred. It is too early in the season to judge competently of the exact amount of damage done. The same is true of the crop in the States. The reports are contradictory, except that there is no doubt as to damage by Hessian fly in Ohio, Indiana and Michigan. In more or less measure all of the above information should tend to excite demand for wheat, and advance values, but up to the present a great deal of apathy is shown on the part of European buyers. The Argentine crop has been fully secured and also the Australian crop. These crops are estimated to be rather larger than last year's crops, and are of extra quality, and the pressure of offerings to Europe at moderate prices subdues the demand for wheat from other parts of the world. The course of prices will depend very much on the crop reports of the next few weeks.

The local market has been about as dull and inanimate as possible during the past week. Prices fluctuate with the change in outside markets, but there is a constant complaint that our prices are too high to allow of shipment east or export and leave any profit. There has been no pressure on the part of holders in putting wheat on the market, probably because the marketing at country points has for some time been so small, and holdings are not being added to any extent. The price of 1 hard in store Port William has run between 64 1/2 to 65 1/2c. At the end of last week it was 65 1/2c, by the middle of the week it was 64 1/2c and at date it is back to 65 1/2c. There is practically no demand and buyers are very scarce, 2 hard and 1 northern are 2 1/2c under 1 hard, and 1 hard 5 1/2c under 1 hard. 1 frosted is 55c and 2 frosted is 51c all in store Fort William immediate delivery. No. 1 hard for May delivery is offered at 69 1/2c, buyers at 69c.

FLOUR—The trade is steady and prices unchanged as follows. Ogilvie's Hungaria put out \$1.75, Glenora, \$1.65, Manitoba Strong Bakers, \$1.40, XX N, \$1.10, Lake of the Woods patent, \$1.55, Strong Bakers, \$1.65, Medora, \$1.40, N N, \$1.20 per sack of 48 pounds delivered in Winnipeg.

MILLEED—An advance of \$1 per ton was made on Thursday making the quotation for bran now \$11 to \$11.50 per ton and for shorts \$12.50 to \$13. This advance is due to the large demand for these feeds. There is a big consumptive demand for all offerings, in fact the supply is inadequate. High prices are being offered in the east, which strengthens the market here materially. From the above prices the usual discount of \$1 is allowed to dealers.

GRAIN FEED—The higher prices now being paid for coarse grains has led to advances in chopped stuffs as was to be expected. Oat chop is \$2 per ton higher at \$22; barley chop \$1 higher at \$16.50 and mixed feed of barley and oats \$2 higher at \$20 per ton. Corn chop still remains at \$19.00 cask is worth \$26 per ton.

OMLS—Supplies are very short and the market is largely of a hand to mouth character. Further advances this week of fully 1c per bushel have failed to draw out any large supply and enquiries for prices are remarkably few. Some oats have been bought on the M. & N. W. railway this week at 25 and 26c per bushel. Prices at country points range in the neighborhood of 25 to 26c for carlots. No. 2

white oats are worth 31c on track, Winnipeg, and No. 2 mixed, 30c. No farmers loads have offered. Some dealers quote as high as 32c for No. 2 white oats Winnipeg.

BARLEY—There is very little doing in this grain. Deliveries are light and and there is a good demand for both malting and feed grades. Malting is worth from 30 to 35c in carlots on track here and feed from 28 to 30c.

CORN—Enquiry for corn is increasing, and several carloads have been sold. Prices eased off a little early in the week but recovered on Friday, almost all the loss. We quote carlots on track worth 30 1/2 to 32c per bushel.

WHEAT—Deliveries at country points have been larger this week than last, but are still very light. Prices now rule at 53c per bushel to farmers at 15c freight rate points, 52c at 10 to 17c points and 51c at others.

FLAXSEED—Farmers loads are worth \$1.25 to \$1.30 per bushel at country points.

OATMEAL—Millers are still quoting \$1.65 per sack of 50 pounds to the retail trade, notwithstanding the higher price of milling oats. They claim that it would pay them better to sell their oats for feed at present quotations than to grind them, but owing to competition of United States mill they are unable to advance prices above present level.

HAY—Offerings are larger and the demand if anything smaller than last week. Fresh baled hay on track is worth \$5.00 to \$5.50 per ton; loose hay on the street \$3.00 to \$4.00 per ton.

BUTTER—Creamery—There is nothing doing in a wholesale way. Cheese creamery is worth 24c per pound at Winnipeg.

BUTTER—Dairy Offerings are increasing and some very good butter is being received. Receipts should increase steadily from now on. Finest dairy in rolls and prints is worth from 18 to 20c per pound here, less freight and commission. Tubs are worth 18c for finest. Second grade butter is worth from 14 to 17c.

CHEESE—Market firm at 13 to 13 1/2c per pound. Some holders are asking 14c.

EGGS—There are a few nice, fresh eggs coming in and for these 20c is readily paid, delivered Winnipeg. Held Ontario and Manitoba stock is worth 18 to 20c. Local fresh gathered eggs bring 35c per dozen. Farmers and country shippers are still following the dishonest and pernicious practice of jutting old and rotten eggs in cases with fresh gathered stock and thus padding them off at high prices. Some cases which were opened in the city this week show as many as two and three dozen bad eggs in a case. This may seem good business to those who make a practice of doing it but to the trade generally it is a decided detriment. Country shippers might do well to adopt the system of candling eggs during the winter months and thus prevent at least so much of this loss as is due to carelessness or worse in gathering and marketing eggs.

VEGETABLES—We quote as follows: Potatoes, 45 to 50c bushel; turnips, 25c; beets, 35c to 40c; parsnips, 1 1/2c per pound; dry onions, \$1 per bushel; cabbage, 1 1/2c per pound; celery, 75c per dozen bunches; lettuce and parsley 40c per dozen bunches.

DRESSED MEATS—Prices of dressed

hogs are higher in sympathy with an advance in Ontario. Some advices from Ontario report prices 40c higher there. We quote an advance of 25c at Winnipeg over the top price of a week ago. Receipts of hogs are increasing. Other lines of meat remain unchanged. We quote: Beef, city dressed, 5 1/2 to 7c per pound; country dressed, 5 to 5 1/2c; mutton, 8 to 9c; lamb, 8c to 9c; veal 7c to 8c; hogs, 6c to 6 1/4c for best weights.

POULTRY—Receipts of dressed poultry are light. Dealers offer 11c for turkeys, 10c for chickens; 9c for ducks, and 9c for geese.

GAME—Rabbits are worth 7c apiece. Pigeons 20c per pair.

HIDES—The market is weaker and 7c is now the top price for frozen hides. The quality of offerings is steadily deteriorating as the winter advances. We quote: Frozen hides 6 1/2 to 7c per pound, five pounds tare; No. 1 inspected hides, 7 1/2c, No. 2, 6 1/2c; No. 3, 5 1/2c. Braided hides grade No. 2, and bulls, No. 3, 4 1/2c; calf, 8 to 5 1/2c; deerskin skins, 25 to 35c each; sheep skins, 40 to 50c each; horsehides, 50 to 75c each.

WOOL—We quote prices here 8 to 9c for unwashed fleece. This is an advance of 1-2c on the top price, but no offerings are practically all the quotation is a nominal one.

SENECA ROOT—37c per lb

TALLOW—Dealers are paying 3 1/2c for No. 1 tallow at country points. No. 2 is worth about 2 1/2c.

LIVE STOCK

CATTLE—It was expected that there would be some movement on the part of buyers of stockers this week, but nothing has developed and the cattle market is almost dead. It is evident that the demand for stockers is not so keen as it has been in other years and the losses made by speculative buyers on last winter's purchases have made them more careful this year. Fat cattle are worth from 3 to 1c off cars here.

SHEEP—No movement. We quote 3c per pound for choice wethers of sheep and 4 to 5c for lambs.

HOGS—There is a good demand for all offerings. Buyers are quoting 4 3/4c per pound for choice weights, ranging from 15c to 250 pounds, and 4 1/2c for second grades.

MILK COWS—Very few offering. Quotations range from \$30 to \$40 each.

HORSES—The regular spring demand which usually sets in this month has not started yet, and there is only a very light business doing in horses. Buyers are now in eastern and southern markets looking for spring supplies. It is evident that high prices are going to prevail for horses again this year, and probably for two or three years yet. They are scarce in both eastern Canada and the United States and the demand is very active. Farmers in Manitoba are not likely to want so many as usual for their spring work as a good deal of plowing was done in the fall which will have a tendency to lessen their requirements. The demand in other directions is however, heavy. Good work horses weighing about 1,300 pounds are worth from \$150 to \$175 each; roadsters from \$175 to \$200 each and extra heavy teams from \$350 upwards. Western horses of light weight run from \$100 to \$140 each, when halter broken.

MINING MATTERS.

B. C. MINES SHUT DOWN.

Something more than a sensation was caused among the stock jobbers of Canada on Monday last by a circular announcement from the management of the War Eagle and Centre Star mines of the Trail Creek district stating that these mines were to be closed down immediately pending the installation of certain new machinery. While the mines are shut down payment of dividends will be suspended. The circular stated also that the managers had every confidence in the mines, but that it would be some time before work could be resumed. Before this news became public War Eagle stock stood at 26 1/2 Montreal, but it fell almost immediately to 160 rallying a few points later. Toronto brokers who seemed to have an inside track on the news sold over 20,000 shares of stock in Montreal before the decline. This feature of the deal is one of the sorest points with the Montreal brokers at present and they cannot understand how Toronto got wind of the contemplated shut down in time to unload in Montreal and there is to be an investigation into the matter. The management of the mines disclaim all knowledge of how the news of the contemplated move leaked out.

The shutting down of these two important mines is regarded by Kossland as nothing short of a disaster to that district and the effect is expected to be very detrimental to other properties and to the mining industry in British Columbia generally, not so much for what the move means in itself, but in its moral effect. The view of the situation should possibly, however, be regarded as an exaggerated one as the company may speak in good faith and from ample knowledge when they say that the properties are all right yet, and that work will be resumed.

HALL MINES CLOSED

Nelson, B. C. Feb. 9.—The Miner announces the closing down this morning of the Hall mines smelter and Silver King mine on account of the eight-hour law which has seriously interfered with mining operations in West Kootenay. The Silver King mine was responsible for Nelson first starting, and when the smelter was first built it was the mainstay of the town. Nelson has become a commercial centre since the Hall mines commenced large operations, but the mine and smelter have always been of great assistance in building up the city. The close down is consequently of great importance, and if the law remains on the statute books it is impossible to foresee what the consequence will be.

GOODERHAM'S EXPLANATION.

Montreal, Feb. 9.—In his reply to the protest of the Montreal stock exchange re his failure to notify the exchange re the close of the War Eagle mine and the suspension of a dividend, President Gooderham says: "We only received an intimation of the manager's intention to close down the War Eagle and Centre Star mine Friday evening. We ordered the printing of circulars for distribution among the shareholders on Saturday, and mailed them on Monday evening. Copies of this circular were handed to all the papers on Monday evening, and appeared Tuesday morning. I do not see how I could have possibly given notice to the exchange here and in Montreal without the possibility of some one getting an advantage. If there was any leak it must have come from the west."

The Montreal stock exchange's reply was as follows: "At the general meeting of members held on Thursday afternoon your letter was read, and it was resolved that your explanation was decidedly unsatisfactory."

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Last week 6,305 tons of ore were shipped from Kossland.

A new strike has been made on the Black Cock mine, Ymir district.

Approximately 21,132 tons of ore were shipped from Trail Creek mines to smelters during January. This ore was valued at \$453,776.

Superintendent J. B. Holson, of the Cariboo and Yukon mine, says that everything is ready for the commencement of washing in the spring, and that \$400,000 worth of gold will be taken out next season at a cost of \$25,000,000.

NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO.

The Bullion Mining Co., Rat Portage have bought the property known as Bar mine from H. F. Holmes. The price paid is \$20,000.

Walter McDonald, barrister, of Toronto, is the plaintiff in an action for damages against the Olive Gold Mining Co. over the sale of shares of stock in the company.

The purchase of the Hammond Reef stock has been dissolved. Of the stock in the company one million shares are held by the old company, another million was underwritten at fifteen cents last summer, a million shares remain in the treasury yet unissued, and two million shares go to the longer Hammond syndicate.

Winnipeg Grain Inspection.

For the week ending Feb 3 there were 204 cars of grain inspected, grading as follows:

Wheat—1 hard, 101; 2 hard, 32; 1 northern, 3; 2 northern, 1; 3 hard, 14. 1 frosted, 11; 2 frosted, 1; 1 rejected, 5; 2 rejected, 3; no grade, 9, 1 white flx, 2; feed, 1; 3 frosted, 1 car.

Oats—2 white, 8; 2 mixed, 4; rejected, 2 cars.

Barley—No. 3 extra, 2; feed, 3 cars.

Flax seed—Rejected, 1 car.

Manitoba Wheat Stocks.

There were 3,199,000 bushels of wheat in store at Fort William on Feb. 3, compared with 2,022,000 bushels a year ago. Stocks of wheat at Fort William, Fort Arthur, Keowatin, Winnipeg and interior country points were estimated approximately at 8,700,000 bushels, compared with about 8,300,000 bushels a year ago, and 5,000,000 bushels two years ago.

Ottawa, Feb. 9.—Bourque & Desriviers, of Ottawa, have secured the contract for building public buildings at New Westminster, B. C. The contract price is in the vicinity of \$60,000. The old buildings were destroyed in the fire which almost swept the city out of existence.

Mr. McMillan, of Watertown, N. Y., has represented to the minister of agriculture that if a bounty of 1 cent per pound was placed on sugar taken from the beet root in Canada a factory would be built in Canada costing half a million dollars this season. It is also asked that machinery be admitted free of duty. Delegates are here supporting the proposition.

Railway Construction Notes.

The Commercial recently gave very full reviews of new railway work done in Western Canada during the past year. The following gives additional information of minor work done by the Canadian Pacific railway in the way of improvements, to old lines, etc.:

Wooden bridges over the Brokenhead & Whitemouth rivers in Manitoba have been replaced by masonry and steel girders. A 44 ft. stone arch has been erected over the mill race at Keewatin. The divisional point has been removed from Maniton to La Riviere, where a two-storey round-house has been erected, also coal chutes. The Stowaway branch extension to Teulon has been surfaced and lined. A fine stone station and a freight house has been erected at Virden to replace the one burned. At Moose Jaw the station and hotel have been completed, coal pockets have been erected and a station yard has been built. Coal pockets have also been erected at Maple Creek and Bassano. Gleichen and Canmore have been closed as divisional points and a divisional point has been established at Calgary, where a running shed and coal pockets have been erected, and a large yard has been provided. Masonry abutments have been put in under the span at the second crossing of the Bow River. The wooden trestle over Sunshine Creek has been replaced by masonry and steel.

At Fort William a 20-stall engine shed has been built. The yard has been re-arranged, increasing its capacity and convenience.

The surveys for the double track- ing of the main line between Winnipeg and Fort William, which were carried on last season by Division Engineer Busted under the supervision of H. D. Lumsden, C.E., have been completed. Between Fort William and Dexter, 54 miles, and between Eagle River and Rennie, 11- miles. For several years past, in the renewal of bridges the abutments have been built for double tracks, also all permanent culverts. Last year sidings at 22 stations were lengthened to 1,500 feet each, and so placed as to form part of the second track. Between Honor and Winnipeg, about 23 miles, have been relaid with 75-lbs. steel rails.

A large amount of work was done at Rat Portage, including the erection of an improved passenger station, a 20-stall locomotive shed, coal pockets, water tank, ice house and stores building. The freight shed has been transferred to a more convenient location, warehouse sites have been provided, and rock cuttings at the east and west ends of the yards have been removed and the capacity of the yard has been increased 100 per cent.

On the Crow's Nest Pass road, a large amount of work was done in sloping cuts, ballasting the line throughout, and in putting in concrete piers at stream crossings.

A Slocan City correspondent says: "There is a prospect of the C.P.R. building a branch line from here up the mountains to tap the many rich properties now being opened up to Ten Mile, Springer & Lemon Creeks. C. E. Perry, C. E., is now looking over the ground, and it is likely a staff of surveyors will be put to work shortly."

The tenders submitted for building the section of the Crow's Nest line between Five Mile Point, near Nelson, and Salfour on Kootenay Lake, appear not to have been in proper form, and new tenders were called for.

The ratepayers of Nelson, B. C., have passed a bylaw making arrangements with the company in connection with the establishment of a divisional point there. For a long time past the accommodation at Nelson has been totally inadequate to the extent of business done, and its enlargement was delayed waiting a decision as to whether or not Nelson would be the divisional point. Now that this has been declared on plans have been prepared, with estimates of the cost of the work, and as soon as these receive the authority of the executive, the improvements will be proceeded with.

The short branch of the Northern Pacific railway built last year, extending in a northerly direction from Portage la Prairie, Man., will likely be extended to Lake Manitoba this year. If connected with some navigable point on the lake, the branch would be useful for the handling of cord wood, stone, etc., from points about the lake.

In about a week's time the Manitoba Southeastern railway will be running a regular semi-weekly passenger service to Warroad, Minn. Shipments of freight to and from that point have been handled for some time.

Soap Advances.

Local and eastern manufacturers of soap have advanced their prices since the first of this month as a result of the higher prices which they have to pay for the materials they use. This advance is only preliminary to a much sharper one which is now under consideration. Makers claim that materials are now from 50 to 150 per cent higher than when the scale on which they have been selling was fixed. The present advance applies only to laundry soap and averages about 5 to 7 1/2 per cent.

Tenders will shortly be advertised for repairs to the Winnipeg city hull.

LEADING COMMERCIAL HOTELS**MEDICINE HAT****ASSINIBOIA HOTEL**

H. H. ROSS, Prop.

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

MOOSE JAW**THE MAPLE LEAF HOTEL**

EDW. C. MATHEWS, Prop.

First-class cuisine. The newest and best equipped hotel in the West. Heated by steam. Lighted with Acetylene Gas. Hot and cold baths.

REGINA**WINDSOR HOTEL**

D. D. McLEOD, Prop.

All modern improvements. Steam heating, etc. Good sample rooms. Rates \$1.50 to \$2.50 per day.

WAPPELLA**HOTEL MUNDELL**

STUART MUNDELL, Prop.

Good sample rooms. Hot air furnace heating.

WHITEWOOD**WOODBINE HOTEL**

R. MAY, Prop.

First-class accommodation for travelling public. Good sample rooms.

WINNIPEG.**HOTEL LELAND**

Headquarters for Commercial Men

City Hall Square.

RAT PORTAGE.**HILLIARD HOUSE**

LOUIS HILLIARD, Prop.

First class accommodation for Commercial Men

SELKIRK.**CANADA PACIFIC HOTEL**

Best accommodation for Commercial Travellers

J. H. MONTGOMERY, Prop.

CARMAN.**THE CARMAN HOUSE**

J. J. McMILLAN, Prop.

Good Sample Rooms and every accommodation for Commercial Travellers and the General Public. Free bus to and from all trains.

TREHERNE.**LELAND HOTEL**

G. F. McBAIS, Prop.

First class accommodation for Commercial Travellers, etc.

BOISSEVAIN**RYAN HOUSE**

Every accommodation for commercial travellers and the general public.

W. H. SAULTS, Prop.

KILLARNEY**LELAND HOUSE**

S. ROWE, Prop.

First class accommodation for commercial men.

HOLMFIELD**MANSION HOUSE.**

W. J. AWDE, Prop.

Accommodation First-Class in every respect.

CRYSTAL CITY**THE MANITOBA HOTEL.**

SMITH BROS., Props.

Rehited and refurnished throughout. Commodious Sample Rooms. Everything first-class.

FLEMING.**WINDSOR HOTEL**

W. GEO. CLYBURN, Prop.

New Management. Rates \$1.25. Renovated and Refurnished. Commodious Sample Rooms. Heated by Hot Air. Livery and Feed Stable in connection. Inside Closet.

OAK LAKE.**HOTEL MANITOBA**

GEO. WRIGHT, Prop.

Newly remodelled and heated by hot air. Commercial headquarters. First-class Sample Rooms.

ELKHORN.**HOTEL MANITOBA**

W. J. DIXON, Prop.

New Building, New Furnishings. Furnace Heating. Acetylene Gas. First-class. Large Sample Rooms.

VIRDEN.**BALMORAL HOTEL**

ALEX. PATTERSON, Prop.

Headquarters for Commercial Men.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL

Business in British Columbia.

Vancouver, Feb. 5.

The feature of the market last week was a scarcity of butter. As regards the local creamery the retail grocers of the city, each had long lists of customers' names who had registered in hopes of being supplied with creamery butter, but as these customers had to take their turn according to the time they registered and as the demand is far in excess of the supply, many of them will go butterless as far as the local product is concerned. Ontario creamery is scarcer than at any time in the past twelve months. In fact the market is almost bare of Ontario as well as Manitoba creamery. Fortunately there is a fair supply of Australian butter of excellent quality which arrived by the last boat from the Antipodes. If it were not for this fact the butter situation would be rather serious. The Australian is retailing at 35 cents.

The weather continues mild and summer-like and the hens continue to bear the market in eggs. A large local supply has caused another drop this week in this commodity.

There is an abundant supply of fruit on the market and prices are falling. The lot of potatoes put upon the market last week were quickly bought up and prices stiffened again.

Money continues tight and business is reported rather dull.

The building activity still prevails in Vancouver. For a third time the capacity of the big Hotel Vancouver is to be increased. The Hudson's Bay Company is building a third handsome modern structure in the city and numerous building blocks are being erected. Another indication of absolute faith in Vancouver is the fact that numerous manufacturers are establishing themselves in the city. Even in the past week the following announcements have been made: A. H. Laird, of Manitoba, is to establish a press brick manufactory here; Mr. Christie, of Brandon, a fish curing establishment; J. Allan a rice factory, and the Pacific Coast Lumber Company, lumber and shingle mills.

It is admitted on all sides, that there are just at present rather too many merchants in the city for the business that there is to be done, but from present indications this matter will soon be righted by the advent of numerous manufactories which will supply to the city more wage earners and more mouths to feed.

British Columbia Markets.

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

PRICES AT VANCOUVER.

By wire to The Commercial.

Vancouver, Feb. 10.

Local creamery butter is offering more freely and is somewhat earlier in price. Eggs have a wide range in price. Potatoes are \$2 per ton higher. The fruit market is narrowing. Beef is 1c higher and pork 1-2c lower.

BUTTER—Local creamery, 28 to 30c; Australian fresh grass butter, 27 1-2c; Ontario creamery, 27 to 28c; Manitoba dairy, 20 to 24c, as to quality.

EGGS—Fresh local, 27 to 28c; eastern case eggs, 18 to 24c, as to quality.

CHEESE—16c.

GREEN FRUIT—Oranges, navel, \$2.75 to \$3.25; seedlings, \$2 to \$2.25; California lemons, \$3.20 to \$4; bananas, \$2.85; Local apples, 90c to \$1.25 per box.

MEAL—Rolled oats, 90 lb. sack, \$2.50; two 45 lb. sacks, \$2.80; four 22 1-2 lb. sacks, \$2.80; ten 7 lb. sacks, \$2.50; oatmeal, in 10 lb. sacks, per 100 lbs. \$3.25. In 50 lb. sacks, \$3 per 100 lbs.

FLOUR—Delivered B.O. points—Manitoba patent, per barrel, \$4.80; strong bakers, \$4.30; Oregon, \$4.50 per barrel.

GRAIN—Oats, \$24 to \$25 per ton; wheat, \$25.

CURED MEATS—Hams 1-1c; break-fast bacon 13 to 13 1-2c; backs, 12 1-2c; long clear, 10c; short rolls, 12 to 12 1-2c; smoked sides, 11c.

LARD—Tins, 10c per lb.; in pails and tubs, 9 1-2c.

FISH—Flourishers, 3c; smelts, 5c; sea bass, 4c; whiting, 5c; soles, 6c; smoked 10c; fresh halibut 6c; salmon 6c, boat-ers 8 1-2c; cod 6c per lb.; crabs, 90c dozen.

GAME—Mallards, 60c; pintail 40c; teal 25c; widgeon 40c per pair; venison 7c; boar 6c lb.

POULTRY—Turkeys, 14c; geese, 12c.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes, \$18 per ton; Ashcroft potatoes, \$21 ton, cabbage, 2c per lb.; carrots, turnips and beets, \$12 per ton; red onions, 1c per lb.; silverskins, 2c; tomatoes, \$2 per box; cucumbers, \$2 per box.

FEED—National mills chop, \$25 per ton; shorts, \$22 ton; bran, \$20; oil cake meal, \$35 ton; f.o.b. Vancouver, including duty paid on imported stuff.

HAY—Per ton, \$16.

DRESSED MEATS—Beef, 6 1-2 to 9c; mutton, 10 to 11c; pork, 8 1-2 to 9c; veal, 10 1-2 to 11c lb.

LIVE STOCK—Steers, \$3.75 to \$4 per 100 lbs.; cows, \$3.25; sheep, \$5.60 per 100 lbs.; hogs, 5c per lb.

DRIED FRUITS—Apricots, 17c; peaches 10 to 12c; pitted plums, 12c; prunes, French 5 to 7 1-2c lb.; London layer raisins, \$2 to \$2.25 box; Italian prunes 6 to 8 1-2c lb.; Muscatel raisins, 2 crown 8c; crown 8 1-2c; 4 crown 9c; dates 9c; black figs, 6c; white figs, 9 1-2c; layer figs, 10 lb. box \$1.45; silver prunes, 9 1-2c; quartered pears, 11 1-2c; half pears, 12 1-2c; nectarines, 14c; Valencia raisins, 7 1-2c; sultanas, 11 to 14c; blackberries, 16c; raspberries, 25c; seed-ed raisins, 9 1-2c.

NUTS—Almonds, 16c; filberts, 12 1-2c; peanuts, 9c; Brazil, 12 1-2c; walnuts, 13c lb.

SUGARS—Powdered, icing and bar, 6 3-4c; Paris lump 6 1-4c; granulated 5 1-4c; extra C. 4 5-8c; fancy yellows 4 1-2c; yellow 4 3-8c lb.

SYRUPS—30 gallon barrels, 2 1-4c lb.; 10 gallon kegs 2 3-4c; 5 gallon tins \$1.75 each; 1 gallon tins \$4.50 case of 10; 1-2 gallon tins \$5.25 case of 20.

TEAS—Congo, Fair, 11 1-2c; good, 18c; choice, 29c; Ceylon and India; fair 20c.

HARDWARE—Bar iron—Base, \$3.50. Horse shoe nails, discount, 40 per cent; horse shoes, keg, \$5. Wire nails—Base price, \$4.50; cut, \$3.75. Rope, Manila, 16c. Boiled oil, 75c. White lead, \$7.50. Putty, \$3.50. Barbed wire, \$4.75 per 100 lbs. Glass, 1st break, \$5.

PRICES IN THE KOOTENAY.

By wire to the Commercial.

Nelson, B. C., Feb. 10.

The only change this week is in the egg market. Fresh eggs are now arriving from the States south, and are retailing at 25c per dozen. Ontario held fresh are out of the market. Pickled are held to some extent yet and are 1c lower, but there is no demand for the class of stock now.

Butter—Ontario creamery, 26 1-2c, choice dairy, 21c per lb.

Cheese—Large, 15 1-2c, small sizes, 16c per lb.

Eggs—Fresh Washington eggs, 25c; pickled, 18c per dozen.

Oats—Per ton, \$27.

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

Flour—Manitoba patent, \$4.80.

Hay—Per ton, \$28.

Potatoes—Per ton, \$28.

British Columbia Notes.

Yale Columbia Lumber Co., of Greenwood, is starting a mill at Long Lake.

Crow & Morris, tobaccos, cigars, etc., Rossland are opening a branch at Nelson.

E. D. Hannah and A. B. Laird, of Winnipeg, are starting a factory at Vancouver for the manufacture of pressed white brick.

The legal firm of Tupper, Peters & Potts, of Victoria, has been dissolved, Potts going to Greenwood, where he will practice his profession.

James Ferguson, of New York, is at Vancouver forwarding a scheme for buying electric power for manufacturing purposes from Slave River, 20 miles from Vancouver \$200,000 is to be expended in erecting a plant.

A company to be known as the British Columbia Fish Company, the principal shareholder in which is understood to be a Manitoban, has started business at Vancouver. The object is to erect a large plant and catch and cure fish for the markets of Eastern Canada and the United States.

The work of rebuilding the large oilery opposite Ladner, which was owned by the Fraser River Fish Guano & Oil Co., and which was destroyed by fire last fall, has almost been completed. The new plant is about four times the size of its predecessor. Nearly all the machinery has been placed in position, and the industry will be ready to start up in about a month's time.

Monthly Trade Returns.

The customs returns of the Winnipeg office for the month of January, with comparisons for 1899, are as follows:

	1899.	1900.
Goods exported ...	\$141,863	\$144,515
Goods entered for consumption:		
Dutiable ...	201,548	255,373
Free ...	77,896	95,445
	<u>\$282,444</u>	<u>\$344,818</u>

Duty collected ... \$63,126 \$76,740

The inland revenue collections for the month of January, 1900, in the Winnipeg district, were as follows:

Spirits ...	\$22,033.88
Malt ...	1,867.83
Tobacco ...	98.10
Raw leaf ...	1,032.60
Cigars ...	3,767.30

Total ... \$36,561.81
Last year ... 31,485.29

Increase ... \$2,076.52

British Stocks.

London, Feb. 9.—4 p.m. closing: Consols for money 101 1-8; consols for the account 101 1-8; C. P. R. 99 3-8; Erie 12 7-8; Erie first preferred 38 1-8; Illinois Central 116 1-2; U. P. preferred 78 1-2; St. Paul common 126 7-8; N. Y. C. 118; Pennsylvania 68 1-4; Reading 9 5-8; N. P. preferred ex div. 77; Atchafson 21; Louisville 83 1-8; G. T. R. 8; Anaconda 9 3-8. Bar silver 27 7-16d per ounce, steady. Money 3 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3-8 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months bills is 3-8 to 1-2 per cent.

Leslie & Wilson, lumber, Saskatoon, Sask., are dissolving.

The tender of E. J. Wood for 500 to 800 cords of jack pine cordwood at \$4.35 per cord was accepted by the committee of the Winnipeg city council.

Winnipeg Hardware and Metal Prices.

ANVILS—Per lb., 10 to 12 1-2c; anvil and vice combined, each \$3 to \$4.50.

AUGERS—Post hole, Vaughan's, each, 60 to 90c.

AXES—Bench, 30 and 10 per cent., chopping axes, per dozen, \$7 to \$12, double bit, per dozen, \$12 to \$18.

BELLOWS—20-24, \$1.60, 26, \$4.95, 28, \$5.40, 30, \$5.85, 32, \$6.30, 34, \$7.25, 36, \$8.10, 38, \$9, 40, \$10.35.

BELTING—Agricultural, 50 to 60 per cent; No. 1, 50 to 50 and 10 per cent, extra 30 to 35 per cent.

BITS, AUGER—American, 50 per cent; Jennings' Excelsior, 45 per cent.

BLUESTONE—6 1 1/2 lb.

BOLTS—Carriage, 42 1-2 per cent, machine, 45 per cent; plow, 40 per cent, sleigh shoe, 60 per cent, stove, 65 per cent; tire, 65 per cent.

BUTTS—Cast, 100 c pin, com. 60 per cent, Peterboro, 18 1-3 per cent wrought steel, nat. ow, 60 per cent, loose pin, 60 per cent, orouze, 45c up.

CARTRIDGES—Rim fire, Am. discount, 40 per cent, Dom. 50 and 5 per cent, per cent, centre fire, pistol, Am. discount 10 per cent, Dom. discount 30 per cent; military and sporting, Am. net list, Dom. 15 per cent.

CEMENT—Portland, barrel, \$4.25 to \$4.50.

CHAIN—Coil, proved, 3-16 in. per 100 lbs., \$8; do. 1-4 in. \$7.50; do. 3-16 in. \$6; do 3-8 in. \$5.75; do. 7-16 in. \$5.50, do. 1-2 in. and up, \$5.00. Jack, iron, single per dozen yards, 15 to 70c, double, per dozen yards, 25 to \$1. Trace, per dozen pairs, \$3.75 to \$5.50.

COPPER—Tinned sheets, 28c, planished, 33c; boiler and R. K. pitted, plain tinned, per lb., 29c; spun, 33c.

FILES—Com. 70 per cent; Nicholson's and Black Diamond, 60 per cent.

GLUE—Sheets, 16c lb; broken, 12 1-2c; glue, white, for kalsomining, 18 to 25c.

GREASE, AXLE—Fraser's, per case, \$3.75. Diamond, light \$1.75 case, dark, \$1.75. Mica, \$4.00.

GRINDSTONES—\$1.50 100 lbs.

HAIL—Plasterers', 90c bale.

HARVEST TOLS—55 and 5 per cent.

HORSESHOES—Iron shoes, leg, 0 and 1, \$1.90; 2 and larger, \$4.65. Less than full kegs, 25c extra. Steel shoes, 0 and 1, \$5.20, 2 and larger, \$4.95.

HINGES—Heavy T and strap, per 100 lbs., \$6.25 to \$7.20; light do., 60 per cent; screw hook and hinge, 6 to 10 in. 5c per lb.; 12 in. up, per lb., 4c.

IRON—Bar iron, 100 lbs., base price, \$3.10. Band iron, 100 lbs., \$3.40 base. Swedish iron, 100 lbs., \$5.00 base. Sheet, black, 16 to 20 gauge, \$3.50; 22 to 26 gauge, \$3.75; 28 gauge, \$4.00. Galvanized, American, 16 gauge, \$4.25; 18 to 22, \$4.50; 24 gauge, \$4.75; 26 gauge, \$5.00; 28 gauge, \$5.25 per 100 lbs; Queen's head, 25c advance on Am. prices. Canada plates, Garth and Blanka, \$4.00. Imitation Russian sheets, 7 to 8c; genuine Russian sheets, lb. 12 to 13c.

LEAD—Pig, per lb. 6c; sheet, 6 1-2c.

NAILS—Cut—30d up, \$3.40; 20d, \$3.45; 10d, \$3.50; 8d, \$3.55; 6d, \$3.70; 4d, \$3.80; 3d, \$4.05. 2d, \$4.10. Wire nails, 1 1-2 in. up, \$1.4 in., \$4.05; 3 in., \$1.10, 3 1-2 in., \$1.15, 2 in., \$4.00; 1 1-2 in., \$4.40; 1 1-4 in., \$4.65; 1 in., \$5. Horse nails, pointed, finished, oval heads, list price, No. 5, \$7.50 box; No. 6, \$6.75 box; No. 7, \$6.00; No. 8, \$5.75; No. 9, 10 and 11, \$5.50 box; discount on these prices, 40 per cent.

PAPER BUILDING—Anchor brand, plain, 50c, do. tarred, 65c; Cyclone, 70c. Jubilee, plain, 55c, do., tarred 70c.

PIPE—Iron, black, per 100 feet, 1-4 inch, \$3.82 1-2; 3-8, \$3.82 1-2; 1-2, \$4.72 1-2; 3-4, \$5.17 1-2; 1 inch, \$7.42 1-2; 1 1-4, \$9.90; 1 1-2, \$12.15; 2 inch, \$16.20; larger, 45 per cent. Galvanized, 1 4 inch, \$8.80; 3 8, \$8.80; 1-2, \$9.35; 3-4, \$10.45; 1 inch, \$14.30; 1 1-4 inch, \$19.80; 1 1-2 inch, \$24.20; 2 inch, \$32.45. Stove, 6 inch, \$9.25; 7 inch, \$10.00 per 100 lengths.

PITCH—Pine, \$4 per barrel.

PLASTER—Per barrel, \$3.25.

RIVETS AND BURRS—Carriage, section 37 1-2 per cent; M rivets, black and tinned, 37 1-2 per cent; copper riv-

ets and burrs, 33 1-2c; cartons 1c per lb. extra net.

ROPE—Cotton, 1-4 to 1-2 inch, and larger, 15c lb; deep sea, 16 1-2c; lath yarn, 11c; Manila, per lb., 16c base; sisal, 13 1-2c base.

SCREWS—F. H. bright, discount 75, 10 per cent; R. H. discount 70; F. H. brass, discount 70; R. H. brass, discount 60 and 5 per cent. Bench, wood, per doz., \$3.75 to \$4.50; bench, iron, per doz., \$4.50 to \$6, coach screws, 37 1-2 per cent.

SHELLS—Loaded—Eley's black, 12 gauge, per 100, soft, \$1.50, chilled, \$1.65, 10 gauge soft, 2, chilled \$2.15; Eley's smokeless, 12 gauge soft, \$1.90, chilled \$2.05, No. 10 gauge soft \$2.40, chilled \$2.55.

SHOT—Soft, 6 1-4c per lb.; chilled, 6 3-4c; buckshot, 7 1-4c.

SOLDER—Half and half, per lb., 20 1-2c.

SOLDERING IRONS—Per lb. 32c.

STEEL—Sleigh shoe, \$3.60 base; spring \$4.00 base; machinery, \$4.00 base; share com. \$4.75 base; share, crucible, \$5.50; toe calk, \$4.00 base; tire steel, \$3.75 base; cast tool steel, lb. 9 to 12 1-2c.

STEEL BOILER PLATE—3-16 inch, \$4.25 1-4, 3-8 inch and thicker, \$4.00.

STAPLES—Galvanized, \$4.50 per 100 lbs.

TAR—Per barrel, \$5.

TIN—Lamb and flag, 56 and 28 lb. ingots, per lb., 33c.

TIN PLATES—Charcoal plates, I. C. 10 x 14, 12x12, and 14x20, \$5.75; I X same size box, \$6.75; I C. charcoal, 20 x 28 112 sheets to box, \$11.00; I X box 20x28, 112 sheets, \$13.00.

TERRI PLATES—1 C, 20x28, \$10.50.

TINWARE—Plain, 75 and 2 1-2 per cent; retinned, 70 and 10 per cent.

TRAPS—Game, H. & N., No. 0, \$1.92 doz. No. 1, \$2.25; No. 1 1-2, \$3.38, No. 2, \$4.75; No. 3, \$6.30; No. 4, \$7.42; bear, No. 5, \$7.50.

TUBES—Boiler, 2 inch, 16 1 2c per foot; 2 1 2 inch, 21 1-2c; 3 inch, 23c per foot.

VISES—B. S. Wright's 14c; Sampson, 40-50 pounds, \$6.50 to \$7 each; parallel, \$2 to \$7 each.

WADS—Grey felt, 75c per lb.; thin card wads in boxes of 500 each, 12 and smaller gauge, 20c per lb.; thin card wads in boxes of 500 each, 10 gauge, 25c per lb. Chemically prepared black edge gray cloth wads, in boxes of 250 each, 11 and smaller gauges, 65c per 1,000; 9 and 10 gauges, 75c per 1,000; 7 and 8 gauges, \$1 per 1,000.

WIRE—Brass and copper wire, 20 per cent advance on the list; clothes line wire, 18 gauge, per 1,000 feet, \$4.50. Galvanized, 4 barb, regular, \$4.00. galvanized, plain twist, \$4.00.

ZINC—Sheet, in casks, \$9 per 100 lbs.; broken lots, \$9.50.

Winnipeg Prices Paints Oils, Glass, Etc.

ALABASTINE—Cases of 20 packages, \$6.50.

BENZINE—Case, \$3.50.

DRY COLORS—White lead, lb. 7 1-2c; red lead, kegs, 7c; yellow ochre in barrel lots, 2 1-2c, less than barrels etc. golden ochre, barrels, 3 1-2c, less than barrels; 4c; Venetian red, barrels 3c, less than barrels 3 1-2c; American vermilion, 15c English vermilion, \$1 per lb.; Canadian metallic oxides, barrel lots, 2 1-2c, less than barrel lots 3c; English purple oxides, in casks, 3 1-2c, less quantities 4c lb.

GASOLINE—Stove, per case, \$3.50.

GLASS—Single glass, first break, 16 to 25 united inches, \$2.50, 26 to 40, \$2.75 per 50 feet boxes; 41 to 50, \$6.00; 51 to 60, \$6.50, 61 to 70, \$7.00 per 100 feet boxes.

LINSEED OIL—Raw, gal., 70c, hotted, gal. 75c in barrels; less than barrels, 5c gal extra, with additional charges for cans and cases.

OILS—Black oils, 25 to 30c gal.; clear machine oil, 50 to 33c cylinder oil 53 to 78c, as to quality; castor oil, 11c per lb.; tanners' or harness oil, 65c; neatfoot oil, \$1; steam refined oil, 85c; pure winter bleached sperm oil, \$2.00 gal.

PREPARED PAINTS—Pure liquid colors, gallon, \$1.30 to \$1.70, as to shade and quality.

PUTTY—In bladders, barrel lots, 2 1-2c

lb.; in 100 lb. kegs, 2 3-4c; do. less than barrels, 3c lb.

REFINED PETROLEUM—Silver Star, 20 1-2c, Olcoephene, 23 1-4c; Sunlight, 24c; and Ecene, 27c per gallon.

TURPENTINE—Pure spirits in barrels, 84c; less than barrels, gal. 83c. An additional charge for packages for small quantities.

VARNISHES—No. 1 furniture, per gallon, \$1; extra furniture, \$1.35; pale oak, \$1.50; elastic oak, \$1.75; No. 1 carriage, \$1.50 to \$1.75, hard oil finish, \$1.60; to \$2; brown Japan, \$1; house painters' gold size Japan, \$1.50; coach painters' do., \$2 to \$2.25; No. 1 brown shellac, \$2.25; pure orange shellac, \$2.50.

WHITE LEAD—Pure, \$7.50 per 100 lbs.; No. 1, \$7.25.

WHITING—\$1.25 per 100 lbs. gross weight.

Winnipeg Lumber Prices.

Following are wholesale prices, delivered at Winnipeg, for pine lumber:

TIMBER AND DIMENSION—Timber, 4x10 and 12, 6x10 and 12 and 8x8 to 12x12, 12, 14 and 16 foot long, \$19, timber 6x6 to 6x8, 4x4 to 4x8 and 4x6 to 3x12, 12, 14 and 16 foot long, \$17.60; dimensions, 2x4 to 2x12, 12, 14 and 16 foot long, \$16.50; dimensions, 2x4, 10 foot long, \$17, dimensions, 2x8 to 2x12, 10 foot long, \$16.50, dimensions, 2x6, 10 foot long, \$16.50, dimensions, 2x4 to 2x12, 6 and 8 feet long, \$14, cull plank, all widths, \$11; cull plank, re-sawn, \$11. \$1 per M advance on each inch over 12 in. in depth and width. \$1 per M advance on each 2 feet over 16 feet.

BOARDS—First common boards, red pine, 10 to 18 feet, \$22.50, second common, 10 to 18 feet, \$17.50, third common, 10 to 18 feet, \$16.50, culls, 10 to 18 feet, \$14.50; 1-2 inch sheathing S.I.S., 10 to 18 feet, \$16.50, second common stock, 12 in., 10 to 18 feet, \$19; second common stock, 8 to 10 in., 10 to 18 feet, \$18, No. 1 wide box boards, 10 to 18 feet, \$27.50, No. 2 wide box boards, 10 to 18 feet, \$20, \$2 per M less for 6 and 8 feet. Re-sawing boards \$1 per M extra.

SHIPLAP—Shiplap, 8 and 10 in., \$16.50; shiplap, 6 in., \$17.60; shiplap, culls, 8 and 10 in., \$16; culls, 6 in., \$13. \$2 per M less for 8 feet and under.

FLOORING, SIDING AND CEILING—Flooring and siding, 8 and 10 in., \$19.50; flooring and siding, 8 and 10 in. culls, \$16; flooring, siding and ceiling, 4, 5 and 6 in., first white pine, \$35.50, do. second white pine, \$31.50; do. third white pine, \$27.50; do. 5 and 6 in., first and second red pine, \$27; do. 4 in first and second red pine, \$25.50; do. 5 and 6 in., third red pine, \$22; do. 4 in third red pine, \$21; do. 5 and 6 in. fourth red and white pine, \$19; do. 4 in fourth red and white pine, \$17; do. 4, 5 and 6 in culls, \$15. \$2 per M less for 8 feet and under. \$1 per M advance for dressing two sides 1 1-4 and 1 1-2 in. flooring \$1 per M advance over 1 in. Beve siding, No 1, 1-2 in. x 6 in, \$21, beve siding No 2, 1-2 in. x 6 in, \$18.

FINISHING—1 1-4, 1 1-2 and 2 in. first, second and third clear white pine \$45; do. select white pine \$35, 40, shop, \$30, \$5 per M advance on 2 1-2 in and thicker. 1 1-4, 1 1-2 and 2 in clear red pine, \$31, do. select red pine, \$26.50; 1 1/4 first and second clear white pine, \$47.50; do third, clear white pine \$36.50, do B. select white pine, \$30, do. C select white pine \$25, No. 1 stock white pine, 12 in. \$41.50, do. 8 and 10 in., \$39.50; No. 2 stock white pine, 12 in. \$36.50; do. 8 and 10 in., \$34.50; No. 3 white and red pine, 12 in. \$26.50, do. 8 and 10 in., \$27.50; 1 in. clear red pine, \$31 do. select, \$26. Selected widths, \$2 per M extra.

MOULDINGS—Parting strips, per 100 lineal feet, 40c window stops, do., 50c; door stops, do., 75c, quarter round and cove, do., 50c, 4 in. casing, do., \$1.60; 5 in casing, do., \$2; 6 in casing, do., \$2.40; 8 in base, do., \$3.25; 10 in. base, do., \$4. All other mouldings 50 per cent discount off universal moulding list. Lath, per M, \$3.50, pine shingles, 6 in. clear laths, per M, \$1.75.

TORONTO WHOLESALE TRADE.
Special to The Commercial.

Toronto, Feb. 10

Dry Goods—Trade in spring lines 1, good. Demand more active than a year ago. Payments of fourth February, paper were good, except in Rossland and a few British Columbia mining towns. The Canadian colored cotton mills are refusing to book any more orders for spring and summer on colored goods, a combination of Ontario woolen mills under capital of \$2,000,000 will likely make prices higher.

Hardware—Trade expanding and many orders for spring. Values very strong, and there are many advances this week. Window glass for importation is 5 to 10 cents up. Balloon fly traps are advanced to \$6 per gross. Oakum is 50c dearer. Building paper is higher. United States barn door hangers are 20 to 33 1/2 per cent dearer. Furnaces are 10 per cent up. Zinc is firm at 7c and some ask 1 1/2c more. Pig tin is 1c dearer, and tin plates 25 to 50c higher, galvanized sheets are 10 to 15 per cent higher. Varnishes are 10 to 20 per cent higher. Linseed oil 1c dearer.

Coconuts—Moderately active Indian and Ceylon teas are slightly easier. Tapioca is firmer and would cost 5 1/2c laid down here. Coffee is stronger. Green Rice here being 1 1/2c higher. Canned goods are quiet. Corn is quoted at \$1 to \$1.10; tomatoes easier at 90 to 55c, and peas at 75c.

TORONTO GRAIN AND PRODUCE.
Special to The Commercial.

Toronto, Feb. 10.

The grain markets are quiet. Ontario wheat is steady with some quotations of 1-2c lower than prices given below. Manitoba wheat advanced 1-2c yesterday. Ontario flour is 3c lower. There is a good export demand for peas and oats. Butter is very scarce and firmer. New laid eggs are 1c weaker. Millfeed is higher, shorts being up \$1. Wool has advanced 1c. Prices are:

Flour—Manitoba patent, \$4.10; Manitoba bakers, \$3.65; Ontario straight roller, \$2.85 per barrel for carlots at country mills.

Wheat—Ontario winter wheat, 65c for carlots at country points; Ontario spring, 66c, No. 1 hard, 79c; grinding in transit, North Bay.

Oats—25 to 27c at country points for carlots, as to quality and freights. Barley—No. 2, 40 1/2 to 42c, country points.

Millfeed—Shorts, \$16 to \$17 per ton; bran, \$14 per ton for cars at country mills.

Oatmeal—\$3.20 to \$3.25 in bags per barrel, and \$3.30 to \$3.35 in wood for car lots, Toronto.

Eggs—Held fresh, 14 to 17c; new laid, 20 to 21c; hatched, 13 to 16c.

Butter—Dairy, tubs, choice fresh 19 to 20c; medium, 17 to 18c; large dairy rolls, 20 to 20 1/2c, creamery, tubs, and boxes, 21 to 22c.

Cheese—12c to 12 1/2c for job lots to the local trade.

Hides—9 1/2c for No. 1 cows; No. 1 heavy steers, 10c; cured hides, 9 3/4 to 11c. Sheepskins and lambskins, \$1 to \$1.15, calfskins, 11 and 10c for No. 1 and No. 2, tallow, 5 1/4 to 5 1/2c.

Wool—Washed fleece, 20c.

Beans—\$1.60 to \$1.65 per bushel for hand picked.

Dried apples—6c for round lots; evaporated, 8 to 8 1/2c.

Honey—Bulk, 9 to 10c per pound.

Poultry—Chickens, 40 to 60c per

pair, turkeys, 10 to 11c per pound; geese, 7 to 8c; ducks, 60 to 75c per pair.

Potatoes—Steady at 38 to 40c per bag for car lots.

Hogs—Dressed hogs, \$5.00 to \$5.20 per 100 pounds for car lots, freight paid to Toronto.

Seeds—Timothy, \$1.00 to \$1.75 per bushel; red clover, \$4.85 to \$5.75; alsike, \$4.50 to \$6.25.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK MARKET
Special to The Commercial.

Toronto, Feb. 7.

Receipts at the semi-weekly market yesterday were 53 carloads, comprising 800 cattle, 125 sheep and lambs, and 1,850 hogs.

Export cattle in fair demand at steady prices of \$4.25 to \$4.60 for light stock and \$4.75 to \$5 for choice heavy cattle. A few lots sold a trifle higher.

Butchers' cattle—Demand good for choice grades. Stock sold at \$4 to \$4.25 for choice heifers and steers, \$3.60 to \$3.90 for good cattle and \$3 to \$3.50 for common to mixed lots.

Stockers—Supply limited, demand steady. Young heifers, 500 to 700 lbs., sold at \$3 to \$3.50 per cwt., and 700 to 900 lbs at \$3.25 to \$3.75 per cwt.

Sheep and lambs—Trade brisk and all stock sold out. Lambs were 25c to 35c higher at \$5.00 to \$5.50 per cwt. and \$5.50 to \$5.60 per cwt. for picked ewes and wethers. Export ewes sold at \$3 to \$3.60 per cwt. and bucks \$2.50 to \$2.75 per cwt.

Hogs—Advanced 12 1/2c per cwt. to \$4.7 1/2 per cwt. for selects of 160 to 200 lbs. natural weight, and \$4.37 1/2 for thick and light fats.

FRIDAY'S MARKET.

Toronto, Feb. 10.

At the semi-weekly market yesterday receipts were 1,000 cattle, 700 sheep and lambs, and 1,600 hogs.

Export cattle sold weaker at from \$5.00 up. Too many poor butchers' cattle were offering and prices for these were lower. Choice sold firmer. Lambs steady. Export sheep easier at from \$2.50 up. Hogs were firm at Wednesday's 1-5c advance, which makes the price \$4.50 per cwt. for selects.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK PRICES.
Special to The Commercial.

Montreal, Feb. 6.

Receipts of live stock at the East End Abattoir market yesterday were 500 cattle and 100 sheep and lambs.

The tone of the market was strong for good to choice stock, and prices for such were fully 1 1/4c to 1-2c per lb. higher, due to the fact that the offerings of this class of stock was small and the demand good. Choice heaves sold at 5c to 5 1/2c; good at 4 1/4c to 4 3/4c fair at 3 1/2 to 4c; common at 3c to 3 1/4c and inferior at 2 1/2c to 3c per lb. There was a fair demand for sheep and prices ruled firm at 3c to 3 1/2c per lb. Lambs were scarce and dearer at 4 1/2c to 5c per lb. At the Grand Trunk stock yards at Point St. Charles, receipts of live hogs were small and prices advanced 10c to 15c per 100 lbs. The demand was good and all offerings sold at 4 1/2c to 4 3/4c per lb. weighed off cars.

THURSDAY'S MARKET.

Montreal, Feb. 9.

At the East End Abattoir yesterday receipts were 35 cattle, and 100 sheep and lambs.

Cattle market fairly active with very little choice stock offering. Prices

remain practically the same as on Monday. Hogs off cars are now worth \$4.50 to \$4.65.

MONTREAL GRAIN AND PRODUCE.
Special to The Commercial.

Montreal, Feb. 10.

Oats are firmer at 1-2 to 1c advance. Flour steady and quiet. Feed well sold up and firm. Meal quiet. Hides unchanged. Eggs, candled, are 1c lower. Strictly fresh eggs are firm. Butter higher, 1-2 to 1c for both dairy and creamery. Cheese is firm and fairly active. Turkeys, if in good condition are worth 1-2c more than a week ago. Dressed meats are fairly active and steady. Prices are:

Oats—30 1/2 to 31c in store.
Flour—Prices to the trade delivered are: Manitoba strong bakers, \$3.50 to \$3.65; Manitoba patents, \$3.80 to \$4.00.

Millfeed—Bran, \$15 per ton; shorts, \$16 to \$17, including sacks.
Oatmeal—Rolled oats, \$3.50 per barrel on track and \$1.70 per sack.

Hides—No. 1 green city hides, 10c; No. 2, 9c; No. 3, 8c; calfskins, No. 1, 10 1/2c; No. 2, 8 1/2c; lambskins, 90 to 95c; tallow, 4 to 4 1/2c.

Eggs—Strictly fresh, 25c; candled, 16 to 17c second grade, 13 to 14c.

Butter—Choice fresh dairy, 19 1/2 to 20 1/2c.

Butter—Choice creamery, 22 to 23c.
Cheese—Finest, 11 3/4 to 12c.

Beans—\$1.60 to \$1.75 per bushel, as to quality.

Potatoes—12 1/2 to 45c per bag on track.

Dressed Poultry—Turkeys, 9 1/2 to 10 1/2c chickens, 7 1/2 to 8 1/2c; ducks, 7 to 8c, geese, 6 to 7c.
Dressed Meats—Beef, jobbing lots, front quarters, 3 1/2 to 5c per pound; hind quarters, 5 to 7c; mutton, 6 to 6 1/4c, mutton, 4 1/2 to 5c, hogs, \$5.30 to \$5.60 per cwt.

MONTREAL GROCERY MARKET.
Special to The Commercial.

Montreal, Feb. 10.

The grocery market remains steady and without special feature.

MONTREAL HARDWARE MARKET.
Special to The Commercial.

Montreal, Feb. 10.

Paints and oils are very firm. Linseed oil is 11-2c per gallon. Rope market is strong.

LONDON SUGAR MARKET.
Special to The Commercial.

London, Feb. 9.

The sugar market is stronger and higher. February selling at 9s 6 3/4 and March at 10s.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET.
Special to The Commercial.

Liverpool, Feb. 9.

The cattle market is firm at 12 to 13c per pound, estimated dressed weights. Refrigerator beef is higher at 10 3/4c.

LIVERPOOL CHEESE MARKET.
Special to The Commercial.

Liverpool, Feb. 9.

Cheese shows a decline of 6d for the week on white, this grade being quoted today at 56s. Colored steady at 59s.

The government of British Columbia has brought in a measure repealing the act of last session, by which aliens were excluded from provincial placer mines.

New York Wheat.

New York, Feb. 5.—Wheat, May opened 74 1-2c, closed 74 1-8c b. July opened 74 3-8c, closed 87-4c b.

New York, Feb. 6.—Wheat, May opened 74 1-8c, closed 73 3-4c b. July opened 74c, closed 73 5-8c b.

New York, Feb. 7.—Wheat, May opened 74 1-4c, closed 74 7-8c. July opened 74 1-8c b, closed 74 3-4c.

New York, Feb. 8.—Wheat, May opened 74 7-8c, closed 74 7-8c b. July opened 74 5-4c a, closed 74 3-4c.

New York, Feb. 9.—Wheat, May opened 75c, closed 74 5-8c. July opened 74 7-8c, closed 74 1-2c.

New York, Feb. 10.—Wheat closed at 75 1-8c for May option, and 74 7-8c for July.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices

Chicago, Feb. 5.—Wheat, May opened 68 to 1-4c, closed 67 5-8c a. July opened 68 3-4c, closed 68 1-4c. Corn, May opened 34 1-4c, closed 33 1-8c a. July opened 34c, closed 33 3-4c a. Oats, May opened 23 5-8c, closed 23 1-8c b. July opened 22 1-2c, closed 22 1-8c a. Pork, May opened \$10.87 1-2, closed \$10.95. July opened \$10.97 1-2, closed \$11.02 1-2. Lard, May opened \$6.02 1-2, closed \$6.10 b. July opened \$6.12 1-2, closed \$6.17 1-2c b. Ribs, May opened \$5.90, closed \$5.92 1-2c b. July opened \$5.90 a, closed \$5.95 b. Flax, cash \$1.50. May \$1.60. Sept. \$1.12 1-2.

Chicago, Feb. 6.—Wheat, May opened 67 1-2 to 5-8c, closed 67 1-4c a. July opened 68 1-8c, closed 67 3-4c. Corn, May opened 33 1-8c, closed 33 1-8c b. July opened 33 7-8c, closed 33 3-4c a. Oats, May opened 23 3-8c, closed 23 1-8c b. July opened 22 1-8c a, closed 22 1-4c. Pork, May opened \$10.95 to \$11, closed \$11.07 1-2. July opened \$11.02 1-2, closed \$11.12 1-2. Lard, May opened at \$6.10, closed \$6.15. July opened \$6.17 1-2, closed \$6.22 1-2. Ribs, May opened \$5.95, closed \$5.97 1-2. July opened \$5.95 b, closed \$6. Flax, cash

Chicago, Feb. 7.—Wheat, May opened 67 5-8c closed 68 3-8c a. July opened 68 1-8c, closed 69c. Sept. opened 69 1-4c, closed 69 1-4c. Corn, May opened 33 3-8c, closed 33 1-2c b. July opened 34c, closed 34 1-8c b. Oats, May opened 23 3-8c, closed 23 5-8c b. July opened 22 1-2c, closed 23 5-8c. Pork, May opened \$11, closed \$11.12 1-2c b. July opened \$11.05, closed \$11.17 1-2. Lard, May opened \$6.10, closed \$6.12 1-2 1. July opened \$6.17 1-2, closed \$6.22 1-2. Ribs, May opened \$5.95, closed \$6. July opened \$6, closed \$6.02 1-2. Flax, cash \$1.60. May \$1.60. Sept. \$1.13 1-2. Oct. \$1.10 b.

Chicago, Feb. 8.—Wheat, May opened 68 1-4c, closed 68 1-8c b. July opened 68c, closed 69 1-8c. Corn, May opened 33 1-2c, closed 33 3-4c a. July opened 34 1-4c, closed 34 3-8c. Oats, May opened 23 5-8c, closed 23 5-8c. July opened 22 5-8c, closed 22 5-8c. Pork, May opened \$11.15, closed \$11.20. July opened \$11.25, closed \$11.25 a. Lard, May opened \$6.15, closed \$6.15. July opened \$6.25, closed \$6.25 a. Ribs, May opened \$6.15, closed \$6.10 a. July opened \$6.05, closed \$6.20. Flax, cash at \$1.60. May \$1.60. Sept. \$1.18 b.

Chicago, Feb. 9.—Wheat, May opened 65 1-2c, closed 68c. July opened 69 1-8c, closed 68 5-8c b. Sept. opened 69 1-2c, closed 69 1-2c. Corn, May opened 33 5-8c, closed 33 5-8c a. July opened 34 3-8c, closed 34 1-4c a. Oats, May opened 23 5-8c, closed 23 3-8c. July opened 22 1-2c, closed 22 7-8c. Pork, May opened \$11.20 to \$11.30, closed \$11.10. July opened \$11.15 to \$11.17 1-2, closed \$11.15. Lard, May opened \$6.17 1-2, closed \$6.12 1-2. July opened \$6.25, closed \$6.20 b. Ribs, May opened \$6.07 1-2, closed \$6.05. July opened \$6.10, closed \$6.07 1-2. Flax, cash \$1.60. May \$1.60. Sept. \$1.19 a.

Chicago, Feb. 10.—May wheat opened at 68 1-2c, and ranged from 68 1-4 to 68 5-8c. Closing prices were as follows:

Wheat—Feb., 66 3-4c; May, 68 1-2

to 5-8c July, 69 1-8c.

Corn—May 84 1-2c.

Oats—Feb. 22 1-2c; May, 23 7-8c.

Pork—Feb., \$10.97 1-2.

Lard—Feb. \$6.02 1-2.

Ribs—Feb. \$6.00.

A week ago May option closed at 68 3-8c. A year ago May wheat closed at 73 3-8c, two years ago at 97 3-4c, three years ago at 73 3-4c, four years ago at 66 1-4c, five years ago at 55c.

CHICAGO FLAX MARKET.

Chicago, Feb. 10.—The market for flax seed closed to-day at \$1.60 for cash and \$1.60 for May.

DULUTH WHEAT MARKET.

No. 1 northern Wheat at Duluth closed as follows for each day of the week:

Monday—May 67 1-4c, July 68 1-4c.

Tuesday—May 66 3-4c, July 67 7 8.

Wednesday—May 67 7-8c, July 68 7-8.

Thursday—May 68 1-8c; July, 69 1 8c.

Friday—May, 67 5-8c; July, 68 5-8c.

Saturday—May, 68 1-8c, July, 69 1-8c.

On Saturday cash 1 hard closed at 67 5-8c and cash 1 northern at 66 1-8c.

A week ago May wheat closed at 67 7-8c. A year ago May wheat closed at 72 1-2c, two years ago at 95 1-2c,

three years ago at 73 1-4c, four years ago at 62 3-4c, five years ago at 61 1-2c, and six years ago at 67c.

WINNIPEG CLOSING WHEAT.

Wheat was quiet, very little business done. Some sales were reported at 66c for No. 1 hard, showing an advance of 1-2c, in sympathy with higher United States markets.

MINNEAPOLIS WHEAT.

Minneapolis, Feb. 10.—Wheat closed at 65 3-4c for May, cash No. 1 hard closed at 67c, and cash No. 1 northern at 65 1-2c.

LIVERPOOL PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 9.—Wheat—Spot No. 1 northern spring firm at 6s 1d. No. 2 red winter, stock exhausted. Futures steady. March 5s 10 5-8d, July 5s 10 3-8d.

Liverpool, Feb. 10.—Wheat closed 3-8d higher.

WESTERN BUSINESS ITEMS.

J. T. Ross has bought out H. Inman, publisher, Hamiota, Man.

Esau & Dyck, lumber, Winkler, Man., are dissolving partnership.

Johnston druggist, has opened business at Cardston, Alberta.

Mrs. J. T. Wilson, millinery, has opened at Shoal Lake, Man.

James & Davis, confectionery, Lethbridge, is giving up business.

R. M. Armstrong, barber, has opened business at Cardston, Alberta.

W. Brown & Co., tobacconists, Winnipeg are dissolving partnership.

G. Shepherd, confectionery, Selkirk, Man., has assigned to J. C. McNab.

A. L. Iredale & Co., general store, Lethbridge, has assigned.

Grover & Bonycastle are opening in the implement business at Lumsden, Assa.

Kearl & Sharp, hotel and livery, Cardston, Alb., are succeeded by Kearl & Kenay.

Jno. T. Macdonald & Co., Calgary, Alb., are opening in groceries and confectionery.

L. Von Ferber has leased the Victoria house at Indian Head, Assa., to Tvey & Waddell.

J. L. Studholme has sold out his harness business at Roland, Man., to Swain & Emerson.

J. Paront, lumber and implements, Lethbridge, Man., has sold out lumber business to D. Fraser.

Mark Spencer will open at Cardston, Alberta, in clothing, boots and shoes and hardware next week.

Brown & Scott, hardware, lumber and groceries, Hilton, Man., have dissolved partnership.

Heinbecker & Saunders, cigar manufacturers, Winnipeg, have changed their style to "Keystone Cigar Co."

W. H. Logan has bought out H. Walker's restaurant at Carberry, Man. Logan is also reported to be going into dry goods.

The Dominion Produce Company is the name of a new concern which has started in business in Winnipeg as brokers and commission merchants. Premises have been secured at 184 James street east.

Scott, Peter & Co., commission brokers, Winnipeg, have moved into more commodious premises on Princess street in the building on the southwest corner of William avenue. They have taken the warehouses recently vacated by Merriack-Anderson & Co.

The Macpherson Fruit Company announces that it will this year devote its attention exclusively to green fruits, oysters and cigars, going out of dried fruits with the exception of dates and figs. This move has been made necessary by the large expansion in the green fruit trade of the west to which line this company gives special attention.

A fire occurred in the premises on Market street east, Winnipeg, occupied by Clare Bros. & Co., on Thursday night, but was got under control before very much damage had been done. Damage to building and stock amounts to a few hundred on each and is covered by insurance.

Application will be made to parliament at its next session for an act to incorporate a company, to construct a railway from Lethbridge, running along the Alberta irrigation canal in township 1, and range 24, thence across to Cardston, and on to township 1, range 30, touching at the settlement at Leavitt and Mountain View.

A FRUIT CENTRE.

The wonderful development of the California fruit trade is further illustrated by the immense orange crop now being gathered in the southern part of the state. We read in a letter from Pomona that the yield of oranges this season is between 14,000 to 14,500 car loads, or from 4,200,000 to 4,500,000 boxes. There has never before been such a yield of oranges in California. Last year the crop was about 9,000 car loads, and the year before it was 8,000 car loads. The prices, too, are the best for ten years, and the present crop is worth to the growers about \$4,600,000. The railroad companies will get about \$2,000,000 for hauling the product to market, and the shippers, who are practically speculators in oranges, may make tens of thousands of dollars more from the output of the season. The industry is mainly confined to the southernmost counties of the state, and it is calculated that a capital of not less than \$4,000,000 has been invested in orange groves there during the past ten or twelve years. The orange harvesting season begins in early December and continues until June.—Boston Herald.