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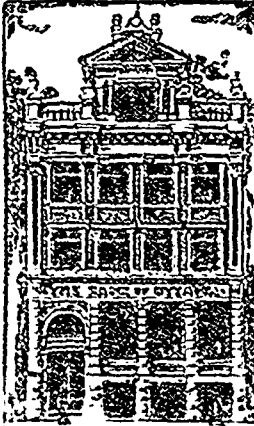
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WINNIPEG, MARCH 22, 1897.

Manitoba.

James Lamont, boot and shoe dealer, Winnipeg, has assigned in trust to S. A. D. Bertrand.

The Winnipeg city council has adopted a resolution to the effect that Rudolph Hering, C.E., of New York, be engaged as consulting engineer to make examinations and report on the questions submitted to him on the subject of water supply and waterworks for the city.

Winnipeg city commercial travellers held their third annual at home at the Hotel Manitoba, on Tuesday evening last. About 300 persons were present and a most enjoyable evening was spent.

The stock of John Brennan, boots and shoes, Winnipeg, will be offered for sale on March 5, by auction. Stock amounts to \$2,816.

T. J. White, grocer, William St., Winnipeg, is out of business.

The Brandon Sun says: Messrs. Codville & Georgeson, of the wholesale grocery firm of Thompson, Codville & Co., Winnipeg, were in town on Tuesday arranging for extensive improvements in the Coombs & Stewart block which the firm has recently purchased.

A by-law will be submitted at Portage la Prairie to raise \$100,000 to flood the slough and create a 600 horse-power water-power. A by-law for \$60,000 was voted some few months ago, but it had since been estimated that this amount would not be sufficient, and a new by-law, increasing the sum to \$100,000 will now be voted on.

W. J. Young and Mr. Bidd will open a grocery store at Brandon.

At the annual meeting of the Provincial Mutual Hail Insurance company of Manitoba, the following were elected directors for the year 1897: John Benton, Deloraine; T. J. Marton, Gladstone; J. Thomson, Virden; John Hettlo, Boisvovain; Jas. Molland, Glendale; Frank Schultz, Baldur; Robert Straug, Winnipeg.

The Cavanagh hotel at Elkhorn was burned on Feb. 21, caused by a lamp exploding in the cellar. The contents were mostly saved. Insurance, \$7,000 in the British America, Lancashire, Queen's, Western and Phoenix, of Brooklyn. Hard work by the citizens prevented the fire from spreading.

At Miami early in the morning on Feb. 21, fire broke out in the general store of Piling & Schooley. When discovered the whole inside of the building was on fire, so that nothing could be saved. The harness shop of B. C. Bundy was cleaned of stock and the building torn down and removed, which saved the buildings to the west of the fire. The burned building was owned by Geo. Cummings, of Emerson, and valued at \$1,500. The stock was valued at \$5,000 and carried the following insurance: Commercial Union, \$2,000; Atlas, \$1,000, and the Western Fire Co., \$1,000. The harness shop was owned by Dr. A. L. Shanks, of Miami, and was valued at \$800; no insurance. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Co. will erect a cold storage warehouse at Winnipeg, with a capacity of about twelve car loads, for the handling of perishable freight to the best advantage.

Alberta.

The following weather report showing the highest and lowest reading of the thermometer at MacLeod for a week, will indicate the condition of the weather in the range country. The dash preceding the figures indicates below zero:

	Max.	Min.
Feb. 18	31	9
" 14	33	15
" 15	41	19
" 16	45	25
" 17	37	9
" 18	36	17
" 19	36	9

Donald McLean, flour miller, Calgary, has assigned.

Assiniboia.

Fire broke out about midnight on Feb. 21 at Qu'Appelle station in the rear of A. S. Empey's general store, soon spreading to Scott & Co.'s butcher shop and A. McKenzie's bakery and confectionery store, consuming all these buildings. Before it could be checked great damage was done. The total loss is estimated at over \$15,000. All the losers are said to be well insured.

L. C. Rodgers, boots and shoes, etc., Regina, has sold out the branch at Craven to D. McAra & Co.

Northwestern Ontario.

The old Dick & Banning water power, near Keewatin, has been sold by the Rat Portage Lumber company for \$25,000 to an Ottawa syndicate.

L. H. Coxetter, merchant, Savanne, is dead.

Grain and Milling.

It is reported that negotiations are in progress for the purchase and removal to a more suitable site of the mill at Qu'Appelle station. This mill has not been operated for some time.

A. McKinnon, of Portage la Prairie, is asking for a loan of \$5,000 from the municipality of Saskatchewan for the purpose of building an oatmeal and barley mill on the Balkwell water power at Rapid City, Man.

A movement is on foot for the establishment of a flour mill and a mill machinery manufacturing business at Fort William. Toronto parties are negotiating for a bonus from the town for these industries. They want a free site, tax exemption, and \$25,000 cash by way of bonus.

Lake Shore elevator "4" at Toledo, Ohio, was burned on Feb. 19. 600,000 bushels of wheat was destroyed.

The town of Owen Sound, Ontario, has voted \$100,000 to the Canadian Pacific Railway company in aid of the large elevator and flour warehouse which the company propose erecting there. The railway has agreed with the town to increase the capacity of the Owen Sound elevator from 250,000 to 1,500,000 bushels, the flour shed to 30,000 barrels, and other improvements.

Owing to the improved demand for bran at Montreal, the market there ruled strong, and millers on Feb. 19 advanced prices 50c per ton, to \$10.50 per ton including bags.

H. B. Mitchell's flour mill at Millwood, Man., has been re-modelled and enlarged from 100 to 150 barrels' capacity, under the direction of J. Nummay W. McKinnon, late of Portage la Prairie, has been engaged to take charge of the mill. This mill is operated by water power entirely.

Bran advanced another 50c per ton at Montreal, on Feb. 20, to \$11 per ton, including sacks.

Rolled oatmeal has again declined at Montreal 10c per barrel to \$1.50 to \$1.55 per bag.

Dairy Trade Notes.

The Montreal Gazette of Feb. 19 says: Receipts of roll dairy continue large, offerings being made in much larger volumes from the districts north and west of Toronto than is usual at this season. It is assumed from this that the home market in Toronto and the West is not as good as it was last year. In consequence of these free offerings prices are easy and 11c was accepted for rolls, prices ranging up to 13c, according to grade.

Prof. Robertson, dominion dairy commissioner, has arranged for government creameries at the following places: Whitewood, Grenfell, Wolsley Cream gathering stations will be located at a number of points tributary to the points where creameries will be started, such as Fort Qu'Appelle, Le Bret. The government will also operate the creameries at Moose Jaw, Qu'Appelle Station, Calgary and Edmonton. The business of the Moose Jaw creamery has increased 50 per cent. annually since it was taken over by the government. These creameries will all be supplied with cold storage and every other convenience.

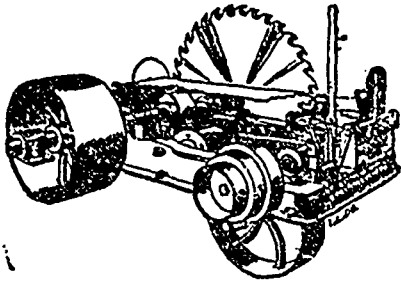
Commercial Legislation.

A Bill to amend the executions act has been introduced in the Manitoba legislature. The amendment contemplated is an extension of the right of exemption. It has been found by decisions of the courts, that the privilege of exemption does not exist after the death of the husband, and that the widow is not entitled to receive the benefit: the bill is intended to remedy that defect.

A Bill to declare and amend the law of partnership is now before the Manitoba legislature. The measure deals with: 1. The nature of partnerships; 2. Relations of partners to persons dealing with them; 3. Relations of partners to one another; 4. Dissolutions of partnerships and its consequences. This act will repeal section 4 of the mercantile law amendment act, and the whole of the act to amend the law of partnership.

A Bill entitled "The Mines Act, 1897," has been introduced in the Manitoba legislature. The bill is drawn very much on the lines of the act in force in Ontario.

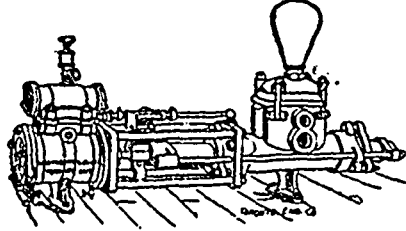
A Montreal report quotes a further decline of 2c in Manitoba fresh fish in that market. They are quoted in a jobbing way at Montreal as follows: whitefish, 5 1/2c; trout, 5 1/2c; pickerel, 4 1/2 to 5c; pike, 8 to 9 1/2c.



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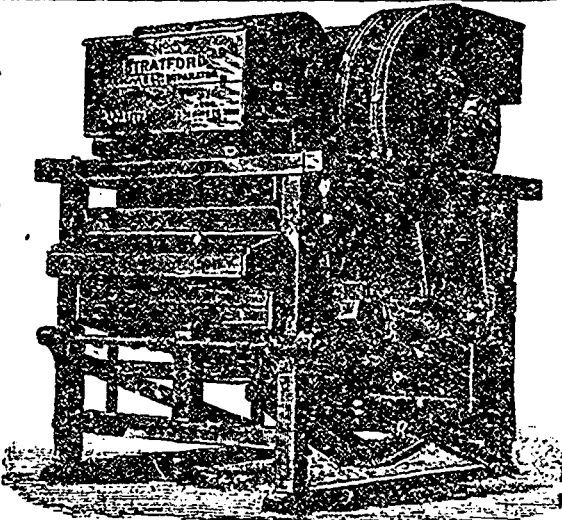
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WINNIPEG, MARCH 2, 1897.

HAIL INSURANCE.

There appears to be a quite a strong demand throughout Manitoba for a government system of hail insurance. It is to be hoped that if the government undertakes to meet this desire, the matter will be taken up and dealt with purely on a business basis. The principle of hail insurance is not different from fire insurance or life insurance. If it is decided to have a government system of hail insurance, it should be considered only on the same broad and sound business principles which would apply to a government system of life insurance.

Many people in these days believe that life insurance should be undertaken by the government. The arguments in favor of government life insurance would apply to some extent to hail insurance, always keeping in view the fact that insurance of any kind is a purely business matter. Those who secure the protection, should alone pay for the cost of maintaining the system, and the amount contributed by each individual, should be in proportion to the amount of property he has at risk, or in other words, to the amount of protection which is guaranteed to him.

The Commercial is aware that these views will not be endorsed by many who have advocated a government system of hail insurance for Manitoba. The general idea of insurance, judging by what we can learn from the discussions carried on in the provincial press is, that the government should levy a general tax on all rural land, at a rate per acre, to provide a fund for the benefit of those who might have their crops damaged or destroyed by hail. Some have even urged that the measure should go so far as to levy a tax on city and town as well as on farm property. It is to be hoped that the government will not permit the passage of any sectional or class legislation of this nature, even if introduced as a private measure.

We know something of the effects of class legislation in some of the western states of the United States. It is alleged by some men who have made a study of the situation, that the decline in some of these western states has been to a considerable extent due to vicious class legislation. Kansas, once considered the most progressive state of the west, has declined in population and wealth, since the crusade of class legislation began there. This may be merely a coincidence; but it is a fact that Kansas has led in class legislation designed to favor the farmers, and while this has been going on, population and wealth has been withdrawing from the state. The towns and cities have waned and the farmers have become impoverished. There is not a large city within the boundaries of the state to-day, which is of course a great drawback to the farmers, as it deprives them of the advantage of having large home consuming markets.

We do not fear that Manitoba legislators will follow the example of some of these

western states. There has, however, been just a suspicion of class legislation in connection with some of the measures introduced in our legislature. If the system of hail insurance comes up during the present session of the legislature, as it seems likely that it will, it is to be hoped there will be no shirking of responsibility on the part of the government in regard thereto.

The Commercial will not oppose any measure providing for a government system of hail insurance, providing it is dealt with on a business basis. The farmers cannot secure protection from loss by hail without paying for the protection, and if the idea is, that a government system will relieve them from the necessity of paying for the protection, then the fallacy of such belief had better be removed at once. It would be just as reasonable to have a general tax for fire insurance purposes, as for hail insurance.

It is of course an arbitrary procedure to compel any one to protect himself from loss by hail, but it may be necessary for the general good. But to tax one man for the protection of another, as some have proposed, is not only arbitrary, but outrageous. It would simply be legalized robbery. The principle should be firmly adhered to, that those who receive the protection should pay the tax. If an arbitrary law is to be adopted, compelling all farmers to protect themselves in the matter of loss from hail, the only basis for the tax would be to levy on the cultivated area. It would be a discrimination against mixed farming to tax the total area, as those who devoted their land principally to dairying or stockraising, would be compelled to pay for the protection of the large wheat grower.

The law at present on the statutes regarding hail insurance, should be abolished. It is of no value because it is a local option law, and local protection will not meet the requirements of the case. Further than this, the law contains a vicious principle, which should not be tolerated.

PRINCIPLE VERSUS PRACTICE.

At the recent meetings of the tariff commission in Winnipeg, Mr. J. Y. Griffin made a remark which was very appropriate to the occasion. He said: "I regret the willingness of many gentlemen to offer opinions upon matters regarding which they have no close knowledge." This willingness was certainly accountable for many of the misstatements made before the commission. Many of the farmers who appeared before the commission, were just as competent to form an opinion upon the question of free trade in the abstract, as were the majority of the business men who gave evidence before the commission. The farmers were an intelligent and clear headed lot of men, and they were no doubt quite competent to reason out for themselves the principles of free trade and protection. When it came to a question of practice, however, it must be admitted that practical experience would give a clearer insight into the workings of the tariff, as it applied to a given industry, than could be gained by merely studying the matter in

accordance with any set of principles. What The Commercial supposes the tariff commission wanted was evidence as to the actual effects of the tariff in practice. The gentlemen at Ottawa no doubt are firmly established in their beliefs regarding the principles of free trade and protection, but they wanted additional knowledge as to the actual working of the tariff in practice.

The Commercial has no quarrel with the farmers who appeared before the commission, or at least the majority of them, who were evidently firm believers in the principles of free trade. We were rather pleased to see that so many of them are sound on this question. We further quite agree with the farmers, that the high tariff as a whole operates against the West. The people of the West, not only the farmers, but those who pursue other avocations, are taxed unduly by reason of the present high tariff system. The Commercial has frequently claimed that some consideration was due the West, on account of the disadvantages under which we labor by reason of the tariff. If any part of Canada should have special consideration in the matter of tariff taxation, it is the West. Instead of that, the people of the West are made to pay a much heavier tax per capita, than is paid by the people of the older provinces. All Canada is interested in the development of the West, and we certainly believe that some special consideration should be given to the West in the matter of tariff revision.

At the same time, a firm belief in the principles of free trade should not blind our eyes to existing conditions. In reducing principles to practice, we will often be obliged to modify these principles to meet existing conditions. The Commercial has contended that tariff reform must come gradually to avoid disastrous results. A large measure of relief from tariff burdens should certainly be brought about at once, but after twenty years of protection, great care will have to be exercised in making changes to avoid serious disasters. The sweeping changes proposed by some of the farmers would bring panic and ruin to the country.

In the second place, the policy of the United States in tariff matters, will render necessary a modification of our free trade principles, in reducing them to practice. We are intimately related to the United States in a commercial sense, and specially being the smaller nation, we will be obliged to modify our free trade views to meet the exigencies of the situation presented by the trade policy of our neighbors.

There are a few features of the present tariff which are favorable to the farmers of Manitoba. The Commercial cannot understand why some of the farmers should declare that these favorable features are of no advantage to them. This is carrying principle altogether too far. It is admitted that we cannot have absolute free trade, and that for many years to come our tariff must average high. While demanding relief from the unfair burden imposed upon the people of the West by reason of the tariff, the farmers of the West should at the same time, we think, seek to retain any features of the

tariff which are favorable to them or to the West as a whole. It is admitted that we are now compelled to pay more in tariff taxation per capita, than the people of the older provinces. We can therefore reasonably demand the retention of the few features in the tariff favorable to the West, while at the same time asking for concessions in other respects. What those favorable features are, we will discuss another time. This is where The Commercial differs with the opinions expressed by some of the farmers who appeared before the tariff commission. It is not a difference of principle, but of a refusal, on the part of the farmers, to consider the practical side of the question, in reducing principles to practice. No doubt this mistake was largely due to lack of intimate knowledge of existing commercial conditions. Mr. Griffin's remark quoted at the beginning of this article evidently covers the case.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THERE is considerable complaint from the country about the price paid for dressed hogs this winter in Winnipeg. The price has ranged here from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 cents. In the early part of the winter 5 cents per lb was paid for good bacon hogs, and at times a fraction over 5 cents, but lately the price has been easier and $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{3}{4}$ cents has ruled for good bacon hogs. These prices, however, are higher than is being paid at western points in the United States. Minneapolis is our nearest large produce market, and there $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{3}{4}$ cents was the top range of quotations for dressed hogs, this week.

THIS has been an unfavorable season for our grain merchants and millers. The average Manitoba grain man is an inveterate bull, and this year they were more bullish than usual. Millers and dealers started in as soon as the new crop began to move last fall and ran up prices away beyond export values. These high prices were continued all through the season. The consequence is, that since the decline in wheat, a lot of very dear flour and wheat is held by Manitoba millers and grain merchants. If the stuff were cleaned out at its present value, on the basis of prices ruling in export markets, some Manitoba operators would be considerably poorer than they were last fall.

THE United States senate has declared against the principle of granting aid to sectarian schools, in the matter of Indian education. This is a matter which our government should take up. The present system of Indian education is thoroughly unsatisfactory, and enormously expensive in proportion to the results accomplished. The Commercial is thoroughly of the opinion that the entire system is wrong in its inception, extravagant and impractical in its working, and exceedingly unsatisfactory in its results.

THE Ontario Grand Lodge of Workmen has seceded from the international jurisdiction of the order, with the intention of adopting a new system of insurance, which will provide for graded assessments and a

revenue fund. This will certainly place the order in Ontario on a much sounder and satisfactory basis. If the fraternal insurance orders desire to perpetuate their existence, the sooner they recognize the fallacy of the system which many of them are working under, the better it will be for them. The level assessment system is an absurdity, and the lack of reasonable reserve is an ever present source of great danger.

THE islands of the world have been giving much trouble of late. The last war in the far east was forced upon China by the island kingdom of Japan. Next the island of Cuba starts a rebellion, quickly followed in the same line by the Phillipine islands, and now the island of Crete has started an insurrection which has threatened the peace of all Europe. What island will be next heard from we wonder. One point about all these wars and insurrections, is the underlying principle of the desire for liberty. It was the insurrection in Corea which gave Japan a *casus belli*, for declaring war against China. Japan hoped by driving the Chinese out of Corea, to step in and control that country herself. She succeeded in the first part of her programme, but the Russian stepped in and gobbled up the results of Japan's conquest. The struggle for liberty is still going on all over the world, and in these closing years of the nineteenth century, dark oppression still rules over a large portion of the earth's surface. So far as the Cretan question is concerned it will be settled with a general war. The consequences would be too awful to think otherwise for a moment. It is not two nations, but half a dozen or more powerful nations, which would be involved in case of a general war, and the thing is altogether too appalling to be considered possible. The very enormity of the interests involved preclude the possibility of a general war.

COLD storage at distributing points in British Columbia is urgently needed in the interest of the produce trade between that province and Manitoba and the Territories. The Canadian Pacific Railway company has provided an excellent refrigerator car service, which is a great help to this trade, and with cold storage at the terminal or distributing points in British Columbia the service would be complete. Cold storage is needed at one or more distributing points in the Kootenay country as well as at the coast cities. If the Canadian Pacific Railway company would undertake this work in connection with its refrigerator car service, it would greatly facilitate the trade, and it would no doubt prove profitable to the company. Such cold storage facilities would help very materially to turn the produce trade into the hands of the producers of Manitoba and the Territories, proportionately reducing imports from the United States.

IT is a matter of much regret that Canadian farmers are not better posted in the matter of feeding and finishing live stock for the markets. In dairying, and in cultivating all kinds of crops adapted to the country, our farmers will compare favorably with the

farmers of other countries, but when it comes to finishing live stock, the majority of our farmers seem to be quite at sea. In Great Britain the farmers understand this matter of feeding live stock very much better than it is understood in this country, speaking generally. In some districts in the United States feeding live stock is also very much better understood than here. This is shown by the fact that since the removal of the quarantine regulations, large numbers of Canadian stocker cattle have been shipped to the United States for feeding. It would perhaps be an advantage if our experimental farms would devote more attention to the feeding of stock, with the object of educating our farmers in this matter. It is said that the most profitable part of stock raising is the finishing of the animals for the market. If this be true it would seem to indicate that greater knowledge is needed regarding the feeding of animals.

CONTRADICTORY statements have been made regarding the comparative prices of grain in Manitoba and Dakota, growing out of the recent visit of the tariff commission. Some time ago, The Commercial published statements showing that prices paid to farmers were much higher than Dakota farmers received. Here is some disinterested testimony from a gentleman who is known by his friends to be a thorough going free trader. W. W. Buchanan, of Hamilton, Ontario, who recently made a trip through southern Manitoba, writes to a Hamilton paper as follows: "At one point I found a party of Dakota farmers, who had driven twenty-five or thirty miles to market their wheat and oats on the Canadian Pacific railway where prices of both grains were so much better than in their own country that it paid them to take a trip more than double the distance. Of course they ran the gauntlet of the customs, as there is an import duty which is absolutely prohibitive when enforced. But I was informed that they took very little risk, as there was a kind of an understanding that the Canadian officers would have a blind side to it. The prices are not injured by this kind of importation, and the village where the sale is made is sure to profit by the trading of the farmers, so that there is no harm worked to any one by the operation."

IT is a matter for regret that some of the farmers who appeared before the tariff commission, thought it necessary to try to prove that the lot of the farmer is an unhappy one in this country, in order to impress the commissioners with the belief that tariff reductions must be made in the interest of the farmers. In commenting upon this fact, The Commercial stated last week that remarks were made which no doubt the farmers who made them would feel ashamed of, when they read these statements in print. Already letters have appeared in the papers claiming that the published statements of the evidence given before the commission, misrepresented the farmers. One farmer who was reported to

(Continued on Page 581)

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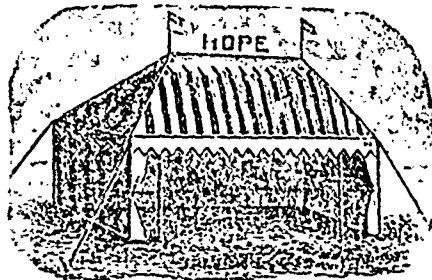
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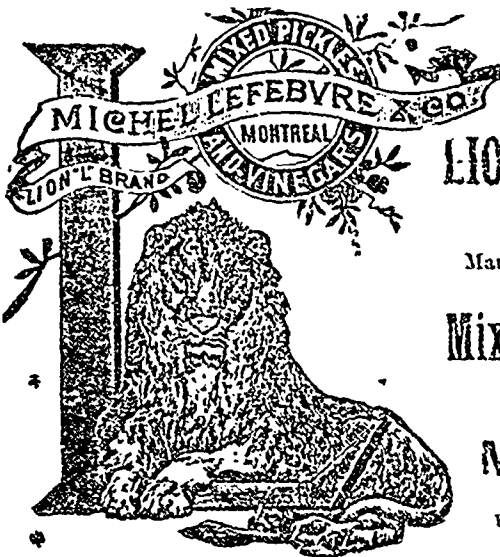
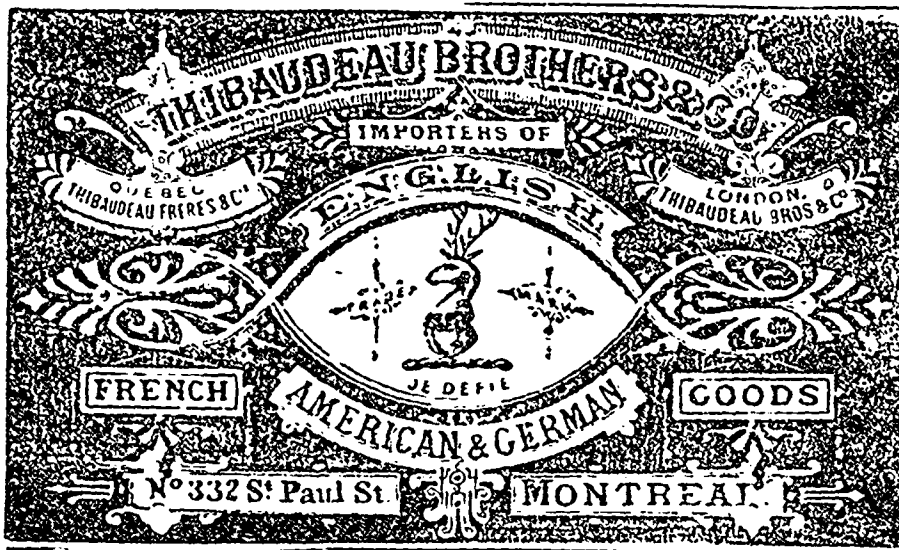
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Dear Sirs—We have pleasure in stating that the quality of the flour made in the Winnipeg mills, of which we have imported considerable on this crop has given the highest satisfaction to everyone who has baked it. Glasgow is pre-eminently a city of large baking establishment, some of them with a capacity of 9000 barrels per week, and all managed by gentlemen well qualified to give a sound verdict on the merits of any flour. With remarkable unanimity they have expressed the opinion that nothing finer than your Patent grade has ever been placed on the market. The baking results have been exceptionally high, both in regard to color and out-turn, and we can invariably command a higher price. We are, yours respectfully, WILLIAM MORRISON & SON.

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British Columbia Business Review.

Value over February 30.

The wholesalers as a rule still report trade quiet, being usual in British Columbia during latter half of February. Collections continue slow. Grain and feed wholesalers, however, report business fair with a tendency to improve, in consequence of increasing demands from the lumber camps and further developments in mining all over the province. The lumber shipping trade is active and far more vessels than usual are either now loading or under charter to load in the immediate future. Lumber prices are, however, still very low and it is not thought likely, that the effort to form a great Pacific Coast combine will come to anything. Two apparently insurmountable obstacles impede, inability to bring about unity of control of a host of widely parted concerns under one head and a feeling of several strong companies in Washington and Oregon, that they can, on the whole, afford to stand outside any combine, having well established special foreign agents of their own. Then, too, past experience has shown, that very soon in the history of a Pacific Coast lumber trust, some of those included, are sure to break away, under the excitement of some temptingly large order at cut rates.

The feed men in particular predict considerable early rises in hay and feed due to enlarging mine and lumber camp demands. Already prices are rising in Washington and Oregon and are certain here also to rise immediately in sympathy, still further gaining with enlarging demands on available supplies.

Meats also show rise in general, veal excepted and here mutton is not a scarce article. The present local supply is Alberman, but in a few days there will arrive a considerable consignment of Australian mutton, via the Milwaukee, as a result of which there will be a change both as regards quantity and price. Cat meats are quiet and show little variation of prices.

In dairy products Manitoba and eastern creamery butter are about to be out of the market and replaced for a time by California creamery, now coming in.

There has this week been quite feverish activity in registering new companies, chiefly mining, in order to get them in working order, ere the new and, as it is expected, much more stringent restrictions on registration and administration take effect under a bill, which unless much altered in committee will introduce some drastic provisions from the amended English Joint Stock Companies Act. Forty new companies were registered in Victoria this week, under total authorised capitals of \$88,880,000, a record week's registration of companies for British Columbia. Thirty-three of the undertakings were mining, two financial, one chemical, one packing and one was connected with shoe manufacturing. An equal or nearly equal number are, it is learned, to be registered next week.

Vancouver is about to see established its first salmon cannery, at Jericho, a quiet little suburban watering place, where a local company is fast completing a cannery of 30,000 cases capacity. English advices mean that state that wholesale prices for British Columbia canned salmon are still low, but there is some hope of an early moderate rise in prices, as there is already a better demand for certain well known Alaskan & Columbia River brands.

An offer to build and equip an ore smelter and refinery in Vancouver at a cost of

150,000 pounds is about to be asked for a term of years, a free public water supply and tax exemption, no money bonus being sought. The offer comes from London, England, and is the most reasonable yet sent in, all other promoters asking very considerable cash bonuses, which they fondly hope the citizens may be induced to grant, after the council has first approved the needful by-law. The new company is to be capitalised in 350,000 pounds and if fuller particulars confirm a preliminary general proposal sent by cable, and also show that substantial men are behind the offer, it would seem likely to prove acceptable to the city-council first and the voting taxpayers afterwards. There will, ere the end of the year be much coast ore available for smelting at Vancouver, as already quite a few coast and neighboring Island mines are shipping every small consignments of ore to Everett and Tacoma for treatment.

British Columbia Trade Items.

- Kimpton & Pitts, general storekeepers, Donald, are advertising to sell out.
- Geo. A. Borthwick & Co., cigar manufacturers, Kamloops, have sold out to the Inland Cigar Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
- Hall & Stearnman, drugs, Nanaimo are succeeded by Fred C. Stearnman.
- Frances Robottom, baker Nanaimo, is dead.
- H. N. Coursier, general storekeeper, Revelstoke and Trail, is selling out his dry goods department at Trail.
- E. H. McLean, drugs, Revelstoke is selling out.
- Daniel Robinson, S. ...
- Graden & Berte's flour and feed dealers, Revelstoke, have dissolved. J. Graden continues.
- The Northern Supply Co. of Vancouver, has been incorporated.
- The Spencer Shingle Mill Co., of Vancouver, has been incorporated.
- The Stock of the estate of Wm. Craft, dry goods, Victoria, has been sold to A. E. Wescott.
- Lewis Lewis, stoves & Tinware Victoria, has sold out to Geo. Powell & Co.

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 reduction on large quantities and to cash discounts.)
- (BY WIRE TO THE COMMERCIAL.)
- Vancouver, February 27, 1897.
- Butter.—Manitoba Dairy butter, 1 lb., Manitoba creamery, 22c; small tubs, 23c; eastern creamery, 22c; local creamery, 25c; California butter, 23c; Manitoba cheese, 10c to 11c; local cheese, 11c lb.
 - Cured Meats.—Hams 12c; breakfast bacon 12c; backs 9c; long, clear, 7c to 8c; short rolls 9c to 10c; smoked sides 9c. Lard is held at the following figures: 1 lb. 5c per pound; in pails and tubs 8c lb.
 - Game.—Mallard, 3c; wildgeon, 25c; teal, 20c; grouse, 8c to 10c; geese, 7c to \$1.25; Vancouver, 4c; sand suite, 35c.
 - Fish.—Prices are: Flounders 8c; smelt 5c; sea bass 4c; black cod 5c; rock cod 4c; red cod 4c; tummy cod 5c; herring 4c;

whiting 5c; soles 6c; smoked halibut, 10c; kippered cod 9c; sturgeon 6c; smoked salmon, 10c; finnan haddock, 10c; kippered herring 12c; Columbia river oolichans, 7c.

Vegetables.—Local potatoes, \$16.00 to \$20.00 per ton; onions 34c; cabbage, 2c lb; carrots, turnips and beets, \$7.50 a ton.

Eggs.—Eggs, 18c doz. No fresh laid.

Fruits.—Fruit is sold by box unless otherwise quoted. Standard American boxes measure one foot ten and a half inches by eleven and a half inches with depth of eleven inches, inside measurement, and contain from 280 to 300 lemons, from 125 to 300 seedling oranges, or from 125 to 150 navel oranges. California lemons, \$3.01; California oranges, seedling, \$2.00 to \$2.25; navel oranges \$3.00 to \$3.25; British Columbia apples, 50 lb. box, 75c to \$1; Eastern apples \$1.25 barrel.

Evaporated Fruits.—Aprico 1c per lb; peaches 9c; plums 9 to 10c; prunes, French, 5c to 7c; loose Muscatel raisins, 6c; London layer raisins \$1.90 box; Italian prunes, 6 to 8c lb.

Nuts.—Almonds, 13c; filberts, 12c; peanuts, 10c; Brazil, 12c; walnuts, 13c lb.

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

Flour.—Delivered B C points—Manitoba patent, per barrel, \$5.00; strong bakers, \$5.30, Oregon, \$5.80.

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

Ground Feed.—National mills chop, \$23 to \$21 per ton; ground barley, \$1.50 per bushel; F. O. B. Vancouver, including duty paid at export point.

Hay.—\$15.00 per ton.

Dressed Meats.—Beef, 7c to 8c; mutton, 1c; pork 6c; veal, 7 to 8c lb.

Live Stock.—Stoers, \$1.00 per 100 lbs.; sheep, \$1.60 to \$1.50 per 100 lbs; hogs, \$5.50 per 100 lbs.

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

Sugars.—Powdered and icing, 6c; Paris lump, 5c; granulated 4c; extra C, 4c; fancy yellows 4c; yellow 4c per lb.

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

Teas.—Congo: Fair 11c; good, 18c; choice 20c. Ceylons: Fair 25c; good 30c; choice 35c per lb.

Winnipeg Medical Association.

The first meeting of the Winnipeg Medical association was held recently, twenty five city doctors being in attendance. Organization of the association was completed with these officers: Dr. H. Chown, president; Dr. J. H. O'Donnell, vice-president; Dr. Harvey Smith, secretary-treasurer. After the election of officers three papers on subjects of interest to the profession were read, the contributors being Doctor Popham, Gordon, Bell and Webster. The papers were discussed by the medical men and a profitable couple of hours spent. The doctors then adjourned to the private dining room of the Manitoba hotel, where dinner was served. Dr. Chown occupied the chair and a number of interesting speeches marked the occasion.

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

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

Mills:
 C. P. R. Track,
 Higgins St.,
 Winnipeg, Man.

NAIRN'S ROLLED OATS AND OATMEAL
 WINNIPEG.

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

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

WINNIPEG, Saturday, Feb. 27.

Business remains dull, and severe weather this week has further retarded the usual spring movement. Receipts of grain and all kinds of country produce are very light, and in eggs, butter, cheese, etc., stocks have been considerably reduced.

There were 50 failures in Canada this week against 58 last week, 51 in the week a year ago, 41 two years ago, and as compared with 39 in the like week of 1894.

In the United States this week the Cuban war scare affected stocks some, but prices recovered promptly. Large orders for steel and iron are reported, including heavy orders for steel rails.

At New York yesterday call money was quoted at 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 per cent, prime mercantile paper, 3 to 4 per cent., bar silver, 64 3/8c, Mexican dollars, 50 3/4c.

WINNIPEG MARKETS.

WINNIPEG, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 27.

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

CORNDWOOD—Prices have not undergone any material change. Pine is held about \$3.50 for cars on track here; tamarac, \$1.25 per cord on track and poplar at \$2.50 to \$2.75. Prices delivered to consumers about 75c advance on these quotations.

FISH—The export fish trade has not improved any. The fishermen operating on the Manitoba lakes have mostly ceased as they could not sell at a profit. Manitoba fish have made a second decline of 3c at Montreal within a few days and at last report were selling in a small way to retail dealers at 4 1/2 to 5c for whitefish and pickerel and 3c for pike. Jobbing prices here are as follows: Finnan haddies, 7c per lb. whitefish, 4 to 5c. Lake Superior trout, 9c. Pickerel, 3 to 4c, salmon, 12c. Halibut, 12c; cod, 8c; haddock, 8c per lb; smelts, 10c; herrings, 25c per dozen; oysters, \$1.60 per gallon for standards, \$1.80 for selects, and \$2 to \$2.25 for extra selects and counts; shell oysters, \$8 per barrel, smoked salmon, 15c lb.; bloaters, \$1.25 to \$1.40 box; red herrings, 20c box; pickled trout, \$7.50 per barrel of 100 lbs; pickled whitefish, \$6 per barrel; salt herrings \$3.50 per half barrel; boneless fish, 5c lb.

COAL—Prices are the same. Prices here are as follows: Pennsylvania anthracite \$10.00; western anthracite, \$9.50 per ton. Souris coal \$150 ton, Lethbridge \$8.50. These prices are delivered to consumers in Winnipeg. Car lots on track of Souris coal are held at \$3.55 to 3.90 per ton here, or \$1.50 per ton on cars at the mines.

DRESSES—Prices here for parcel are as follows, with liberal reductions for large quantities: Alca. per pound, 3 1/2 to 4 1/2c; alcohol, \$5.25 gallon; bleaching powder, 2c per lb.; 6 to 8c; bluestone, 5 to 6c; borax 11 to 18 cents; bromide, 65 to 70c, camphor, 55 to 95c; camphor, 90 to 100c; carbolic acid, 4c to 5c; castor oil, 11 to 15c; chlorate potash, 5 to 6c; citric acid, 55 to 65c; copperas, 3 1/2 to 4c; cocaine, per oz., \$6.50 to \$7.00; cream tartar, per pound 30 to 35c; cloves, 20 to 25c; green salts, 3 1/2 to 4c; extract logwood, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4c; do., boxes, 18 to 20c; guano, 40 to 50c; glycerine, per

pound, 30 to 35c, gargar, Jamaica, 80 to 85c; do., African, 20 to 25c; Howard's quinine, per ounce, 45 to 55c; iodine, \$5.50 to 6.00; insect powder, 35 to 40c; morphia sul., \$1.90 to \$2.25. Opium, \$1.50 to \$5.00; oil, olive, \$1.25 to \$1.40; oil, U. S. salad, \$1.25 to \$1.40; oil, lemon, super \$2.75 to 3.25; oil, peppermint, \$1.00 to \$1.50; oil, cod liver, \$2.50 to \$1 per gallon as to brand; oxallic acid, 18 to 16c; potass iodide, \$1.25 to 4.50; paris green, 18 to 20c lb; saltpetre; 10 to 12c; sal rochelle, 30 to 35c; shellac, 45 to 50c; sulphur flowers, 3 1/2 to 5c; sulphur roll, per keg, 3 1/2 to 5c; soda bicarb, per keg of 112 pounds, \$3.75 to \$4.25; sal soda, \$2 to \$3; tartaric acid, per lb., 45 to 55c; strychnine, pure crystals 80c to \$1.00 per oz.

FLUID BEEF, ETC.—Following are prices of the goods put up by the Johnston Fluid Beef Company of Montreal:—Johnstons Fluid Beef—No. 1, 2-oz. tins, per dozen, \$2.70; No. 2 4oz., \$1.50; No. 3, 8oz., \$7.83; No. 4, 1 lb., \$12.83; No. 5, 2 lb., \$21.30. Staminal—2oz. bottles, per dozen, \$2.55; do, 4oz. \$5.10.

GREEN FRUITS.—Apples are firm. Other lines are unchanged. Prices are as follows: Apples, \$2.50 to \$3.00 per barrel as to quality. Mexican oranges, \$1.25 to \$1.50 per box; California navels, \$1.50 to \$1.75 per box; California seedling oranges \$3.75 to \$4.00 per box; Messina lemons, \$1.50 per box; California lemons, \$1.50 box; Cape Cod cranberries, frozen, \$5 to \$5.50 per barrel; Malaga grapes, \$9.90 per keg; bananas, \$2.75 to \$3.50 per bunch; sweet potatoes, \$1.50 to \$5 per barrel; dates, 6 1/2 to 7c lb.; figs, 13 to 15c lb for layers.

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

HARDWARE—The only recent change in prices is the reduction of 2c on cut nails from \$2.84 to \$2.63 per keg for wood, and other sizes in proportion. Barb wire is selling at \$1.10 and car lots or large quantities have sold a little finer. Orders are coming in slowly as there is a disposition to hold off in view of possible tariff reductions. Prices here are:

TIN, lamb and 56 and 28 lb. ingots, per lb. 19 to 20c.

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

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

IRON AND STEEL.—Bar iron, per 100 lbs base price, \$2.35 to \$2.50, band iron, per 100 lbs., \$2.85 to 3.00; Swedish iron, per 100 lbs.; \$5.25 to 6; sleigh shoe steel, \$3.00 to 3.25; best cast tool steel, per lb, 9 to 11c; Russian sheet, per lb, 12 to 13c.

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

CANADA PLATES.—Garth and Blaina, \$3.15

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

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

LEAD.—Pig, per lb., 4 1/2c.

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

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

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

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

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

AXES.—Per box, \$6.00 to 9.00.

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

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

PAINTS, OILS, ETC.—Business is quiet yet and there is no material change in prices this week. Prices are as follows:

WHITE LEAD.—Pure, \$5.75 per 100 lbs.

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

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

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

SUNDRIES.—Glue, S.S. in sheets, per lb., 12 1/2 to 15c. glue white for kalsomining, 10 to 15c. Stove gasoline, per case, \$1.00; benzine, per case, \$1.00; benzine and gasoline, per gallon, 50c. Axle grease, Imperial per case, \$2.50; Fraser's axle grease, per case, \$3.75; diamond, do, \$2.25 per case. Coal tar, per barrel, \$3, Portland cement, per barrel, \$1.00; plaster, per barrel, \$3.10; plasterer's hair, P.P. 90c per bale putty, in bladders, barrel lots 2 1/2c per lb., for less than barrels per lb., 2 1/2c.

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

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

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

OILS.—Range about as follows: Black oils, 25 to 30c per gallon; clear machine oils, 33 to 40c. cylinder oil, 50 to 75c, as to quantity; castor oil, 10c per lb.; lard oil, 70c per gal., tanner's or harness oil, 65c; noatsfoot oil, \$1.20; steam refined seal oil, 55c; pure winter bleached sperm oil, \$2 per gallon.

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

RAW FURS.—There is more doing, and some good sized lots have come in lately. There is good competition, as usual, for offerings. Following gives the range of prices paid here for skins:

Badger	\$ 05 to \$ 60
Bear, black or brown	5 00 to 21 00
Bear, yearlings	2 00 to 8 00
Bear, grizzly	5 00 to 22 00
Beaver, large	5 50 to 7 50
" medium	3 00 to 4 50
" small	50 to 2 50
" cubs	25 to 60
" castors, per lb	2 50 to 5 50
Fisher	3 00 to 8 00
Fox, cross	50 to 10 00
" kitt	10 to 40
" red	25 to 1 50
" silver	20 00 to 75 00
Lynx, large	1 00 to 2 25
" medium	1 00 to 2 00
" small	75 to 1 25
Marten, dark	1 00 to 4 50
" pale or brown	1 00 to 3 50
" light pale	75 to 1 75
Mink	50 to 1 50
Musquash, winter	03 to 10
" spring	05 to 15
Otter	2 00 to 9 00
Skunk	25 to 70
Wolf, timber	1 00 to 1 50
" prairie	25 to 65
" bush or large prairie	75
Wolverine	1 00 to 4 00

WHEAT—GENERAL SITUATION.—The general tendency in leading wheat markets has been downward this week. The European war scare has flattened out, so far as its influence upon the markets is concerned. The period of crop rumors has again arrived, and the condition of winter wheat crops will be a considerable factor in the situation for the immediate future. Enormous exports of corn from the United States continue, and no doubt this cheap grain is taking the place of wheat to some extent in Europe, for mixing with wheat or use in other ways.

Exports of wheat, flour included as wheat, from both coasts of the United States and Canada this week amounted to 1,372,235 bushels, the smallest like total since the last week in April, 1893, compared with 2,120,000 bushels last week; 2,208,000 bushels in the last week of February, 1895, 2,680,000 bushels in corresponding week of 1895, 2,972,000 bushels in like week of 1891, and as contrasted with 3,251,000 bushels in the similar period of 1893.

WHEAT—LOCAL SITUATION.—The local market has been dull and easier in sympathy with the declines elsewhere. Manitoba country markets are still dull and many are closed up, severe weather this week adding to the dullness in deliveries at country points. The receipts of wheat at Fort William, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 20, were 72,376 bushels, and the shipments 2,571 bushels. In store at the end of the week 2,927,926 bushels, as against 3,495,108 bushels for the corresponding week in 1895, and 892,499 in 1895, and 2,071,000 in 1891. Receipts for the corresponding week a year ago were 100,142 bushels and shipments 138,701 bushels. In Manitoba country markets prices are about 57 to 58c per bushel at 18 cent freight rate points. In the Winnipeg market we quote No. 1 hard about 73c at Fort William.

WHEAT—Winnipeg Street Prices.—The millers were paying 60c to 63c to farmers for choice samples of hard wheat, feed wheat brings 45 to 50c.

FLOUR.—The weaker tendency in flour developed into a decline of 10c per barrel early this week, and the position of wheat is still weaker. We quote \$2.10 to \$2.15 for patents, \$1.95 to \$2.00 for bakors, \$1.60 to \$1.70 for second bake s and \$1.10 to \$1.20 for XXXX.

MILKSTUFFS.—We quote \$3 for bran and \$8 for shorts, delivered to the local trade, in a jobbing way. Feed is rather firmer. Manitoba bran has advanced in Eastern markets about \$1 per ton.

BARLEY.—For feed barley 20 to 21c per bushel of 48 pounds has been paid to farmers. 23c being the usual price for loads offered here. City brewers are paying 23 to 25c for malting samples to farmers here, and 27 to 28c on track here for car lots.

OATS.—From 18 to 22c per bushel of 81 pounds is paid to farmers in this market as to quality, and some very poor chaffy stuff have sold as low as 16c. Car lots range from 20c for light up to 26c for choice whites for city consumption, which is about the same range of prices as last week, with the exception of a few cars offered at the end of last week at cut prices.

OATMEAL.—There has been a slight reduction here of 5c per sack. A car of Eastern meal was offered on track here this week and it is said sold at the low price of about \$1 per sack, but it is probably not good quality. This may unsettle the market some. A further decline of 10c was reported from Montreal recently for oatmeal. Following are prices here in large lots, with small lots to retail dealers held about 15c more. Rolled oatmeal in 80 lb sacks, \$1.60 per sack; standard, \$1.85 to \$1.90 and granulated \$1.85 to \$1.90 in 98 lb sacks. Rolled wheat, 80 lb, \$1.60 in round lots. Pot barley, \$1.70 in round lots.

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

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

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

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

BUTTER.—Choice butter is gradually decreasing in supply, and the market is a little firmer. There has been very little offering, and stocks have been working down, while the demand is a little better. Still the demand is not large. Prices are about the same. Good to fair dairy tubs range from 13 to 16c in a jobbing way, the top price only for selected packages. Good sized lots bring about 14c. Medium quality, 10c to 12c. Culls 5c to 8c. Good rolls are quoted at 12 to 14c in a jobbing way, but are exceedingly dull.

CHEESE.—The market is firmer. Advantage was taken of the boom in cheese at Montreal to ship some cheese there from stocks held here, and good prices were realized, thus reducing stocks here to very moderate dimension. The local jobbing price is about 9½ to 10c in small lots.

EGGS.—The market is practically bare of stock. Very few cases are coming in from the country, and hold stocks have been about cleaned up. The price has advanced 2c to 22c net. A year ago eggs were weak at 18c, owing to arrival of fresh lots of Minnesota eggs, and that is what will likely happen

this year again soon, if receipts continue scarce here, though prices at Minneapolis are rather high yet to ship here and at the duty of 8c per dozen. Eastern Canada markets were low enough to ship here at present prices, but Montreal prices also advanced 2c to 17c to 18c for fresh laid, the first of the week.

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

LARD.—Prices are: Pure \$1.50 for 25 lb pails, and \$3.50 for 50 lb pails, pure leaf lard in 3, 5 and 10 pound tins, quoted at \$5.75 per case of 60 pounds; tierces, 1 to 7c.

CURED MEATS.—Smoked meats are quoted: Hams, assorted sizes, 10 to 11c; breakfast bacon, bellies, 10 to 10½c, lard, back, 9 to 9½c; short spiced rolls, 7 to 7½c; shoulders, 6 to 6½c; smoked long clear, 7 to 7½c; Fancy clear, 7½ to 8c; Dry salt meats are quoted: Long clear bacon, 6 to 6½c per lb; shoulders, 5½c; backs, 7 to 7½c; barrel pork, clear meat, \$12 11c; short cut, \$15.00; rolled shoulders, \$13.50, per barrel. Pork sundries, fresh sausage, 7½c; bologna sausage, 6c; ham, chicken and tongue sausage, 10c per package, pickled hocks, 3c; pickled tongues, 3c; sausage casings, 25 to 30c lb.

DRESSED MEATS.—Dressed hogs are rather firmer in sympathy with advances East. In western United States market, however, prices are much lower than here. Prices are quoted at from 3½c for rough heavy up to 4½c for choice lots, and a few fancy have brought 4½c. Dressed hogs are bringing a good price in the East, and some are reported sold for shipment to Montreal, since the recent advance there. Country frozen beef is quoted at 3 to 4c as to quality, and fresh city dressed unfrozen beef at 5 to 6c. Stocks of frozen beef have been pretty well cleaned up, and there is very little offering. Mutton is quoted at about 5 to 6c as to quality, and rough stuff, of which there is considerable, as low as 4c.

HIDES.—Prices are irregular. There are very few coming in and as these have to be divided between five or six buyers, it makes competition keen. From 6 to 6½c has been paid for frozen hides, 5 lb. tare, at rate, but this will not cover the actual tare, as the amount of manure on hides this time of the year will often run over ten pounds. Buyers are freezing their hides and selling them flat, as they get a bigger price than selling on grade. Hides are not worth what is now being paid for them here, on the basis of prices in other markets, and some reports indicate a decline as expected at Chicago. The high price paid here this week were partly due to desire to get a few hides to make up a car lot for shipment. We quote 6 to 6½c for frozen hides, calf, 8 to 15c lb., skins, 4 to 6c per lb.; dekins 10 to 20c each; tips 4 to 6c; sheepskins range from 40 to 60c, according to quality. Horsehides, 75c to \$1.20.

WOOL.—Nothing doing here and prices nominal at 7 to 9c.

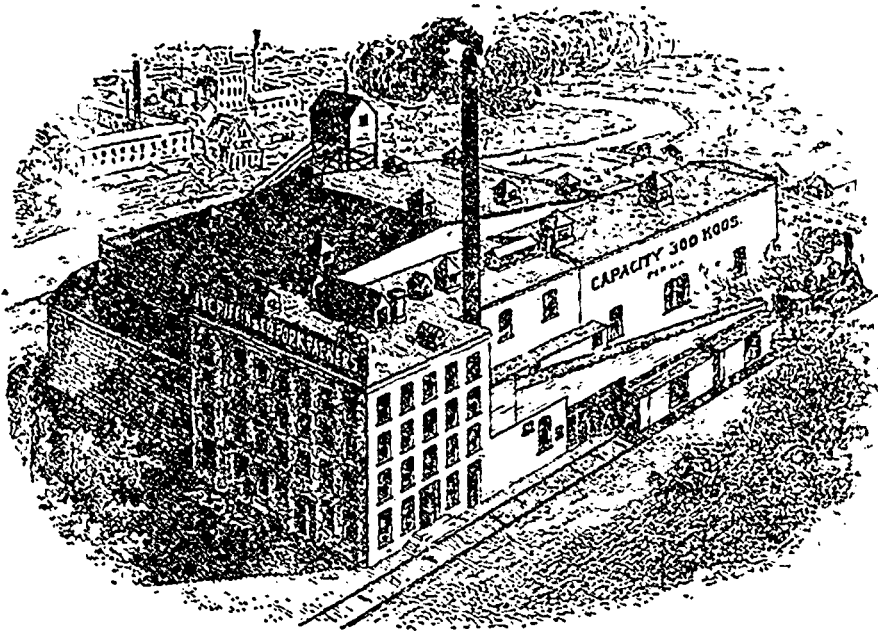
TALLOW.—Dealers are paying 1c for No 1 extra and 2½ to 3½c for undergrades. Receipts tallow 2c.

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

HAY.—Held at about \$5 per ton for bald prairie on track here.

VEGETABLES.—Prices are: Mustard, 3c; Onions, 1½ to 2c lb; carrots, 30c bushel; beets, 30c bushel; turnips, 2c; parsley, 60 to 75c bushel; celery, 25 to 30c dozen; cabbage, 30 to 40c dozen. These are prices dealers buy at from market gardeners.

COMMON HORSE SENSE



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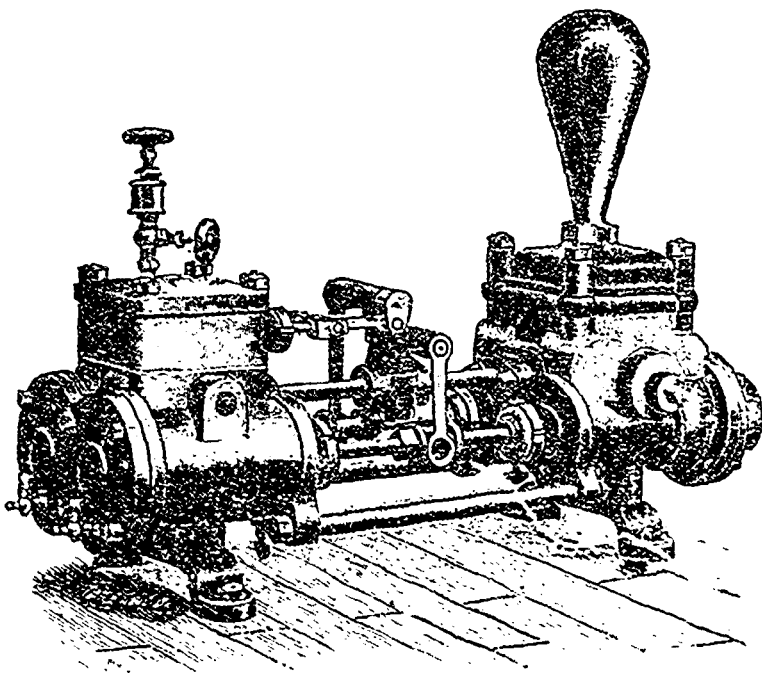
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 All sizes at very low cost price. Every pump guaranteed.
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LIVE STOCK.

CATTLE—Butchers are beginning to take a few more cattle, though the demand is limited. We quote good butchers' cows at 2 3/4c and steers and heifers at 3 to 3 1/2c. Export cattle nominal at 3 1/2c. It is not expected that any further shipments of cattle will be made for some time.

SHEEP—No sheep have been handled here. The price is therefore purely nominal. It is expected that good grain fed sheep will bring 3 1/2 to 4c this spring.

HOGS—The only feature in live stock is the firmer feeling in hogs, in sympathy with the advance in Eastern Canada markets, but it will be noted that in United States markets there has been no material change in prices, and Winnipeg prices are about as good as can be realized at Chicago. Prices here are a little better this week, 10 to 15c higher having been paid and a further advance to 3 3/4c is expected. We quote: Good bacon stock weighing 150 to 300 pounds 3 to 3 3/4c. Sows and heavy hogs 2 1/2 to 3 1/4c, according to quality. Stags 1 1/2 to 2 1/2c, off cars here.

Minneapolis Markets

Flour—The Market Record of February 21, reports an irregular and easier market and quiet trade. Prices are as follows, in hhls, f. o. b.: First patents, \$3.90 to \$1.10; second patents, \$3.70 to \$3.90; first clears, 3.45 to \$3.50, second clear, 2.25 to \$2.40, Red Dog, per ton, 115 to 105, juv, \$9.00. These prices are the same as a week ago.

Millstuffs—Bran in bulk, \$6.25 to \$3.75; bran in sacks, 200 lbs. \$7.25 to \$7.75; bran in sacks, 100 lbs. \$7.75 to \$3.25, shorts in bulk, 6.25 to \$3.50; shorts in sacks, 100 lbs. 7.25 to \$7.50 middlings, fine, \$7 to \$7.25. These prices are 50c higher than a week ago for bran in sacks. Other lines unchanged.

Oats—Range in stly at 15 to 16c for No. Barley—Quoted at 18 to 23c per bushel as to quality.

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

Hay—Prairie, \$3.00 to \$1.50 per ton, as to quality.—Market Record, February 21.

New York Wheat.

On Saturday, February 27, May option closed at 79 1/2c and July at 78 1/2c. A week ago May option closed at 82 1/2c.

Winnipeg Clearing House

Clearings for the week ending Feb. 25 were 1,059,271; balances, 263,202. For the previous week clearings were 816,242. For the corresponding week of last year clearings were 992,511 and for the week two years ago, were 688,505. Clearings for the month of Jan were \$5,069,819, compared with \$4,977,200 for Jan, 1893, and \$1,067,103 for Jan, 1895.

Clearances for all Canadian cities for the week ended February 18 were as follows:

Montreal.....	\$8,812,278
Toronto.....	5,899,671
Halifax.....	536,585
Winnipeg.....	1,059,271
Hamilton.....	542,662
St. John.....	430,368

Bank clearings at Winnipeg, Toronto, Montreal, Hamilton and Halifax aggregated \$17,259,000 this week, compared with \$17,621,000 last week and \$17,976,000 in the week one year ago.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

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

On Monday there was no market, being Washington's birthday. On Tuesday wheat was weak, closing about 1c under Saturday, influenced by lower cables. A reported cold wave coming, caused only a temporary advance. Closing prices were:

	Feb.	May	July	Sept.
Wheat.....	73 3/4	75 3/4	72 1/2	70 1/2
Corn.....	23 1/2	24 1/2	—	—
Oats.....	15 3/4	17 1/2	—	—
Meat Pork..	—	7 95	8 07 1/2	—
Lard.....	—	4 00	4 07 1/2	—
Short Ribs..	—	4 07 1/2	4 15	—

On Wednesday wheat continued weak, influenced by weak cables and bearish foreign crop news. Closing prices were:

	Feb.	May	July	Sept.
Wheat....	72 3/4	74 1/2	71 3/4	69 1/2
Corn.....	22 3/4	24 1/2	—	—
Oats.....	15 3/4	17 1/2	—	—
Meat Pork..	—	8 05	8 17 1/2	—
Lard.....	—	4 10	4 17 1/2	—
Short Ribs..	—	4 15	4 22 1/2	—

On Thursday wheat opened weak, but recovered on unfavorable crop news from the south west and improved export demand. Closing prices were:

	Feb.	May	July	Sept.
Wheat....	73 3/4	74 1/2-3/4	72 1/2-3/4	70 3/4
Corn.....	22 3/4	24 1/2	—	—
Oats.....	15 3/4	17 1/2	—	—
Meat Pork..	—	8 02 1/2	8 15	—
Lard.....	—	4 10	4 17	—
Short Ribs..	—	4 15	4 22 1/2	—

On Friday wheat opened weak, advanced on bad crop news, but soon declined again under speculative sales. Closing prices were:

	Feb.	May	July	Sept.
Wheat....	73 3/4	74 1/2-3/4	71 1/2	69 3/4
Corn.....	22 3/4	23 3/4	—	—
Oats.....	15 3/4	17	—	—
Meat Pork..	—	8 10	8 22 1/2	—
Lard.....	—	4 10	4 17 1/2	—
Short Ribs..	—	4 17 1/2	4 22 1/2	—

On Saturday May wheat opened at 74 1/2c and held very steady, ranging up to 74 3/4c. Closing prices were:

	Feb.	May	July	Sept.
Wheat....	73 3/4	74 3/4	72 1/2	—
Corn.....	22 3/4	23 3/4	25	—
Oats.....	15 3/4	16 3/4	17 3/4	—
Meat Pork..	—	8 10	8 20	—
Lard.....	—	4 10	—	—
Short Ribs..	—	4 20	—	—
Flax Seed..	—	77 1/2	—	—

A week ago May wheat closed at 76 1/2c. A year ago May wheat closed at 67 1/2c and two years ago at 54 3/4c.

Duluth Wheat Market.

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

Monday—May, holiday,
Tuesday—May 75 1/2c
Wednesday—May 74 1/2c
Thursday—May 74 3/4c
Friday—May 74 1/2c
Saturday—74 1/2-3/4

Last week May delivery closed at 76 1/2c. A year ago May closed at 64 3/4c. Two years ago at 59 3/4c, and three years ago at 50 3/4c.

Minneapolis Wheat.

On Saturday, February 27, No. 1 northern wheat closed at 72 1/2c for May, opt. at 73 1/2c for July, and 69 3/4c for September. A week ago July wheat closed at 74 3/4c.

Live Stock Markets.

At London on February 22 there was a weaker feeling in cattle, and prices declined 1/2 to 3/4c. Choice United States cattle were quoted at 11 1/2 and Argentine at 10c. On account of a short supply of sheep the market was strong and prices advanced 1/2 to 1 1/2c, choice being quoted at 12 to 12 1/2c.

A private cable from Liverpool noted an advance in the price of Canadian cattle of 1/2c, quoting choice at 11c, while United States cattle were unchanged at 12 1/2c, sheep at 11c, and lambs at 14 1/2c.

At the East End Abattoir market, Montreal on Feb. 22, there was an active demand from United States and export buyers. The quality of the stock was somewhat better than usual. The top prices paid for the best cattle offered were 8 1/2 to 8 3/4c, fair to good sold at 2 1/2 to 3c, and common to inferior at 1 1/2 to 2 1/2c per lb. live weight. In sheep the feeling was firmer owing to the small supply, and sales were made at 3 to 3 3/4c per lb. lambs 4 1/2 to 4 3/4c, and mixed lots at 4 1/2c per lb. live weight.

At the Point St. Charles market, Montreal, on Feb. 22, hogs advanced, 15c per 100 lbs., due to the small receipts. Sales of straight light weights were made at \$1.60 to \$1.75, and mixed lots at \$1.25 per 100 lbs.

At Chicago on Feb. 26 hogs sold at a range of \$3.30 to \$3.70, as to quality.

At the semi-weekly market at Toronto on Feb. 23, cattle were easier, in sympathy with 10 to 20c decline at Buffalo. Prices were Export cattle slow at 3 1/2 to 4 1/2c; butchers' cattle, from 2 1/2 to 3 1/2c and a few selected at 3 1/2c; stockers and feeders 10 to 15c lower at 2 1/2 to 3c, and a few fancy at 3 1/2c. Buying for Buffalo not so active. Sheep, \$3.25 to \$4 each, dull, lambs, 4 1/2 to 4 3/4c. Hogs firm and tending higher, at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4c for best bacon, heavy, 3 3/4 to 4c, sows, 2 3/4 to 3c.

Grocery Trade Notes.

The New York Commercial Bulletin says. The situation in the current market for several months past, has been peculiar. While prices have been steadily advancing in the many markets, the tendency of spot prices has been downward. The heavy importations in 1895 filled up the trade here at comparatively low prices, and thus while the importations last fall were little, if any, above the average, they were greater than the trade seemed to require.

Willott & Gray, of New York, in their Sugar Trade Journal, says: The new sugar duties are likely to be arranged so that 36 degrees centrifugal will pay about 1.30c per pound duty, against 0.87c per pound tax, say about 4c to 3c per pound increase on raw sugars, and proportionately on refined. Eventually 3c per pound advance in refined may therefore be expected from this cause.

Wholesale Firm Change.

A change has taken place in the well known wholesale firm of Cornell, Spens & Co. men's furnishings, etc., Winnipeg, by the retirement of Geo. Stott, who was taken up as a member of the firm, some years ago. The business will be continued under the same style by the remaining partners.

Toronto Grain and Produce Trade.

Wheat—Red sold west at 74½c and 74c. White sold at 75c west and at 76c east. No. 1 hard sold at 82c all rail. It is quoted at 85c to 86c. Midland and No. 2 at 83c to 84c there.

Flour—\$3.70 to \$3.75 for cars of straight roller west.

Milfeed—Cars of shorts are quoted west at \$3 to \$3.50 and bran at \$7.50.

Barley—No. 1 is quoted at 30c to 31c, No. 1 extra at 32c to 33c outside, No. 2 at 27c to 29c. No. 3 extra at 24c to 25c and feed at 21c to 22c.

Oats—Are quoted at 18½c for white cast and 17c west.

Eggs—New laid in demand at 14c to 15c. Held fresh selling down to 6c. Lined 10c to 12c.

Butter—Supply fair. Prices are: Large rolls, 11c to 12c; dairy tubs, 11c to 12c, dairy pounds, 12c to 13c.

Dressed hogs—Select lean hogs would bring \$5.40, heavy are not in good demand at about \$1.25.—Globe, Feb. 21.

Montreal Grain and Produce Market.

Grain—Oats were quiet at 22½c and peas at 47½ to 48c.

Flour—Prices steady at: Winter wheat patents at \$1.45 to \$1.70; straight rollers at \$1.20 to \$1.30, and in bags, at \$2.10 to \$2.15. Manitoba spring wheat, patents at \$1.90 to \$3.05; and strong bakers' at \$4.25 to \$4.75.

Feed—There continues to be a very firm feeling in feed; Manitoba bran is selling at \$11 per ton including bags, and Ontario at \$12 in bulk.

Oatmeal—There was no change in oatmeal, sales of rolled being slow at \$3.10 to \$3.20 per barrel and at \$1.50 to \$1.55 per bag.

Butter—Shippers are indifferent, and 18 to 19c is as wide a range as there is on creamery. Roll dairy offers from 11 to 13c as to grade and quality.

Eggs—The egg market for new laid stock was firm at the recent auction. We quote: New laid, 17 to 18c; lined 8 to 11c.

Dressed Hogs—The tone of the market for dressed hogs continues very firm owing to the present scarcity of light weights, sales of car lots of Manitoba hogs have been made at \$3.75 for future delivery, and we quote \$5.50 to \$5.75, and for really choice light weight, fresh killed lots, buyers would pay \$6 per 100 lbs. In a jobbing way, some sales of such stock have taken place at \$6.75. Heavy hogs, in car lots are quoted at \$1.50 to \$1.50 per 100 lbs.—Gazette, Feb. 21

The Hardware and Paint Trade.

The Montreal Gazette says: "The only change in the navel store market has been the stronger feeling in turpentine and prices have recorded another advance of 1c per gallon in sympathy with the sharp rise in values in the South; and recent sales on spot have taken place at 43 to 44c, as to quality.

A fair volume of business is reported in paints and leads at Montreal, and as the season goes on manufacturers and importers note that orders are increasing in volumes for early spring shipment, and as stocks in second hands are small the prospects are encouraging. Advices from abroad on dry white and red lead have been strong and note in advance of 5 shillings per ton

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Literary Notes.

The February number of The Delineator is to hand and its artistic plates embody the latest ideas in Winter Dress Modes, Fashion and Millinery. One of the most valuable articles which has ever appeared in this sterling Magazine introduces a writer new to its pages, Nora Archibald Smith—a sister of Kate Douglass Wiggin—whose paper on the Study of Children should be read by every one who accepts responsibility for their proper development. Dr. Grace Peckham-Murray continues the talk on Health and Beauty so auspiciously begun in the January number. The Mollen Idolatry, a short story of New England People, is the work of Sarah Clegorn, a young writer of brilliant promise. In discussing Social Life in New York, Mary Cadwalader Jones is, of course, at her brightest and best. Carolyn Halsted explains the wonderful growth of State Federations of Women's Clubs. Lucia M. Robbins details a novel idea in entertainments, and there is a paper of relative interest on Church Fairs and Fancy Bazaars. Maude C. Murray-Miller contributes her second paper on Ecclesiastical Embroidery, and also illustrates the use of Corporation Card in Fancy Work. The department of Floral Work, Book Reviews, Tea-Table Chat, Seasonable Cookery, Knitting, Tatting, Crocheting, etc., are of accustomed excellence.

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The object of this company is to secure by purchase and thorough exploration by its mining agents and employees, gold and silver claims, and to sell the same or to partially develop and sell to other persons or companies in such manner so as to secure the best and quickest returns to its shareholders.

The company will start operations with options and contracts extending over the best mining fields in Canada and will continue to secure more while developing those in hand. Before offering property for sale the company will be able to lay before intending purchasers the carefully prepared reports of the mining experts.

The success of similar companies in other gold fields has been very great. In South Africa and Western Australia the companies organized on a similar basis in the pioneer stage of development have paid dividends ranging as high as 300% in one year. The companies have paid these high dividends because the whole principal is ground floor for shareholders. There is no doubt in fact that the best kind of mining investment, and the surest, especially for small capitalists, is the development company when properly formed as it does away with middlemen and its shareholders get the first profit.

One prominent feature of this company is, that the stockholders, and not the promoters control the affairs of the company. With numerous other companies the promoters control the preponderance of the stock and leave only a small proportion open to independent stockholders. Such a policy precludes outside stockholders from ever breaking the absolute control of the promoters, who can if they desire, manipulate the management for their own profit and the injury of the outside stock holder.

Of the \$750,000 capital stock of this company, the promoters hold only \$140,000, and \$200,000 worth is now offered for sale to the public at 10 cents on the dollar paid up and non-assessable, thus admitting at one step a stock-holding power greater than that of the promoters combined. The remaining \$140,000 worth of stock will be held in the treasury to be disposed of if necessary for the companies' benefit, and as the shareholders at large may direct. This is a feature intending stockholders should carefully note, and avoid investing in the stock of any company when the same open course is not pursued. By the principle adopted by the Lakeside company, the shareholder holds the safety valve in his own hands.

610,000 shares remain in the treasury to be used hereafter as required and for the benefit of all shareholders. 200,000 shares of treasury stock are now placed on the market at 10 cents per share, par value one-dollar, and will be the only issue at that price. No liability beyond the amount actually paid upon stock in the company attaches to the subscribers thereto or the holders thereof.

Application for allotment of shares should be made to the secretary of the company, where further information will be freely given.

Main Street, Winnipeg. **H. S. CROTTY**, Secretary.

The Patron's Memorial.

Before the tariff commission, during the recent session at Winnipeg, Chas. Braithwaite, representing the Patrons of Industry, submitted a lengthy memorial, from which the following extracts are taken

"On behalf of the Patrons of Industry of Manitoba, an organization with a membership of over 3,000 farmers, we crave your indulgence to submit a few reasons why we consider the present tariff a burden on our industry. We have gone carefully into the blue book, and submit that taxation has been principally on necessities. Fully 75 per cent. of the customs' taxes have been levied directly or indirectly upon necessities. And we further submit that agriculture although the acknowledged mainstay of our country, has been unfairly and unjustly burdened by tariff legislation. While it may be true that agriculture produces a large surplus every year, that must seek a market in a free trade country. Only a sectional or general scarcity of agricultural produce could make this protection of material benefit, and that is carefully guarded against by our paternal government passing an order-in-council giving banking privileges, enabling our large milling and meat packing concerns to import grain and live stock necessary to keep him going so long as they export a certain percentage of the finished product. As to the wisdom of this course we are not here to judge, but simply point it out because it has been used to mislead the people. We submit that in justice to the agriculturist, if these manufacturers of every kind, are allowed to import their raw material free of duty, then the farmer and laborer shall have the same privilege. We find that our average exports amount to \$1,668,000. Of this amount \$19,559,000 or nearly 50 per cent. is produced by agriculture while, as we said before, our raw material in the shape of necessities is heavily taxed as follows: Agriculture implements, tools, etc., average duty, 32 per cent.; builders' hardware and workman's tools, 20 to 25 per cent.; binder twine, 12 per cent.; lumber, 20 to 30 per cent.; cal oil, 100 to 110 per cent.; woollen clothing, cloth and yarns, etc., average duty over 30 per cent.; cotton and manufacturers of same, 30 per cent.; rubber goods 27 per cent. We ask for free agricultural implements, binder twine, fence wire, coal oil and lumber, and would suggest that the balance of these articles imported from Great Britain shall be free after January 1st, 1900. Meantime let all specific duties be abolished forthwith and the ad valorem duties gradually reduced until free, similar to the tariff of the colony of New South Wales in some of its provisions. This would allow of the readjustment of trade relations, and also help the government to readjust the revenue.

With regard to importations from the United States we would suggest that a business proposition be made by our government to place a uniform tariff on a reciprocal but equitable basis say of 10 per cent. or at most 15 per cent. Then regarding other dutiable articles such as manufacturers of gold and silver, drugs and chemicals, fancy goods, silks of all kinds, musical instruments, and all similar articles which may be termed luxuries, and that now bear an average duty of from 25 to 30 per cent. We observe that the raw material used in the manufacture of these articles is largely free, and we suggest that these raw materials be taxed or that the duty on the finished article be materially increased.

Then regarding soaps, fruits, sugars, syrups, coal oil of all kinds, and agricultural products, we would suggest that the duties be gradually reduced with a view of making them free after January, 1890, excepting importations from the United States, these to be dealt with as previously suggested. Then

as regards spirits and alcoholic drinks of all kinds, and tobacco and cigars of all kinds, we suggest that the excise and customs duties be equalized and materially increased all around so as to meet any shrinkage there might be in the revenue. We desire to point out some discriminations in duties that appear unfair. Champagne wines 25 per cent. fruit wines 70 per cent., spirits 200 per cent, and the common classes of woollen and cotton goods, low grade buggies, wagons and carts, pay under specific duties nearly double that of the higher grades. We ask for free building lumber because we have a combine which unduly taxes us in this connection. We have heard recently that the government proposes to tax teas and coffees. This we regret as a step of retrogression. However, if done we respectfully insist that the duties be levied ad valorem. * * * We may mention the reason why we suggest a gradual reduction in duties is because the public demand a radical measure of tariff reform, and we firmly believe that this demand will be better met by declaring certain goods free after 1900, and gradually reducing duties, than if the government tinkered piecemeal with the tariff.

We desire to make another suggestion, that is, that the government arrange at once to take proper statistics of our internal trade as between the provinces, so that we can get at our total consumption. It has been said and we have every reason to believe it is true, that for every dollar going into the treasury two or three dollars went into the pockets of protected interests. * *

We have heard of a petition secretly circulated by interested parties, and under certain influences largely signed, asking to have the duties retained on wheat, flour and pork. Such an action is an insult to the consistent farmer, for in asking this he places himself at once on a level with the protected manufacturer. We have no desire to create any sectional or class feeling but as agriculture is the principal industry in Canada and is almost the only source of wealth in the northwestern country, consequently all taxation falls directly or indirectly upon the 25,000 farmers in the country and hence is there any wonder we have failed to meet the expectation of our friends. We ask is there another country under the sun that with the same area and number of people that could or would have stood the same drain upon the resources.

Edmonton Board of Trade.

The annual meeting of the board of trade of Edmonton, Alberta, was held recently. Retiring President Kirkpatrick delivered an interesting address. He referred to the reduction in freight rates to British Columbia points and the improved condition of the settlement. As an evidence of the improved condition of affairs, he said, "I am informed that the receipts at the railway station increased nearly \$50,000 last year."

The election of officers resulted in the election by acclamation of Isaac Cowie, president; J. H. Picard, vice-president; Geo. W. Gairdner, secretary; J. T. Blowey, treasurer; council, Lines, Graydon, Gariepy, Gallagher, Kinnaird, Henry, Bellamy and Walker.

McDougall, Gariepy, Picard and Gallagher were appointed a committee on cold storage.

The report of the retiring council covers many subjects of interest. A paragraph in the report regarding the improvement of waterways says:

"We are pleased to note the prominence given to this matter by the resolution of the business men's convention lately held in Winnipeg, desiring the government to aid in the improvement of navigation between Winnipeg and the upper Saskatchewan. The convention also on our behalf urged on

the government, the advisability of investigating the river system of the north."

The report further says: "During the past season, the success of farming operations throughout the district has been both gratifying. The production of grain was approximately 500,000 bushels of which 250,000 were wheat, 200,000 were oats, and 50,000 were barley."

A cold storage warehouse at Edmonton is recommended.

Winnipeg Wheat Inspection.

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

Grade.	Jan. 23.	Jan. 31.	Feb 6	Feb 13.	Feb 20
Extra Man. H'd	0	0	0	0	0
No. 1 hard....	25	67	51	74	52
No. 2 hard....	10	12	6	21	12
No. 3 hard....	5	11	4	11	9
No. 1 North'n..	1	1	0	0	0
No. 2 North'n..	1	0	0	0	0
No. 3 North'n..	1	1	0	0	0
No. 1 white type	0	0	0	0	0
No. 2 white type	0	0	0	0	0
No. 1 Spring...	0	0	0	0	0
No. 2 Spring...	0	0	0	0	0
No. 1 frosted..	3	1	0	1	1
No. 2 frosted..	3	5	7	2	2
No. 3 frosted..	3	0	1	0	0
No. 1 Rejected.	3	2	6	11	11
No. 2 Rejected.	0	1	0	2	1
No Grade.....	0	0	0	0	1
Feed.....	0	0	0	0	0
Total for week	17	101	74	122	71
Same week last year.	107	218	331	271	241

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

Winnipeg Prices a Year Ago.

This week last year, wheat was advanced 3c to 5c at 18c freight rate points, by millers. Eggs were weak, with imports from Minnngosota.

Following were Winnipeg prices this week last year:

Wheat—About 45c to 50c for No. 1 hard country points, to farmers, 63 to 65c afloat Fort William.

Flour.—Local price, per sack Patent \$1.85 to \$1.90; Bakers, \$1.65 to \$1.70.

Bran.—Per ton, \$9.

Shorts.—Per ton, \$11

Oats.—Per bushel, Winnipeg street price 16 to 17c Car lots at country points 12 to 15c

Barley —Selling at 17c to 18c for feed here. Car lots at country points worth 16 to 16c.

Flax Seed.—50 to farmers at country points

Butter.—Dairy round lots, choice, 12 to 14c.

Cheese.—Jobbing price 9 1/2 to 11c.

Eggs.—Fresh, 18c net price

Beef.—City dressed, 5 to 6c, unfrozen, country frozen, 3 1/2 to 4 1/2c

Mutton.—Fresh, 6 to 6 1/2c, country dressed 5 1/2c.

Hogs.—Dressed, 5 to 5 1/2c.

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

Hogs.—Live, off cars, 4c

Sheep.—Sheep nominal at 3 1/2c off car.

Seneca Root.—Dry 18 to 20c lb.

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

Hides.—Green frozen, 4 1/2 to 5c.

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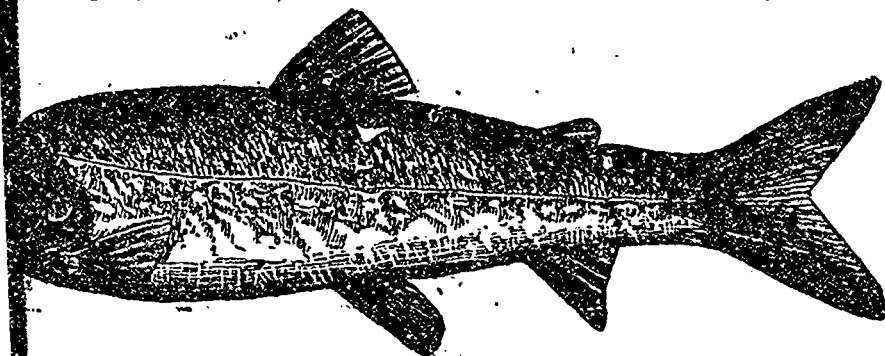
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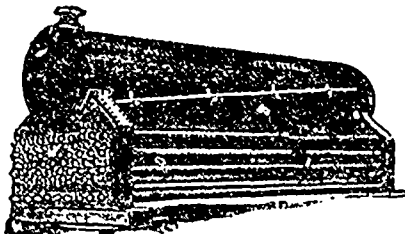
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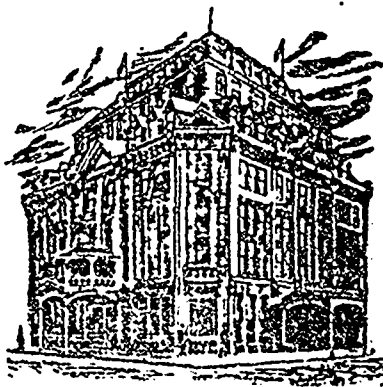
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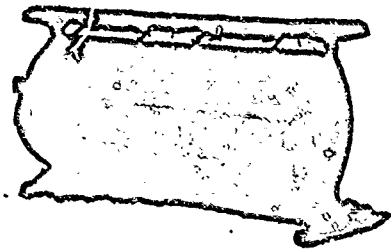
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Important Interests in Convention

No less than five associations of great interest to the farmers, met in Winnipeg at before last, in annual convention, namely, the Pure Bred Cattle Breeders' Association, the Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association, the Dairy Association, the Horse Breeders' Association and the Poultry Breeders' Association. After these various associations had finished their business, a joint meeting of all the associations was held, at which Mr. Bedford, superintendent of the Manitoba experimental farm at Brandon, occupied the chair.

J. G. Rutherford responded to the address welcome from the mayor of Winnipeg.

Mr. Livingstone delivered an address on marketing of milk, cheese and eggs.

Mr. Robertson delivered an address, in which he spoke very highly of what he had seen of Manitoba, as an agricultural, dairy and stock-raising country.

Music and instrumental music added to the enjoyment of the evening. It could show better the progress of Manitoba is making, than the number of intelligent and prosperous looking farmers attended these meetings.

The Cattle Breeders.

The Pure Bred Cattle Breeders' Association of Manitoba and the Territories convened in Winnipeg recently.

Several interesting addresses and reports were made by the officers of the association, which the election of officers was proceeded with, resulting as follows: President, Barron, Carberry; 1st vice-president, Bray, Longburn; 2nd vice-president, Robson, Manitou; auditors, R. G. and Hugh McKellar; secretary, G. H. Greig, Winnipeg.

Members, Shorthorn, W. Lynch, West-
moreland, Hereford, W. Sharman, Souris;
Wm. Kittson, Burnside; Holsteins,
Mrs. Neepawa; Ayrshires, G. Steele,
Mr. Polled Angus, J. F. Fraquair,
Mr. Galloway, Wm. Martin, Win-
nipeg. The three extra directors chosen
were Young, Manitou; T. McCartney,
Carberry; and E. Graham, Pomeroy.

Mr. Barron, of Carberry, was chosen president of the Winnipeg Industrial Association board.

Officers had been elected a deputation was sent from the Manitoba Veterinary Association, the deputation consisting of Dr. G. H. Greig, president, and Drs. Torrance, Carberry and Young. The object of the deputation was to impress on the breeders the importance of taking prompt steps to stamp out tuberculosis from the herds of the province. Dr. Ruther-

ford made a very effective speech urging the breeders not to longer delay their action.

A committee was appointed to act in conjunction with a committee from the Veterinary association in bringing the matter to the attention of the government.

R. D. Foley, of Manitou, delivered an address on the important question whether the Manitoba farmer can successfully compete with the ranchers in raising export steers.

J. S. Robson, of Manitou, read a paper entitled, "My Experience with Cultivated Grasses." On this there was an interesting discussion.

Several papers were not read for lack of time.

Portage Board of Trade.

At the last monthly meeting of the board of trade of Portage la Prairie, Man., H. S. Paterson, vice-president of the board, read an interesting report on the Business Men's convention in Winnipeg. A resolution was passed asking the town council to open negotiations with the rural council with a view of having a bridge built across the Assiniboine river, south-east of the town. Another resolution was passed deprecating the unlimited sale of mining stock throughout the country, at a very low rate on the dollar, on the assumption that it would be a very profitable investment. This resolution is to act as a check to the unnatural booming of wildcat schemes throughout the country. The board could not understand why agents were so anxious to sell stock in mines at such a low price, when, according to their own representations, they were bonanzas. At the next regular meeting of the board the matter of dealing in wheat options will be taken up and discussed.

Trade Returns.

The trade and navigation returns for Canada have been published. The aggregate trade last year amounted to \$289,000,000, the best in the history of the Dominion—\$14,500,000 over 1895. Exports to Newfoundland fell off a half a million and to the West Indies, \$900,000. But increased to South America by \$193,000. There was a slight increase in exports to China, Japan and Australia.

Total exports were \$121,013,852, the largest on record in the history of Canada and shows an increase of \$7,000,000 over 1895.

Imports are \$118,011,508, an increase of \$3,000,000 over 1895, but still \$10,000,000 behind imports a year back in 1874, before the introduction of the protective policy.

Duty collected was \$20,219,037, an increase of \$3,000,000 over the preceding twelve months.

The value of our exports to Great Britain was \$66,690,283 against \$44,448,410 to the United States.

Imports from Great Britain were \$32,979,724 against \$38,574,024 from the United States. While the disparity is so marked between the value of the British imports, the duty paid on both was almost equal; showing that Britain pays about 21 per cent duty, where the United States pays only 12 1/2 per cent. The average duty on imports, dutiable and free was 17 1/3 per cent. last year against 16.11 the previous year.

Codfish, halibut, herring and mackerel show a decline but development in lobsters and salmon and lumber exports increased from \$17,501,302 to \$19,996,808.

Agricultural products show a decline from \$18,992,503 in 1895, to \$17,974,011 in 1896.

Manufacturers increased from \$8,959,602 in 1895 to \$10,222,877 last year.

New Map of the Kootenay.

The Northern Pacific Railway company, which might be termed the international line, from its extensive interests on each side of the boundary, has recently made a new folder map of the famous Kootenay country. The map is claimed to be the best one published of this great mining region, which has attracted so much attention of late. On the reverse side of the map a condensed history of the Kootenay country is given, with a number of interesting views about Rossland and Nelson, B. C.

The Imperial Bank of Canada opened its Revelstoke branch on Feb. 14, under the management of A. R. B. Harn, late manager at Prince Albert.

The last number of The Colonist devotes a great deal of space to mining in northwestern Ontario. Accompanying the number is a large index map of the Lake of the Woods mining region, showing the location of the various mines.

There is a tremendous rush to register new companies at Victoria, B. C., ere the new and stringent Companies' Law Amendment Bill comes into operation. This has been a record week for British Columbia incorporating and the next one promises to be even greater. During the seven days ending Feb. 18th, forty limited liability companies were registered at Victoria, representing no less than \$38,830,000. Of these companies thirty-three were mining, two financial, one drug, one supply, one salmon canning and another a shingle mill re-organization.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Continued from Page 582

have made a statement very disparaging to the country, writes that his remark was just made as a joke, and not intended to convey the meaning which was placed upon it. The very appearance of the farmers themselves who appeared before the commission, would tend to contradict the pessimistic evidence which some of them gave, regarding the profits in agriculture in Manitoba. A more prosperous looking, and we will also say intelligent lot of men it would be difficult to get together in any agricultural community, than were the body of farmers who appeared before the tariff commission at Winnipeg.

Cold Storage.

Following is a condensed report of the address, delivered by Prof. Robertson, Dominion dairy commissioner, before the Manitoba Dairy association, during the recent annual meeting of the association at Winnipeg:

Prof. Robertson addressed the convention on cold storage as a means of securing profit from butter and cheese making. Speaking of the drawbacks in Manitoba, he said that other countries had their drawbacks but they had sense enough not to advertise them. Wherever a cow can do well, a man, he said, can get lots to eat, and the climate is such that he can be vigorous and prosperous. This is a land of intensities in climate and otherwise. He even found a superlativeness in speech. The climate is all right, if people adjust themselves to it; there is not a better climate in the world for cattle. Then there are a few marketing difficulties, we are a long distance from market; this means expense and danger of injury on the road. It costs a little more than six per cent. of the cost of butter—a reasonable rate—to carry it to Britain. The cost on wheat is a dollar for a dollar. The wealth of the country is to be increased by labor, and by increasing the value of the products of labor. Will cold storage raise the price of anything in Manitoba? If so, the people will produce more of it, the farmers will get more profit, and those who handle it will also. This applies to butter, bacon, beef and cheese, and to wheat to a limited extent. The British are good customers for all kinds of food. There is not a country that does not send its surplus foods to England. Whatever surplus goes east raises the price for all that goes west. Butter in British Columbia, for example, will bring just a quarter of a cent more than the price in England. Our products, which are the best should go to the markets at their best and not be spoiled on the road. He pointed out the advantage of exporting flour and oatmeal rather than wheat and oats. To ship steers to Britain costs \$30 a head, and they don't get there at their best; there is a shrinkage of 50 to 70 lb.; they run the tallow off their kidneys. To ship the carcass, tongue, heart, etc., costs \$12 instead of \$30; there is a shrinkage of only 5 lbs. instead of 50. Cold storage on the railways should add \$10 to \$15 to every steer exported. Talking on the pig question, he said that a great deal depended upon the bringing up. He had found pigs, when badly fed, quarrelling all the time. If pigs were given skim milk or buttermilk three weeks after weaning, a good foundation would be laid. Pigs should be made so that the pigs would not be exposed to the wind. Grain should be ground and soaked; hogs should never be fed on whole grain. The professor exhibited a

tabular statement of the values of various articles imported into Great Britain in 1895, and the values of the imports from Canada. He held that it does not pay to make more cheese than is wanted for the home market. This referred to the West only. In butter \$1,750,000 had been gained in two years by cold storage. He advised to go slow with reference to the establishment of a condensed milk factory in Manitoba; the milk must be put into the factory within an hour or an hour and a half after the cows give it. Manitoba should raise poultry enough for its own market and a surplus for British Columbia. He gave some practical suggestions as to turkey raising. He described the construction of a box for young turkeys so that they can run on the warm dry grass until they are eight or ten days old. In these days people pay for the condition and not for the composition of things; people pay for dainty quality in the things called perishable. Cold storage is not for the purpose of improving things, but to preserve them against being spoiled by natural changes. There are four ways of preserving things; one is by keeping the air out; another is by raising the temperature, as by boiling; another, by adding things, and the last, by the application of cold. The low forms of life which cause changes do not act in cream above 158 degrees or in butter one degree below 82 degrees. The professor in this connection explained the principle of reducing the temperature of a building by running gas through a pipe, which was called mechanical refrigeration, also the method of best refrigerating by ice. By means of a blackboard diagram he showed the defects in the construction of the old cold storage cars; it was a question of preventing the heated air from the outside from getting in, and the cold on the inside from getting out. Air, he said, is the poorest conductor of heat if held still. He proceeded to explain the construction of an ice house building, showing that the hollow spaces between the walls at the top and bottom of the spaces should be made air tight by being packed with mineral wool. He would have at least two still-air spaces. Taking up the question of cold storage for cheese he said it was important now to make cheese as soft as possible: to keep it from spoiling it must not be above 65 degrees. Cold storage for beef and butter had already done important work for getting the best customers.

Since the adoption by the Militia Department of Canada of the Rigby Waterproofed cloth for our Volunteer's Great Coats the United States War Department have been making enquiries from the Canadian owners of the process, with the same object in view. This is the kind of annexation we can stand. We are willing to give our Yankee friends the benefit of any of our Canadian inventions always providing they are willing to pay for them.

Wheat Stocks.

The visible supply of wheat in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, for the week ended Feb. 20, 1897, shows a decrease of 1,443,000 bushels, against a decrease of 915,000 for the corresponding week last year, a decrease of 1,257,000 bushels the corresponding week two years ago, and a decrease of 1,410,000 bushels three years ago.

The following shows the visible supply by weeks, for four years; the second table

shows the visible supply at the end of each week in the current year, compared with the three previous years:

	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Jan. 4 ..	69,842,000	67,830,000	70,957,000	61,760,000
" 11 ..	68,845,000	66,616,000	69,483,000	61,660,000
" 18 ..	67,823,000	65,296,000	68,317,000	61,570,000
" 25 ..	66,822,000	64,665,000	66,204,000	61,520,000
Feb. 1 ..	66,734,000	63,376,000	70,817,000	61,520,000
" 8 ..	66,119,000	62,392,000	70,597,000	61,570,000
" 15 ..	65,926,000	60,733,000	73,067,000	61,510,000
" 22 ..	65,011,000	70,476,000	77,200,000	70,810,000
March 1 ..	64,080,000	77,761,000	76,760,000	70,820,000
" 7 ..	62,696,000	77,717,000	74,610,000	70,820,000
" 14 ..	62,123,000	76,873,000	73,317,000	70,820,000
" 21 ..	61,819,000	75,775,000	72,103,000	70,810,000
" 28 ..	61,018,000	74,308,000	71,438,000	70,810,000
April 4 ..	60,326,000	72,708,000	70,717,000	70,810,000
" 11 ..	59,830,000	70,457,000	69,217,000	70,810,000
" 18 ..	58,483,000	68,620,000	68,100,000	70,810,000
" 25 ..	57,010,000	65,776,000	66,513,000	70,810,000
May 2 ..	55,619,000	62,190,000	65,196,000	70,810,000
" 9 ..	54,000,000	59,623,000	63,510,000	70,810,000
" 16 ..	53,146,000	56,484,000	62,011,000	70,810,000
" 23 ..	51,293,000	54,214,000	61,323,000	70,810,000
" 30 ..	50,340,000	52,220,000	59,331,000	70,810,000
June 6 ..	50,147,000	49,789,000	58,211,000	68,210,000
" 13 ..	49,438,000	47,787,000	57,105,000	66,710,000
" 20 ..	48,810,000	46,225,000	55,851,000	65,010,000
" 27 ..	47,680,000	44,591,000	54,637,000	64,110,000
July 4 ..	47,199,000	43,300,000	54,114,000	63,110,000
" 11 ..	46,320,000	41,237,000	53,131,000	62,210,000
" 18 ..	46,743,000	40,488,000	52,131,000	61,310,000
" 25 ..	47,142,000	39,239,000	50,141,000	60,410,000
Aug. 1 ..	46,734,000	38,517,000	50,010,000	59,510,000
" 8 ..	46,429,000	37,839,000	50,121,000	58,610,000
" 15 ..	45,876,000	36,822,000	49,301,000	57,710,000
" 22 ..	45,180,000	35,083,000	48,771,000	57,110,000
" 29 ..	45,674,000	35,433,000	48,943,000	56,510,000
Sept. 5 ..	46,495,000	36,764,000	49,108,000	56,110,000
" 12 ..	47,602,000	38,092,000	49,211,000	55,710,000
" 19 ..	49,656,000	39,385,000	50,159,000	55,310,000
" 26 ..	48,716,000	40,703,000	51,313,000	54,910,000
Oct. 3 ..	50,116,000	41,832,000	53,014,000	54,510,000
" 10 ..	51,434,000	44,481,000	55,714,000	54,210,000
" 17 ..	51,193,000	45,100,000	56,510,000	53,910,000
" 24 ..	51,250,000	45,458,000	57,100,000	53,610,000
" 31 ..	51,680,000	52,900,000	58,227,000	53,310,000
Nov. 7 ..	51,023,000	56,950,000	59,227,000	53,010,000
" 14 ..	51,008,000	60,326,000	62,251,000	52,710,000
" 21 ..	50,971,000	62,321,000	63,914,000	52,310,000
" 28 ..	50,914,000	63,903,000	65,169,000	52,010,000
Dec. 5 ..	50,312,000	63,788,000	65,978,000	51,710,000
" 12 ..	50,281,000	66,834,000	68,172,000	51,410,000
" 19 ..	50,183,000	69,395,000	70,071,000	51,110,000
" 26 ..	51,438,000	69,938,000	72,061,000	50,810,000

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

	Bushels
Montreal	416,000
Toronto	218,000
Kingston	18,000
Winnipeg	230,000
Manitoba interior elevators	2,410,000
Fort William, Port Arthur & Keewatin	2,957,000

Total stocks in the United States and Canada as reported by Bradstreet's report follows, on February 13, 1897

	Bushels
East of the Mountains	61,931,000
Pacific Coast	3,005,000
Total stocks a year ago were:	bushels
East of the Mountains	96,450,000
Pacific Coast	5,839,000

Bradstreet's report for the week ended Feb. 20, shows a decrease of 1,491,000 bushels of stocks of wheat east of the mountains, making the total 63,478,000 bushels on that date.

Worlds stocks of wheat on February 1897, (United States, Canada, in Europe afloat for Europe) were 128,929,000 bushels compared with 160,425,000 bushels on Feb. 1, 1896; 181,419,000 on February 1, 1895, 183,927,000 on February 1, 1894, 182,000 on February 1, 1893, 153,836,000 on Feb. 1, 1892; 105,067,000 on February 1, 1891, 105,538,000 on February 1, 1890, 119,459,000 on February 1, 1889.

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100,000 shares of stock are now offered for \$10 cents per share, par value one dollar. No liability beyond the amount actually paid upon stock in the company attaches to the subscribers thereto or to holders thereof.

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

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

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

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Wheat Supplies.

Total available stocks of wheat in the United States and Canada both coasts amounted to 71,000,000 bushels on February 1, 1895, a decrease of almost one-third as compared with like supplies one year ago. Contrasted with February 1 two years ago, stocks showed a falling off of almost 40,000,000 bushels. As contrasted with the corresponding date three years ago present wheat stocks are found to be 89,000,000 smaller, a decrease of more than one-third, and when compared with supplies on February 1, 1893, the decrease is about 43,000,000 bushels, nearly 34 per cent. Wheat supplies in the United States and Canada both coasts are also found to be 1,195,000 bushels smaller on February 1 than five years before, so that existing supplies are the smallest at like dates for the period named.

The total quantity of wheat available for immediate distribution in the United States and Canada, both coasts, plus the quantity afloat for Europe from all exporting countries, on February 1, added to available stocks in Europe, as reported to Bradstreet's is as follows:

(000 omitted)

	East of Rockies.	Pacific coast.	Europe and Grand float.	Grand total.
1897	68,089	3,005	57,536	128,629
1896	97,592	5,839	56,911	160,425
1895	1,661,917	13,118	61,381	181,419
1894	99,596	9,859	74,472	183,927
1893	107,255	6,457	61,376	175,088
1892	66,541	6,043	82,720	155,308
1891	44,258	10,693	50,136	105,087
1890	49,691	6,144	49,728	105,538
1889	47,411	4,413	67,632	119,459

A most bullish feature of the statistical position of wheat is shown in the January decrease of available supplies east and west of the Rocky mountains, 6,339,000 bushels, as compared with 1,391,000 bushels in January, 1895. The corresponding decrease in 1895 was somewhat larger than last month but in the like month of 1894 and in 1893 the increases were respectively only 898,000 and 321,000 bushels.

Even more significant than the foregoing is the total net increase during seven months of the cereal year, east and west of the Rocky mountains, amounting to only 7,912,000 bushels, compared with 16,061,000 bushels increase in the corresponding seven months of 1893-94, 60,425,000 bushels in the seven months of the preceding cereal year, 31,903,000 bushels in the like seven months the year before that, and as contrasted with a total net increase of 78,700,000 bushels in the corresponding period of 1892-93.

A study of the statistics of the world's wheat stocks, month by month for a series of years, frequently renders it possible to in part forecast the probable movement of that cereal. Thus, while in February 1890, 1891, 1892, there was an average decline of about 8,000,000 bushels in supplies of wheat available in the United States and Canada, afloat for and in Europe, those stocks were practically at a standstill in February 1893 and 1894. With the late decline in world's annual production, the month of February began to show large decreases in world's stocks on hand that for February, 1895, being 11,000,000 bushels and in 1896 nearly 7,000,000. It requires no special faculty to foresee a continued decrease in world's supplies of wheat during the current month and should the grand totals of supplies continue to decrease as customary, month by month, until July 1, to an extent equaling only the average falling off during corresponding months of 1895 and 1896, the outlook is for a grand total of wheat supplies, United States and Canada,

afloat for and in Europe, on July 1 next, of only about 75,000,000 bushels, compared with 105,000,000 bushels on July 1, 1895, 181,000,000 bushels on July 1, 1895, and very much larger totals on dates in preceding years, until on July 1, 1890, when the corresponding aggregate was only 69,135,000 bushels.

Sheep and Swine Breeders.

The Sheep and Swine Breeders' association of Manitoba and the Territories met in Winnipeg recently. Interesting addresses and reports were made by the officers and representatives. The election of officers resulted as follows:

President, W. W. Fraser, Emerson, first vice, R. M. Lang, Oak Lake, second vice, Dr. Thompson, Carberry, secretary-treasurer, G. H. Greig, Winnipeg.

Directors were chosen as follows: Sheep, Wm. Wallace, Niverville, Jas. Riddell, M. P. P., Rosebank, Edward Vance, Emerson; Swine K. McLeod, Dugald, F. W. Brown, Portage; Andrew Graham, Pomeroy, and W. Kittson, Buraside.

The literary programme was opened with an address on the economical cookery of foods, by Miss B. Livingstone, of the school of domestic science.

Dr. S. J. Thompson, provincial veterinarian, then gave an address on "Diseases of Hogs."

The question box was opened, with Hugh McKellar in charge, and a number of interesting questions were answered by experienced members present.

Charles Ellis, of Parkdale, gave an address on "The Feeding, Care and Management of the Brood Sow."

A great many items of miscellaneous business were brought up and referred to the directors, to take action upon them.

Montreal Grocery Market.

Regarding sugars all advices from primary points have continued strong in tone and the recent advance in refined and raws in the New York market has been fully sustained, granulated now being quoted at \$1.10 per 100 lbs. net, while sales of raw crystals have taken place at 8½¢, and further purchases of some large quantities have been made in Cuba for shipment at a slight advance over the above figures. A private cable from London today reported the market for cane quiet and beet steady with the offerings light at 93 1/2d for February and March. The Montreal market is firm in accordance with the above news, and refiners state that during the past week there has been considerable speculative enquiry for large lots from some of the leading wholesale grocery firms, but they are not disposed to make contracts for future delivery, consequently no large transactions have taken place. There is a slight improvement in the demand for immediate wants, but on the whole the turnover has been small, and prices are ½¢ higher at 4¢ to 5¢ for granulated and at 3½¢ to 3¾¢ for yellows as to quality at the factory.

Business in syrups continues quiet, and the market is without any new feature of note, prices being steady at 1½¢ to 1¾¢ per lb., as to quality at the factory.

The demand for rice is limited, as is usual at this season of the year, and the market shows no change. We quote Crystal Japan, \$5.00 to \$5.25, standard B, \$3.50, Patna, \$1.50 to \$5.25, Carolina, \$6.75 to \$7.75, choice Bermuda, \$1, Java kinds, \$1.25.

The demand for molasses on spot continues slow, and the market is quiet, with no important change to note. In regard to the round lots of Barbadoes and Porto Rico stock offering at 26¢, as stated last week, buyers state that it is mixed. We quote:

Pure Barbadoes, 28½¢ to 29¢; Porto 27½¢, Antigua, 22½¢ to 23¢, and St. 23½¢ to 24¢.

There is no improvement in the volume of business in coffee to note, sale being and principally in small lots to fill wants. We quote Maracaibo, 17½¢ to Santos, 14½¢ to 16¢; Rio, 15¢ to 16 Mocha, 24¢ to 26¢.

A rather more active trade has been in teas during the past week, the demand being chiefly for Japans, and sales of 500 package lots have changed hands between houses at prices ranging from 17¢. The offerings of these grades, stated, are not large, as stocks in first have been reduced considerably of late in consequence of which the tone of the market is firm and values have a hardening tendency.—Gazette, Feb. 19.

Assessment Assurance

A telegram from Milwaukee, Wisconsin reports that the Wisconsin Oddfellows' Mutual Life Assurance company, which was organized in 1839, has made an assignment for the benefit of its creditors. It will probably be interesting to your readers to know, we press correspondent, that the record for association for the years 1857 to 1895 inclusive, shows the following figures:

For year ending December 31	Amount of insurance in force.
1887	\$7,810,500
1888	7,900,500
1889	7,939,500
1890	8,037,500
1891	7,812,500
1892	7,579,500
1893	7,495,000
1894	7,399,500
1895	6,342,000

The average age of the certificate holders was stated in 1894 to be fifty-one year, very large proportion will now be unable to obtain insurance, even if in a financial position to pay the rates at their present rates.

This shows the danger of depending on ordinary assessment insurance alone, particularly on the level assessment plan.

Manitoba Horse Breeders.

The annual meeting of the Manitoba Horse Breeders' association was held in Winnipeg recently, President J. G. Ruth presiding.

W. L. Puxley, read his reports as secretary and treasurer, which were adopted.

The officers were then elected as follows: President, J. G. Rutherford, vice-president for Manitoba, S. J. Thompson, vice-president for the N.W.T., Ernest Becton, Kingston Manor; treasurer, C. V. Allen, executive, John Wishart, Parage la Pte. David Munroe, Neopawa, J. Swain, Wapagosa, J. W. Knittle, Boisassini, J. Moore, Swan Lake, Geo. A. Cam, J. W. Harris and W. J. Leonard, W. Pegg, and Wm. Ryan, Ninga.

D. Munroe and J. S. Rutherford, papers, Mr. Munroe treating of shire horses. Both gentlemen put in a strong plea for breeding good horses instead of Mr. Rutherford claimed that he was raising the right kind of horses, that electric cars and bicycles had made it profitable to breed poor stock.

Dominion Parliament will meet in session on March 23.