

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

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

- Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure
- Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

- Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached/
Pages détachées
- Showthrough/
Transparence
- Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression
- Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue
- Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index
- Title on header taken from: /
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:
- Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison
- Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison
- Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments: /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Page 568 incorrectly numbered 580.

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

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
									✓		

BANK OF MONTREAL.

ESTABLISHED 1817.

Capital all Paid-up \$12,000,000 00
 Reserve Fund 6,000,000 00
 Undivided Profits \$23,000 00

Head Office, - - MONTREAL.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

SIR DONALD A. SMITH, K.C.M.G. President.
 Hon G. A. PRUD'OMOND, Vice-President.
 A. T. PATRICKSON, Esq. Hugh McLennan, Esq.
 W. C. McDONALD, Esq. R. B. Angus, Esq.
 Edw. B. GREENSHIELDS, Esq. A. F. GAULT, Esq.
 W. W. OGILVIE, Esq.

E. S. CLOUSTON, General Manager.

BRANCHES in the principal cities and towns throughout the Dominion of Canada, and in the following cities:

St. John's, NEWFOUNDLAND.
 LONDON, ENGLAND, 22 Abchurch Lane, E.C.
 NEW YORK, 59 Wall St. CHICAGO, 188 La Salle Street.

BANKERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

LIVERPOOL—Bank of Liverpool.
 SCOTLAND—British Linen Co. Bank and Branches.

WINNIPEG BRANCH.

Traveler's Circular Letters of Credit and Commercial Credits issued for use in all parts of the world. Collections made on favorable terms. Interest allowed on deposits at current rates.

ANGUS KIRKLAND, MANAGER.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL, QUE.

Capital Paid Up - - - \$6,000,000.00
 Rest - - - - - \$3,000,000.00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS—Andrew Allan, Esq., (of H. & A. Allan) President; Robert Anderson, Esq., Vice-President; Hector MacKenzie, Esq. (of J. G. MacKenzie & Co.); Jonathan Hodgson, Esq. (of Hodgson, Sumner & Co.); H. Montague Allan, Esq. (of H. & A. Allan); John Cassils, Esq. (of Shaw Bros. & Cassils); J. F. Dawes, Esq. (of Dawes & Co., Lachine); T. H. Dunn, Esq., Quebec; Sir Joseph Hickson.

Gen. Mgr., Gen'l Mgr. JOHN GAULT, Asst. Gen'l Mgr. New York Agency—52 William St.

WINNIPEG BRANCH.

The Pioneer Bank of the Prairie Province.

Accounts of Merchants, Manufacturers, Corporations and Individuals received on favorable terms. Canadian and Foreign Exchange bought and sold. Interest allowed on deposits at the best rates. Particular attention given to Canadian and American collections. Ample facilities and low rates. Prompt returns made. A general banking business transacted.

ARTHUR WICKSON, Manager.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital authorized..... 2,000,000.00
 Capital Paid up..... 1,163,630 00
 Reserve..... 1,116,800.00

DIRECTORS.

H. S. Howland, President. T. R. Merritt Vice-Pres.
 William Ramsay, Robert Jaffray, Hugh Ryan,
 T. Sutherland Stayer, Hon. John Ferguson.

HEAD OFFICE, Wellington St., TORONTO.

D. R. Wilkie, General Manager.

B. Jennings, Asst. Cashier. E. H. S. Inspector.

BRANCHES IN ONTARIO.

Exec..... C. White..... Manager
 Ferris..... O. Forrester..... "
 Galb..... G. C. Easton..... "
 Ingersoll..... J. A. Richardson..... "
 Niagara Falls..... J. A. Langmuir..... "
 Port Colborne..... E. O. F. Wood..... "
 Rat Portage..... W. A. Weir..... "
 Sault Ste. Marie..... J. M. Wemyss..... "
 St. Catharines..... C. M. Arnold..... "
 St. Thomas..... M. A. Gilbert..... "

TORONTO—
 Yonge & Queen Sts... O. F. Elce..... "
 Yonge & Bloor Sts... C. H. S. Clarke..... "
 Welland..... S. D. Raymond..... "
 Woodville..... S. B. Fuller..... "

BRANCHES IN THE NORTHWEST AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Winnipeg, Man..... O. S. Hoare, Manager.
 Brandon, Man..... N. G. Leslie, "
 Portage la Prairie, Man. .. W. B. Bell, "
 Calgary, Alta..... M. Morris, "
 Prin e Albert, Sask..... J. K. Young, "
 Edmonton, Alta..... G. R. F. Kirkpatrick, Mgr.
 Vancouver, B.C..... A. Jukes, Manager.

Foreign Exchange bought and sold. Drafts issued payable at all points in the United States.

AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

CANADA—Bank of Montreal and Branches.
 GREAT BRITAIN—Money may be deposited with Lloyd's Bank (Limited), 7 Lombard St., London, for transfer by letter or cable to any of the above branches.

UNITED STATES—New York, Bank of Montreal; Buffalo, Bank of Buffalo; Boston, National Bank of the Commonwealth; Chicago, First National Bank; Detroit, Detroit National Bank; Duluth, First National Bank; Philadelphia, Farmers and Merchants National Bank; St. Paul, Second National Bank.

Agents in Canada for the CHURCH BANK, (Limited.) Cheques issued to tourists and others, available in any part of the world.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

Paid-up Capital £1,000,000 Stg.
 Reserve Fund..... £275,000 "

HEAD OFFICE—3 Clements Lane, Lombard St. London.

COURT OF DIRECTORS—J. H. Brodie, John James Cater, Henry R. Farrer, Gaspard Farrar, Richard H. Glyn, E. A. Hoare, H. J. B. Kendall, J. J. Kingsford, Frederic Lubbock, Geo. D. Whatman.

Head Office in Canada—St. James St., Montreal.

H. Sillkeman, General Manager.

E. Stanger, Inspector.

BRANCHES IN CANADA:

Brandon Hamilton. Ottawa. Toronto.
 Brantford. Kingston. Paris. Vancouver.
 Fredericton. London. Quebec. Victoria.
 Halifax. Montreal. St. John.

Winnipeg, Main Street—D. Simpson Manager.
 AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES.

New York, 52 Wall St., W. Lawson and J. O. Welsh
 San Francisco, 124 Sanson St., H. M. I. Mosenthal,
 and J. R. Ambrose.
 London Agents—The Bank of England—Messrs. Glyn & Co.
 London Agents—Liverpool, Bank of Liverpool, Australia, Union
 bank of Australia, New Zealand, Union bank of Australia,
 India, China and Japan—Chartered Mercantile bank of India, London
 and China, Agra bank, (limited), West India, Colonial bank,
 Paris, Messrs. Marcuard, Krausz & Cie. Lyons, Credit Lyonnais.

BANK OF OTTAWA

HEAD OFFICE, OTTAWA.

Capital Authorized & Subscribed \$1,500,000.00
 Capital Paid up..... 1,500,000.00
 Rest 1,000,000.00

DIRECTORS:

CHAS. MAGEE, President. GEO. HAY, Vice. President
 Hon. Geo. Bryson, Jr., Alex. Fraser, John Madher,
 David MacLaren, Denis Murphy.

GEO. BURN, General Manager.

BRANCHES.

Arnprior, Pembroke, Carleton Place,
 Hawkesbury, Keewatin, Winnipeg.
 Parry Sound, Rideau and Bank Sts., Ottawa.
 Rat Portage, Kemptonville, Mattawa.
 Renfrew, Portage la Prairie.

AGENTS IN CANADA—Bank of Montreal and Bank of British North America.

" NEW YORK—Messrs. W. Watson and R. Hebdon.
 " CHICAGO—Bank of Montreal;
 " ST. PAUL—Merchants National Bank;
 " LONDON, ENG.—Alliance Bank.
 " CHINA AND JAPAN The Chartered Bank of India
 Australia and China.

WINNIPEG BRANCH.

ESTABLISHED 1882.

Accounts of Merchants, Traders, Manufacturers, Corporations and Individuals received on favorable terms. Interest allowed on deposits.

Drafts issued on all the principal points in Canada, also on New York, Chicago and St. Paul and London, Eng.

This Branch has special facilities for making Collections in Manitoba and North West Territories. Lowest rates are charged, and remittances promptly made.

J. B. MONK, Manager.

The Western Canada Loan & Savings Co.

CAPITAL, - - - \$1,500,000.00.
 RESERVE FUND, - \$850,000.00.

HEAD OFFICES: Toronto, WALTER S. LEE, Man. Director.
 BRANCH OFFICES: Winnipeg, - W. M. FISHER, Manager.

Money advanced upon Farm and City Properties, MORTGAGES, MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES & SCHOOL DEBENTURES purchased. Scrip held for use of Clients. Clients title deeds are not sent out of the Province but are lodged in the Company's vaults at Winnipeg, where they may be examined at all times. Agents at all principal points throughout the Province.

For further information write to the Manager of the Winnipeg Branch

St. Lawrence Hall

MONTREAL, - - P.Q.

Every Attention paid to Guests. First-class in every Respect. Appointments Perfect. Graduated Prices

WALKER HOUSE.

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

Terms from \$2 a Day

DAVID WALKER, PROPRIETOR.

Corner York and Front Sts., TORONTO, Ont.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce.

HEAD OFFICE - - TORONTO.

Paid-up Capital \$8,000,000
 Rest..... 1,200,000

Geo. A. Cox, Esq., President.

JOHN I. DAVIDSON, Esq., Vice-President.

B. E. WALKER, General Manager.

J. H. PLUMMER, Asst' Genl. Manager.

A. H. Ireland, Inspector.

New York—Alex. Laird & Wm. Gray, Agents

BANKERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

GREAT BRITAIN—The Bank of Scotland.
 INDIA, CHINA AND JAPAN - The Char'td Bank of India, Aus
 PARIS, FRANCE—Lazard, Freres & Cie. (Stralla & China
 AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND - Union Bank of Australia.
 BRUSSELS, BELGIUM—J. Mathieu & Fils.
 NEW YORK—The Amer Exchange Nat'l Bank of NY
 SAN FRANCISCO—The Bank of British Columbia.
 CHICAGO—The Amer Exchange Nat'l Bk. of Chicago.
 BRITISH COLUMBIA—The Bank of British Columbia.
 HAMILTON, BERMUDEA—The Bank of Bermuda.
 KINGSTON, JAMAICA—Bank of Nova Scotia.

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

WINNIPEG BRANCH,

DEBENTURES PURCHASED.

Accounts of Corporations, Merchants and Individuals received on favorable terms and every facility afforded consistent with sound banking.

Commercial Travellers' Credits and Circular Notes issued for use in all parts of the world.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

F. H. MATHEWSON, Manager.

UNION BANK OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE, - QUEBEC.

Capital Paid up - - - \$1,200,000
 Reserve Fund - - - - - 280,000

DIRECTORS:

ANDREW THOMSON, President. Hon. M. J. PRICH, Vice-President.
 John Breaker, D. C. Thomson, E. Giroux, E. J. Hale,
 Jas. King, M.P.P.

E. E. WEBB, Gen. Mgr. J. G. BILLET, Inspector

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Alexandria, Ont. Montreal, Que. Smith's Falls, Ont.
 Boisvevain, Man. Morden, Man. Souris, Man.
 Carberry, Man. Neosom, N.W.T. Toronto, Ont.
 Chesterville, Ont. Neepawa, Man. Winthrop, Ont.
 Iroquois, Ont. Ottawa, Ont. Winchester, Ont.
 Leithbridge, N.W.T. Quebec, Que. Winnipeg, Man.
 Merrickville, Ont. " (St. Lewis St.)

Foreign Agents: London, Parr's Banking Co. and The Alliance Bank, Ltd. Liverpool, do. New York, National Park Bank Boston, Lincoln National Bank. Minneapolis, First National Bank. St. Paul, St. Paul National Bank. Great Falls, Mont. First National Bank. Chicago, Ill., Globe National Bank. Buffalo, Queen City Bank. Cleveland National Bank. Detroit, First National Bank.

Winnipeg Branch, Main Street;

F. L. Patton, Manager.

Interest allowed at current rates in Savings' Bank Department and on Special Deposits.

T H E

Western Loan and Trust COMPANY, LTD.

Incorporated by Special Act of the Legislature.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, \$2,000,000.
 ASSETS, \$1,500,000.

Office: 13 St. Sacramento St., Montreal, Que.

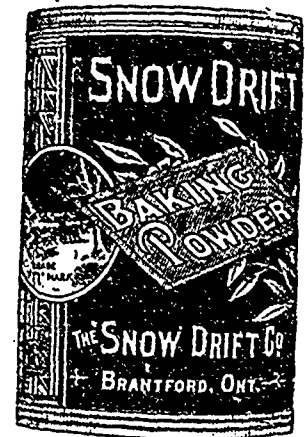
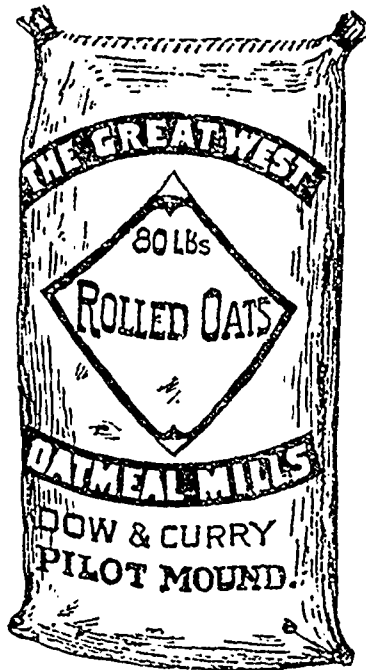
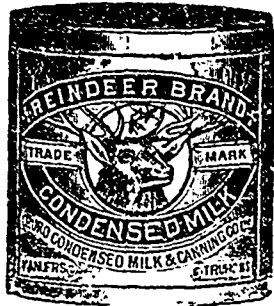
HON. A. W. OGILVIE, President.
 W. BARR LAY STEPHEN, Manager.
 J. W. MICHAUD, Esq., Vice-President.

Solicitors—Messrs Greenshields & Greenshields.
 Bankers—The Merchant Bank of Canada
 Agents at Winnipeg, Man.—Messrs Crotty & Cross.

This Company acts as assignee, administrator, executor, trustee, receiver, committee of lunatics, guardian, liquidator, etc., also as agent for the above offices.

Debentures issued for three or five years, both debentures and interest on the same can be collected in any part of Canada without charge.
 For further particulars address the Manager.

DON'T BE WITHOUT



EDWARDSBURG

STARCHES.

W. F. HEDERSON & CO., Winnipeg, Wholesale Agents.

E. F. HUTCHINGS'
GREAT NORTHWEST
Saddlery House

opposite the City Hall, Corner
Main and Market Sts.,

519 Main St. & 191 to 195 & 126 Market St.

The Largest Stock and Best Equipped Establishment
Canada. Lowest prices and Best Goods is our Motto.

TRUNKS, VALISES, LEATHER AND SHOE FIND
INGS, SADDLERY HARDWARE, WHIPS, &c.

Don't forget the new premises.

E. F. HUTCHINGS, Proprietor, WINNIPEG.

Send for our new Illustrated Catalogue.

Mackenzie, Powis & Co.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS.

JUST ARRIVED.

First direct shipment of New Season
Prime Selected Valencia Raisins and
Imperial Selected Layers from Denia.
Also two cars choicest Evaporated
Apricots, Peaches and Prunes.

**Over 1,000 packages, New seasons
First crop, Congous all
Grades.**

Cor. McDermott & Princess Sts., WINNIPEG.

MACKENZIE & MILLS,

— WHOLESALE —

FANCY GROCERIES.

Special attention given to

Teas, Coffees, Dried Fruits,

Canned Goods, Butter, &c.

244 PRINCESS ST.,
WINNIPEG, - MAN.

PLACE YOUR ORDERS NOW FOR

PURE BLUESTONE

We have a large supply of the Genuine Article.

We are now receiving our supply of
PURE STRYCHNINE CRYSTALS for the Spring Trade.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR

JOY'S GOLDEN BUTTER COLOR,

Joy's Improved Extract Rennet.

Joy's Improved Cheese Color.

MARTIN. BOLE AND WYNNE CO.,

Wholesale Druggists, Winnipeg.

**ALABASTINE
JELLSTONE
PARIS STONE**

Send in your orders early to
avoid disappointment.

G. F. Stephens & Co

Market Street, WINNIPEG.

J. W. PECK & CO.

— MANUFACTURERS OF —

**CLOTHING,
SHIRTS**

— AND —

FUR GOODS

And Wholesale Dealer in Men's Furnishings

WAREHOUSES.
WINNIPEG, Man. VANCOUVER, B.C.
Factory—MONTREAL,

The Commercial

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

FOURTEENTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.
ISSUED EVERY MONDAY.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$2.00 PER ANNUM (in advance.)

ADVERTISING RATES MADE KNOWN ON APPLICATION.

Fine Book and Job Printing Departments.

23 Office, 186 James St. East.

JAMES B. STEEN,
Publisher.

The Commercial certainly enjoys a very much larger circulation among the business community of the country between Lake Superior and the Pacific Coast, than any other paper in Canada, daily or weekly. By a thorough system of personal solicitation, carried out annually, this journal has been placed upon the desks of a great majority of business men in the vast district described above, and including Northwest Ontario, the provinces of Manitoba, and British Columbia, and the territories of Assinibota, Alberta and Saskatchewan. The Commercial also reaches the leading wholesale, commission, manufacturing and financial houses of Eastern Canada.

WINNIPEG, MARCH 9, 1896.

Monthly Trade Returns.

Dominion government saving's bank transactions at Winnipeg for the month ending February 29 were: Deposits \$18,904.00; withdrawals \$12,022.91; deposits exceed withdrawals \$7,881.06.

Inland revenue collections for the port of Winnipeg for January, 1896, were:

Spirits.....	\$ 19,292 09
Tobacco.....	12,076 25
Malt.....	1,203 60
Cigars.....	567 60
Methylated spirit.....	142 21
Petroleum.....	122 80

Total.....	\$ 27,948 49
Collections, Jan., 1895.....	21,691 23

Increase..... \$ 5,651 86

The following statement shows the value of goods exported and goods entered for consumption with duty collected thereon during the month of February, 1896, at Winnipeg, as compared with the same month in 1895:

Description	Value 1895	Value 1896
Exported.....	\$ 53,182 00	\$ 74,917 00
Entered for consumption, dutiable....	153,744 00	139,451 00
Entered for consumption, free.....	85,640 00	41,970 00
Total for consumption.....	189,884 00	181,421 00
Duty collected....	49,793 09	45,503 58

Some Wild Animals.

There are six species of deer in Manitoba and the Territories, says an exchange. The moose, the elk, the black-tailed deer, the small jumping deer, the red deer, and the cariboo or reindeer of the woods. There are four species of bears. The grizzly, the silver-tip, the black and the brown bear. There are four kinds of wolves. The large buffalo wolf, the timber wolf, the cross wolf and the prairie wolf.

Get Population.

Following is the address delivered at the recent immigration convention by Mr. Hesper, consul of the German Empire at Winnipeg:

Great Britain's colonial secretary, Honorable Joseph Chamberlain, has said: "Get population and all else will be added unto you." Canada wants population. To get population a new country must have "free land." The republic to the south of us, within one hundred years, increased from less than ten to about seventy millions by "free lands." These millions were drawn from every country in the world, the inducement being "free land" under a free government. The arid lands that require irrigation cannot be considered as such, as large capital is required to bring them under cultivation, and therefore they are not free to an ordinary immigrant. The free lands being exhausted, or nearly so, there is now an ever-increasing agricultural population looking for free land which must overflow from the United States. This overflow should come to Canada, it is of an intelligent, industrious class, and of our own race, Britons in all but the name.

In the years 1893 and 1894, about 5,000 of these people drawn from 85 states, from Maine to California, settled in the Canadian Northwest. The want of free land in the "greatest republic on earth" forced these people to look for free land under a monarchical form of government. In a very short time these intelligent and industrious citizens from the United States will make, to them, the startling discovery that in the Dominion of Canada the people rule not only in theory but in fact, and that our form of government is absolute freedom, and that each individual has the right to "Life liberty and the pursuit of happiness" as well as free homesteads.

One of the chief aims of this convention should be to see that "free land" is available for all the desirable settlers who decide to cast their lot in with us in endeavoring to convert Canada into a great nation. With suitable "free land" at the disposal of our government the formation of a great nation is only a question of time and that comparatively short. Without "free land" the increase and prosperity of the Dominion must be slow.

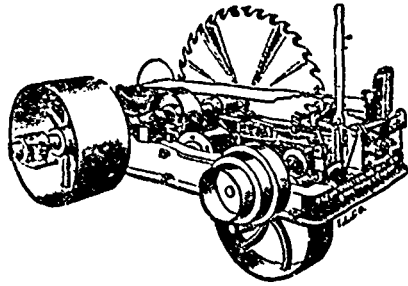
Manitoba, young as she is, has now a surplus, province-bred population, emigrating, looking for "free land." Strange as it may seem, it is a fact. Have we no "free land" in Manitoba? Let us investigate. A settler to get a free homestead within thirty miles of a railway in Manitoba has to make his selection on one of 602 townships, containing 21,672 sections of 86,689 quarter sections of 160 acres each. Of these 21,672 sections, all of the odd-numbered sections have been reserved for railways or schools and are for sale and are not "free land." This leaves 10,836 sections. The Hudson's Bay Company were granted sections 8 and 26, or 1,204 sections, which reduces the "free land" to 9,632 sections. To quiet the Indian title 1,250,000 acres, equal to 1,950 sections were allotted to adult and minor half-breeds, which leaves 7,682 sections. The amount of land script issued on account of the troublous times of 1885 I have no means of ascertaining, but I estimate it at quite 82 sections, which reduces Manitoba land open for free homestead within thirty miles of a railway to 7,600 sections, or enough to give a free homestead of 160 acres to 30,400 heads of families. These 30,400 quarter sections are not all good land suitable for farming. We all know that there is poor land in this and every other country. Manitoba now has 25,000 heads of families who are producers, grain and stock raisers, and who are rapidly becoming large exporters of these commodities, and I venture the assertion that these same 25,000 Manitoba farmers contribute more to the world's food supply than the same number of men elsewhere on the face of the earth. Where then is our free land. These figures are not absolutely correct, but they are nearly so, and

may assist the convention to knowledge of the main reason why our country is not more thickly settled. The cause is simply shortage of "free land" within a reasonable distance of railway communication.

To put it plainly, and this convention may as well look facts in the face, we have no suitable "free land" to offer, and men with money to buy land have a world to choose from. We who have lived here for a number of years, know this to be a good country to live in, we know that we have a good climate and the conditions of life are much better than in many other countries. Poverty as it is known in other and older countries is unknown here. Directly or indirectly, "free land" brought us to Manitoba, and most of us remember the rush of settlers to this province in the years 1881-2 and 3. Why did not the rush of immigration continue? Was it the fault of the country? No, simply the fact that the "free lands" within a reasonable distance of a railway was all taken up in those years, and immigration practically ceased for want of it. We have been striving after the impossible. We have spent millions of money trying to induce rich people to come in and buy our lands and settle on them. We have barred out the industrious poor. We did not intend to but we have. Settlers arriving in a new country, do not, as a rule, have more than enough money to make a modest start on "free land." It is the want of money and the inducement of "free land" that causes humanity to emigrate. Was it a surplus of money or the want of it that caused an army of United States home seekers to camp for weeks on the boundary line of Oklahoma Territory, waiting for the government to declare it open for free homestead?

Wipe out all unearned land grants, buy up all existing land grants and lands held by corporations for sale at a profit, proclaim them "free land" to actual wealth creating settlers, and the emigrants will come here. And a railway to the Hudson's Bay, if such a route is practical, will be in successful operation in a few years, simply because the necessities of our people will require it or other outlets. When the time comes that our people will require an outlet to the European markets via the Hudson's Bay we will get it, get it because we require it. A nation's wealth is in the industry or creative force of its citizens. If we had all the vacant fertile lands in the universe transferred to British North America we would not be one dollar richer than we are to-day, unless we could utilize the land and make it productive. To make it productive requires men, men whose poverty compels them to work.

Which is the greater nation, the United States of one hundred years ago with its few millions of people and its hundreds of millions of acres of unoccupied lands or the United States of to-day with its seventy millions of industrious people, its "free land" settled upon and its surplus human industry overflowing from the country looking for "free land" under other flags? The ordinary resident in the east must have a very hazy idea of what a square township looks like with all the odd-numbered and two of the even-numbered sections reserved for sale for the benefit of the non-resident holder. A diagram with the reserved section marked in black gives the situation at a glance and much more effectively than a description in words can. Can any one blame a settler for not wanting to leave his old home with its associations and social comforts and settle in one of the vacant sections, each one mile square, with vacant land to the right of him, vacant land to the left of him, vacant land in front of him and vacant land in the rear of him, and the black sections only represent the orthodox railway, school and Hudson's Bay Company lands.

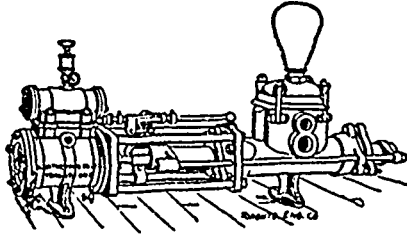


Waterous Engine Works Co.,

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Engines and Boilers,
Saw Mills.

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



We are HEADQUARTERS for

To Dealers who want nice CLEAN GOODS at ROCK-BOTTOM PRICES, communicate with us.

Brooms, Whisks, Brushes, Woodenware, Matches, Cordage, General Store Supplies, Fancy Goods, Toys and Games, Sporting Goods, Glass and Chinaware.

H. A. NELSON & SONS,

MONTREAL - AND - TORONTO.

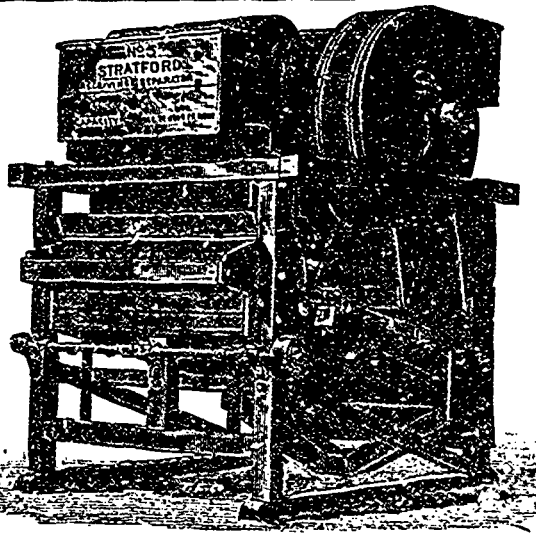
Represented in Manitoba and British Columbia by MR. W. S. CRONE.

STUART & HARPER

AGENTS FOR

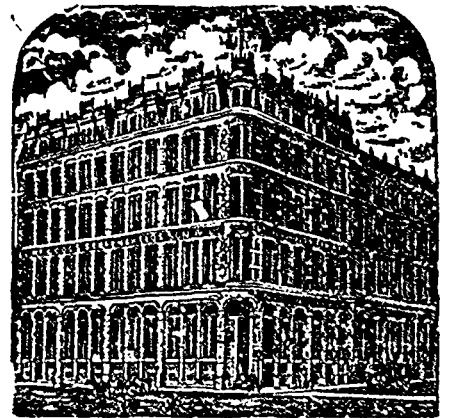
Stratford Mill Building Co.
Flour Mill and Elevator Machinery
Dustless Warehouse and Elevator Separators
Dodge Wood Pulleys
New and Second-hand Machinery of all kinds.

758 to 764 Main Street,
Winnipeg.



S. Greenshields Son & Co.

MONTREAL AND VANCOUVER, B.C.



We are offering for Spring Delivery the following special lines:

Crums' Prints, Tokio Pongees,
Priestley's Waterwitch Serges, Cravenettes,
Goutilles, Lustres & other Mohair Effects.
Harrison's Brusiel's Carpets.
Also a very large range of COTTON GOODS
Samples with C. J. REDMOND, Room 18,
McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.

McMASTER & CO.,

—WHOLESALE—

Woollens, Tailor's, Trimmings,
CARPETS,
AND GENERAL DRY GOODS.
TORONTO, ONT.
REPRESENTED BY E. C. S. WETMORE.

JAS. McOREADY & CO.,

WHOLESALE

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

M. and L. Samuel Benjamin & Co.,

26, 28, 30 FRONT STREET, WEST.
TORONTO

* Shelf and Heavy Hardware,
* Metals, Tin Plate, etc.
* Lamp Goods and Gas Fixtures.
Plumbers and Steam Fitters' Supplies
Special attention given to import and export trade.
English House: Samuel Sons & Benjamin,
161 Fenchurch St., London, E.O.

Cigars

Made in your own Country.

HISPANIA, RED CROSS, KHEWIVE

Try these Brands. They are Unsurpassed.

— BRYAN & LEE, Winnipeg.

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

THE VULCAN IRON COMPANY,

OF MANITOBA LIMITED

MILL ROLLS GROUND & CORRUGATED.
Architectural Iron Work.

ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS,

GENERAL BLACKSMITHING.

BRIDGE BUILDING A SPECIALTY.

TENDERS SOLICITED.

POINT DOUGLAS AVE., WINNIPEG.

The Commercial

WINNIPEG, MARCH 9, 1896.

ASSISTED IMMIGRATION.

Mr. Hespeler's history of the Mennonite settlers in Manitoba, at the recent immigration convention, furnished a striking illustration of what can be accomplished in this country by perseverance and industry. It also teaches that we should not despise immigrants with limited means, if they are the right class. It further teaches that it pays even to assist immigrants, providing they are the right kind. The Mennonites were poor. They had not sufficient means to enable them to settle in Manitoba, and the Dominion government advanced nearly \$200,000 to aid them in making a home in this new land. This sum they have entirely repaid with interest, and they are now thoroughly prosperous. In fact, becoming wealthy. Last season they harvested 8,500,000 bushels of grain and they possess large numbers of live stock. If the Dominion government could secure the right class of settlers, it would pay the country, as this experiment has proved, to expend not only \$200,000 but millions in assisting settlers. The land alone is of no value. It is settlement that gives it value. If good settlers could be obtained by giving them some assistance on the start, it would pay to settle up the entire public domain in this way. The Mennonites did not cost the country anything, because they repaid their loan in full with interest. But besides this, they have been a great source of wealth to the country. They have assisted in swelling the revenue of the country by the large amount they have paid in taxes, direct and indirect, the latter through the consumption of dutiable goods. If the government had expended \$200,000 per year in assisting the good immigrants to settle here, the country would be much wealthier than it is to-day. There is, no doubt, plenty of material in Great Britain, Scandinavia and other parts of northern Europe just as good as the Mennonites, which could be introduced to our prairie country with equally good results.

THE QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

It is to be regretted that the immigration convention failed to pass a resolution in favor of a relaxing of the quarantine regulations, in the interest of immigration. Opposition from the live stock interests particularly led to this result. It is natural, perhaps, that the live stock interest should oppose any relaxing of the quarantine regulations, but they evidently attach too great importance to the question. The quarantine regulations could be maintained, so far as lingering in stock for commercial purposes is concerned, so that the live stock interests would have nothing to fear from the importation of live stock to the detriment of their business. The only thing to be desired is that the regulations should be relaxed in the interest of bona fide settlers who are coming into the country with only such live stock as they require for their own use. In

relaxing the quarantine regulations the number and class of animals allowed to be brought in by immigrants could be specified. The scab disease was not introduced into the territories by immigrants.

Now that the immigration convention has failed to deal with the matter, the Winnipeg board of trade should lose no time in again taking up this question with the Dominion government. The Commercial regards the quarantine regulations as the greatest bar in existence to the immigration of a large number of good settlers. We are practically shut out of our best field by the quarantine regulations, and we will never be able to command a large stream of immigration from the United States until some provision is made to admit the live stock of incoming settlers on reasonable conditions.

THE IMMIGRATION CONVENTION.

When the immigration convention was first proposed, The Commercial was somewhat skeptical as to the practical results which might be hoped for from such a movement. However, the convention has come and gone, and it has been a brilliant success, so far as attendance, enthusiasm and earnest effort could make it. The response to the call for a convention has been more generally replied to than could have been expected by the promoters. The vast territory from Lake Superior to the Pacific coast was all well represented, and there was general harmony in the proceedings. All seemed to recognize that the great need of the country is people, and all seemed prepared to work together to promote the settlement of the country.

So far as practical results are concerned, that will be for the future to develop. A permanent association, with an executive, has been formed, and through this organization means may be found for prosecuting immigration work to better advantage than has been the case in the past. Of course with an association of this kind, the real difficulty will be in financing. The association at present has no financial basis to work on, and it requires funds to carry on immigration work. However, some plan may be worked out for successfully financing the organization.

But even without a financial basis to enable it to engage in active immigration work, the association could no doubt do much good as an advisory body. It could assist in stimulating the government or other organizations in prosecuting immigration work, as well as in stimulating individual effort. The convention in itself should prove a great stimulus to immigration effort, both to the governments, federal and provincial and to individual effort. The proceedings of the convention would form excellent immigration literature. The addresses told of the resources of the country, the development of recent years, the mistakes of the past, the experiences of old settlers, etc., all going to supply practical information of a most valuable nature. Many excellent papers were presented at this convention, which furnish most desirable information about the country. Perhaps the programme of set addresses was rather overdone, taking up more time than was desirable, but allowance may be made

for this when we consider the vast amount of valuable information which can be gleaned from these papers. Many of the delegates would no doubt have preferred to have had more time devoted to general discussion, but in an unorganized convention of this nature the danger would have been to wander from the points at issue and absorb the time in useless discussion. Of course it was impossible to give all the delegates an opportunity to make addresses, when such a large number were present, within the time allowed to the convention.

While we may have to wait some time for practical results from the association, so far as aggressive immigration work is concerned, there is one direction in which good work can be done at once. We refer to the necessity for making every effort to assist and encourage new settlers on their arrival here. Our efforts should not cease when an immigrant has been induced to come here. In fact they should only be begun. It is quite as important to look after immigrants after they arrive here, as it is to induce them to come. Thousands of good people have been lost to the country in the past by neglect, or lack of encouragement being extended to them on their arrival here. Every effort should be made, both individually, collectively and officially, to take hold of immigrants on their arrival here, and give them every encouragement and assistance possible. It is really a very difficult thing for a newly arrived immigrant to know how to proceed to the best advantage in selecting land. Some years ago The Commercial several times urged the importance of some organized effort being made in every district to assist incoming settlers. If the newly formed association can keep the people stirred up at home to the importance of looking carefully after immigrants on their arrival here, the convention will not have been in vain.

THE REMEDIAL BILL.

In parliament at Ottawa on Tuesday the second reading of the bill relating to the Manitoba school question was moved by Sir Charles Tupper, who reviewed the educational question from the time of confederation forward, showing that this was an important point with the fathers of confederation, and that the confederation movement would never have been successful if the constitution had not been framed to protect minorities. Mr. Laurier followed in a brilliant speech, in which he took the ground that every resource should be exhausted before federal interference was attempted. This he claimed had not been the policy of the government. He moved the six months hoist.

This Manitoba school question is the most wretched piece of business that has been introduced into party politics since the days of confederation. That it is being considered purely as a party question, upon which there is almost a straight division between the two parties, is evident from the course of events at Ottawa. It is indeed a matter for regret to every loyal Canadian that this matter has come into party politics. The Dominion government has evidently stood too much

upon its dignity in this matter, and there is evidently too much truth in Mr. Laurier's charge that the government has not made use of every possible means of arriving at an amicable settlement. The refusal of the federal authorities to listen to proposals to investigate the matter is sufficient to prove this statement.

Every effort should have been made to keep the question out of party politics. The trouble at the bottom of the whole thing lies in the fact that Manitoba has a so-called Liberal government, while the Conservative party is in power at Ottawa. Here lies the curse of the whole thing. If the same party had been in power at Ottawa and Winnipeg, no one can doubt for a moment but that this school question would have been handled in a very different manner and would have been settled to the satisfaction of all concerned. As the situation has been, however, there has been an effort all around, both in federal and provincial politics, to make political capital out of the wretched business.

The worst of it is, the matter is apparently as far off from settlement as ever. If the bill passes its second reading it will not reach a third reading this session. The house will be dissolved and then the fight will be transferred to the electorate, and we will have the deplorable result of a Dominion election fought out on this issue.

Should the bill ultimately go through and become law, the question is still unsettled. We cannot believe that a federal act can be made to work with the provincial authorities arrayed against it. In fact, it may be taken for granted that there will be further legal contests and further agitation as a result of any attempt to put the proposed act in force.

So far as the minority is concerned The Commercial believes they have made a mistake in forcing remedial legislation. When obtained we believe it will be found to be a hollow victory. Better to have suffered for a while longer what they consider unjust treatment, with the hope of eventually getting redress from the local authorities, than to call in outside or federal interference, only to prolong the disagreeable agitation, for assuredly no permanent settlement of the differences will ever be effected until any attempt at federal interference is withdrawn and an adjustment has been arrived at between the minority and the local authorities.

There have been mistakes all around in this matter. The principal mistake, however, has been the policy of the federal government backed by or urged on by ecclesiastical influence to regard the matter to closely from the constitutional point of view, and to act with "authority and dignity," under the constitution. Better to have foregone some of the authority, or at least to have reserved it until every possible means of arriving at an amicable settlement had been exhausted.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

With the building of the proposed railway to the Lake Dauphin district it is expected that Manitoba will become self supporting in the matter of salt. It is said there are salt springs up in that district, where salt is now manufactured for local purposes, but owing

to the distance from a railway it cannot be shipped to advantage to other parts of the province. The important fishing interests in Winnipegosis and the other northern lakes would also no doubt be greatly benefited by the railway.

* * *

At the immigration convention Dr. Penner, father of Winnipeg, spoke in favor of a system of colonizing settlers on small farms. If it no doubt were true that many Manitoba farmers are trying to crop too much land. Many would be better off if they would cultivate a smaller area and do it better. If two acres can be careful cultivation be made to produce as much as three acres, cultivated in the ordinary way it would be better to crop the smaller area. Particularly in the neighborhood of the larger towns, especially around Winnipeg, the cultivation of small farms would no doubt produce good results.

* * *

REFERRING to the recent dinner of the Winnipeg board of trade, a western exchange—the Moosomin Spectator—remarks that very little was said at the dinner as to how a better market and a higher price could be obtained for our wheat. The members of the board would no doubt be glad to discuss this question if they could offer any practical suggestions in the matter. Unfortunately the price of wheat is something which is quite beyond the influence of the board, and nothing can be gained by discussing it. The only suggestion The Commercial could make as to how the price of wheat could be materially advanced, would be to curtail production in the great wheat growing countries. Of course, the board could exert no influence to curtail production in the United States, Argentina, Russia or India for the benefit of Manitoba. There is a vulgar expression that "there is no use of talking about what you cannot eat." It would be quite useless for the board to take up its time in discussing a matter which is entirely beyond its influence.

THE Winnipeg Board of Trade, it will be seen by the report in another column, has passed quite a strong resolution regarding the bill to grant a charter to the Hudson Bay Canal and Navigation Co. The promoters of this proposed company have certainly asked for most remarkable power. They have asked for nothing less than that they be given a charter to improve the entire system of waterways of the Lake Winnipeg basin, which includes something like 3,000 to 4,000 miles of navigable waters. It would certainly not seem desirable to have these waterways fall into the hands of a private company. The policy of the federal government has been to maintain the freedom of the navigable waters of the country, and this is evidently the right policy. It is therefore doubtful if this bill would have been passed by parliament. At the same time it is well that the board has taken a decided stand upon the matter. There is tributary to Lake Winnipeg one of the greatest systems of inland navigation in the world, which, with improvements which could be carried out at moderate cost, could be made of inestimable value to this western country. It has been

the constant policy of the board to lose no opportunity to impress upon the government the great importance of these waterways, together with the desirability of so improving them that their full value to the country could be realized. The board is evidently still of the same opinion that it is the duty of the government to take upon itself at once the work of improving our navigable streams.

* * *

PREMIER Bowell has admitted that his government "must consider themselves to a very great extent equitably bound to meet the expenditure which took place" in connection with the territorial exhibition at Regina. This much admitted there should be no difficulty in ultimately obtaining a vote to defray these liabilities. Mr. Perley deserves some credit for persistently pushing this matter.

* * *

THE Winnipeg board of trade is in a very prosperous position just at present. At the last meeting no less than thirty-six new members were proposed. The board is to be congratulated in having a chief officer and executive who are endeavoring to infuse more energy into the institution, and who are in every way admirably fitted to carry out the trust reposed in them by the members.

* * *

THE bill to aid the proposed railway to Lake Dauphin came up in committee of the whole, on the third reading, in the Manitoba Legislature, on Wednesday. Mr. Fisher moved an amendment, claiming that the aid proposed was excessive, that the Dominion government had already granted liberal aid to a road which covered much the same territory, that sufficient was not known as to the personnel of the promoters of the scheme; their financial position, etc. The amendment was voted down by a large majority and progress was made with the bill, which will undoubtedly be finally passed. It does seem strange that nothing was said about this proposed road previous to the elections. Coming so soon after the elections, it would appear probable that the government had this scheme in view at that time. It is a matter for regret that so little is known about the actual position of the company and what it proposes to do, before such a large sum is voted. The government seems to have kept the public very much in the dark about the scheme, and about all that is known is that a large sum of money is being voted in aid of the proposed enterprise.

THE Pilot Bay smelter, owned by Victoria capitalists is said to be a success. For the 6 months ending in December, 8,600 tons of bullion have been shipped. The smelter cost \$650,000. Two hundred men are constantly employed, whose earnings amount to \$3,600 a week. The Slovan country is destined to be the richest silver country in the world.

Meetings among fruit men have been held at Chilliwack, Abbotsford, Langley, Port Haney, and Mission. All the fruit growers interviewed were anxious to join the co-operative association, and Winnipeg may look forward to having her markets partially supplied next year by well selected, nicely arranged British Columbia fruit at moderate prices.

To the TRADE!

Our Travellers are now out with a complete line of new samples of our specialties in

**GLOVES,
MITTS, MOCCASINS,
Etc., for 1896,**

Expect an early call and kindly reserve orders till seeing our samples.

James Hall & Co.

Ontario Glove Works,
WINNIPEG BRANCH,
150 PRINCESS ST. BROCKVILLE, ONT.

SPRING

OPENING

Commencing 25th February and
..Following Days..

LATEST NOVELTIES
INSPECTION INVITED.

D. McCall & Co'y.

WHOLESALE MILLINERY,
TORONTO - and - MONTREAL.

RAW FURS

WANTED.

WRITE FOR PRICE LIST.

R. C. MACFIE & CO.,

Established 1874. LONDON, ONT.

RUBLEE, RIDDELL & CO.

Commission Merchants

AND IMPORTERS OF

Green and Dried Fruits,
15 OWEN STREET,

WINNIPEG

P. J. RUSSELL,

WHOLESALE

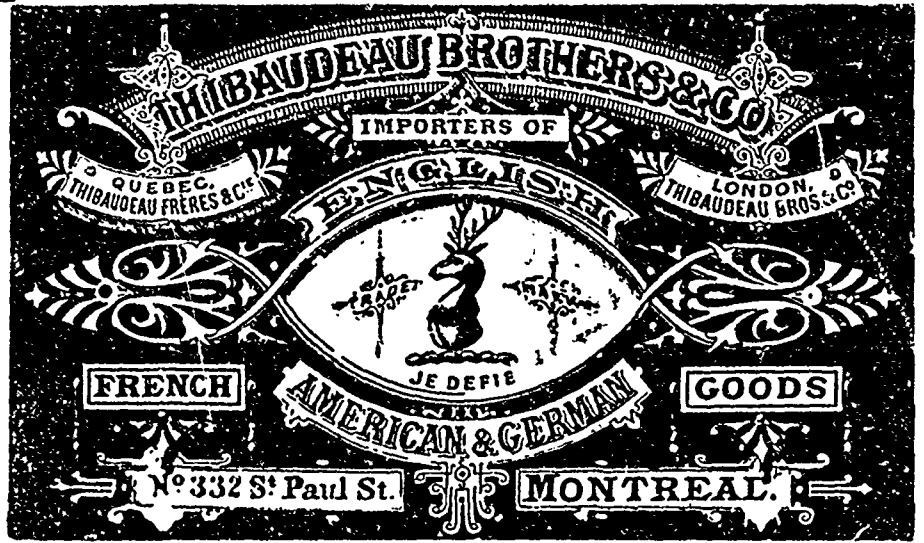
Commission -:- Merchant

And Manufacturers Agent,

NELSON, - - B.C.

Grocers supplies and General Merchandise handled on Commission. Best Cold Storage warehouse in West Kootenay. Correspondence and Consignments Solicited.

LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE.



SEE OUR SAMPLES OF

CLOTHING,

Hats, Caps and Straw Goods,

FOR SPRING 1896.

Are you Looking for Lines to Sort up?
Our Stock is well Assorted.

DONALD FRASER & CO.

WILL OPEN OUT ABOUT

1ST MARCH

JOHN LOVE. J. E. McALLISTER. J. RILEY.

Love, McAllister & Co.

WHOLESALE

.. STATIONERS ..

DEALERS IN

Wrapping Paper, Paper Bags, Twines, Office and General Stationery, Printers' Stock, School Supplies, Pipes, Mouth Organs, Combs Wall Papers, Stationers' Sundries, etc.

MITCHELL BLOCK, MODERMOTT AVE WINNIPEG,
Behind the Post Office,

PORTER & CO.,

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF

Crockery.

GLASSWARE, CHINA,

Silverware, Cutlery, Lamps,
Fancy Goods, Etc.

330 Main St., Winnipeg.

BUNTIN, GILLIES & CO.

WHOLESALE

STATIONERS,

AND PAPER DEALERS,

—HEADQUARTERS FOR—

OFFICE, SCHOOL & SOCIETY STATIONERY

PRINTERS' STOCK,

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

HAMILTON, - ONTARIO.

Enamelled Ware.

GREY (CRESCENT STEEL,
WHITE STEEL
GALVANIZED WARE
RETINUED WARE
JAPANNED WARE
PIECED TIN WARE

The Thos. Davidson Mfg. Co. Ltd.

MONTREAL.

Merrick, Anderson & Co. Agents,
Winnipeg.

WHEAT
2 Bushels

B A G S.

FLAX
2 and 4 Bushels

FLOUR—Jute
49, 98 & 140 lbs.

B A G S.

POTATO
90 lbs.

BRAN
80 and 100 lbs.

B A G S.

COAL
100 lbs.

SHORTS
100 lbs.

B A G S.

FLOUR—Cottons
24, 49 and 98 lbs.

OAT
4 and 5 bushels

B A G S.

ALL KINDS

**Sewing Twines, Jute, Cotton and Flax.
Branding Ink, Blue and Red—5 Gallon Kegs.**

SAMPLES AND PRICES MAILED ON APPLICATION

W. F. HENDERSON & CO.

124 Princess Street, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Agents for The Canada Jute Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.

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

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

WINNIPEG, Oct. 5th, 1893.

Messrs. Ogilvie Milling Co.,

GENTLEMEN:—I have great pleasure in giving you my opinion of the two grades of flour, Patent and Bakers, you are now manufacturing. It excels all other flours that I have ever used, and makes more bread per barrel, and gives me splendid satisfaction in my business, and I am very glad to express my opinion after a number of years experience in flour. Yours is certainly the best I have ever used. H. LISTER, Baker.

—IN HANDLING—

OGILVIE'S FLOUR

YOU HAVE

THE BEST

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

OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN,

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

North of Scotland Canadian Mortgage Co., Ltd.

MONEY TO LEND at Lowest Current Rates.

MORTGAGES and DEBENTURES PURCHASED.

Osler, Hammond & Nanton,
Managers,
381 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.

GEO. H. RODGERS & CO

WHOLESALE DOMESTIC AND IMPORTED

DRY GOODS AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS,

Now is the time for action! Goods are advancing.

We have made ample preparations for this and can give our customers the benefit.

Our Spring Samples are now complete, and it will mean \$'s to you to see them before placing your orders. Our Mr. F. G. Crawford will call on you shortly, when the favor of your orders will oblige. G. H. R. & Co.

Way to get a practical education is by attending Winnipeg Business College and Shorthand Institute for a term. Circulars free. Address O. A. FLEMING & CO., Winnipeg, Man.

Kirkpatrick & Cookson

Established 1860,

MONTREAL.

Solicit consignments of BUTTER, ETC.

ALSO OFFERS OF

OATS

WHEAT of the Various Grades. FEED BARLEY.

WHEAT,

OATS AND BARLEY WANTED!

Send Large Samples and Name Prices Wanted.

THOMAS McLAUGHLIN,

Board of Trade, Toronto, Ont

Get Population.

Continued from Page 555.

Over two-thirds of the surface of this western country has been reserved in some form or other, and is or has been held for sale at a profit. At the time these reserves were made it was considered the wisest plan to adopt; the object being to make the lands pay for the national improvements. We forget or ignore the fact that land has no value other than its producing capacity. To make it produce requires men, and under the changing conditions of recent years the men willing to make it produce have not the money to buy it. Free land being necessary to make a nation, how are we going to make Canada one, not having the necessary free land? Buy it! Buy back the lands that were granted to non residents! What will it cost? Nothing, compared with the Dominion's gain. Let the Canadian parliament pass an act authorizing the government to buy back the lands fairly fit for settlement, now held by railways and other non-residents, payment to be made in government bonds payable at the end of fifty years with interest at three per cent. The men of 1926 to 1946 can be left to pay for the homes created for them by the men of to-day. What would fifty millions of dollars be to a Canadian nation of twenty to thirty millions of industrious people?

How could the yearly interest on these lands be met? For example, place each 160 acres of land at \$2 per acre or \$320,000, which would be over the average cost, interest at 8 per cent would be \$9,600 per annum. One family on each quarter section would more than provide for the interest by duties paid on the actual necessities of life, as will be seen by the following statement of facts:

The customs and excise duties collected by Canada for the year ending June 30, 1891 as given in the last Dominion blue book amounted to \$27,579,203.09, which is equal to \$5.51 per each man, woman and child in the Dominion, assuming Canada's population to be five millions. The average family is admitted to be over four, so that each new family taking up "free land" would pay an average of \$22.04 yearly into the Dominion treasury. Now an annual payment of \$22.04 will discharge a debt of \$320 bearing interest at 8 per cent in less than twenty years. It will, therefore, be seen that in less than twenty years a new family pays in full the total cost and interest to the government of its homestead and after that contributes \$22.04 yearly to the nation's treasury. These figures show that with a prosperous immigration the Dominion would in a comparatively speaking short time receive additional revenues from the new settlers that would be sufficient to enable it to discharge its liabilities in connection with the re-purchase of lands together with all interests it had paid and that it would further still retain large areas of land of enormous value and it also must be remembered that a settler in Manitoba and the west contributes largely to the wealth of Eastern Canada, as in addition to paying more than the average share of duties he purchases all his manufactured necessities from the merchants in the eastern part of the Dominion.

Let the Homestead Laws be so amended that a settler on "freelands" be compelled to pay taxes to support his local municipal machinery. There is no sound reason why a settler on "free lands" should be exempt from taxation. Safe-guard the homesteader of such "free land" in such a way that none but industrious men with an earnest desire to create homes for themselves or families, actual or prospective are allowed to enter for free homesteads. Every well posted manager of a railway in Canada will admit that it will pay the railways to give away their land, if by so doing, they could get them settled upon and brought under cultivation. The

freight on the output is of more value to the railway than the land itself. As a rule the holders of railway land grant bonds, and corporation debentures, have other interests to consider, and therefore, are not of the same opinion, and would have to be educated up to the point of dealing with the government. These delays would be beneficial in a way, as only the far-seeing owners would at once take advantage of dealing with the government and the education of the owners would about keep abreast with the demand for "free land" by incoming settlers. There is no better index to a prosperous community than a dividend paying railway. The most useless thing on the line of a railway is unproductive land. One company selling out to the government would supply an object lesson to all the others.

With our lands free, the fact should be made known throughout the countries from which we wish to draw our immigrants. If a thing is worth doing at all it is worth doing well and when it is within our power, we may as well select what is most suitable for our purpose and draw our immigrants from those countries, which experience has taught us will assimilate best with our own people. The best advertisement a new country can have is satisfied settlers and we have 25,000 satisfied heads of families. These 25,000 heads of families can be converted into an effective and successful immigration agency.

Do not let another ten years slip around before we recognize the fact that we have all got to work together if we are going to win. The commercial life of Winnipeg as the wholesale centre and distributing point of the Northwest, is dependent entirely upon the success of the farmer. The success of every town and village in the country is dependent upon the same source, success of one, success of all. The one is the farmer, admit the fact and act accordingly.

Above all things it must be remembered that without "free land" we cannot hope for a rapid increase in our population but with "free lands" we at once "get population and all else shall be added unto us."

Montreal Grocery Market.

The feature of the sugar market during the week was the easier feeling in raws in Europe, and prices have reacted 8d from the top, which is not unnatural after the sharp advance. This has had no material effect on the position on this side, raws being firmly held in New York, prime being stiff at 4 1/2c for centrifugals. The market here for refined is as firm as ever, and values show no alteration. We quote: Granulated at 4 1/2c in 250 barrel lots and over; 4 11-16c in 100 barrel lots, and 4 1/2c in smaller quantities. Yellows range from 8 1/2 to 4 1/2c, as to quality, at the factory.

The Lenten season has increased the demand for syrups, and a fair trade is reported. The market rules firm and sales have been at 1 1/2 to 2 1/2c per lb., as to quality, at the factory.

Advices from primary markets on molasses have continued strong, and a further advance of 1c per gallon is noted, or 6 to 7c in all above last spring's level. The local market is very firm, but business in a local way is quiet at present on account of the small offerings. There has, however, been a better jobbing demand, as is generally the case at the opening of the Lenten season, and a fair demand is reported on the basis of 87c for Barbadoes and 55c for Porto Rico. Cable advices from the Island on Tuesday reported the opening price for Barbadoes 18c; yesterday they advanced 1c to 14c and to-day another rise of 1c took place, the price now being 15c.

In rice a fair business continues to be done and the market is moderately active and steady. The following quotations are what millers sell at: Japan standard, \$4 25 to

\$4.40; crystal Japan, \$1.75 to \$5; standard B., \$3.45; English style \$3.80; Patna, \$1.25 to \$5, and Carolina at \$6.50 to \$7.50.

Owing to the continued cold weather the demand for spices is fully up to the average and prices rule steady. The following quotations are what jobbers buy at only: Penang black pepper, 6 to 7 1/2c; white pepper, 10 to 12 1/2c; cloves, 7 1/2 to 9c; cassia, 8 1/2 to 9 1/2c; nutmegs, 60 to 90c, and Jamaica ginger, 15 1/2 to 18 1/2c.

There has been no improvement in the coffee market. The demand continues slow, and business is principally of a jobbing character. We quote: Maracaibo, 19 to 20c; Rio, 18 to 19 1/2c; Java, 21 to 27c; Jamaica, 17 1/2 to 18 1/2c, and Mocha 27 1/2 to 30c.

Business in teas at present is very quiet owing to the fact that jobbers seem to have ample supplies on hand, consequently the movement from first hands is of a very limited character, and the market on the whole is dull and without any new feature.—Gazette, March 2.

Manitoba.

McKenzie & Russell, blacksmiths and carriage builders, Brandon, have dissolved partnership. The business will in future be carried on by Philip McKenzie.

The new gent's furnishing firm of MacDonald & Calvert will open business at Brandon in the Coombs & Stewart block, the first of the week.

A. Carruthers, hide and wool dealer, Winnipeg, has returned from an extended eastern trip.

Love, McAllister & Co. are now about ready to open their new wholesale stationery business in Winnipeg. A large quantity of goods are expected daily.

The second annual exhibition of the Manitoba Poultry and Pet Stock association was opened at Winnipeg on Tuesday evening, with speeches from the provincial governor and others. The exhibition is a great success.

Mr. McBride, manager at Winnipeg of the Messey-Harris Co., who is about to leave for the east, to assume an important position with the company there, was presented with a watch and chain by the employees of the company in the west; also by a gold headed cane from the firm of Jos. Maw & Co., Winnipeg.

A fire broke out at Brandon on Monday last, in the premises on the corner of Tenth street and Pacific avenue, occupied by T. M. Percival, grocer, and Parish & Lindsay, grain dealers. The buildings were saved, though not before much damage was done. The loss, which is estimated at \$5,000, is fully covered by insurance on the stock and buildings. The fire originated from a bursting oil stove.

The Winnipeg Retailers' association brought up their tax grievance again at the city council on Monday evening, and succeeded in getting a recommendation passed to amend the assessment act so as to impose a tax of 7 1/2 per cent of rental value on all retail stock from \$1,000 to \$5,000, instead of the present tax of 10 per cent of rental value. Stocks over \$5000 to be subject to the old tax, as based on rental value.

Grain and Milling Notes.

T. W. Lines, who manages the business of the Brackman & Ker Milling Co., at Edmonton, Alberta, gave The Commercial a visit this week. Mr. Lines says the new oatmeal mill which his firm has established at Edmonton is first class in every respect and capable of turning out a fine quality of meal. Their market is mainly in Alberta and the interior of British Columbia.

CLOVERS, GRASSES
AND A FULL LIST OF
FIELD AND GARDEN **SEEDS**

Specially adapted to requirements of
MANITOBA and NORTHWEST.
Write or wire for quotations and wholesale Catalogue.
Correspondence invited and prompt attention given.
THE STEEL BRIGGS SEED CO., Ltd.
TORONTO, ONTARIO.

Robt. v. Crisp & Co.,
Grain Produce and Commission Merchants
and Manufacturers' Agents,
Consignments of Butter, Eggs, Dressed
Hogs, etc., solicited, and returns made
promptly. Agencies at Vancouver, Mon-
treal and Toronto

Sole Agents for the famous ROCHE PERCEE MINE COAL.
547 MAIN STREET,
P.O. Box 982. **WINNIPEG, MAN.**

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



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

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

HIDES WOOL
HIGHEST MARKET VALUE

**NORTHWEST
HIDE CO.**
HERMAN TELKE,
Manager.
230 KING ST.,
TELEPHONE 450
FUR TALLOW
WINNIPEG, MAN.

HONEST WEIGHT GUARANTEED.
SENEGA ROOT SHEEPBELTS

FLAX SEED.

I am prepared to buy in car lots free
on board at all Manitoba points or delivered
in Toronto. Correspondence and Samples
Solicited.

James Goodall,
Grain and Seeds, - **TORONTO.**
Reference permitted to publisher of this Journal.

Hudson's Bay Company,

Fort Garry Mills, Winnipeg.

Registered Brands:

Hungarian and Strong Bakers Flour

Chopped Feed, Oats, Bran, Shorts, etc.

Sole agents in Manitoba, Northwest Territories and British Columbia for

MYERS ROYAL HORSE AND CATTLE SPICE

In use for a quarter of a century. For full particulars, circulars, &c.,
address Chas. H. Steele, Manager, Winnipeg.

TO THE TRADE.

CASH and PROMPT PAYING BUYERS will find it to their advantage
to get our prices before purchasing elsewhere,

G. F. & J. GALT,

Tea Importers and Wholesale Grocers.

W. R. Johnston and Co.

(Late Livingston, Johnston & Co.)

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS

OF READY MADE

CLOTHING.

Cor. BAY & FRONT STS, TORONTO

Samples at McIntyre's Block, Winnipeg. REPRESENTATIVE: A. W. Lasher, W. W. Armstrong.

FitzGibbon & Schaffleitlin

MONTREAL and BERLIN, GERMANY.

..IMPORTERS OF..

Up-to-Date Goods.

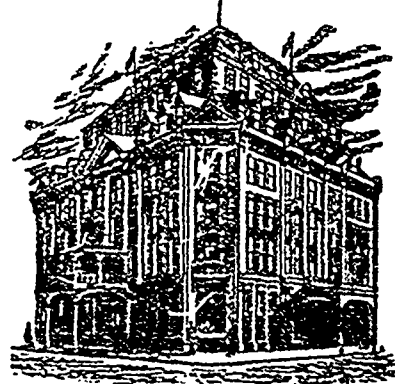
Dress Goods, Dress Trimmings, Buttons, Mantles and
Capes, Hosiery, Underwear, Fabric Gloves, Laces, Em-
broderies, Muslins, Lawns, Linens, Gent's and Ladies'
Waterproofs, etc., etc.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

EUGENE JAMMETS KID GLOVES

R. GALLAGHER, Northwestern Representative.

HOTEL LELAND,



The palace Family and Commercial
Hotel.

→ RATES, 2.00 TO \$4.00 A DAY. ←

Second to nothing in Canada.

W. D. DOUGLAS, - Mgr.

City Hall Square, WINNIPEG.

MINCE MEAT.

Season again around. Try Carveith's strictly pure
COMPRESSED MINCE MEAT in neat packages, 3 doz.
in a case. Price, \$12 per gross.

Choice Horseradish in 16 oz Bottles
\$2 50 per dozen

Fresh Pork Sausage, German Sausage, etc.

J. S. Carveith & Co., Winnipeg.

Packers of Pure Goods.

WINNIPEG WANTS PRODUCE I

We are always open for

BUTTER

AND EGGS.

At Highest Market Value. Write for full market
Quotations to

PARSONS PRODUCE COMPANY

WINNIPEG, MAN.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

WINNIPEG, Saturday, March 7, 1896.

The weather has been moderately wintry this week, and with more snow, there will be good sleighing in the country again, if it remains cold and without storms. Grain deliveries in the country, however, were light, owing partly to bad roads, but were increasing toward the close of the week. General business is improving. Bank clearings at Winnipeg this week were 81 per cent. greater than the corresponding week a year ago and 10 per cent. greater than two years ago. Clearings for the month of February were nearly 50 per cent. greater than February 1895, but only about 80 per cent. greater than for February 1894.

Failures in Canada this week were 66, compared with 53 in the week a year ago. Brad-reports of the situation in the United States this week is not favorable. There is continued depression in the woolen and cotton goods manufacturing industries. Iron and steel have had an unsatisfactory demand, and prices of billets and southern pig are shaded. There are also reductions in quotations for cotton, print cloths, petroleum, hides, and for wheat, Indian corn and oats. There are advances for nails, iron beams and even steel billets at Chicago, zinc and lard and coffee, while prices of wheat, flour pork and sugar remain unchanged.

WINNIPEG MARKETS.

WINNIPEG, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Mar. 7.

[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.]

COAL.—The recent formation of the strong combine and consequent higher prices in the Pennsylvania coal trade, will render higher prices necessary in this market for imported anthracite coal, unless something unforeseen occurs. It is not likely there will be any change here this winter, as the winter's business is now well wound up, but another winter prices will be about a dollar higher. This market, however, is exceptionally situated. If Pennsylvania coal is materially advanced, it will simply turn consumers to purchase the native Anthracite and thus cut off the imported coal. Dealers are aware of this situation, and they will make an effort to induce the Pennsylvania managers to make special prices for this market, so as to avoid the sharp advance which will otherwise have to go into force here next season. Winnipeg prices are as follows: Pennsylvania anthracite, \$8.50 per ton delivered to consumers; Souris lignite, \$4.25 per ton, delivered to consumers, and \$3.85 at the yard here; Lethbridge bituminous \$6.50 to consumers; western anthracite, \$8.50 per ton to consumers.

CORDWOOD.—Poplar continues scarce. We quote prices as follows for car lots on track here; Tamarac, good, \$4.00; mixed or poorer tamarac, \$3.50 to \$3.75; pine, \$3.25 to \$3.50; spruce, \$3.00 to \$3.25; oak, dead, \$3.00 to \$3.25; oak, good, green cut, \$3.75; poplar, dead, \$2.25; poplar, green cut, dry, \$2.50 per cord.

DRUGS.—Cream of tartar has declined further abroad. Glycerine and bluestone are firm. A telegram from Toronto says: "The Canadian manufacturers of patent medicines have decided to advance the prices to wholesalers on April 1. This action is at the request of the Retail Druggists' Association." Following prices are for small parcels, and will be shaded considerably for full package orders: Allum per pound, 8 1/2 to

4 1/2c, alcohol, \$4.75; bleaching powder, per pound; 6 to 8c; bluestone, 4 1/2 to 5c; blue vitrol, 5 to 8c; borax, 11 to 13c; bromide potash, 55 to 75c; camphor, 75 to 85c; camphor, ounces 80 to 90c; carbolic acid, 40 to 65c; castor oil, 11 to 15c; chloride potash, 28 to 35c; citric acid, 55 to 65c. coppers 3 1/2 to 4c; cocaine, per oz., \$7.50 to \$8.00; cream tartar, per pound, 28 to 35c; cloves, 20 to 25c; epsom salts, 8 1/2 to 4c; extract logwood, bulk, 14 to 18c; do., boxes, 18 to 20c; German quinine, 30 to 40c; glycerine, per pound, 20 to 25c; ginger, Jamaica, 25 to 40c; do., African, 20 to 25c; Howard's quinine, per ounce, 35 to 45c; iodine, \$5.50 to \$6.00; insect powder, 85 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 \$2.25 to 2.75; oil, pepper-mint, \$1.00 to \$1.50; oil, cod liver, \$ 25 to 2.75 per gallon; oxalica acid, 13 1/2 to 16c; potass iodide, \$4.25 to 4.50; paris green, 17 to 18c lb; saltpetre; 10 to 12c; sal rocnelle 30 to 35c; sheliac, 45 to 50c; sulphur flowers, 3 1/2 to 5c; sulphur roll, per keg, 8 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.

DRY GOODS.—Local houses are quite busy sending out spring orders. Advices from the east report rather an easier feeling in cottons, owing to the weaker situation in the United States. It is said that some Canadian buyers have lately made purchases of prints in United States markets.

GREEN FRUITS.—The market is the same as last week. A report from Ontario says that the peach buds have been killed by frost and the crop will be poor this year. Prices are: Lemons, New Messinas \$5.00 to \$5.50 per box; California navel oranges, \$1 to \$1.50 per box, as to size; California seedlings, \$3.25 to \$3.75 as to size; Bananas \$3 to \$4 per bunch as to size, a few very small bunches sell as low as \$2.50; Apples, eastern Canada choice red varieties, \$5 per barrel; Greenings and russets, \$1.50 per barrel; Malaga grapes \$9 per keg for large sizes; Cranberries \$9.50 per for frozen stock; pineapples, \$3.50 to \$4.50 per dozen; Apple cider, 85c per barrel gallon, in 30 gallon barrels; Fresh comb honey, 22c per lb.

GROCERIES.—Regarding sugar the New York Commercial Bulletin says: "The general situation is a firm one. It is conceded that Cuba will not make more than one-third of an average crop. This puts refiners to the necessity of looking elsewhere for supplies, and while they will no doubt be able to get enough sugar to cover their meltings, it introduces an element of uncertainty into the future of the market and adds to the general complication of the sugar situation. The situation, however, presents evidence of strength, and the trade would not be surprised at some advance in prices, although many conservative people say that refined sugar above the 5c mark would be on the danger line; that is, the country would greatly curtail consumption, and thus bring about a long period of prostrated dulness." Molasses is very firm. The Montreal Gazette says: "The possibility of extremely high prices for new season's molasses has been dwelt upon. Reports of early sales of Antigua and Barbadoes at primary points cited advances equivalent to 5c per gallon. Cables, this week, have been of the same tenor, stating that primary markets have advanced another 1c per gallon, or 6 to 7c in all, above last spring's level. One sales agent made a sale of fancy Ponce, a high grade Porto Rico, at 31c cost and freight New York and Boston. This is equivalent to 42c laid down in Montreal, or 9c above the price for the same period last spring, which was 33c."

HARDWARE, PAINTS, ETC.—The manufacturers or cut and wire nails, at a recent meeting at Montreal, decided upon an advance in

prices. The trade discount on wire nails was reduced, the change being equivalent to an advance of 5 per cent, while cut nails, which are sold net, were marked up 10c per keg. The new discounts on wire nails are 75 per cent. f.o.b., Montreal, for the Province of Quebec, and 70 and 12 1/2 per cent. for Ontario, with delivery of 10 keg lots, freight paid where the rate does not exceed 25c per 100 pounds. The old discounts were 75 and 5, and 75 respectively. The new base price for cut nails is \$2.60, the old figure being \$2.50.

Glass is firm abroad. White leads are firm, but no change is thought probable at an early date. Regarding linseed oil, eastern Canada jobbers have formed an association to stop cutting. An eastern report says: "On January 14th the jobbers of linseed oil held a meeting to bring about an agreement as to prices. But instead of affecting harmony, the meeting resulted in a wide breach in the trade, and prices have been slaughtered throughout January and February. However, the trade came together again, and this time an association was successfully organized and prices have been advanced. Dealers now quote raw, 5 1/2 to 5 5/8c per gallon, and boiled, 5 7/8 to 5 8/8c per gallon. These prices include freight allowance to all stations within that part of Ontario lying west of the 79th parallel. The association has also advanced the price of turpentine to 45 to 46 cents per gallon, in view of firmness in southern primary markets."

RAW FURS.—There have been no very large lots in this week. Competition is keen and high prices are paid for furs that are shipped in here to sell on bid. A local man who has done considerable in furs remarked to The Commercial the other day that he could sell furs to better advantage in Winnipeg than any where else. He said he had sent lots of furs to several leading markets in the States and lost money every time, but he never lost anything on furs sold here, and all the furs he got hold of now he sold them right at home in Winnipeg, at better prices were paid here than in any other market. The following quotations give the range of prices here. The prices cover the range from small to large skins, size, color and condition being considered though skins are sometimes offered which are not worth the minimum quotations, on account of being killed out of season.

Badger	.....	\$0 15 to \$0 60
Bear, black or brown	.....	5 00 to 26 00
Bear, yearlings	.....	2 00 to 8 00
Bear, grizzly	.....	5 00 to 25 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	.....	8 00 to 8 00
Fox, cross	.....	2 00 to 15 00
" kitt	.....	10 to 40
" red	.....	25 to 1 50
" silver	.....	20 00 to 75 00
Lynx, large	.....	1 50 to 2 50
" 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 07
Otter	.....	2 00 to 9 00
Skunk	.....	25 to 80
Wolf, timber	.....	1 00 to 2 75
" prairie	.....	25 to 75
Wolverine	.....	1 00 to 4 00

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

WHEAT.—GENERAL SITUATION. — Wheat has averaged a little lower than last week, though there was not much change up to yesterday, when there was a sharp decline in United States markets. There has been nothing new in the situation. The condition

of winter wheat is beginning to influence the situation, but not decidedly yet. Shipments of wheat from all exporting countries last week were estimated at 7,000,000 bushels. Exports of wheat flour included from both coasts of the United States this week amount 2,407,000 bushels against 2,205,000 bushels last year, 3,272,000 bushels in the first week of March 1895, 2,851,000 bushels in the corresponding week in 1894, 2,891,000 bushels in 1893 and as compared with 3,751,000 bushels in the like week in 1892.

WHEAT—LOCAL SITUATION—The local situation has remained quiet and farmers' deliveries in the country have continued light, owing partly to bad roads. Deliveries were increasing toward the end of the week, as the roads were improving. Prices in the country to farmers have been very irregular and the range has been wider, varying from 45 at high freight rate points, up to 50c at some points for No 1 hard, and in some special cases above 5c was paid to farmers. Owing to the light movement, there has been no difficulty so far in handling all the wheat offered. Receipts at Fort William for the week ended Feb. 29 were 184,554 bushels, shipments 105,222 bushels, in store 3,834,040 bushels. Stocks in store a year ago were 892,400 and two years ago 2,071,000 bushels. Stocks of Manitoba wheat at lake ports and interior points here aggregate well up to 700,000,000, as compared with about 3,250,000 bushels a year ago. In round lots there has been a little business doing, mainly in May delivery, on a basis of 69 to 70c for No. 1 hard afloat Fort William, but to-day prices are lower, at about 67½ to 68c.

FLOUR—There has been no change in prices. Sleshy millers here are now made at \$1.85 to \$1.90 for patents and \$1.65 to \$1.70 for strong bakers per sack of 98 pounds, delivered to city retail dealers; second bakers \$1.35 to \$1.45; XXXX \$1.20 to \$1.25 delivered. Brands of country mills are offered at 5 to 10c under these quotations.

MILLSTUFFS—City mills are selling at \$9 per ton for bran and \$11 for shorts, delivered in the city, in small lots.

OATS—Car lot prices are about ½c lower. At Manitoba country points, for shipment east, cars are worth from 12 to 14½c, as to quality and freight rate. In the Winnipeg market dealers are paying 17c for farmers loads, per bushel of 34 pounds. Offerings in the country have been heavier this week, and prices are rather easier.

BARLEY—Barley keeps very dull, and what is offered does not seem to be wanted. Car lots at Manitoba country points quoted at 14 to 15c, as to quality and freight rates for from feed grade up to No. 3, Winnipeg street market at about 17c for feed barley, per bushel of 48 pounds.

WHEAT—Local farmers' market.—The price paid at the city mills for farmers' loads is 50c per bushel of 60 pounds for best quality.

GROUND FEED. Prices range from \$11 to \$13 per ton, as to quality, the top price for rolled oat feed, and the lowest price for mixed mill feed.

OATMEAL—Rolled oatmeal is selling at about \$1.25 per sack of 80 pounds in broken lots to retail dealers.

FLAX SEED—Prices to farmers in Manitoba country markets are about 60c per bushel.

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

BUTTER—There is no change in the butter market. We quote good to choice dairy tubs at 12 to 14c per lb, and lower grades at 8 to 11c. Good rolls 9 to 11c, fancy boxes of small rolls or bricks of uniform size, color and quality, nicely handled, 12 to 14c. Ordinary rolls very slow.

CHEESE—Cheese is jobbing here in small lots at 9½ to 10c for large and 10½ to 11c for small sizes.

EGGS—Prices have held at about 18c this week for good fresh but the market is very weak, and we would not be surprised to see prices drop to about 15c the first of the week. Minnesota eggs could be brought in here, duty paid at 15 to 10c per dozen. In Minneapolis fresh eggs were quoted this week at 9 to 10c, cases included, which would be equal to about 15c laid down in Winnipeg.

LARD—Prices are Pure, \$1.80 for 20 pound pails, and \$4.50 for 50 lb pails, pure leaf lard in 3, 5 and 10 pound tins, quoted at \$6.50 per case of 60 pounds, tierces 8½c pound.

CURED MEATS—Hog products are firm. Smoked meats are quoted Hams, assorted sizes, 11c; breakfast bacon, bellies, 11½; do., backs, 10½c; picnic hams, 8c, short spiced rolls, 7½c long rolls, 7½c; shoulders, 6½c smoked long clear, 9c, smoked jowls, 5½c. Dry salt meats are quoted: Long clear bacon, 7½c per lb; shoulders, 5½c, backs, 8½c; barrel pork, heavy mess \$18.00; clear mess \$18.00, short cut, \$16.00; rolled shoulders, \$11 per barrel, pork sundries; fresh sausage, 7c; bologna sausage, 7c; German sausage, 7c, ham, chicken and tongue sausage, 10c per package, pickled hocks, 2½c; pickled tongues, 5c, sausage casings, 30c lb.

POULTRY—Poultry of all kinds is very scarce. A small supply has been selling here at the following prices: Turkeys 13c, ducks 12c, geese 12c; chickens 13c. Really fine poultry would bring these prices, less commission.

DRESSED MEATS—Dressed hogs are unchanged and offerings light. Mutton is firm. There is not much held in the city. Beef steady. There is very little frozen beef and none wanted. Up to 5½ cents has been paid by butchers for a few fancy hogs, and we quote \$5 to \$5.50 per 100 lbs. We quote country beef at 3½ to 4½c as to quality. Fresh, unfrozen, city dressed beef, 5 to 6c, as to quality. Mutton steady, and we quote 7 for mutton.

GAME—Rabbits, 6c each; jack rabbits, 50c each.

VEGETABLES—Following are prices on the street market: Potatoes, 20c per bushel, cabbage 40 to 75c per dozen, as to size; celery 25 to 40c per dozen bunches; onions 40 to 50c per bushel; turnips 10 to 15c per bushel, parsnips, 40 to 50c bushel; carrots 30 to 40c; beets 25c bushel.

HIDES—The range of prices is about the same as last week. We quote prices here as follows: Green frozen hides, 4½ to 5c, 5 lbs tare off. 5c however is an extreme price and has only been paid in a few special cases. Calf, 8 to 15 lb skins, 5 to 6c per lb; deacons, 15 to 20c each; kips, 4½ to 5c; sheep and lambskins recent kill, 50 to 60c. Tallow, 4 to 5c rendered and 2 to 3c rough.

HAY—Baled prairie is quoted at about \$5.00 to \$5.50 on cars here. Loose hay on the street market, \$3.50 to \$4.50 per ton.

LIVE STOCK—Exporters are not doing anything yet, and they do not seem anxious to resume buying, owing to weak foreign markets. Prices paid here would be low to make any money for exporters now. Last year exports had begun to go forward at this late. There has been nothing doing locally in cattle or sheep, but some sheep will be wanted for the local market soon as stocks of mutton in the city are light. We quote good butcher's cattle nominal at 3 to 3½c here. Fat cows, 2½ to 2¾c. Sheep nominal at about 3½ to 3¾c. Hogs are ½c lower at 8¾c off cars here.

WOOL—Nothing doing locally. The London March wool sales opened on Tuesday. Merinos opened 3 per cent higher than the close of the last series of sales. Groceries Cape ½c higher, and whites ½c higher. Cross breeds

from par to 5 per cent higher than the last sales.

From a Financial Point of View.

Following is the paper read at the recent Immigration convention at Winnipeg by F. H. Mathewson, manager of the Winnipeg branch of the Bank of Commerce, on "Advantages to Settlers Coming to Western Canada from a Financial Aspect."

I have been asked to read a paper on the advantages to settlers coming to the Canadian Northwest, from a financial standpoint, and, being a banker, it is only natural that I should treat this question, first, from a banking point of view, and set forth a few facts regarding our banking system, which has been admitted by many leading political economists and financial men as being a model of perfection, and admirably adapted to a young and growing country such as Canada.

It is perhaps just as important to an intending settler that he should come to a country where there is a sound banking system, a safe currency issued upon a gold basis and free from disturbance, as it is that his new home should be in a country where the laws are justly and honestly administered, and where he can find civil and religious liberty.

Our banks in Canada are operated under charters issued by the federal government at Ottawa. They have the power to issue notes, to receive deposits, and to loan money. They have also the power to establish branches.

There are only thirty-eight banks doing business in Canada, and several of the larger banks have from twenty to fifty branches, all operated and controlled from a central head office. The branches of some of the banks extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific, as, for instance, those of our leading institution, the Bank of Montreal which has a capital and rest of \$18,000,000; an institution of which every Canadian feels proud.

Our banks are permitted to issue notes up to the amount of their paid up capital. These notes form the circulating medium of Canada, and are redeemable in gold. They are a first lien upon the entire assets of the bank, including the double liability of the shareholders. Recent government returns show that the banks hold \$10 of assets to every \$1 of circulation outstanding. In addition to this they are secured by a special deposit held by the federal government at Ottawa, which is called a "redemption fund." This fund is made up by each bank contributing five per cent of its average circulation, and in the event of a bank failing, the public note holders are absolutely secure from loss, as the government is obliged to redeem the outstanding notes of the failed bank from this fund.

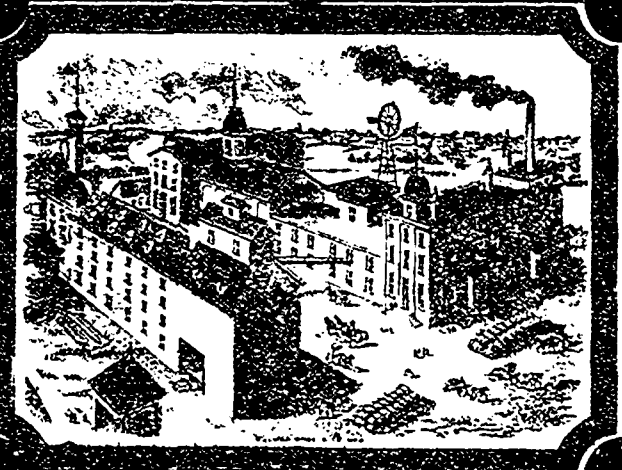
Our currency in Canada possesses the admirable quality of elasticity, and the notes flow out from the banks according to the demands of trade, and after they have performed their work of, say moving the grain crop of the Northwest, they flow back to the banks and are redeemed. There is, therefore, always a supply of currency to meet the requirements of trade, and there can never be any over-issues, as the banks must always keep themselves in a position to redeem their notes; and as it is to the advantage of a bank to keep its own notes in circulation, so it is to its advantage also to force back for redemption each day the notes of its competitors.

The banks in Canada are obliged to make returns at the end of every month to the government at Ottawa. These returns are published, and are very closely scanned and criticized by our business men.

Our banks are not subject to government inspection, each bank having its own inspec-

DRAWR'S REDWOOD

MANUFACTURER
OF THE
GOLDEN KEY
BRAND
AERATED WATERS



FINE ALES
EXTRA PORTER
AND
PREMIUM LAGER

BREWERY WINNIPEG MANITOBA

MOST COMPLETE & EXTENSIVE
ESTABLISHMENT IN WESTERN CANADA

LITHOGRAPHING

IT is with great pleasure the announcement can be made to all readers of THE COMMERCIAL of the important fact that in the City of Winnipeg we have now one of the best equipped plants in Canada, and our patrons can rest assured of all work being handled only by men specially adept in each and every branch, and it will be of interest to all who at any time have had to send East for Lithographic work to know that it is being done by us as cheaply and better than by any other concern in Canada.

COMMERCIAL WORK.

LETTER HEADS.—Everyone knows, and all appreciate the importance of presentable letter paper. It is one of the things that business men admit always gives them more or less an idea of the general character of their unseen correspondents. The address below is of a firm who can supply you with the very best in this line.

INVOICES, STATEMENTS, ETC.—"It is a pleasure to receive a bill like that," has been said of some of our work in this line; and you may be certain it will help collections wonderfully to send out neat and thoroughly well done forms. Note the address: **BULMAN BROS. & CO., 134 Bannatyne Street East, Winnipeg,** where they may be had.

CHEQUES, NOTES, DRAFTS, ETC.—We make a specialty of this line, and all bankers and private firms will make one of the mistakes of business not to call or write. No matter how they are wanted or whatever style of binding, we can supply them, printed in the highest style, neatly and artistically designed. Private bankers will do well to note the address, and put it on the envelope containing your next order.

DEBENTURES, STOCK CERTIFICATES, ETC.—You will be more than satisfied with anything you send us in this line. Our engravers are noted for quality in this department. Mention our address when any town, village, mining company or any concern needing this class of work are spoken of, and you will do them a service.

COLOR WORK.

HANGERS, SHOW CARDS, ETC.—In this branch we excel, and if you want a handsome advertisement you can do no better than send to us, and we will design, draw and print you something that will indeed be "a joy for ever"—perfect in design, harmonious in color, and attractive in the eyes of those needing your goods.

LABELS.—This most important thing about any package or bottle—and some even think of more importance than the contents—and it is admitted by all men of experience that a mean, weak, poor label ruins the sale of the most perfect product. It is with great pride we offer you the assistance of a staff of men of large experience in supplying the wants of Brewers, Aerated Water, Drug and Soap Manufacturers, Confectioners, and all the infinite variety of users of labels, and point with pleasure to Cigar Labels—which are works of art—and little cheap labels. We are able to supply you from the top to the bottom with every class of label, done exactly correct. Look for the imprint: **BULMAN BROS. & CO., Winnipeg.**

CALENDARS.—If you want an unique Calendar for next year, make a point of calling or writing, stating your want, along with what you want on it, and we will more than satisfy you. It is impossible to take each variety of Lithographic work, but if you want anything in this line call or write.

MAPS, PLANS, ETC.

In this department our equipment is complete. We can always give perfect satisfaction, having all the latest appliances for this work. Our specialty is photo reproductions—not the ragged, squashy sort often seen—but bright, clean and clear work. For all special information on this work write us. Our prices are right.

PHOTO ENGRAVING.

In this line we are ahead of all competitors, and every cut made by us is always as perfect as possible from the copy supplied, and turned out in a workmanlike manner. We claim to make the finest Half-tones in Canada, and if you want a cut of any kind, for book, pamphlet or catalogue work, we can supply you. Our newspaper cuts, either in the add. columns or amongst the news, are always noted as the best in the paper. In fact, illustrations of every kind, for whatever purpose you may need them, we are in a position to furnish from either one branch or the other, having engravers on Stone and Copper, Photo Etching on Zinc, and Photo Process workers on Copper in our employ. It is best to deal where you can get just what you want, as at

LITHOGRAPHIC.
Society Work, in
Wedding Invites, At
Home Cards, Visit-
Cards, Etc., always
given special atten-
tion.

BULMAN BROS. & Co.

134 Bannatyne St. E., Winnipeg.

TELEPHONE NO. 653

PHOTO ENGRAVING

Half-tone Portraits
are a specialty with
us. Try us in this
line.

tion staff, the members of which are liable to drop in at any time and examine the cash, securities, etc.

One of our leading bankers recently made the statement that he was quite sure there was no country in the world where greater security was offered to depositors than in Canada.

In the event of a bank failing, the depositor has as security for his deposit, the entire assets of the bank, including the double liability of the shareholders, subject, however, to the note holders' claim, which has priority. It is a source of great satisfaction to know that in only one or two minor and unimportant instances have depositors ever lost a dollar by the failure of banks since our present banking laws have come into force, and the intending settler can feel assured that, if he succeeded in accumulating money in the west, he will have no difficulty in finding a safe place to deposit it. This is also the Government Savings bank, which affords absolute security.

Through our admirable system of branch banking, our banks are able to gather up deposits in certain districts in Canada and loan the same in localities such as the Canadian West, where deposits are not plentiful, and where the demand for money is usually active, so that the miller and grain dealer who wants money to buy wheat from the farmers, or the lumberman who is making logs, or the merchant or other dealer, can always have his wants supplied, if he can prove to his banker that he is entitled to credit, and, owing to the ease with which money can be transferred from one part of Canada to another through our branch system, the rates ruling for money in the Northwest are usually only about 1 per cent. higher than in the large financial centres.

The development of banking in the Northwest since it has been opened up for settlement is an extremely interesting study, and it is not likely that we shall ever again have in Canada such a good practical illustration of the advantages of our banking system, so far as its capabilities of supplying the wants of a rapidly growing country are concerned.

The first bank of the Canadian Northwest was started by the Merchants Bank, in Winnipeg, in 1872. This institution was able to supply the wants of the community for five years, and as the demands for further banking facilities grew, owing to the influx of emigrants, and the settling up of the country, other institutions opened branches here, and at the present time there are nine banks doing business in this city, whose aggregate clearings in 1895 reached the respectable sum of \$55,000,000.

We have in addition to the banks in Winnipeg a number of branch banks scattered throughout the western country. These banks extend north to Prince Albert and Edmonton on the Saskatchewan, and west to the Pacific ocean. In addition to these, there has also sprung up throughout the west a large number of private banks, who are borrowers from the banks in Winnipeg and elsewhere, and who in their turn make loans to farmers and small dealers, whose financial positions do not entitle them to obtain credit from the chartered banks direct.

Under our banking system, buyers of produce need never be short of funds to pay spot cash for what the farmer brings to market. The early settlers of Ontario and many parts of the Western States did not have such advantages, and the want of a ready cash market for the products of the farm has been keenly felt by many a struggling pioneer. It is our boast that the selling market of this country, so far as the farmer is concerned, has always been a ready cash one, while the facilities afforded to our business men for obtaining credit, enable any farmer, who is forced to buy supplies on time, to also obtain

credit, if he is an honest man, and entitled to it.

These remarks are unquestionably due to our banking system.

I will now touch briefly upon the advantages afforded to settlers by our loan and mortgage companies. These institutions are in reality, the real estate banks of the country. There are about a dozen of them doing business in the west, and they are, as a rule, wealthy and well managed concerns. The companies doing business have about \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000 invested in western mortgage loans. These companies loan money on real estate at rates ranging from six to eight per cent per annum, and the settler who has the land security to offer need never have any difficulty about borrowing money on it, and on as easy terms as can be got in any part of the world.

Like our banks, our loan and mortgage companies have their branches in the Canadian Northwest, and do not make their loans through irresponsible local agents who may charge an extortionate commission to the borrowers. A loan of 6 or 8 per cent simply means the interest, with the registration fees and other indispensable charges added. No commission is charged, as the borrower deals direct with the company. Cases have been quoted where borrowers in the Western States have had to pay 15 to 25 per cent commission to a local agent to get a loan through. I am glad to say that such blackmail is unknown here, and in no new country in the world has the pioneer settler such advantages in the way of obtaining mortgage loans.

The loan and mortgage companies in the past have contributed in a very large degree to the development of the west, and many a settler who has taken up his free homestead of 160 acres, and struggled with hardships, has found a friend and helper in the mortgage company who has loaned him a good sum of money when he has obtained his

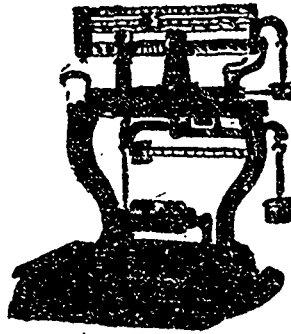
A DISPLEASED CUSTOMER

IS OFTEN A CUSTOMER LOST.

No One has too many Good Customers.

SAVE THEM BY USING THE

DAYTON COMPUTING SCALE



"They are a good salesman for us, as customers never dispute the silent man when the beam balances."—A. T. Evans, Danville, Ill.

"Establishes confidence with trade."—A. J. Sullivan, Lima, O.

"My customers all admire the scale and like to buy goods over it."—A. E. Schaffer, Wapakoneta, O.

FOR INFORMATION ON SAVING TRADE WRITE TO

THE COMPUTING SCALE CO., DAYTON OHIO, U. S. A.

MILLS & HASTINGS, General Agents, 700 and 701 Garden City Block, CHICAGO, ILL.

W. G. EVANS, Agent for Man., N.W.T. and B.C., P. O. Box 926, WINNIPEG.

patent from the crown, with which he has been able to build for himself and his family a comfortable house to take the place of the mud shack in which he lived in the early days of his life on our prairies, whilst performing his homestead duties.

In conclusion I would point out that settlers who intend coming to the Canadian west will find the country supplied with banking facilities unsurpassed in any part of the world. They will find established here loan and mortgage companies who are prepared to make loans upon real estate security at low rates of interest. They will find all the leading life and fire insurance companies represented throughout the country. In fact, they will find the Canadian west supplied with every facility from a financial standpoint which can be found in the older settled countries.

Winnipeg Clearing House.

Clearings for the week ending March 5 were \$1,001,155; balances, \$222,197. For the previous week clearings were \$992,544. For the corresponding week of last year clearings were \$762,026, and for the week two years ago, \$905,898. For the month of February clearings were \$4,052,581 as compared with \$2,721,028 for February, 1895, and \$3,132,537 for February, 1894.

Following are the returns of other Canadian clearing houses for the weeks ended on the dates given:

	Feb. 27.
Montreal	\$3,423,149
Toronto	7,067,454
Halifax	884,083
Winnipeg	992,544
Hamilton	609,760

Total \$17,976,990.

D. J. McKenzie has opened a boot and shoe store at Regina.

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 quoted per barrel and lard and short ribs per 100 pounds.

Wheat was strong on Monday, influenced by the loss of nearly a million bushels of wheat by fire at Minneapolis, and cold weather, but later prices declined, and closed just about the same as on Saturday. Closing prices were:

	March.	May.	July.
Wheat.....	65 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Corn.....	29	30 1/2	31 1/2
Oats.....	20	21 1/2	21 1/2
Mess Pork..	9 65	9 80	—
Lard.....	5 32 1/2	5 47 1/2	—
Short Ribs..	5 02 1/2	5 17 1/2	—

Prices were weaker Tuesday, influenced by weaker cables and foreign selling. Closing prices were:

	March	May.	July
Wheat.....	64 1/2	66 1/2	65 1/2
Corn.....	28 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Oats.....	19 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Mess Pork..	9 70	9 87 1/2	—
Lard.....	5 37 1/2	5 52 1/2	—
Short Ribs..	5 07 1/2	5 25	—

Wheat was quiet on Wednesday, and advanced some on crop damage rumors from north-eastern states to winter wheat, but part of the gain was lost. Closing prices were:

	March.	May.	July.
Wheat.....	65 1/2	66 1/2	67 1/2
Corn.....	28 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Oats.....	19 1/2	21	21 1/2
Mess Pork..	9 62 1/2	9 77 1/2	—
Lard.....	5 30	5 45	—
Short Ribs..	5 02 1/2	5 17 1/2	—

Cables were firmer on Thursday, and with better buying and lighter deliveries prices were higher. Closing prices were:

	Mar.	May.	July.
Wheat.....	65 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Corn.....	28 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Oats.....	19 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Pork.....	9 70	9 85	—
Lard.....	5 30	5 40	—
Short Ribs..	5 07 1/2	5 22 1/2	—

Weak cables, favorable crop weather, small exports and foreign selling forced wheat prices down steadily on Friday. Closing prices were:

	Mar.	May.	July.
Wheat.....	64	65 1/2	66 1/2
Corn.....	28 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Oats.....	19 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2
Mess Pork..	9 60	9 75	—
Lard.....	5 27 1/2	5 40	—
Short Ribs..	5 02 1/2	5 17 1/2	—

On Saturday wheat prices were lower, closing at 65 1/2 to 65 3/4 for May and 65 1/2 for July delivery.

Minneapolis Wheat.

No. 1 Northern wheat closed on Saturday as follows: May delivery at 60 1/2c, and 61 1/2c for July. A week ago May wheat closed at 62 1/2c.

New York Wheat.

On Saturday, March 7, May delivery closed at 71 1/2 and July delivery at 71 1/2. A week ago May closed at 73 1/2.

Duluth Wheat Market.

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

Monday—May, 61c, July, 65c.
Tuesday—May, 64c, July, 65 1/2c.
Wednesday—May, 61c, July, 65c.
Thursday—May, 61 1/2c, July, 65c.
Friday—May, 63 1/2c, July, 64 1/2c.
Saturday—May, 63c, July, —

A week ago Saturday price closed at 61 1/2c for May. A year ago May delivery closed

at 60c. Two years ago May closed at 61 1/2c. No. 1 hard was quoted at about 1 1/2c over No. 1 northern, No. 2 northern, 1 1/2 to 2 1/2c lower than No. 1 northern for cash wheat.

Minneapolis Flour Market.

The Market Record of March 5 reports flour irregular, but fairly firm with prices as follows in barrels, f.o.b.: First patents, \$3.85 to \$3.60; Second patents, \$3.15 to \$3.20; First clears, \$2.45 to \$2.50; second clears, \$2; Export baker's, \$2.45; second export baker's \$2 to \$2.10; Red Dog, per ton 140 lbs. cuts, \$10 25.

Milstuffs.—Bran in bulk \$6.75 to \$7. Bran in sacks, 200 lbs, \$8. Bran in sacks, 100 lbs, \$8.50; Shorts \$6.50 to \$6 75; Middlings, fine \$8 to \$8.25.

Wheat Stocks.

The visible supply of wheat in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, for the week ended Feb. 29, 1893, shows a decrease of 922,000 bushels, against a decrease of 715,000 for the corresponding week last year, a decrease of 1,668,000 bushels the corresponding week two years ago, and a decrease of 375,000 bushels three years ago.

The following table shows the total visible supply of wheat at the end of the first trade week of each month for four years, as compiled by the Chicago board of trade and includes stocks at most important points of accumulation in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains. There are some important points not covered by this statement:

	1892.	1891.	1890.	1893.
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.
Jan. 2.....	83,581,000	80,223,000	81,238,000	45,907,000
Feb. 5.....	83,376,000	79,883,000	81,893,000	43,181,000
Mar. 4.....	78,708,000	75,569,000	79,088,000	41,558,000
April 1.....	74,305,000	71,458,000	77,651,000	41,038,000
May 6.....	62,198,000	65,156,000	73,069,000	38,130,000
June 3.....	52,229,000	59,394,000	71,030,000	27,910,000
July 1.....	41,600,000	54,637,000	62,316,000	21,282,000
Aug. 3.....	34,617,000	53,010,000	59,124,000	28,073,000
Sept. 7.....	36,731,000	69,168,000	58,140,000	33,760,151
Oct. 7.....	41,832,000	78,614,000	63,373,000	51,256,000
Nov. 4.....	51,900,000	80,047,000	71,396,000	64,717,000
Dec. 2.....	63,903,000	83,179,000	78,091,000	72,580,000

The following shows increases or decrease by weeks, for four years in the visible supply:

	1892.	1891.	1890.	1893.
Jan. 4.....	89,842,000	87,836,000	79,933,000	81,738,000
" 11.....	83,945,000	88,615,000	80,433,000	8,030,000
" 18.....	87,663,000	85,236,000	84,332,000	82,227,000
" 25.....	81,685,000	81,685,000	8,234,000	81,457,000
Feb. 1.....	66,731,000	83,376,000	74,943,000	81,390,000
" 8.....	68,119,000	82,322,000	79,600,000	80,979,000
" 15.....	65,920,000	79,733,000	73,067,000	8,214,000
" 22.....	61,001,000	79,476,000	77,557,000	79,433,000
March 1.....	61,069,000	79,701,000	75,569,000	79,083,000

Bradstreet's report of stocks of wheat in Canada on February 22 is as follows:

	Bushels.
Montreal.....	722,000
Toronto.....	25,000
Kingston.....	12,000
Winnipeg.....	275,000
Manitoba interior elevators	2,825,000
Fort William, Port Arthur & Keewatin.....	3,845,000

The Live Stock Trade.

At Liverpool on March 2 the tone of the cattle market was easier, and prices declined 1/2 to 3/4c per lb. owing to continued heavy supplies. Best United States cattle were quoted at 10 1/2c; and Argentine at 9c. Sheep were firm being quoted a 12c.

At the semi weekly cattle market at Montreal, on Feb. 2, supplies were smaller. At the East End Abattoir trade was slow, and values showed no material change. Good to choice butchers cattle brought 8 1/2 to 8 3/4c, common 2 to 2 1/2c, and inferior, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4c per lb. The few sheep sold at \$3.50 to \$1.50 each. The first spring lamb of the season brought \$7. At the Point St. Charles market on same

date the supply of hogs was smaller than usual, there being only about 200 head offered, which sold at 4c to 4 1/2c per lb.

At Chicago on March 6 receipts of hogs were very large. Common to prime droves sold at \$3.70 to \$4.15 and mostly at \$4 to \$4.05. A year ago hogs were at \$1.45, two years ago at \$5 and three years ago at \$8.25. These prices are 10 to 15c higher than a week ago. The quality of the hogs has continued remarkably good.

At Toronto on March 8 cattle were quiet. There was a demand for choice but that kind was scarce. Best sold at 3 1/2 to 8 1/2c per lb. and common to medium at 2 to 2 1/2c. A few light stockers sold at 8 to 8 1/2c per lb. Sheep were quoted at 2 1/2 to 3 1/2c per lb., and 3 1/2 to 4 1/2c per lb for lambs. Milch cows and springers steady at \$20 to \$35 each. Hogs, prospects are for lower prices; the best bacon hogs sold at 3 1/2 to 4c per lb; stores are wanted at 3 1/2 to 4c. Heavy hogs dull at 3 1/2c; stags 2c; sows 8 to 8 1/2c per lb.

Winnipeg Prices a Year Ago.

- Wheat.—No. 1 hard, c.i.f. Fort William May, 65 to 66c. To farmers Manitoba points 50c.
- Flour.—Local price, per sack, Patents, \$1.85; Bakers, \$1.65.
- Bran.—Per ton, \$12.
- Shorts.—Per ton, \$13.
- Oats.—Per bushel, car lots, local freights, 28 to 30c.
- Barley.—Per bushel, feed 87 to 40c, local freights.
- Flax Seed.—
- Butter.—Round lots country fair 8 to 12c.
- Cheese.—Small lots 10c.
- Eggs.—Fresh, 14 to 16c round lots.
- Beef.—Frozen country, per lb., 3 to 4 1/2c, unfrozen butchers, 5 1/2 to 6c.
- Mutton.—Fresh, and lamb, 7 to 8c.
- Hogs.—Dressed, 4 1/2 to 4 1/2c.
- Cattle.—Butchers, 2 1/2 to 3 1/2c.
- Hogs.—Live, off cars, 3 1/2c.
- Sheep.—3 1/2 to 4c.
- Seneca Root.—
- Poultry —Chickens, 5 to 6c, turkeys, 9 to 10c, geese, 8c, ducks 8c.
- Hides.—Frozen Hides, 3 1/2 to 3 1/2c.
- Potatoes.—40 to 45c per bushel.
- Hay.—\$4.00 per ton, car lots, country freights.

The week a year ago butter was very dull and local holders were shipping stocks east to sell for what they would bring. Eggs were very weak. Dressed hogs were being shipped east in car lots. The first lot of export cattle went forward and a few cars of live hogs were shipped to eastern markets.

Assiniboia.

The stock of E Iredale, general merchant of Fort Qu'Appelle, who assigned recently, will be offered for sale on the premises on March 19.

British Grain Trade.

The Mark Lane Express of March 2, in its weekly review, says: The price of English wheats is maintained, and foreign wheats are 3d dearer for California and American spring. English and American flours are 6d lower. Oats and grinding barley have risen 8d.

Elevator "A 2," owned by the Minneapolis Terminal Elevator company, at Minneapolis, Minn., operated by Vanduzen & Co., was burned on March 2. The fire caught in a stair tower from unknown cause and spread rapidly. It consumed 600,000 bushels of wheat. The building cost a quarter of a million. The loss is about one million.

VARNISHES

PAINTS, COLORS

ENAMELS

Be sure these goods bear our name and you are right.

THE CANADA PAINT CO., LTD.

MONTREAL
TORONTO
VICTORIA

'RIGBY' POROUS WATERPROOF

CLOTHING AND CLOTH.

We are making Men's Cape, Long Sacque and Spring and Fall Overcoats, Bicycle Suits, Coachmen's Livery Overcoats and Ladies' Golf Capes of the Rigby Porous Waterproof Cloth.

We are selling Rigby Cloth in Costume Cloths, and Ulsterings of various weights and colorings for Ladies' Wear, also Tweeds and Worsteds for Men's Suitings.

It costs very little extra to have clothing waterproofed by the Rigby process, and does not alter the feeling or texture of the material. There is no rubber in the compound, and the marvellous thing about Rigby is that it remains porous. Patterns and price lists will be forwarded on application from the trade only.

H. SHOREY & CO., WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS,
MONTREAL, QUE.

E. A. SMALL & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE OF

MEN'S BOYS'
AND
CHILDREN'S

CLOTHING.

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

Victoria Square, MONTREAL.



The Largest Factory of its kind
in the Dominion.

LION "L" BRAND

PURE VINEGARS.

Manufactured solely under the supervision
of the Inland Revenue Department.

Mixed Pickles, Jams, Jellies AND PRESERVES.

Prepared by

MICHÉ LÉFEBVRE & CO.,
MONTREAL

Established 1848. Gold, Silver and Bronze Medals.
20 1st Prizes.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

E. BOISSEAU & CO.

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE
DEALERS IN

Men's, Youths', Boys'
and Children's

CLOTHING.

18 Front
Street East.



18 Front
Street East.

TORONTO, - ONTARIO.

Represented by **WM. H. LEISHMAN**
P.O. Box 866, Winnipeg, Man.

McINTYRE SON & CO.,

MONTREAL,

Importers and Direct Agents for the BEST
MANUFACTURERS in the following

SPECIALTIES:

FANCY & STAPLE DRESS GOODS

FANCY SILK AND WOOL MIXTURE DRESS GOODS in Per
sians, Taffetalines, shot and plain colors, Poplins, ditto,
Reps, ditto, Glorias, ditto, Crepons, Black and Colors.

FANCY COLORED WOOL DRESS GOODS in Tweeds, Cover
Coatings, Drap de Dames, Drap Almas, Shepherd Checks,
Rago Sable, Granite, Cotele Croquella, Cotele Cheval.

BLACK AND COLORED DRESS GOODS in Bengalines,
DeLaines, Diagonals, Armures, Figures, Poplins, Stoi-
lians, Mohairs, Cashmeres, Serges.

FANCY COTTON DRESS GOODS in Muslins, Zephyrs
Art Organdy Brocaded and a ripe Plisse, Printed Crepons,
Japonaises Levantines, Simile Percales, French Cambrics,
Batiste Faccounee and Nelgeuse, French Satens, Plain
and Fancy Stripe Linen Grenadines.

Linens, Laces Velvets, Linings
Kid Gloves, Smallwares, etc.

Manitoba, N.W.T. and British Columbia
Agent

J. M. MACDONALD, McINTYRE BLOCK

British Columbia Business Review.

Vancouver, March 8, 1896.

Business last week was much quieter, and money scarce, evidently indicating a lull before the spring revival of trade. There are but few changes in the market, cured meats were unsteady and rather weak, but will have stiffened up in another three or four days. Government creamery is bringing a high price, but the local and Manitoba article is rather weaker. Sugar is steady. Low prices are predicted here for coffee, owing to a heavy crop in Brazil. Flour is steady at the advance. In fruit, apples are firmer, and lemons weaker. They sell higher than the native production. The lumber mills are still running full time, while new lumber charters are continually being consummated. There were 15 ships loading last week at Vancouver, with an aggregate capacity of 19 522 tons.

British Columbia Markets.

(BY WIRE TO THE COMMERCIAL.)

Vancouver, March 7, 1896.

Fish are scarce temporarily. Fruit lower.

Butter.—Dairy butter, 18 to 20c; creamery 25 to 26c; Government creamery, 27c; Manitoba cheese 10½c per lb.

Cured Meats.—Hams 12½c; breakfast bacon 18c; backs 12c; long, clear 9c; short rolls 9½c; smoked sides 10½c. Lard is held at the following figures: Tins 10½c per pound; in pails and tubs 10c. Mess pork \$14; short cut \$15.

Fish.—Prices are: Flounders 8c; smelt 5c; sea bass 4c; black cod 6c; rock cod 4c; red cod 4c; tommy cod 4c; herring 4c; spring salmon 9c; halibut 7c; whiting 6c; soles 6c; steel heads, 8c; finnan haddies, 9c; crabs 60c dozen; smoked halibut 8c; bloaters 10c; kippered cod 9c; sturgeon 6c.

Vegetables.—Potatoes new, \$10 per ton; onions silver skins, 1½c; cabbage, 1½c; Ashcroft potatoes, 75 to 76c; carrots, turnips and beets, ½ to 1c a lb.; sweet potatoes, \$2.50 per 100 lbs.

Eggs.—Fresh, local, 18 to 19c.

Fruits.—California seedling oranges \$2 to \$2.25, navels, \$3.25; native apples \$1.00, California lemons, \$3.25 to \$3.50; Oregon apples, \$1.75.

Evaporated Fruits.—Apricots 11c per lb, peaches 7½c; plums 7c; prunes, French, 4c; loose Muscatel raisins 4c; London layer raisins \$1.65 box.

Nuts.—Almonds, 18c; filberts, 12½c; peanuts, 10c; Brazil, 12½c; walnuts, 10 to 16c lb.

Flour.—Manitoba patent, per bbl., \$4.70; strong bakers, \$4.40; Oregon, —; Oak Lake patent \$4.60; do strong bakers \$4.40.

Meal.—National mills rolled oats, 90 lb sacks, \$3.00; 45 pound sacks, \$3.10; 22½ pound sacks, \$3.30; 10.7 sacks, \$2.00. Oatmeal, 10-10's, \$3.00; 2-50's, \$2.75. Off grades, 90 lbs, \$2.25; 2-45's, \$2.35. Manitoba Rolled Oats, 90's, \$2.25 45's \$2.35.

Grain.—Washington State wheat \$28.00 per ton f. o. b. Vancouver, duty paid. Oats 16.00 per ton.

Ground Feed.—National mills chop, \$21 to \$23 per ton; ground barley, \$22 ton; shorts, \$18.50 ton; bran \$16.50; oil cake meal, \$26 ton; F. O. B. Vancouver, including duty paid on import stuff.

Hay.—Nominal at \$8 per ton.

Dressed Meats.—Beef, 7½c; mutton, 8½ to 9c; pork, 6 to 7c; veal, 7 to 10c per lb.

Live Stock.—Steers, 8½ to 4c lb; cows 8 to 8½c; sheep, \$4.00 to \$4.50; hogs, 5½ to 5½c.

Poultry.—Chickens, \$6 per dozen, scarce.

Sugars.—Powdered and icing, 6½c; Paris lump, 6c; granulated, 5c; extra O, 5½c; fancy yellows 4½c; yellow 4c per lb.

Syrups.—80 gallon barrels, 1½c per pound; 10 gallon kegs, 2c; 6 gallon kegs, \$1.25 each; 1 gallon tins, \$3.75 per case of 10; ½ gallon tins, \$4.50 per case of 20.

Teas.—Congo: Fair, 11½c; good, 18c; choice, 26c. Ceylons: Fair, 25c; good, 80c; choice, 85c per lb.

British Columbia Business Notes.

Smith & Mitchell, Blacksmiths, Ashcroft, are succeeded by Mitchell & Bryson.

W. J. Robinson & Co., grocers, Nanaimo, have dissolved; W. J. Robinson continues.

Braid, Kelly & Co., grocers, Vancouver, have dissolved; Wm. Braid continues.

E. Fader, grocer, Vancouver, is succeeded by Fader & Davidson.

The Anglo American Canning Co., Vancouver, has been incorporated.

J. Horner & Co., dry goods, Victoria, is advertising to sell out.

The stock of Martin & Market, wire works, Victoria, is advertised for sale.

The attention of mining men has been directed recently to Alberni claims on Vancouver Island. If faith and financial backing is any indication of mineral wealth, Alberni will have a jig boom soon.

The last excitement at Trail Creek Camp is the recent big discovery made on the Jumbo. The gold and copper bearing vein is over eleven feet thick. The valuable new find is the property of Spokane men.

A rich ore running \$50 ton has been struck in the Crown Point, Trail Creek.

The Homestake mine owned by Victoria people will ship 40 tons a day as soon as the branch line to Trail is completed.

The local government has reserved timber as an encouragement to F. A. Heinz who is building a matting plant and hair line at Trail Creek.

In East Kootenay the Americans are bonding the mines very rapidly. Montana parties are securing the Utopia, and Quantal. The Bard Mountain and Sullivan group are also being bonded.

Slocan, the mining district, is springing into life. The Kootenay and Ft. Shephard railway is building spurs to the different mines. A silver lead ore has been discovered in the Iron Hand which will pay for the shipment of the iron ore in which it is found and which will be used as a flux for the higher grade ores shipped by the owners, the Hall Mines Co.

The Reco and Ivanhoe have one hundred men mining and rawhiding ore to the Sandon railway. The Ruth has thirty men employed and is shipping one hundred tons a week.

The bill before the legislature which proposes to tax the gross earnings of mines, is meeting with both violent opposition and earnest support. There is a fear that the development of the country might be retarded by such a tax on the other hand, it is desirable that the United States citizens who are making a fortune out of this country should be compelled to pay something for its maintenance. It is proposed by the increased assessment affected on the different lines suggested by the promoters of the bill that the revenue of the Provincial Government would be increased by a quarter of a million.

The Victoria school board has cut salaries 12 per cent. The Vancouver school board has decided to follow suit.

All the Boards of Trade in the province are asking the local legislature for \$2,500 a year for five years for a freight and passenger service on the Upper Yukon, operating through a great rich Canadian country as yet very sparsely settled.

The snip Miowers left to-day with an overflowing cargo including thirty cars of Manitoba wheat. It is estimated the charges

on this wheat up to the time it reaches the purchasers hands will be forty-five cents a bushel or probably exactly double of the original price. There is great scarcity of wheat in the Antipodes and Winnipeg shipments to Australia no doubt give some returns. Special freight rates are given to the trade. One shipper informed your correspondent that he was offered a lower rate for flour by the barrel from Winnipeg laid down in Australia than it would cost him in the ordinary course of events to lay it down in Vancouver, B. C. Whether this be the case or not it is evident that every inducement is being offered to shippers in these lines by the C. P. R., Canadian Australian and Oriental steamship lines.

One thousand petitioners urged the local government to allow a company to run traction engines on the old Cariboo road. Four hundred petitioned that the company be not allowed to operate traction engines on the Cariboo road. As there were only 1,000 males in the district affected, the presenter of the anti petition was asked to explain in the house the paradoxical state of affairs. He replied the fellows that signed mine signed the other too. How was that? was the next query. Same argument used in both cases was the reply. And what was the argument? "Come and have a drink."

The W. C. T. U. of the province in conjunction with the Womens Council, have asked the local legislature to pass bills requiring scientific temperance to be taught in schools. That children be compelled to be indoors at 9 o'clock and that women shall have a dower of one-third undivided interest in their husbands property.

The exports from the Port of Westminster in January were \$155,117. The duty collected was \$5,981.

More immigrants are arriving from the States bound for the B. C. Norwegian Colony in Bella Coola. Several hundred more will arrive during the summer.

The Mainland Telephone Co., have extended their lines and now have offices at Vancouver, Westminster, South Westminster, Chilliwack, Langley, Steveston, Eburn, Clover Valley, Ladner's, Cloverdale, Delta, Port Moody, Blain, Wash., Whatcom, Wash., and points south to Seattle, Tacoma, etc.

The conservatives of the constituency of Richmond organized this week. Their platform as announced is "that Manitoba should be permitted to manage her own affairs in regard to the school question." "That the importation of pauper alien labor should be discouraged and that the duty on agricultural produce coming into the province should not be reduced."

The Provincial Fruit Association met on Tuesday at Westminster and elected permanent officers. The committee appointed to organize reported that encouragement had been met with on all sides. Incorporation has been applied for. Next summer practically all B. C. fruit will be disposed of by one board of management.

Our Annual.

The special annual number of The Commercial, issued in February of each year, was mailed to subscribers last week. Every regular subscriber of The Commercial will receive one free copy. Extra copies can be had for 25 cents each. New subscribers sending in their subscriptions now, for one year in advance, will be given a free copy of the Annual. No better advertisement for this country could be procured to send to friends abroad, than this special number of The Commercial. No similar publication ever issued here, we believe, contained such a fund of reliable information about this country, as this special number.

All the difference in the World Between a **Mixture and a Blend**



The old style formula of mixing half a dozen teas together and attempting to disguise their dissimilar qualities with a liberal dose of scented Orange Pekoe, only resulted at best in a nauseating mixture seldom twice alike in varying degrees of disappointment.

NINGPORI

BALIKANDA

COOLIPUR

How different the results in the use of our

PURE BLENDED TEAS.

WE HAVE IN STORE a carload of these SUPERB TEAS direct from the plantation. The high standard quality is more than sustained; they are without doubt the choicest values ever shown on this market.

We shall be pleased to show you samples, they are to be had for the asking.

BLENDED to infinitesimal niceties by **Experts** on the Estates where grown. The absolutely unvarying high standard excellence of these goods is the basis on which they have not only won but kept their reputation as the most satisfactory goods on the market.

SOLE WHOLESALE SELLING AGENTS:

Turner, Mackeand & Co., Wholesale Grocers, Winnipeg.

J. H. McCALLUM & CO.,

Commission Merchants and Forwarders.

Consignments received in all Lines. Liberal Advances Made.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

Josephine Street, - NELSON, B.C. THE KOOTENAY DISTRICT,

SPRATT & MACAULAY,
Storage and Shipping Merchants,

General Commission Brokers,

Large warehouse on water front, advantageously situated for receiving and handling consignments.

FULL LINES OF

ENGLISH AND CUMBERLAND BLACKSMITH COALS. GOVERNMENT STREET,

P. O. Box 80? VICTORIA, B.C.

GEO. M. HAYWARD,
ACCOUNTANT,
Book-keeper, Auditor and Collector.

EXPERT WORK GUARANTEED AND PROMPTLY DONE.

84 Alexander Avenue, - WINNIPEG, MAN.

J. & A. Clearihue,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

DEALERS IN-

FRUITS AND ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.

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

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

AGENTS Siddegate Oil Works, P. O.; D. Richards, Laundry Soaps Woodstock, Ontario; Tallier, Bothwell Co., Montreal, Parisian Washing Blue.

We have a large cool warehouse with good facilities for handling Butter and Produce in quantities.

Consignments Received in all Lines. Correspondence Solicited.

McMILLAN & HAMILTON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN-

BUTTER, EGGS, FRUITS AND PRODUCE

A PERFECT SYSTEM OF

COLD STORAGE.

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

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

DICK, BANNING & CO

MANUFACTURERS OF

Lumber, Shingles and Lath,

DOORS AND SASH.

MILLS AT KEEWASIN. OFFICE: OPPOSITE C.P.R.

PASSENGER DEPOT, WINNIPEG

OSMUND SKRINE & CO.,

Produce and Commission Merchants.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BUTTER, EGGS, CHEESE, FLOUR AND FEED.

CALIFORNIA FRUITS,

Sole Agents for British Columbia for Alexander, Kelly & Co's. Celebrated Rolled Oats and Flour.

Special Attention given to consignments of Produce from Manitoba and N.W.T.

121 TO 123 WATER STREET, VANCOUVER, B.C.

MAJOR & ELDRIDGE,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Vancouver, - B.C.

Butter, Eggs, Cheese and Pork Products
FRESH EGGS WANTED.

Sole Agents for Vancouver, New Westminster and District for Leitch Bros. Celebrated Oak Lake Manitoba Flour.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY

For a man with moderate capital To be sold as a going concern, on account of advertiser having other large interests away from Victoria; a profitable manufacturing business, with plant complete, located in the city of Victoria, B.C. A long lease of premises can be had at very low rental. Liberal terms. Address "X. Y. Z.," Commercial Office, Winnipeg.

The Immigration Convention.

We gave a brief account in the last issue of The Commercial of the first three sessions of the immigration convention held on Thursday, Feb. 27. The convention resumed again on Friday morning. Stephen Nairn of Winnipeg first addressed the assembly. He said the intelligence office, which the local government formerly kept open was a great assistance to farmers and he hoped it would be re-established. He also would like to see the city colonization scheme, which had for its object the disposal and settlement of the vacant lands about the city, revived and placed upon a practical working basis.

Mr. Honeyman, of Carman, Wm. W. McMillan, of Carberry, Man., and Mr. Wilson, of Baldur, spoke on the advantages of their particular districts.

The report of the committee on permanent organization next was presented, considered clause by clause, and adopted on motion of Ald. Andrews, seconded by Isaac Cowie, Edmonton.

Following is the report:

To the delegates, Immigration Convention, Winnipeg. Your committee on permanent organization beg to report as follows:

That your committee have met and appointed A. J. Andrews, chairman, and S. Gaudaur, of St. Boniface, secretary, and after full consideration at a largely attended meeting, the following recommendations were unanimously adopted:

1. The object of this association is to encourage suitable immigration to the districts represented in this association.

2. That the permanent organization consist of an executive of eighteen members, three of whom shall be elected by the delegation at the convention from each of the following districts: Northwestern Ontario, Province of Manitoba, the districts of Assiniboia, Alberta and Saskatchewan, and the province of British Columbia.

Each delegation present from the districts named to immediately elect the representatives from their respective districts.

3. That the officers be a president, vice-president and treasurer, who shall be elected by and from the executive, and a secretary, who shall be appointed by the executive.

4. That the executives elected from each province or territory be empowered to effect such an organization for their particular districts as may be found necessary to meet their requirements, such district organization to work in harmony with and under the direction of the central organization.

5. That a convention of this association be held annually in the city of Winnipeg, or at such place as may be decided by the convention, the date of meeting to be decided by the executive committee, and at such meeting the election of the executive committee for the ensuing year shall take place in the present convention.

6. That each member of the executive shall have power to appoint a proxy to represent him at any meeting of the executive committee that he may not be able to attend.

7. That the executive committee be authorized to decide what bodies, and the number of delegates from each, shall be entitled to representation at the annual convention.

Respectfully submitted,

A. J. ANDREWS,
President.
S. GAUDAUR,
Secretary.

The meeting then divided into districts and proceeded to elect representatives to the central association. The following gentlemen were elected:

Manitoba—A. J. Andrews, James Elder, Virden, and Thos. Gilroy.
Ontario—G. T. Marks, Geo. A. Graham and Geo. Drewry.

Alberta—C. A. McGrath, Thomas Stone, Isaac Cowie.

British Columbia—A. C. Flummerfelt, Prof. E. Odium, C. H. Somlin.

Saskatchewan—Thos. McKay, J. R. McPhail, J. E. Young.

Assiniboia—J. Ross, M. L. A., J. Neff, M. L. A., S. E. Ekington.

William Hespeler, consul for the German empire, gave a very interesting history of Mennonite immigration to Manitoba. Mr. Hespeler then read an instructive paper, "Get Population and all else shall be added unto You," which was fairly bristling with practical information and useful pointers.

Mr. Corrigan spoke briefly of the White-mouth district of Manitoba.

The committee on resolutions reported as follows:

Your committee recommends for the consideration of the convention the following resolutions:

1. That the name of the permanent organization formed by this convention be the "Western Canada Immigration Association."

2. That for the further carrying out of the objects of the association the executive committee be instructed to secure grants of money from the Dominion and local governments and the municipalities, corporations and companies to be benefitted by the immigration work undertaken by the association.

3. That in view of the fact that the thriving and contented farmer makes by far the most effective immigration agent, this convention would strongly impress upon the Dominion and local governments, the railways and other corporations, and, in brief, upon all interested in the future of Western Canada, the advisability of working harmoniously and intelligently to better the condition of the settler already here by relieving him of needless burdens, and as far as possible removing all obstacles which might impede his progress to prosperity.

4. That in the opinion of this convention the strongest efforts should be devoted to securing settlers first, from the British Isles, and second from the nations of northern Europe.

5. That the government and land corporations be requested to furnish every facility for the formation of co-operative and commercial colonies, and that with this object, the "hamlet" clauses of the Dominion Lands Act be more prominently brought to the attention of settlers.

6. That cheap excursions both in winter and in summer be instituted by the railways and steamship companies to Eastern Canada, and to Europe as one of the best means of securing desirable immigrants to these western provinces and territories.

7. In view of the fact placed before the convention by the hon. the minister of the interior that only 5 per cent. of the settlers arriving into the Canadian Territories come as "prepaid" settlers, while from 60 to 70 per cent. of those reaching the United States are such, be it resolved, that this convention would wish to affirm its sense of the importance of the prepayment of settlers' passage money as an aid to immigration, and its desire that the permanent organization should formulate some scheme by which the principle shall be carried into operation.

8. That in the opinion of this convention no scheme for promoting immigration will be broad enough to touch the interests of all sections of Manitoba the Northwestern Territories and British Columbia that does not provide for an outlet for the products of the whole country and place the various provinces and territories in the north in favorable positions in respect to the markets of the world, and this convention wishes to place on record its endorsement of the Hudson Bay route as the only scheme now mooted which will secure the aforesaid requirements.

9. Whereas the question of cheap freight to and from Europe is vital to the success of immigration work, resolved, that this convention request the hon. the minister of the interior to use his influence to secure the placing of a sum in the estimates during the present session of parliament for the purpose of improving the Red River navigation within the province of Manitoba as the first step towards a waterway outlet by the Hudson Bay for Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, as well as the Northwestern United States.

10. Whereas the influx of Mongolian labor into British Columbia is rapidly bringing about a condition of affairs calculated to deprive the white working men of the opportunities of earning their livelihood in that province, and whereas the Dominion government has already given proof of its realization of the detrimental effect of the unlimited immigration of Chinese labor by the passing of legislation imposing a \$50 per capita tax upon all such immigrants, thus emphasizing to some extent the principle of securing to white people the possibility of living within that province, therefore, be it resolved that this convention earnestly impress upon the Dominion government the necessity of introducing further legislation to remedy this evil. All of which is respectfully submitted. (Signed) D. H. Harrison, chairman, C. R. Littler, secretary.

The convention then adjourned.

On re-assembling in the afternoon, Hon. Clifford Sifton, attorney-general of Manitoba, was called upon and addressed the assemblage.

The convention was then resolved into committee of the whole, with Mayor Geo. T. Marks, of Port Arthur, in the chair, to consider the report of the committee on resolutions, which was taken up clause by clause and discussed at considerable length, being finally adopted, with the following amendments:

Some exception was taken to the wording of clause 3, which gave rise to an active discussion. The clause was finally adopted with the addition of the words "the public" inserted before "the Dominion government."

Clause 4 was also very generally discussed and was changed to read "desirable settlers" instead of specifying the British Isles and northern Europe as the most desirable countries in which to seek settlers.

The expression "prepaid" settlers in clause 7 appeared to be imperfectly understood by many of the delegates, and a storm of indignant protest was raised against it in consequence. Pre-paid was confounded with "assisted" passages and a majority of the delegates seemed to be decidedly averse to the latter, alleging that assisting immigrants was in many cases only a method for the importation of paupers and the vicious classes of the great cities. It was explained by L. A. Hamilton and others that prepaid passages were cases in which residents of this country prepaid the passages from Great Britain and Europe of their friends and relatives and that the system was a valuable assistance to the immigration department.

Exception was also taken to clause 10, relating to Chinese labor in British Columbia, which opened up the whole labor question. J. S. Dennis, Calgary, moved that the clause be struck out, but his motion was voted down by a large majority and the clause was adopted as reported.

The following clause was added to the resolutions:

S. Nairn, of Winnipeg, moved, seconded by J. Young, Prince Albert, and resolved: That whereas it is understood to be the policy of the imperial government to develop and assist the various colonies of the empire to a greater extent than has been done in the past;

RELIANCE CIGAR FACTORY

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

The Leaders in the Market are

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

Manufactured
by
Tasse, Wood & Co
MONTREAL.

PURE HIGHLAND SCOTCH WHISKIES

The Famous Lagavulin Distillery
Island of Islay, Scotland

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

ASK FOR THE LAGAVULIN.

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

Sold only in the Northwest by:
G. Vello. Strang & Co. J. F. & J. Galt. J. M. Carey
Hudson Bay Company. Richard & Co.
W. Ferguson, Brandon.

Winnipeg Board of Trade

A general meeting of the board was held on Wednesday afternoon and was largely attended. President Mathewson in the chair.

The president explained the work done by the council since the last meeting.—proceedings which have already been reported in The Commercial.

A. Strang moved that the entrance fee be reduced from \$25 to \$10. After some discussion the motion was passed. It was also decided to refer propositions for membership to the council hereafter, instead of to the board.

The following were elected members of the board. W. G. McMahon, G. H. Campbell, M. Bull, W. P. Sweatman, J. C. Smyth, H. Cameron, W. B. Kirby, Alex. Brown, T. B. Pheoee, A. W. Law, Thos. Bulman, F. W. Heubach, E. H. Bisset, H. C. Stovel, Geo. Ryan, P. C. McIntyre, Alex. Black, H. M. Lambert, W. W. Scrimie, Jos. Maw, W. Hutchinson, A. C. Arcubald, R. A. Rodgers, A. Carruthers, P. E. Scott, R. Cochrane, R. L. Richardson, H. Wilson, H. Swinford, W. I. Dyson, Jr., Robinson, C. A. Hutchinson, R. W. Jameson.

Mr. Bole introduced a resolution which was adopted, asking the council to look into the law in the territories regarding judgments and executions, with a view to having any preferences which may exist abolished.

The principal business before the board was then taken up, namely; the discussion of the bill to grant a charter to the Hudson Bay Canal and Navigation Co. A very lively discussion followed, showing the interest which the board takes in any matter affecting western interests. The members took a broad view of the matter, holding as the resolution shows, that our navigable waterways are too valuable to be placed in the hands of a private corporation. A resolution approving of the granting of the charter, under certain restrictions, was negatived and the following adopted by practically a unanimous vote.

"That this board heartily endorses the project of constructing a waterway from the southern boundary of Manitoba to the shores of Hudson Bay, but the board cannot sanction the sweeping privileges asked by the company in connection with the control of the streams flowing into Lake Winnipeg, or the powers in connection with the disposition of the company's stock; and the board is of the opinion that the opening of navigation from the city of Winnipeg to Lake Winnipeg is a work that should be undertaken and carried out by the Dominion government, and the privileges secured by such a work should be free to all alike, and not controlled by any private corporation."

Strychnine!

SULPHATE and ALKALOID

WRITE FOR PRICES TO

McGLASHAN and HARRISON,
WINNIPEG

REPRESENTING

LYMAN, KNOX & CO.,
MONTREAL AND TORONTO.

Wm. Ferguson,

—WHOLESALE—

Wines, Liquors and Cigars

8th Street, Brandon.

LYMAN BROS. & CO.,
WHOLESALE

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

Every requisite for the Drug Trade promptly supplied.

TORONTO, ONT.

JOHN L. CASSIDY & COMPANY,

—IMPORTERS OF—

China, Crockery and Glassware,

Offices and Sample Rooms:

339 and 341 St. Paul Street, MONTREAL

Branches { 52 Princess St., Winnipeg, Man
Government St., Victoria, B.

S. A. D. BERTRAND,
OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE

For the province of Manitoba, under the recommendation of the Board of Trade of the city of Winnipeg. Insolvent and Trust Estates Managed with Promptness and Economy.

Special attention to Confidential Business Enquiries.

Corner 2nd Avenue and 2nd St. North,

WINNIPEG MAN

FARM FOR SALE.

A couple of unimproved farms in the Winnipeg district for sale. Might arrange to take suitable live stock in exchange or part payment. Also a farm near Winnipeg to rent. Address:

D. W. B., Commercial Office.

Partner Wanted.

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

Apply by letter addressed to
PARTNER P P., Commercial Office, Winnipeg.

AUSTIN & ROBERTSON,

WHOLESALE STATIONERS,
MONTREAL

Dealers in all Classes of
Writings and Printings,
Linens, Ledger and Bond Papers.
Quotations and Samples on Application.

READ THIS.
FOR SALE!
ON VERY REASONABLE TERMS, A

Magnificent Farm

Of rich black soil, situated on Lun Island, North Arm Fraser River, B. C. being composed of west halves of lots 12 and 13 and part of 4, Block 4 North, Range 7 West, 200 acres more or less; over two-thirds under good cultivation, mostly in meadow, the balance having been plowed once or twice and yielding abundance of grass for stock; has a very large barn, house and orchard of good bearing trees, all well fenced with stakes and boards; all well dyked and ditched, and about 3/4ths well underdrained; it is six or seven miles from the city of Vancouver; good roads, with stages to and from Vancouver daily; the river at the door teems with salmon, and has excellent shooting for ducks, geese and snipe; also pheasants in the near future; good school and churches near by; climate lovely and scenery simply charming.
For further particulars apply to J. H. TODD & SON owners, Victoria, B. C. or to Messrs. Rand Bros., Vancouver.

PORK PACKERS.
 —
 WHOLESALE
 COMMISSION
 MERCHANTS
 —
 EXPORTERS OF
 BUTTER and
 - - CHEESE.
 —
 ESTABLISHED
 16 YEARS.

Talk of a Dairy Exchange!

We keep one right here, now, in our PRODUCE DEPARTMENT and have done for some time. You ship us your Dairy Products and receive Prompt Returns at full market Rates. If you wish to hold your Produce, we have storage facilities second to none in the Province, and can make Liberal advances on such Shipments. What more will you have? What more can you have?

J. Y. GRIFFIN & CO., WINNIPEG.

LEITCH BROS.

OAK LAKE
 "Anchor Brand"
 FLOURS

—FROM—

No. 1 Hard Wheat.

BRAN, SHORTS

AND ALL KINDS OF

Chopped Feed and Grain.

—ADDRESS—

OAK LAKE
 MANITOBA.

W. E. Sanford Mfg. Co., Ld.
 Manufacturers of

Clothing.

45 to 49 King St. Princess St.

Hamilton and Winnipeg

PAIN-T.

Get ready for Trade.

Stock up with—

RAMSAY'S

RUSSIAN PURE LEAD.
 UNICORN MIXED PAINT.
 UNICORN OIL STAINS.
 COLORS IN OIL.
 VARNISHES, Etc., Etc.'

W. G. McMAHON, Winnipeg,
 Representative for Manitoba.

A. RAMSAY & SON.,
 MONTREAL.

WE ARE

SOLE REPRESENTATIVES IN MANITOBA FOR

Bell Pianos
Organs

THE OLD RELIABLE

HEINTZMAN & Co.,
 PIANOS

Manufactured in Canada for upwards of 50 YEARS.

NEW WILLIAMS SEWING MACHINES.

MERCHANTS and others desirous of handling any of these goods can make satisfactory arrangements through us. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

J. L. MEIKLE & CO.

Wholesale and Retail

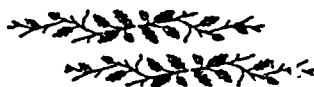
Music * Dealers
 WINNIPEG, MAN.

C. ALFRED CHOUILLOU,

IMPORTATION
 COMMISSION
 EXPORTATION

GENERAL FRENCH AGENCY.

Importer of



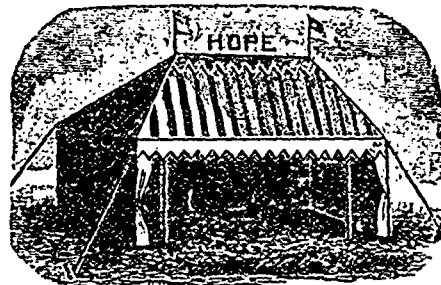
**EUROPEAN WINES,
 DRIED FRUITS, Etc.**

487 SAINT PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.

HOPE & CO.,

—Manufacturers of—

TENTS,
 AWNINGS,
 PAULINS,
 WAGON & CART
 COVERS,
 MATTRESSES,
 WOVE WIRE
 SPRINGS,
 BOLSTERS, Etc.



Shirts and Overalls a Specialty.
 Prices Right.
 Standard Goods.
 Orders by Mail Promptly Attended to.
 We Guarantee Satisfaction.

EMERSON & HAGUE, Props.

Box 806.
 Telephone 679.

JOHN M. O'LOUGHLIN, Pres. HENRY DELL, Vice-Pres. W. E. HAZLEY, Treas. THOS. A. WATTS, Secy

The Consolidated Stationery Co., Limited

(AMALGAMATED FIRMS OF PARSONS, BELL & CO., AND O'LOUGHLIN BROS. & CO.)

HEADQUARTERS FOR

.....EVERYTHING IN PAPER.....

Blank Books, Memorandum Books, Note and Letter Tablets, Note Paper, Envelopes, Papeterie, WRAPPING PAPERS, PAPER BAGS—Light and Heavy.

Ask for our BLUE LINED HEAVY BAG FOR SUGAR, Etc.

FULL LINE TWINES. ORDERS AND CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

41 Princess Street,

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Magnitude of Poultry Industry.

The American Agriculturist states that in round millions the poultry industry in the United States has grown as follows in the past fifteen years. 000,000 omitted:

	1896.	1890.	1880.
Number of fowls.....	888	286	126
Dozens of eggs.....	1,141	820	457
Total value.....	\$948	\$275	\$118

"Despite the big increase in the poultry business the past five years, and the close attention now given it, there is room for still greater expansion before it is overdone. Figures relating to the industry, just compiled by this journal as a result of an extensive inquiry, enormous as they are, fail to show any general overproduction. These conclusions are reached after a study of advance proofs of census statistics never before printed, the home market situation, together with official figures suggesting possibilities of foreign outlet for poultry products, and most careful deductions from other available data. The magnitude of the poultry business is never imagined by those who have not made a study of the situation. In round numbers our figures show what may be termed a permanent investment of \$340,000,000 in poultry in this country. This is reached on the basis of an average valuation of fowls 50c each, turkeys, ducks and geese \$1, eggs 12c per doz. Considering the vast amount of money invested in breeds of fancy strains throughout the entire country, which will do something to bring up the average value of barnyard fowls, together with the relatively higher values of both poultry and eggs in producing sections adjacent to large cities, especially in the east, these estimates are conservative.

"During the past three years, and in spite of a duty of 8 to 5c per dozen, nearly 8,000,000 dozen eggs have been imported into the United States, worth about \$1,000,000. Canada supplies nearly all these, yet far-off China ships a considerable number each year to our Pacific coast ports.

OUR FOREIGN TRADE IN EGGS.

	Duty, Exports,		Imports.		Value.
	per doz.	doz.	doz.	doz.	
1893....	8c	150,992	2,709,411		\$921,193
1891....	8c	163,061	1,791,480		190,596
1893....	5c	148,489	3,318,011		892,978
1892....	5c	183,038	4,188,492		522,240
1891....	free	363,116	6,239,048		1,185,596
1890....	free	380,881	15,062,766		2,074,912
1889....	free	548,750	15,918,809		2,418,976

"It is probable that the annual product of the poultry industry, the meat and eggs consumed, represents almost as much money to the consumer as does the wheat crop. The value of fowls alone is to-day three of four times the total value of all the sheep in the United States. Even the hogs now in the

country represent no greater value than the poultry, and dairy cows are valued at only about double the poultry figures, eggs excluded."

Preventing Smut in Grain.

Mr. McKay of the experimental farm at Indian Head, Assa., says on this subject:

"The two ways generally followed in treating seed wheat for smut are: 1st—Sprinkling a solution of bluestone on the seed; and 2nd—dipping the seed in the same solution. Hot water, brine and various other remedies have been recommended, but although these ways may be quite effectual if properly applied the quantity of seed to be treated throughout the country puts all methods but the most simple out of the question.

"Either sprinkling or dipping the seed in a solution of bluestone is recommended. Where a farmer is so situated that he can dip his seed he should do so in preference to sprinkling, as there is less chance of the work being improperly done. As a rule, farmers are in a hurry when seeding time comes on and "sprinkling" requiring some work in the way of tining and mixing is liable to be imperfectly done by the hired man or even the farmer himself, with the result that more or less smut will be found in the crop. When "dipped" the seed can hardly escape being thoroughly soaked by the solution and all the spores destroyed thereby.

"The method of treating the seed for smut has been so often tried that it is not necessary to more than refer to it here, but it cannot be too often impressed upon grain growers that, whether they sprinkle or dip their seed, the work must be done thoroughly so that every seed will receive a share of the solution. In treating barley or oat seed as much, if not more, care is required than when applying the remedy to wheat. In oats especially, the smut seems harder to reach and requires a more thorough wetting.

"I desire to point out a mistake that is made by many who think and say that bluestone is of no account. The majority of farmers use more or less stubble land for wheat. In all probability the preceding crop contained some smut, and by winds, drawing in and in blading, considerable wheat was shelled out and left on the ground. This grain remains perfectly sound all winter and becomes part of the seed next spring. A percentage of this red winter seed will have been smutty, and no matter how well the farmer may have treated his portion of the seed, the crop will be affected. Some claim that smut itself grows and produces smut; this, I am satisfied is not correct. Other argue that smut loses all vitality after the first year, which argument is equally incorrect.

Summer fallow, sown with seed, either wheat, oats or barley, treated properly with

one pound of good bluestone dissolved in one and one half pails of water to ten bushels of seed, will give a crop almost entirely free from smut; while wheat stubble land sown with wheat, no matter how well treated, will produce smut if preceding crop was at all effected. The same land, that is, wheat stubble, sown with oats or barley, the seed of which has been properly treated, will not produce smut, as the smut on wheat and oats or barley is not of the same nature.

"Those intending to use stubble land for wheat should burn the stubble before seeding, as a good burn will destroy all wheat on the ground and only the seed sown will germinate.

"It takes but a few years for smut to propagate sufficiently to make either wheat, oats or barley perfectly useless for feeding or commercial purposes, but it has been demonstrated by several tests that no matter how badly affected the seed may be, careful application of the bluestone treatment will ensure a crop almost entirely free from smut.

"Following are the results of tests of treated and untreated seed at the experimental farm in the years 1894 and 1895:

Year 1894—

Red fls.—1 lb. bluestone and 1½ pails water to 10 bushels seed. Result—17.50 bushels per acre of No. 1 grain.

Red fls.—1 lb. bluestone and 1½ pails water to 7 bushels seed. Result—16.40 bushels per acre of No. 1 grain.

Red fls.—Untreated. Result—5.40 bushels per acre, useless.

Year 1895—

Red fls.—Ordinary clean seed: 1 lb. bluestone, 1½ pails of water to 10 bushels, dipped. Result—42.00 bushels per acre.

1 lb. bluestone, 1½ pails of water to 10 bushels, sprinkled. Result—40.00 bushels per acre.

Red fls.—Smutty seed: 1 lb. bluestone, 1½ pails water to 10 bushels. Result—36.80 bushels per acre, good.

Untreated—17.40 bushels per acre and grain useless on account of smut.

Natural Gas is Being Exhausted.

An Indianapolis journal mentions that, owing to the inadequacy of the supply of natural gas in that city a number of large coal concerns who went out of business when natural gas was introduced as a fuel have resumed operations in that city, and the spectacle of coal carts carrying the solid fuel about the city streets, which had become exceedingly rare, is again a common one.

The Commercial has received a very handsome calendar from Brown Bros., wholesale stationers, Toronto.

The Immigration Convention.

Continued from Page 570.

And whereas the imperial authorities have contributed more or less directly towards the development of other parts of the empire, notably in South Africa;

The executive are instructed by the convention to memorialize the imperial government through the proper channel setting forth the facts as to the formation of this association, its aims and objects, and pressing upon them the desirability of their active co-operation and support.

Mayor Barnes, of Rat Portage, informed the convention that he had communicated with Hon. A. S. Hardy, commissioner of crown lands for Ontario, asking if the Ontario government would be willing to contribute to the expense and maintenance of the association. Hon. Mr. Hardy had telegraphed the following reply: "Am unable to give answer without knowledge of the proposed work and the scheme generally, but will consider any definite proposals."

Dr. Pennefather presented a plan of assisting settlers to locate on small farms.

Mayor Barnes, of Rat Portage, read a paper on the resources of the Lake of the Woods district.

Dr. Patterson, of Winnipeg, read a paper on the climate of Manitoba. The convention then adjourned.

On re-assembling in the evening, James E. Seem, of The Commercial, followed with an address on "Individual Effort in Immigration Work."

Hugh McKellar of the Manitoba agricultural department, referred to the injury worked by the quarantine regulations in keeping out settlers.

Mayor Marks, of Port Arthur, referred to the agricultural wealth of Alberta, including the territory between Lake Superior and the eastern boundary of Manitoba.

A resolution to allow the passing into the country of live stock without undergoing the quarantine, was defeated, owing to the opposition from the ranching districts.

C. C. Macdonald, Manitoba dairy commissioner, gave a short address on the dairy industry. He said the Province of Manitoba is surpassed by no other country in the world as a field for successful dairying. The climate, and all the natural conditions are peculiarly well adapted for the production of the standard quality of butter and cheese.

Thomas Stone, Calgary, was the next speaker. Mr. Stone spoke of what had been called the arid region of Alberta, the country extending west from about Swift Current. There is considerable rain in the spring and up to June, after that there is seldom any rain fall but the grasses mature early and in a cured state furnish the very best of fattening food for cattle. The proof of this is the excellence of the range cattle which are shipped to the British markets from that country.

R. P. Roblin, M. P. of Winnipeg, followed in a forcible address, in which he put in a strong plea for the Hudson Bay Railway.

Thos. A. Bell, appeared as a delegate for Fort William and addressed the convention on the resources of that district.

A. F. Andrews, of Stockton, Man., read a paper in which he referred mainly to the necessity of looking after and assisting new settlers to locate on their arrival here.

C. J. Whellams, of St. Paul, Minnesota, addressed the convention in an interesting manner.

The convention then adjourned.

On the resuming of the convention on Saturday morning, Capt. McIntosh, of the Dauphin district, Man., addressed the assembly on the resources of that district and Isaac Cowie spoke of the advantages of the Edmonton district, Alberta.

F. H. Turnock, of Calgary, moved the following resolution:

"That in the opinion of this convention the development of the great mineral resources of the west is of the greatest importance in connection with the settlement of the country; for the reason that such development will not only result in the introduction of a vast amount of capital into the west, but will also greatly increase the exchangeable wealth of the country, and will furnish a large and profitable local market for the products of the ranch and farm. The convention, therefore, urge the Dominion government to take every possible step to bring the mineral resources of the west to the attention of the mining men and capitalists of Great Britain and the United States and to render every encouragement and assistance to extend this important industry.

T. J. Deane, in seconding the resolution, dwelt on the importance of advertising the great mineral resources of British Columbia, which were practically unknown to the mining men and capitalists of Great Britain. He trusted the association would take measures to force a knowledge of our wonderful mineral richness upon the financial world.

The motion was then put to the convention and carried unanimously.

Wm. Pearce, of Calgary read an excellent paper on the "Mineral, Fuels and Pests of Manitoba and the Territories."

R. J. Dibbyn, of Melita, Man., spoke on the resources of his district.

F. Proudfoot, of Winnipeg, spoke of the iron deposits of Manitoba.

Mr. Pearce, of Calgary, submitted a paper on "The Rocks of Manitoba and the Territories, and the clays adapted to the manufacture of brick, pottery, drain pipes etc."

S. J. Damin, of Calgary, presented a paper on the "Reclamation and Colonization of the arid portions of the Territories."

Thos. Sissons, of Portage la Prairie, Man., spoke of his personal experience at farming in Manitoba, showing how he had begun with nothing and had now property valued at about \$50,000 and no liabilities.

F. J. Deane, of Victoria, British Columbia, spoke of the resources of the Pacific Province.

THE EXECUTIVE.

The executive council of the association met on Saturday afternoon, Ex-Mayor Gilroy presided, and there was a full attendance of the delegates representing the six districts between Port Arthur and the coast.

The following officers were elected:
President—Thos. Gilroy.
Vice-President and treasurer—A. J. Andrews.

Secretary—F. W. Heubach.
The chairmen of the different districts were elected, as follows: Western Ontario, George V. Marks, Port Arthur; Manitoba, James Elder, Virden; Assiniboia, S. C. Elkington, Fort Qu'Appelle; Saskatchewan, Thos. McKay, Prince Albert; Alberta, Thos. Stone, Calgary; British Columbia, A. C. Flummerfelt, Victoria.

The committee decided that the chairmen of each district should call a meeting as soon as possible for the purpose of discussing and explaining what had been done in Winnipeg in order that each local organization should be completed, suggesting that the municipalities in Manitoba and the local electoral divisions in the Territories, British Columbia and Western Ontario be taken as the districts.

The details of the plan which the executive proposes to carry out were discussed, but not settled, as time did not permit of it. The meeting adjourned to meet again at 10 o'clock Monday morning.

The executive committee of the immigration association was in session again on Monday and outlined the work which the association proposes to undertake this year.

It was decided that before this programme could be finally adopted and put into operation that the Dominion government would have to be approached in connection with the matter. The advisability of sending a delegation for this purpose to Ottawa was discussed at length and a motion of Mr. Neff and Mr. Deane, it was decided that "a delegation of this executive and such others as may be found desirable proceed to Ottawa as soon as possible and discuss with the government of Canada the various matters arising out of the convention affecting this association."

It is understood that the question of a grant and also the question of the government appointing some one to have charge of the money voted for immigration purposes, who will act in conjunction with the association as an advisory board are two of the principal considerations the delegation will request from the government.

Another meeting of the committee will be held immediately on the return of the delegation which leaves on Saturday, March 7.

THE BANQUET.

On Friday evening the delegates were entertained to a banquet at the Leland House, by the citizens of Winnipeg. The banquet was largely attended and was very enthusiastic. Mayor Jameson occupied the chair. Hon. Mr. Daly made the first speech in reply to the toast "Canada," and Hon. Robert Watson to "Manitoba." Mr. Elder of Virden also responded to the latter toast, "Western Ontario" was replied to by Mayor Barnes of Rat Portage and Mayor Marks of Port Arthur. "Assiniboia" brought responses from Mr. Ross, Moose Jaw and Mr. Neff of Moosomin. "Alberta" was replied to by Rev. Mr. McDougall of Morley and Mr. Turnock of Calgary. "British Columbia" was ably represented by Prof. Odum and T. J. Deane of Victoria, British Columbia. "Saskatchewan" was also toasted, but there were no delegates from the northern territory present to reply.

Mayor Jameson and Ex-Mayor Gilroy replied to the toast "The city of Winnipeg." "The Western Canada Immigration Association" was replied to by A. J. Andrews and Secretary Heubach. There was plenty of music, vocal and instrumental, during the evening.

IMPERIAL
CREAM  TARTAR
BAKING
POWDER
PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST,
CONTAINS NO
Alum, Ammonia, Lime, Phosphates,
OR ANY INJURIOUS SUBSTANCE.
E. W. GILLETT, TORONTO, ONT.
CHICAGO, ILL.
MANUFACTURER OF
THE CELEBRATED ROYAL YEAST CAKES

KILGOUR, RIMER & CO.,

WHOLESALE

Boots, Shoes

Overshoes, Rubbers, Mitts & Moccasins

—AGENTS FOR—

Harvey & VanNorman, Toronto,
The Rubber Shoe Company, Toronto,
The Cardigan Overshoe, Stratford,
The Manitoba Felt Sole Boots.

James Street, WINNIPEG.

THE SECURITY

Cold Storage Warehouse,

COLD and FROST PROOF STORAGE.

STOREKEEPERS! Have you any

TUB and PRINT BUTTER,
EGGS or POULTRY

— If so, IT IS WANTED.

ADDRESS **J. J. PHILP,**
382 Elgin Avenue,
WINNIPEG.
P.O. Box 586.

**Sleighs
Cutters**

We only have a few of each unsold. If you want either, secure a snap before they are all gone.

R. Cochrane & Co.,

WINNIPEG

BROWN BROS.,

Wholesale and Manufacturing

STATIONERS,

64 to 68 KING STREET, EAST,

TORONTO.

SPECIALTIES.

Account Books Paper—all kinds
Office Supplies Stationery
Wallets, Pocket Books
Ladies Hand Satchels
Pocket and Office Dairies
Leather Goods Binders' Material
Printers' Supplier.

Every Mackintosh

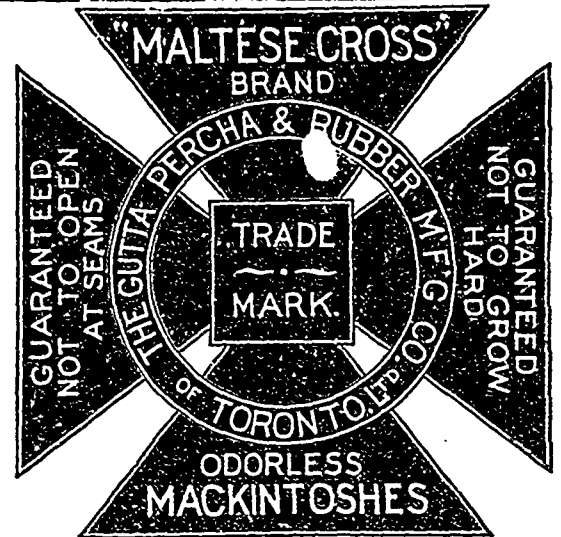
Bearing this Trade Mark is

Thoroughly Guaranteed.

These are not merely "dew proof" or "shower proof" goods they are THOROUGHLY WATER PROOF and will absolutely withstand all changes of climate.

For Sale by all the Leading Wholesale Houses.

Try them and you will Buy Again.



J. & T. BELL,

Fine Boots and Shoes

MONTREAL

Representative for Manitoba, N. W. T. and British Columbia,
L. GODDOLT, MCINTYRE BLOCK, WINNIPEG.

See

BOECKH'S BRUSHES, full lines carried by the jobbing trade.

Order

Boeckh's Brooms,

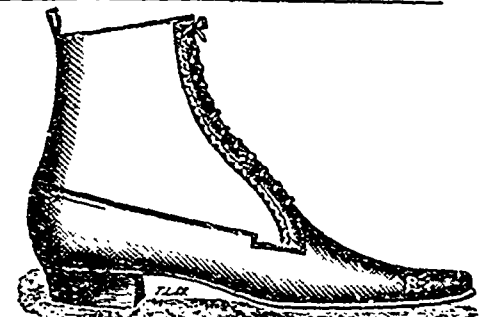
And Use

Boeckh's Woodenware,

Chas. Boeckh & Sons.

Manufacturers, Toronto, Ont.

Jno. E. Dingman, Agent, Winnipeg.



HYGIC VENTILATED BOOT

The most scientific invention of the age. What is a Ventilated Boot? It is a boot so constructed that the action of walking produces such a suction that the fresh air gushes round the foot, keeping it cool and perfectly dry. Ask your shoe man for them.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
J. D. KING & Co., Ltd., TORONTO.

At a meeting of the Western Association of General Baggage agents held at Chicago on Thursday, a resolution was unanimously adopted providing that no single piece of baggage exceeding forty cubic feet in measurement or 250 pounds in weight will hereafter be accepted for transportation in baggage cars. This is a very radical action and if strictly adhered to by railroads, will revolutionize baggage regulations of transportation companies. Heretofore there has never been any limit to weight or size of a piece of baggage, excess charges being the only penalty for a piece of baggage weighing more than 150 pounds.

Robin, Sadler & Haworth

—MANUFACTURES OF—

LEATHER BELTING

MONTREAL and TORONTO.

Men's Wear.

The new fashions in men's wear do not show many radical alterations from last fall and winter. Still there will be a few new styles and some changes, giving the effect of lightness as against heaviness in designs. Fashioners have made enough departures from last year's designs to make it clear to any one who professes to dress up to date that he cannot wear his old clothes. Overcoats and undercoats are to be shorter. A novelty has been introduced in a fly front finish for cutaway frocks as well as for suits and vests. Shoulders are to be padded. The average overcoat is to range from 38 to 39 inches. It is to be shapely in the back and at the sides to the waist, and moderately full at the bottom. The shoulders will be of medium width and have a square effect. The collar will be long and the roll will be about seven inches. No pockets are to be placed on the breast. The most fashionable overcoats for spring will be lined with silk to the edge and rolled back to the third or fourth button. Double-breasted frock suits will be the only style considered correct for morning wear. They are to be made of mixed worsted cheviot, etc., while black is the favorite for the afternoon. For business purposes, etc., the three-button cut-away frock suits made from worsteds, whether black or other dark shades, are as popular as ever. Double-breasted sack suits will have their usual run for the early part of the season. The four-button sack, with the fronts rounded below the last button, will be well thought of during the summer months. Trousers are to have narrower legs and less spring.

Flour Milling in Argentina.

Although merchant milling is quite a modern institution in the Argentine Republic, flour milling is one of the most ancient industries in that land. It is now nearly three centuries since wheat was first sown in La Plata, but in those early days population was very sparse, and the yield was comparatively insignificant. Still, there seems to have been an exportable surplus, however diminutive it may have been, measured by Argentina's present export, as we find that the government of those days gave special permission for the export on a small scale of both wheat and flour. It is however, on record that the mother country, that is to say Spain, would not allow of any trade from this colony except with her own ports. In 1809 a certain Dr. Mariano Moreno proposed that the shipping of cereals and cereal products to England should be formally authorized, it does not, however, appear that his suggestion found favor with the powers that were. Soon afterwards a revolution broke out by which the Spanish yoke was broken, and the old restrictions seem to have been removed from the corn trade; but many a year was to elapse before Argentina was to become a producer on anything like a large scale. For a long time this country remained a typical South American Republic, in other words, politics, diversified by revolutions, were considered the sole worthy occupation for its citizens. So little, in fact, were the magnificent cereal possibilities of the soil utilized, that for some time the main flour supply of this land came from the United States. How Argentina gradually evolved a policy superior to that which normally obtains in South American communities is to long a story for recapitulation here. The backbone of the wheat culture in the Argentine Republic has been supplied by the steady stream of immigration, which has set it within the past fifteen years. A large proportion of the wheat growers of this Republic are said to be Italians, whose frugality and industry have transformed immense tracts of

unbroken soil into one of the most important granaries in the world. The total area of the Republic suitable for cereal culture has been estimated at about 95,000,000 hectares, but as yet only a comparatively small proportion of this area has been brought under the plough. On the other hand, merchant milling, which cast its roots into the soil about two decades since, is now a hardy, and thriving plant, and Argentina should have a future as an exporter of flour.—Miller, London, Eng.

Pork Packing.

The increase in marketing of hogs the past week has not been of important proportions. Western packers have handled a total of 295,000, compared with 215,000 the preceding week and 410,000 for corresponding time last year. From November 1st the indicated total is 6,995,000, against 6,630,000 a year ago—a decrease of 295,000. The quality of hogs is generally very satisfactory. Prices at the close are about the same as a week ago.

The lessening of production in comparison with earlier expectations appears to have exerted little of stimulating influence in the market, and the general position is without notable change. Prices are regarded low, supplies not inconveniently large, and consumption quite satisfactory, but with all this there is lacking that speculative interest apparently essential to carry values upward. There are various obstructive features with reference to probabilities of essentially higher prices—including the cheapness of corn, which is so closely connected with expectations concerning future prices of hogs; the cheapness of other products; the lack of such a speculative pitch in wheat as would sympathetically help provisions; the understood enlargement of farm killing of hogs, notably southward, serving to lessen the demand for meat, from the shipping centres. The week's export clearances of product were moderate, falling decidedly short of corresponding time last year.—Cincinnati Price Current.

The March number of the Delineator is called the great spring number, and is especially valuable and interesting because of the early forecast it contains of spring and summer styles and materials for ladies, misses and children. The first of a series of articles on current events of interest to women by Mrs. Frederic Rhiuelander Jones appears in this number; Mrs. Oliver Bell Bunce contributes an interesting article on perfumes and other toilet preparations, Lucia Gilbert Runkle brings to the discussion of literature as a profession for women the authority of acknowledged celebrity as a writer, while Tillie Roumo Little has a bright and helpful description of a pretty lace and German favors in silk and other materials. 'Mam Julie,' an amusing and pathetic dialect sketch of southern life, introduces a new writer to readers of this magazine. In the domain of the kitchen the number is freighted with good things; Mrs. A. B. Longstreet writes upon the chemistry of foods, Helen Combes tells about an English high tea and the dishes prepared for it, and the regular article on seasonable cookery deals with the chafing dish and dishes to be prepared in it. Other features include the second paper on the care of the teeth, Edna Witherspoon's tea-table chat, Sara Miller Kirby's Kindergarten paper, the usual notices of new books and the loveliness in lace-making, knitting, tatting, crocheting, etc. Subscription price of the Delineator, \$1 per year or 10c per single copy. Leave your subscription with the local Butterick pattern agency or address the Delineator Publishing Co., of Toronto, Ltd., Toronto, Ont., 33 Richmond street, West.

Argentine Agricultural Advancement.

Argentine has in the past shown herself an adept at the financial confidence trick. She is now proving her ability to outwit the British farmer. Her grain exports have been an important item for some little time, but we think that it is not so generally known that Argentina has also adopted the role of dairy produce exporter. The "Boletín Industrial," however, chuckles with satisfaction at the fact that "Argentine butter has now a firm place in London markets." Moreover, the spirit of enterprise is growing in this direction and one company alone exported more than 150,000 kilos of butter to London during the last twelve weeks of 1895. The Argentine press notices puts down the exports to England of their butter at about 150,000 tons annually. A large market is also found in Germany.—London Financial Times.

Finest Train

in the Northwest is the "North-Western Limited" via "The North-Western Line" leaving Minneapolis every night 7 30, St. Paul 8.10 arriving Milwaukee 7.50 a. m. Chicago 9.30 a. m. It has Pullman and Wagner Private Compartment and Standard Sleepers and Buffet Smoking Library Coaches, is vestibuled from end to end, lighted with brilliant Pintsch gas and steam-heated. Breakfast in Dining Car into Chicago. Your Home Agent will sell you tickets via this first class line. For further information and Illustrated Folder, Free, please address T. W. Teasdale, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES.

LATEST TIME CARD.

Daily Through Trains.

12.45 pm	8.25 pm	Lv. Minneapolis.	Ar.	8.40 am	4.30 pm
1.25 pm	7.15 pm	Lv. St. Paul	Ar.	8.00 am	3.40 pm
	4.05 pm	Lv. Duluth	Ar.	11.10 am	
	7.15 pm	Lv. Ashland	Ar.	8.15 am	
7.15 am	10.05 am	Ar. Chicago	Lv.	5.00 pm	12.40 pm

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

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

For full information apply to your nearest ticket agent or

JAS. C. POND,
Gen. Pass. Agt. Milwaukee, Wis.