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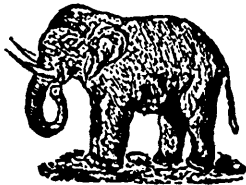
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Vol. 19

WINNIPEG, CANADA, MARCH 30, 1901.

No. 30

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BOX 863.

Developing New Ontario.

Toronto, March 27.—The council of the board of trade at its meeting yesterday approved of the government assisting the opening up of roads that would benefit the province.

There were two railway matters before the council, one the report of the railway and transportation committee in reference to the New Ontario Colonization Railway, which it is proposed shall run north from Port Arthur. The committee reported they had not evidence before them to justify any particular project, but felt that the country which would be traversed by the road possessed resources that must prove beneficial to the older sections of the province, if care is taken to secure proper connections, and not allow trade to be diverted eastward. It approved, therefore, of the Ontario government taking reasonable steps to open up that country, provided proper independent communication is assured with the older sections of the province and this city. The other railway project was that of the Manitoulin and North Shore Railway, which is asking a subsidy from the provincial legislature. J. M. Clark, K. C., W. D. McPherson and John McKay appeared before the council to advocate the claims of the road.

A. E. Ames and J. F. Ellis were appointed to draw up a resolution which will be presented to the premier. The resolution states that the council is heartily in accord with any practical scheme for further development in New Ontario, and commends to the attention of the Ontario government the importance of the fullest inquiry into all bona fide enterprises that have that object in view. It was resolved, moreover, that the western part of Old Ontario is handicapped by the dearth of transportation facilities connecting it with the rich country at the north, and the government would be thoroughly justified in voting public moneys to assist such projects as after investigation commend themselves to their judgment.

Boston Shoe Market.

The Boston correspondent of *Hild and Leather*, of Chicago, reviews the trade in boots and shoes at that important centre, as follows:—

"It is currently reported and generally believed that we are on the verge of a decided upward movement in the boot and shoe market, caused by a natural expansion of trade in our own and foreign countries by the adoption of more modern business methods, based on the present condition of general wage-earning prosperity."

"To-day there is in progress a good volume of business. The large manufacturers have booked large contracts for fall, and many of them have hurry orders that will keep their factories running to their full capacity for at least two months before they will be able to settle down to filling their real fall orders that are booked for July, August and September shipments."

"One of the big manufacturers of medium and low priced men's and boys' shoes said last week that his house was receiving orders and telegrams daily, hurrying them up on immediate delivery orders. They are running full force and doing some night work, and yet if they get no more hurry orders, it will take them till May 1 to clear up those already booked. Last year these same manufacturers were not busy in April, but rather running on short time and waiting for fall orders to come along."

"It is claimed that the tenacity of the jobbing trade is growing more and more each season toward buying goods of the manufacturers in smaller quantities and more often than in past years, when the rule was to come for them to visit this market but twice a year and to buy their season's supply largely in one order at each line of goods that they had decided to handle. They are inclined to work nearer to the manufacturer, but this practice gives them small stocks of staple goods on hand, and when the retailers get short and order freely, they soon find their supply unequal to the demand and this causes them to hurry up the manufacturer. And if goods are pushed through the works so quickly, some parts of the work is liable to be slighted and the goods do not give the satisfaction to jobber, retailer and consumer that they would if they were ordered earlier in the season and manufacturer given sufficient time to put gum through their works in good order."

THE COMMERCIAL

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

Nineteenth Year of Publication

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

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

WINNIPEG, MARCH 30, 1901.

Seed Grains.

It seems likely that the farmers of this province will have difficulty this spring in securing suitable seed for the grain crops which all expect them to sow. The wheat of last year was not up to the usual good quality of Manitoba wheat and it would be well if it could be changed for seedling purposes, but the farmers have not the means at their command with which to buy other seed. The oats were also a poor crop and are not fit for seed at all. Many farmers who could afford to have bought Northern Alberta oats for seed. Barley was a very short crop and for the most part a poor sample also, which means that much of the seed used will be poor. Flax was about the poorest crop this country ever produced so that unless millers make arrangements as they sometimes have in other years to furnish farmers with good seed there will be some pretty poor flax sown in Manitoba this year. These are the four principal field products of Manitoba and in none of them are the farmers well prepared as regards the quality of the seed, which was damaged by the excessive rains of last fall. Of course a favorable growing season will do much to improve the grain grown from inferior seed.

Civil Service Exemption.

In the House of Commons at Ottawa on Wednesday Mr. Fortin moved a resolution to the effect that "In the opinion of the House the salaries of public officers and government employees should be attachable like those of ordinary citizens." The business element will certainly hope for the adoption of this resolution. It is supposed to be necessary to uphold the dignity of the crown, that salaries of the employees of the government must not be attached to debt. Business people who are made to suffer at the hands of deadbeat civil service employees, however, cannot view the matter in this light.

More Railway Aid.

On Wednesday in the Manitoba legislature Mr. Rogers introduced a bill to grant further aid to railways. It is proposed to grant aid by guaranteeing the bonds to the amount of \$8,000 per mile on 110 miles of railway to be built within the province by the Canadian Northern. Information as to the location of the proposed line is withheld. This, it is stated is not altogether a new guarantee, but is a transfer of aid from one proposed line to another.

Bonusing.

Belleville, Ontario, has had a dear lesson upon the evil of bonusing industrial concerns. The Abbot-Mitell Rolling Mills, at that place, for which a bonus of \$55,000 was voted

two years ago, have already collapsed, and the company is being wound up. Industries which are bolstered up by the aid of bonuses, very often turn out in that way. In most cases it would be better not to call an industry into existence than to found it on a bonus basis.

Yukon Mines.

Dawson, Yukon, correspondence Seattle Post Intelligencer, March 6.—The last ten days has seen the greatest revival in mining in the Klondike since the big rush in 1898. Hundreds of claims have been staked here the last ten days, and during that time a small army of 400 men have taken out free miner's licenses. The activity continues, and men who were thinking seriously of going to new camps on the Yukon, or perhaps returning to the outside, have renewed their hazards in the country, and have taken properties and settled down to steady prospecting and development.

office. The last ten days has seen the offices crowded all day. Twenty clerks are employed in the office, and from morning until evening it is one feverish rush to sweep away the fast accumulating duties. A night crew is also at work.

The new order in council from Ottawa, permitting the abandonment of a claim and the staking of another on the same creek in its stead, is expected to greatly encourage the prospector, it being no longer necessary for him to remain idle on that stream if he finds no pay in the claim he first tests there. The other new privilege of staking one claim on any river, creek, bench or gulch, makes it possible for the prospector, be he Britisher or foreigner, to own hundreds, if not thousands of claims in the district.

However, the fact that it costs \$15 to record every claim staked, besides the first \$10 for a miner's license for a year, will in itself make wholesale staking too great a luxury for the ordinary miner. Further, he will likely not want to stake more claims at a

increase the activity and prosperity of this region.

The refusal to grant the concessions applied for for scores of hydraulic mining schemes on the many creeks, rivers and gulches of the territory, is considered by the individual miners as greatly widening the range given them in prospecting and to be a liberal policy.

Pending these applications thousands of acres of land on gold bearing creeks have been closed against prospecting. The blight is now off. Many of these concessions contain thousands of acres alone, and extend in many single instances miles up and down creeks. They were like great prohibitive blankets, but now over fifty are removed, and it is promised more will meet the same fate. The applicants in many cases, it is considered, were not men of capital, and merely wanted the land on speculation.

With the opening of all of this new mining property and the advent of the spring clean-up, and the fact that the greater number of Klondike streams are turning into summer propositions, it is expected the Klondike will see a prosperous summer this year, and that trade will be good and money plentiful. The spring working on old creeks is already beginning, and there is more demand for labor than during the winter. The number of idle men is not so great as during the early part of winter, but there are still not a few looking for work, and it is not safe to advise laborers to rush in from the coast seeking work. The camp will no doubt be a live one from now on till next fall, but there is not the least feeling that it will be necessary to call for more labor than is now available or likely to accumulate through the natural incoming of men.

Wages range on the average from \$3.50 to \$4 or \$5 a day and board, with the lower figures more often quoted. T. S. Lippy, of 16 Eldorado, the Seattle Klondiker, pays the biggest wages in the camp, namely \$1 an hour. The next best is paid by Stanley & Worden, on the same creek, 80 cents an hour. Lippy and his manager, J. J. Putraw, are among the most liked in a general way in the camp, probably because of the liberal wages they allow. Forty men are working on the Lippy claim.

Dominton particularly is experiencing an awakening just now. There has not been much work on that stream of late. On Gold run heavy work has been done.

The chief operators on Gold run, and perhaps the heaviest operators in the camp, are Chute & Wills. They employ 150 men, and have three camps. They operate eight boilers in thawing and receive on their claims seventy cords of wood a day. So extensively does this firm have to engage in wood hauling that it employs two men to sprinkle water on the trail where the wood teams travel in order to keep it covered with ice.

The dumps which have been gotten out by Chute & Wills look like mountains.

Goose or Macaroni Wheat.

Considerable interest is being taken in experiments in the United States with macaroni wheat, with a view of capturing some of the trade which Canadian exporters have worked up with some European countries in that excellent variety of macaroni wheat known in Ontario as goose wheat, which has met with such favor among macaroni manufacturers abroad. The Cincinnati Price Current prints a dispatch from a point in South Dakota which says that the wheat has been grown in that state for the past twenty-five years by the German-Russians near Tripp, the original seed having been brought by them from Russia at the time they emigrated from that country. The same source of information gives these facts: American macaroni manufacturers and others wishing to engage in the business were anxious to have the question investigated why macaroni made in America sold at a price greatly inferior to the imported article. It was evident that Italy and France got better raw material than the United States did. If the recent samples of the macaroni wheat brought from Russia for trial in the western states gives no better results than those already tried, it is evident that Ontario goose wheat will not have any serious opposition from western Ontario farmers.—Toronto Globe.

MANITOBA FARM HOMES



Residence of R. Smith, Brandon.



Barn of R. Smith, Brandon.

In a phase the Klondike has renewed its magnetism. The cause of this renewal may be attributed to three important new government innovations made within the last ten days, and initiated during the winter.

The more important of the innovations of the last few days are: The throwing open of all crown claims and fractions in the territory, save a few for compensation in litigation, amounting to thousands of properties; the refusal of the government to grant applications for fifty or more hydraulic leases on many of the principal creeks of the district; the issuance of an order from Ottawa that surveying to the amount of \$100 be allowed to apply on representation on quartz; another sweeping order in the council from Ottawa is that hereafter the restrictions of districts in the Yukon, confining a miner to one claim to the several sub-districts be abolished, and that he be allowed to stake at least one claim on every bench, gulch or river in the territory, and another order that a man may at any time abandon a claim that does not pay and stake a second claim on the same creek on proper proof of no pay on the abandoned property.

This avalanche of innovations and new rulings has precipitated a rush of business at the gold commissioner's

time than he can work. Heretofore the Klondike country was divided into six districts, and a miner could stake but one claim in each district. Now there is no limit save one to each bench, river or creek.

The orders on the whole are looked upon as being designed to encourage digging; in other words, prospecting and development, and raising the output of the ground of the region to the maximum. Everywhere the new laws are commented on as most liberal.

The crown properties just thrown open to staking are the last, with the exception of a few kept for compensation in cases of litigation, that the government has reserved, and practically clears out the government's stock of mines in the Yukon. The choice properties were sold at auction during the winter. Hereafter no reservations of mining property are to be made in the territory, or, more plainly speaking, to the unacquainted, in the British Yukon country.

It is the common belief that the evident intention of the government is now to expand the mining industry in the Yukon to its maximum capacity, and let the prospector and the working miner have the widest latitude possible, so that he may help

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Along the Main Line West

Notes of a Trip by a Commercial Representative

The towns in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories are, with few exceptions, situated on some line of railway, having, as a general rule, come into existence after the construction of the railway and location of the station. These stations are usually placed at a distance of from seven to twelve miles apart, and it is a noticeable fact that in most parts of the country there is a town of considerable importance at every second station, the intermediate one having only one or possibly two stores and a few dwellings. This rule, however, does not hold good on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, as at most of the stations there is a very fair sized town with one at irregular intervals of much larger dimensions. This may be accounted for by the fact that the country tributary to the main line was the first to develop and the smaller towns have kept pace with the growth in the surrounding country.

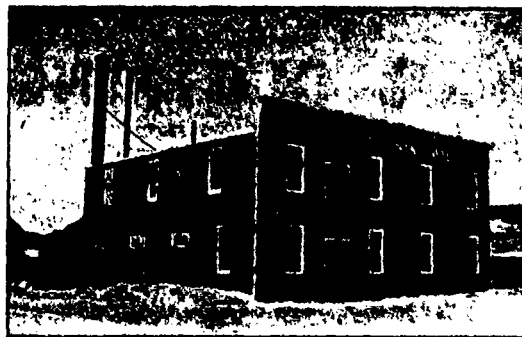
Poplar Point and High Bluff are the only towns between Winnipeg and Portage la Prairie. These are both small places, but show signs of growth. Mention has been made of Portage la Prairie in a previous issue. West of this town Burnside and Bagot, are the next stations reached. These must also be included among the smaller places along this line.

MacGregor, the next station, is a very good business point. All the different kinds of goods required by the farmer are to be had here, there being two or more dealers in most lines. Several changes in ownership have occurred in the last year. Thos. Stinson, fruits and confectionery, sold out to Moeckel & Course; Geo. Freeman, confectionery, biscuits, etc., sold out to James Pierce; P. W. Martin bought the general stock of Little Bros.; H. Dunbar now owns the blacksmith business formerly belonging to John Little; E. E. Turner opened a butcher shop; B. A. Rose, of Douglas, bought the bakery business from Mrs. George Rogers, and James Mastin started in boots, shoes and groceries in a stand which he had fitted up for the purpose. While there are large quantities of wheat grown in this district most of the farmers have also some cattle to sell each year, and one authority estimates that there were at least 1,000 head sold from these parts last season. Quite a number of these were young cattle which were sold partly on account of lack of feed and also to make up for the shortage in the crop. Another source of revenue to the settlers here is the sale of fire wood, of which a large amount is shipped from this town every winter.

At Austin there are two general stores, two hardware stores, two confectionery stores, bakery, harness shop, drug store, lumber yard, three implement warehouses, butcher shop, a flour mill of 150 barrels daily capacity and two elevators. The land surrounding this town was originally all covered with bush or scrub, but a large part has now been cleared off and is being cultivated. The farmers here raise in addition to grain large numbers of cattle and their funds are also swelled

by the proceeds received from the sale of the wood taken off their land when clearing it for cropping.

Sidney is also in a mixed farming district and, like MacGregor and Austin, ships out a lot of firewood each year. This business has fallen off somewhat this last year owing to the extension of the Canadian Pacific Railway branch from MacGregor, which runs through part of this district and shortens the haul for the farmer considerably. A station, known as Elrans, has been opened just north of Sidney, but as there has been only one general store opened there the merchants of Sidney still receive the most of the business. It is quite probable that other stores will be started at this new town and secure their share of the trade, but as Sidney is surrounded by a good district which is becoming better settled each year it is not likely that any decrease in the volume of business will result. Two new stores were opened last year and some buildings erected. John McElrea, grocer and hardware merchant, erected a substantial brick block, the front portion of which is occupied by Arkell's drug store, started last fall, and the rear portion by Mr. McElrea for storage purposes. On the upper flat is a large hall, seating 300 persons.



Jas. White's Planing Mill, Carberry, Man.

planting of additional trees, such as white spruce, Banksian pine, Scotch fir, etc., as soon as feasible.

Mention has already been made of C. J. Hurt's flour mill. This was built a little over a year ago and is equipped with the latest improved machinery of the universal bolting system. This makes a cleaner and better flour than the old style, economizes space, and uses very little power. The mill is lighted with electricity and has a power hoist connecting the different floors. This year a wheat drying machine was added.

The planing mill started two years ago by White & Parrott is now owned by Jas. White. He manufactures all

G. R. Kerr, harness maker, has sold out to W. Rabe, who also handles boots, shoes and men's clothing. A. F. Elliott, general merchant, is retiring from business and H. Higgins has opened out with a stock of groceries, and will shortly add clothing and the other lines belonging to a general stock. W. Dickson, general merchant, has been here for many years and has worked up a good business. W. Goldsmith handles agricultural implements and D. A. McIlquhan has a hardware store and also sells farm implements, while J. Birtles takes charge of the fresh meat supply for the town and district. The farmers' elevator at this point was burned last fall, leaving still two elevators and a flat grain warehouse.

Griswold has long been known favorably among business men. It is surrounded by a good farming country and the business done each year by the merchants here represents a large sum of money. It has four elevators which go to prove that a large amount of grain is raised, although the crop was a light one this last year in common with other parts of the country. The A. E. Hill Co., Ltd., H. A. Scarth and Speers & Paul have general stores, each carrying a large stock, and J. G. Humphrey has a furniture warehouse. Alex. Speer bought out the butcher business of A. H. Speer, but with the exception of this change the merchants now in business here are the same as at the time of our visit a year ago.

Oak Lake is somewhat larger than the last two places. It has one strong drawing card in the flour mill of Leitch Bros., which is among the finest in this western country. This is 1250 barrels daily capacity and turns out a very fine grade of flour, "Anchor Brand" being well known to the trade. The crop yield last season averaged probably about twelve bushels to the acre, and even with this short crop about 400,000 bushels were marketed here. There are four elevators and the mill to handle this crop. The country to the south of the town is sandy, and while there are some high ridges of fair farming land, this portion is, on the whole, best suited to mixed farming as there is a great deal of hay land; the northern portion, however, is a very fine farming section and no further proof of this need be shown than the handsome and substantial buildings of the farmers. The weekly "News" is now occupying new quarters and the Presbyterian congregation erected last year a brick veneer church at a cost of about \$4,000, including the furnishings, which comprise seats for nearly 400. The cut we show of this church was loaned by the "News." A number of very good farm houses were built last summer and a brick church erected about eight miles north of the town by the Methodist congregation.

The district from which the town of Virden draws its support is rolling prairie land, best suited for mixed farming. Within a radius of about four miles of the town the soil is sandy, but beyond that it is heavy and admirably suited for wheat growing. While most of the farmers own some cattle, they have not as yet many to sell, but each year they are increasing in number, recognizing the fact that mixed farming is the surest and most profitable. There are four elevators and a mill here, which shows that this is a good grain market, but the amount of wheat shipped out this year was far short of the ordinary output. This decrease is due to the



Flour Milling Plant of C. J. Hurt, Carberry, Man.

A. Gillis also built a two story brick block, which is occupied by H. E. Hamilton, implement dealer, and John Bolton, who started a bakery and confectionery business last summer. The flour mill of Geo. Rogers has been purchased by C. J. Hurt, of Carberry.

Carberry is the largest and most important point between Portage la Prairie and Brandon and comes well to the top of the list of business places in Manitoba. It has many fine buildings, both business and residential, and is a clean, bright and attractive looking town of about 1,200 of a population. It has many large stores filled with the newest goods, offering a wide range from which to select. The country tributary to this point is one of the choice wheat sections of Manitoba, and an idea of the quantity of grain raised may be formed from the fact that there are eight elevators here as well as a flour mill of 150 barrels daily capacity. In addition to the grain, nearly every farmer has some stock, and in certain sections stock raising is gone into quite extensively. There are several cattle buyers at this point and one of these estimates last year's shipments at from eight to ten thousand head, but many of these, no doubt, were brought in from points nearer some other station. About six miles to the south of Carberry is a district known as the Sand Hill region, which is covered with spruce trees, and is little or no use for settlement. The Forestry association are petitioning the department of the Interior at Ottawa to reserve this land as a central Manitoba park, and to undertake the

lines of goods required for buildings in the way of sash, doors, mouldings, etc., and has worked up a good business.

Some business changes have occurred during the year. J. Slemmon bought out C. N. Des Forges, butcher; the firm of Smale & Treavor, butchers, is now Treavor & Lee; Beck & Stacey opened a restaurant and confectionery stand last year and report having done a good business.

Douglas is the next town reached. There are several stores here but it is hardly likely that this will ever become a large town as it is too close to Carberry and Brandon.

Brandon has already been mentioned in this journal recently. It is the second city in importance in Manitoba and from its railway connection is likely to assume importance in the not very distant future as a distributing point.

Still proceeding westward along the main line Alexander is next reached. The district surrounding this town is best adapted to grain growing, although most of the farmers keep some stock and have a few head of cattle to sell each year. The crops in this section last season averaged about six or seven bushels to the acre, but this low average is due not alone to the unfavorable season, as a destructive hail storm swept a portion about two miles wide and six or seven miles long. Jas. Forman, hardware and lumber merchant, reports a good business in lumber during the year, a number of good buildings having been erected through the country.

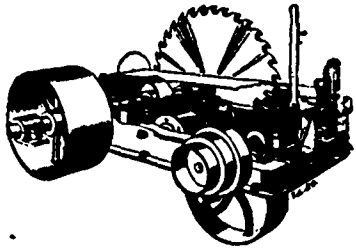
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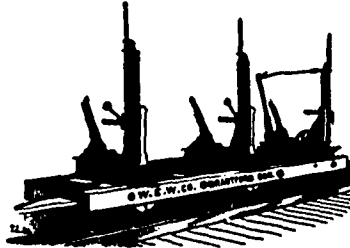
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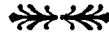
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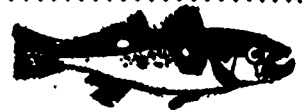
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Electrical Transmission and Coal Supplies.

L. B. Stillwell, who for several years was an electrical director of the Niagara Falls Power Company, but who is now electrical director of the Rapid Transit Subway Company, of New York city, gives a good idea of the remarkable power plant that will supply electric energy to the Pan-American Exposition, when he says, in the Electrical Review, that "The plant of the Niagara Falls Power company best illustrates what electric transmission means as regards con-

servatism of our coal supplies. The great plant is to-day putting out power which, if produced by a steam plant so economically designed and operated as to consume but three pounds of coal per kilowatt-hour at the switch-board, would require 300 tons each day of the year, or about 300,000 tons per annum. The average consumption of coal per electrical unit output in central station practice is at least twice three pounds, and the Niagara plant is therefore to-day doing work equivalent to that done by 600,000 tons of coal per annum, based under conditions better than those prevailing in average central station practice in America, and this is accomplished without robbing the future since a water power is simply a solar engine and its energy may be utilized without subtracting a single horsepower from that which nature intended, not only for our age, but for future ages."

Under these conditions, with the great transmission cables leading from this power station to the terminal station that will supply the Exposition, is it any wonder that the Pan-American Exposition is destined to have electricity unlimited for light, heat and power purposes!

universal crop shortage and also to a hail storm which extended over nearly half of the territory tributary to this town, doing a great deal of damage though not destroying the entire crop. This town has a population of about 1,300 and has many very fine buildings among which are the school and Episcopal church, which are of native stone, and the Brehall and Presbyterian church of brick. During the last year the C. P. R. Co. completed a station here of very handsome design. The walls are of native stone and the interior finish also shows good workmanship. Several business changes have occurred during the last year. H. Waddup bought the flour and feed business of Alex. Madill; N. Rosen has taken over the general stock of Chapman & Co., Adams Bros. sold their harness shop to J. R. Duke and W. J. Kennedy & Co., implement dealers, sold out to R. Langtry.

At Elkhorh, also, there are several business changes to report. J. R. Duke sold out his stock of boots, shoes and men's furnishings; C. R. Duxbury has entered into partnership with M. W. Jm, implement dealer; Wm. McLe-J has re-opened a blacksmith shop, and W. C. Van Nostrand, lumber dealer, has sold out to G. Silvester, hardware merchant. Mr. Silvester last summer erected a block, 50x33 feet, which he now occupies. The government has for years had an Indian industrial school here. About 75 children are now in attendance and they are given a course of lessons similar to that of the public schools and are taught, as well, farming and different trades, including the printing of a newspaper. A board of trade was organized about two years ago and is now in a very flourishing condition. Special attention was given to the distribution of advertising literature relative to the adjacent district and it is claimed that as a result of this work more homesteads have been taken up in the last fifteen months than during the previous twelve years. The officers of this board for the ensuing year are F. W. Clingan, president, and G. Silvester, secretary. There are four elevators and a flour mill which handled last year about 45,000 bushels of grain. In addition to grain each farmer also keeps some stock and a large number of cattle and hogs were shipped last season. It is also claimed that about 700 young stocker cattle were driven across into the United States.

At Fleming we enter the territory of Assinibola. The country here is much like that around Elkhorh, being mostly open rolling prairie suitable to mixed farming. There are three elevators at this point which shipped last year about 75,000 bushels of grain as against nearly 250,000 the previous year. Each season the farmers are getting more land under cultivation and others are taking up farms, so that Fleming is growing in importance as a business point. Last year several settlers located here, some of them having considerable money to start with. Land here sells for from \$5 to \$8 per acre. G. J. Jupp, harness, boot and shoe dealer, was burned out last year, but has now replaced his old stand by a frame building, 24x30 feet. The Methodist church here, of which we show a cut, is a pretty little stone building, which was built some six or eight years ago. There are two general stores, a hardware, harness shop, lumber yard, butcher shop, three implement warehouses, etc.

The town of Moosomin has a population of about 1,500 and is therefore one of the largest towns in Assinibola. From the number and size of the stores it is quite evident that a very large business is transacted. For a few miles surrounding the town the country is quite scrubby, but beyond that it is open rolling prairie. To the north of the town in some localities the farmers go in entirely for grain raising, but with these few exceptions the district is a mixed farming one and it is claimed that last year there were about 4,000 head of cattle sold, a lot of these being stockers bought by dealers from the United States. The row of five large elevators show that this is also an important grain centre. Several changes among the merchants have occurred during the last year. Adams Bros. have taken over the harness shop of J. Smithers; John McGill has acquired the general store business of F. G. Lewin; Scott & Cooke, butchers, now Scott & Henderson; Hunt & Smith, of the "Spectator" are dissolved partnership, A. H.

Smith continuing. The World, a new weekly newspaper was started about a year ago.

At Wapella there was quite a lot of building done last year. Several dwelling houses were erected, the Lake of the Woods Milling Co. built an elevator, making now four at this point, and a couple of stores were also erected. J. W. Sutherland, who now owns the hardware business formerly carried on by Thompson & Sutherland, built a two-storey stone block, 30x74 feet, which he is now occupying. At the rear is the tin-smithing department 30x14 feet, which leaves store space of 30x60 feet. This is a very good stand. A 26 foot lot intervened between this new block and the general store premises of J. Franks. On this lot Mr. Franks built a two storey addition, 60x26 feet, which now gives him very extensive premises. The three buildings are of stone and have the appearance of being one large block, and as they face the station they add a great deal to the appearance of the town. G. E. Nugent has sold his implement business to Kidd & Clements, and his interest in the lumber yard is being taken by W. L. Mar-

taken C. S. Barker in as a partner, the business now being transacted under the firm name of Hawkes & Barker. This firm has now very commodious premises as an addition was built last season, giving floor space of 50x80 feet. This addition was of solid brick and the old building will be brick-veneered. There are four general stores here, hardware, flour mill, drug stores, in fact nearly every line of business is represented by two or more firms.

Broadview is a smaller town, having only two general stores, which are kept by A. R. Colquhoun and Thorburn & Sons; a butcher shop, harness shop, and a couple of implement warehouses. The business which should be done here is very much curtailed by an Indian reservation which commences about half a mile from the track and extends for 25 miles north and about sixteen miles on either side of the town. To the south, however, the land is open for settlement and can be bought for \$3 an acre. T. Miskiman has sold his butcher shop to J. Gathercole, which is the only business change during the year. Broadview is a railway divisional point for



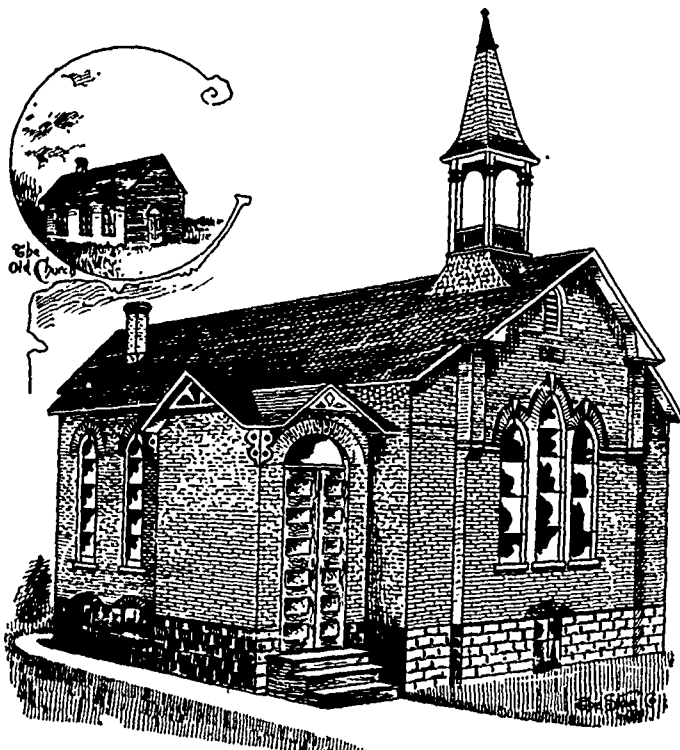
Methodist Church, Fleming, Assa.

few years. R. Kirk, now owns the soda water factory which was started here about six years ago. This has a plant capable of turning out 100 dozen bottles of "soft drinks" daily.

At Wolseley there are four general stores owned by Bunbury Bros., Manson Bros., Bray & Co., and The Dill & Hill Co., Ltd., carrying good stocks; there are also two hardware stores, Hurlbert & Balfour and A. G. Thompson, furniture and meat shop, Magee & Thompson, a second butcher shop kept by J. Hunt, drug store, two harness shops, two flour and feed stores, lumber yard and private bank kept by R. W. Gibson, jewellery store, confectionery, etc. Norris & Lawrence's butcher business has been taken over by Magee & Thompson and Hurlbert & Balfour now carry on the hardware business formerly run by J. A. Balfour. The flour mill belonging to the Wolseley Milling Co. was burned last August, but it is understood that arrangements will probably be made to rebuild this year. The land surrounding this town is mostly rolling and covered with brush, which makes it a good mixed farming district. The Qu'Appelle valley is about eight miles north and beyond it the country is more open and level and is a very good grain section. The farmers here, realizing the uncertainty of wheat growing, are as quickly as possible collecting some cattle, and, as a result of this, the business transacted at Wolseley has been on a much better basis than at many points where cattle are not kept. Dairying has been receiving a great deal of attention and the local merchants last year shipped out a large amount of butter.

Sintaluta, nine miles west of Wolseley, is one of the youngest towns on this line, as nearly all the business places and other buildings to be seen here now were erected during the last two or three years. This is one of the most important grain markets on the main line, as it has five large elevators, which fact bears testimony to the excellence of the surrounding country as a wheat producer. There are two hardware stores here, three general stores, a jewellery and one harness shop, drug store, bakery, lumber yard, implement warehouses, etc. During the last year J. E. Black opened a jewellery shop, W. R. Trench bought the drug business from W. M. Wright, and E. J. Brooks sold his general store to Smith & Shea.

Greater New York has more money invested in waterworks than any other city upon the face of the earth. The boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx have \$100,000,000 of public money invested in their water works—aqueducts, reservoirs, pumping stations, mains and water sheds. The borough of Brooklyn has a like investment of about \$25,000,000, and the water supply of both New York county and Kings county is being constantly improved and extended, at new cost, as the greater needs of the city in business and population requires. The revenue of the city from water tax is about \$6,000,000 per annum. Comparison with other cities of the country will show the magnitude of the greater New York plants. Chicago has more than \$30,000,000 invested in its water system; Boston, \$15,000,000; Baltimore, \$18,000,000; Cincinnati, \$10,000,000; St. Louis \$20,000,000; Philadelphia, \$35,000,000; Pittsburg, \$8,000,000; Newark, \$19,000,000; Milwaukee, \$5,000,000; San Francisco, \$25,000,000; Cleveland, \$10,000,000; New Orleans, \$5,000,000; Providence, \$8,000,000.



New Presbyterian Church, Oak Lake

tin and he is now devoting his attention to the general store business, having gone in with C. E. Magrath, under the firm name of F. E. Nugent & Co. The country surrounding this town is rolling prairie with considerable scrub land and is, therefore, well suited to mixed farming. A great deal of damage was done to the crops last season by a hail storm.

The country tributary to Whitewood is, perhaps, better suited to stock raising and dairying, although it is also a good grain section. It is estimated that the government creamery here made about 40,000 lbs. of butter last year. The land is mostly rolling and covered with bush and scrub and in some districts there is still a lot of vacant land and some homesteads still not taken up. Beyond the Pipestone river, which is about seven miles south of the town, there is some very fine wheat land and about 40 miles south, in the Moose Mountain region, there is a large settlement where very little grain, other than feed oats, is raised, but, instead, cattle, horses and sheep are bred in large numbers. Whitewood is the chief shipping point for the west end of the Moose Mountain district and as a result the shipments of stock figure up to a goodly number. Last season there were 1,405 cattle, 345 horses and 950 sheep shipped by train and in addition a large number of young stocker cattle were driven out. There are several small settlements of foreigners in this locality who are said to be doing well. J. A. Hawkes, general merchant, has

freight crews and this brings some business to the town.

Few towns the size of Grenfell can show so many good buildings. There are several handsome stone blocks and many of the dwellings are either stone or brick. All the different lines of business are well represented here. Here also we find mixed farming the rule in the surrounding country. While nearly all the farmers have large herds of cattle, some of them also go in for wheat raising very extensively, cropping each season 200 or 300 acres of land. There are two elevators and a mill here, which handle each year about 150,000 bushels of grain, although for the last year the shipments would hardly total to half that amount. N. Hobson, cattle dealer, estimates that the cattle shipments from this station last year would amount to about 1,600 or 1,800 head and that about 700 will be shipped this spring. A large proportion of these were stockers, shipped to Alberta points. There is still a lot of vacant land around here and a good choice of homesteads is to be had, especially to the south of the track, where, it is understood, there is a large extent of good land, commencing about eight miles from the station, on which there is almost no settlement as yet. To the north, for about eight miles, the land is open prairie and thinly settled, but beyond this it becomes bluff and is better settled. About twenty miles to the north there is a settlement of Galicians, Germans, etc. The business community has undergone very little change in the last

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Winnipeg Raw Fur Prices.

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

	From	To
Badger, prime	25	50
Bear, black, small	4.00	10.00
Bear, black, middling	8.00	12.00
Bear, black, large	12.00	20.00
Bear, brown, small	3.00	8.00
Bear, brown, middling	8.00	12.00
Bear, brown, large	12.00	18.00
Beaver, large	5.00	7.50
Beaver, middling	3.00	5.00
Beaver, small	1.50	2.50
Fisher, according to size and color	4.50	8.00
Fox, silver, according to size and color	50.00	150.00
Fox, cross, according to size and color	5.00	15.00
Fox, red, according to size and color	1.00	2.50
Lynx, according to size and color	1.00	4.00
Marten, large, dark	5.00	10.00
Marten, large, brown	4.50	7.00
Marten, large, light, pale	3.50	4.00
Mink, according to size and color	1.00	2.00
Musquash, winter00	.10
Musquash, spring00	.12
Otter, according to size and color	5.00	10.00
Skunk, according to size and color25	.50
Wolf, timber	1.50	2.50
Wolf, prairie50	1.00
Wolverine, according to size and color	3.00	6.00

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

We have been reading a great deal lately about United States competition in old country iron and steel markets. The following is a paragraph giving the other side of that story:—The Glasgow Daily Mail is of opinion that Mr. Morgan and his allies will in due time find themselves checked by a reduction of the American tariff on steel and iron if they endeavor to "slaughter" their goods in foreign markets. They can only follow this policy by making undue profits out of American consumers. But they cannot even count with certainty upon a slaughter market while the high duties remain, unless the quality of their product is such as to win on its own merits. "It is notorious," says The

Mail, "that at the Paris exhibition last year the United States cut a very poor figure in the matter of iron and steel manufactures, and especially engineering, as compared with several other nations. We know also that the experiment of introducing American locomotives into this country has been a failure. The quality of American iron and steel manufactures has been deteriorating for some time, simply because the manufacturers sacrifice everything to the making of money as quickly as possible. We are now offered inferior and half-finished articles, which will not find buyers here." An eastern railroad has notified the farmers living along the line that it

will lead them thoroughbred poultry and cattle for a long enough period to start an improvement in the breed of their stock. While this plan is not without merit, it suggests the thought that the first duty of the railroads in this line is to the general public. There is considerable emigration just now among the Mennonites in Manitoba to Rosthern, Saskatchewan, and Didsbury, Alberta. A carload of Manitoba Mennonites left their reserve last Saturday for Rosthern and a considerable movement is expected into that point from the older settlements. A party of 25 families are going to Didsbury from the Manitoba reserves.

Manitoba.

Mr. McCulloch is opening a harness shop at Elkhorn.

J. P. Shier, Elgin, has sold his confectionery business to T. Stanlake.

The Elgin Banner succeeds Public Opinion as the newspaper of Elgin, Man.

J. H. Black, Headingly, has sold his saw and lumber yard to Mr. Compton at Winnipeg.

J. J. Wilson has purchased the stock of lumber, etc., from T. A. Patrick, Elgin.

Partridge, Newdale, has sold his blacksmith business to J. Livingstone, of Minnedoua.

W. H. Bull has purchased the livery business lately carried on by T. H. Hopkins, at Elgin.

C. Castle, warehouse commissioner, has already issued 526 licenses for elevators and warehouses.

The salt wells in the vicinity of Lake Winnipegosis will be worked this summer, according to the report of the Swan River Star.

The stock of the Winnipeg Stationery and Book company will be offered for sale by tender, up to noon on April 10th.

It is said that an eastern firm proposes establishing a furniture business at Brandon as soon as suitable premises can be found.

D. A. McQuarry, who has been for some time in the employ of Hoover & company, and K. C. Greenshaw, of Robinson & Co., Winnipeg, will open in the store business for themselves at Beaver Mills, on the Itainy River.

J. C. Callander and Thos. Hopkins have formed a partnership and purchased the confectionery and bakery business of D. Sutherland, of Hartney, and will add dry goods, boots and shoes, etc.

The business of R. M. Chester, dealer in seeds, Winnipeg, has been merged with the Winnipeg Produce Co., and will be carried on as a department of the latter company's business.

Cameron & Riley, tailors, Winnipeg, have dissolved; Riley retiring. H. Jennings has taken an interest in the business, which will be continued by Cameron & Jennings.

It was rumored in Winnipeg this week that the C. P. It. shops are to be removed to the east side of the Red river to make room for more yard accommodation in the present west yard, where the shops are located.

At a meeting of St. Boniface town council held last evening the office of mayor was declared vacant, and the secretary treasurer was ordered to prepare for a new election. J. A. Senechal, the deposed mayor, was absent without leave for six weeks, thus forfeiting office.

The Moore Printing Company, Limited, Winnipeg, successors to the Judd-Moore Printing Company, announce themselves as being ready for business. They will carry on a general job printing business and will also engage in the business of manufacturing rubber stamps. The president of the new company is F. Vosper, who comes here from Neche, North Dakota, and will take up the outside work of the company.

A motion has been introduced in the local legislature to ask the Dominion government to extend the boundaries of this province westward as far into Assinibola as it is convenient to do so and northward to the Hudson's Bay.

D. H. McLeod, manager at Winnipeg for the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company, has severed his connection with that concern and has been succeeded by J. F. Templeton, formerly traveller for the company.

The De Laval Cream Separator Co. have moved into new premises on McDermid street, Winnipeg, in the building formerly occupied by J. Y. Griffin & Co. The Winnipeg business is now a branch of the De Laval Cream Separator Co., of New York, and is in charge of F. J. Weed, who came here a short time ago from the head office to assume the management here. Formerly the Winnipeg business was a branch of the Montreal office, but it is now directly connected with the head office.

Bailey & Co. will start in the implement business at Solsgirth, handling the Frost & Wood Co., and McLaughlin Carriage Co.'s goods.

It is the intention of D. S. Macdonald, of Portage la Prairie, to hold a public auction sale in Winnipeg every

Thursday. Parties having horses, cattle, implements, etc., may bring them to Ryan & Fares' stables, where the sale will be held. It is also the intention of Ryan & Fares to hold weekly auction sales of horses, etc., conducted by Macdonald.

E. E. Greenshaw, who has been in business at Shoal Lake under the firm name of C. H. Greenshaw, is giving up the hardware and implement lines, but will continue the lumber and undertaking departments. Eakins & Griffin, of Winnipeg, are succeeding him in the hardware, and W. B. Martin takes the implement business.

Assinibola.

The new flour mill at Indian Head is now working full time.

F. Colbourne sold out the Aberdeen hotel and livery stable at Lumsden to J. Maltr.

The Medicine Hat Stock Growers' association will hold their annual meeting on the 20th April.

Frost & Wood have opened their large warehouse at Indian Head. A. Munro, who is known to many in the Territories and British Columbia, is the agent.

W. A. Wilson, manager of the creamery at Moosomin, has been promoted to the position of superintendent of creameries for the Northwest Territories.

The Medicine Hat agricultural society has decided to purchase a piece of land for exhibition purposes and a joint stock company will be organized to be known as the Medicine Hat Exhibition association with a capital of \$10,000.

A board of trade is in course of formation at Indian Head, and some 25 business men of the town have already signified their intention of joining. Provisional officers have been chosen as follows: President, H. B. Shaw, vice-president, G. Thompson; secretary, H. H. Campkin; treasurer, J. Conn; council, F. L. McKay, W. M. P. Starr, Wm. Wilson, A. Walker, A. M. Fraser, T. E. Donnelly.

A largely attended meeting of the ratepayers of Indian Head was held in the town hall on Friday evening last to discuss the advisability of procuring fire protection. At the close of a lengthy discussion a committee was appointed, composed of the following gentlemen: F. L. McKay, H. H. Campkin, James Conn, Joseph Glenn and J. B. Swift, to obtain reliable information as to price and relative merits of the various fire engines now in use and to report at a meeting to be held in the near future.

Alberta.

The Wetaskiwin Breeze has appeared. R. C. Edwards is the editor.

McKenzie & Co., butchers, Calgary, have sold their business to Mr. Riddens, of Indian Head, and have bought out Olmstead & Sherbino.

The first issue of the Wetaskiwin Times is to hand. This promises to be a bright and newsy weekly. V. C. French is the editor and proprietor.

Voting at Edmonton on the school by-law to raise \$30,000 for the erection of a new public school resulted in a walkover for the by-law, the vote being 80 to 5 against.

At a meeting of the Calgary board of trade last week the project of a long distance telephone to Edmonton was discussed as well as the distributing of immigration literature. A resolution was passed favoring the establishment of a meat packing house at Calgary by a United States firm.

Live Stock Trade Notes.

J. Williamson, of Liverpool, one of the largest live stock dealers in the world, was in Winnipeg this week. Before returning to England he will pay a visit to some of the ranches in the west.

W. H. Fares, of Gordon, Ironsides & Fares, has returned from a visit to the ranches of South Alberta and reports the cattle herds in first class condition. The past winter has been mild and admirably adapted to cattle-grazing.

A carload of fat hogs was shipped from Ninette, Man., about the middle of this month. Farmers are going more into pork raising than formerly, the failure of last season's crop warning them that wheat raising alone will not do.

Tenders.

Tenders addressed to the Chairman, Parks and Boulevard Committee, Winnipeg, for the construction of boulevards, will be received up to 4 p. m., on Tuesday, April 10.

David McGregor, 304 Main street, Winnipeg, and Richard Tew, 23 Scott street, Toronto, are advertising for tenders for the purchase of the stock of the Winnipeg Stationery and Book Co.; tenders to be in by April 10th.

Sealed tenders, addressed to the chairman committee on works, for the supply of lumber, hardware, cement and other supplies required, will be received at the office of C. J. Brown, city clerk, Winnipeg, up to 8:30 p. m., on Thursday, April 18th, 1901. Specifications may be seen and forms of tender obtained at the office of the city engineer.

The board of directors of the Winnipeg general hospital will receive separate tenders for the supply of the following articles required for the hospital for the year beginning 1st May next: Meat, bread, fish, ice, butter, groceries, drugs and medicines. Tenders to be addressed to the honorary secretary-treasurer, and to be delivered at the hospital not later than noon on Monday, the 8th day of April next, 1901.

MINING MATTERS.

N. W. ONTARIO MINING.

The Lower Neepawa mine in the Manitoba has been sold to New York parties.

The Cross Lake Gold Mining Co., of St. Paul, has let a contract for sinking a shaft 100 feet on G 163, situated on Cross Lake, south of the Lower Neepawa.

It is reported that the Olympia, situated on Shoal Lake, will soon be among the operating mines. This claim has one vein 40 feet wide with good surface showing. Assays average \$5.30 in gold.

British Columbia Mining.

The monthly dividend of 1 per cent, payable April 1, has been declared by the Centre Star Company.

The second quarterly dividend of 3 per cent on the St. Eugene paid-up capital stock has been declared payable April 1. The transfer books will be closed on March 25.

It is estimated that the returns from the Athabasca for this month were about \$25,000. Work has been handicapped on account of scarcely of water due to cold weather.

The Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co. have ordered from the Robb Engineering Co., Amherst, N. S., a 250 horse power engine for their mine at Fernie. This is the second engine of this size supplied them within a few months.

The Kootenay boards of trade are working up a monster deputation of mining men and men interested in mining, to wait upon the government at Ottawa and impress upon ministers the necessity of taking measures to encourage the lead mining industry in British Columbia. The Americans across the border have a smelter trust, and just now Canadian lead ores are being boycotted. A Canadian refinery is supposed to be the only effective remedy against the evil and the government will be asked, as a necessary aid in establishing one, to grant a bounty of five dollars a ton for a term of years.

J. M. Platt, warden of the Kings on penitentiary, is advertising blinder twine for sale to farmers at the following prices, cash on delivery: Beaver, 82c per pound; Skel, 7c per lb.; New Zealand, 64c per lb.; Monarch, 82c per lb.; pure Manila, (650 feet to pound), 10c per pound.

Advertisement for The Page Wire Fence Co. (Ltd.) featuring an illustration of a man with a dog and text: "What we have we'll hold" and "What we hav'nt we're after".

Advertisement for The Commercial newspaper, featuring an illustration of a man holding a newspaper and text: "Enclosed please find \$2.50 for ad. in your paper..."

Advertisement for Overall Clothing, featuring a logo for Union Trade Mark Brand and text: "OVERALL CLOTHING", "Overalls", "Pants", "Smocks", "Shirts".

Advertisement for Set and Cap Screws, featuring text: "SET AND CAP SCREWS", "We are the oldest, largest and best equipped company in the Dominion..."

Advertisement for Traveller Wanted, featuring text: "TRAVELLER WANTED", "Wanted - Travelling representative to handle staple article as side line..."

Advertisement for For Sale Cheap, featuring text: "FOR SALE CHEAP", "1 Dayton Computing Scale, marble slab, nearly new..."

Advertisement for For Sale, featuring text: "FOR SALE.", "Well established jewelry business in the growing town of Dauphin, Man..."

Advertisement for Bakery Business for Sale, featuring text: "Bakery Business for Sale.", "One of the best bakery and confectionery businesses in the Northwest for sale..."

Advertisement for Opening for Flour Mill, featuring text: "Opening for Flour Mill.", "First-class opening for Grist Mill in the west, thickly settled with well to do farmers..."

THE BUSINESS SITUATION

Saturday, March 30

The weather continues favorable for business and is daily growing milder. Reports from country districts say that the roads are breaking up and vehicular traffic is now more difficult which has a tendency to shut of a certain amount of business from the stores. Farmers are busy getting ready for spring seeding. Implements trade is booming for the time being, country dealers being pressed hard for spring machinery deliveries, which in turn is reacting upon the wholesale trade here. The influx of new settlers, farm laborers, etc., continues. Building operations are commencing to be quite active, especially in the city, and there are already a number of new residences and other buildings nearing completion. Building mechanics are all finding employment with the advance of spring conditions. Values at Winnipeg in a wholesale way continue steady and there have been but few changes this week. Some of the leading commodities have changed in price. Jobbing houses have pretty nearly finished their spring shipments to country points and are now turning their attention to the sorting trade. Bank clearings continue to show expansion, the report for the week ending Thursday showing about \$24,000 increase over the previous week and about \$150,000 over the same week last year.

WINNIPEG MARKETS

Saturday, March 30.

DRY GOODS

This week has brought what is practically the close of the active shipping season for spring goods and the bulk of the placing orders may now be said to have been shipped. The business has been large, much more so than the trade anticipated when the travellers first set out for orders, and wholesale merchants are correspondingly well pleased with results. Travellers are now on the road for sorting orders and with fall underwear. Attention will now be devoted to the sorting trade and if results are as good as they have been with the placing business there will be no complaints heard so far as sales are concerned. Collections are still very slow and it is with this part of the business that merchants are grumbling. They find it difficult to get any money at all on many accounts and even some of the best ones are slow. Values seem to be holding steadily so far as this market is concerned.

DRUGS.

Demand is steady and prices here show very few changes. Iodine is lower the inside quotation here now being \$1.50 per ounce as against \$2.25 before the drop. Oil of peppermint has advanced 7/10 per ounce owing to a new ruling of the customs officials which places this commodity under spirits classification which makes a great difference in the duty. Druggists claim that the pure oil of commerce is wholly free of alcohol but that attempts are sometimes made to adulterate it with alcohol. Winnipeg drug prices will be found on page 718.

FISH.

The Lenten demand still keeps the fish market in an active state and we note a good business being done by local dealers. Fresh spring salmon from the Pacific coast is now in the market. We quote prices as follows: Whitefish, 3/2 to 5/2 per pound pickled, 3/2 to 4/2, pickled, 2/2 to 3/2, trout 10 fresh spring salmon, 11/2 per lb. salmon, 12/2c, halibut, 12/2c, Lake Superior herring, 20c per doz. salt cod, 6/2c, Labrador herring, per barrel \$1.00, salt mackerel, \$2.25 per kit, shad, 1/2 lbs \$7.50; Ditchy chicks, 1/2c box; boneless cod, 7/2c lb.; boneless fish 5/2c lb.; finnan haddies, 7/2c per pound; fresh sea cod, 7/2c per lb.; Tommy cod, 5/2c; flounders, 5/2c; smelts, 7/2c; mackerel, 1/2c; shad, 10c; bass, 1/2c; eels, 10c; oysters, selecta, \$2.15 per gallon; standard, \$2.00.

GREEN FRUITS.

The demand for green fruits continues to expand and there is now a good trade being done at local warehouses. Apples are becoming increasingly scarce and practically the only apples offering here now are some that have been brought in from Minneapolis. These are being jobbed at \$8.00 per barrel, an advance of 50c on previous quotations. California navel oranges have been unsettled as the market was filled up for a few days with cheap stock, which was sent here from Minneapolis to relieve the situation there and prices for this fruit were lower while it lasted. Next week an advance of 25c per box is looked for as the fruit has now to be brought in iniced cars. Tangerines are now in the market at prices given below. Also grape fruit. Strawberries are lower. Frozen cranberries are out. Lemons remain unchanged. Maple sugar and syrup are expected in soon. We quote: Apples, 5/2 per barrel, California navel oranges, per box, \$3.00 to \$3.75; bitter oranges, \$6.50 per case; lemons, per box, \$1.50; tangerines, half boxes, \$1.50, grape fruit 5/2 per box, bananas, per bunch, \$3; Wisconsin cranberries, per barrel, \$10; cranberries, in boxes, \$3.50 per 40-pound box, strawberries, per box, 40 cents, figs, \$1.25 per 10-lb box, onions, per lb., 2 1/2c, mince meat in 25-pound pails, 10c per pound; cartoon dates, per package of 1-pound, 10c, new dates, 6c; elder in kegs or barrels, 15c per gallon; honey, 1-pound jars, \$2.50 a dozen, maple sugar, 12c, maple syrup, 2-pound tins, per dozen, \$2.25, half gallon tins, \$6.50 per dozen, gallons, \$12.00.

GROCERIES.

Demand is moderately large and the situation without special feature. Collections are poor. Canned goods remain unchanged. Cereals unchanged. Cured fish unchanged. Dried currants are a little easier although good stock is really worth as much as ever owing to its scarcity. There is, however, an easier feeling in prices for ordinary stock and we have reduced our quotations 1c all around, which seems to be about the amount of the decline. There is still a wide range in the quotations for Valencia raisins and these can be bought here 30-day anywhere from \$2.00 to \$2.75 per box. This is due to the unusual variety of stock and the prices about represent the difference in quality. California muscatel raisins are somewhat easier and prices have been marked down 1/2c per pound. Dried apples are still firmer at 6c to 6 1/2c, and evaporated show corresponding strength. California dried fruits are practically unchanged, although there is a slightly easier feeling in apricots and we quote these 1/2c lower than last week. Small prunes, which have been selling so cheap, are becoming scarce and have advanced 1/2c per pound. It looks as if the crop has been pretty well cleaned up. The stock of salt in store here appears to have become about exhausted, and there are prospects of a shortage before navigation opens. Winnipeg prices will be found on page 718.

HARDWARE.

There is a good demand for shelf and heavy hardware for spring sale and shipments to country points are now going forward. Building hardware is in particularly good demand and the prospects are for a busy year in this line.

IMPLEMENTS.

Local wholesale houses are busy shipping. The demand for spring lines has been larger than it was thought could be possible when the year opened.

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS.

Trade is active and prices here unchanged. Another decline in linseed oil prices is expected as the English market is weaker and it seems certain that as soon as navigation opens and imports can be made that prices here will go down to a basis corresponding with prices in the old country. Stocks of Manitoba oil are becoming very much reduced. Winnipeg quotations will be found on another page.

LUMBER.

Building operations have commenced on a more active scale and consequently there is a good demand for lumber. Wholesale men here report a good demand from all parts of the country. Price lists for 1901 have not yet been published.

LEATHER.

The demand for leather and kindred lines here is good and the prospects are for an active season's trade. Prices have not changed this week but we note a firmer feeling in the market and the chances seem to be in favor of higher prices in the early future.

SCRAP.

There is a fairly good demand for scrap iron and prices for this and other old materials rule steady as follows: No. 1 cast iron, free from wrought and malleable, \$12 to \$13 per ton, No. 2, \$4.00 to \$5 per ton; wrought iron scrap, \$7.00 per ton, heavy copper 10 to 12c per pound, red brass, 10c per pound, yellow brass, heavy, 8c per pound, light brass, 5c to 6c per pound; lead pipe or tea lead, 2 to 2 1/2c per pound; brass, country mixed, 50c per 100 pounds, rubbers, free from rivets, buckles and articles, 5c per pound; zinc scrap 1c per pound; bones, clean, dry and bleached, \$5 to \$6 ton; bottles, quarts, 20c per dozen; pints, 12 1/2c per dozen.

RUBBER GOODS

This week has marked the opening of the 1901 season and travellers have been busy in all parts of the country taking orders for summer and fall lines. A very large amount of business has already been booked here the orders exceeding in number and volume anything ever done before by Winnipeg houses. This was due partly to the favorable prices offered, but more to the increased requirements of the country. Prices have been maintained by manufacturers at the level of last year so far as the list is concerned, but the discounts have been increased so as to enable buyers to secure in some cases as much as 2 1/2 per cent. off last year's prices. This has helped buying to some extent, especially cash buying.

STONE AND LIME.

Building material is in better demand now and the movement is becoming quite active. Prices remain as follows: Rubble stone, \$4.00 per cord, footings, \$5.50 per cord, broken stone, \$1.25 per cubic yard, white lime, 20c per bushel; grey lime, 15 to 16c per bushel. Veneer brick, \$12 per thousand, kiln run, \$11 per thousand.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

WHEAT—Without showing any active demand there has been an undertone of strength in the wheat markets during the past week which has held prices up and even caused a shade of advance in the face of generally bearish surroundings. The American speculative markets have been quite inactive and have worked in a very narrow range of fluctuation from day to day, but at the close of the week they show an advance of 1/2c to 5/8c as compared with a week ago. The trade in corn in these markets has been active with an advance of 2 1/2c recorded in the price and this no doubt has helped wheat. The primary receipts of wheat in the States have again been larger than for same week last year, and it is being suggested that the last crop must have been considerably underestimated. All news of the winter wheat crop in the States is excellent, and it is said that existing conditions are more favorable than in recent years, with a very large acreage under crop. Seeding of the spring wheat crop is just beginning in the more southerly districts and taking the whole spring wheat country the ground is plentifully supplied with moisture to insure a good start. In Europe the growing crops are as good, if not better, condition than usual at this time of year. Large weekly shipments of wheat and flour continue to leave North America for Europe, and Argentina is only shipping about half as much as last year, but with a full supply from Australia and fair quantities from Russia and Southeastern Europe the weekly shipments to European importing countries fully cover weekly requirements, and there is no anxiety shown as to future supply. The American visible supply decreased 400,000 bushels last week, compared to a decrease of 700,000 bushels the previous week, and an increase of 182,000 bushels for same week last year. The world's shipments were 7,631,000 bushels, against 7,555,000 bushels previous week and 8,381,000 bushels last year. The world's visible supply according to Bradstreet's, decreased 23,000 bushels, compared to a decrease of 773,000

bushels the previous week and a decrease of 765,000 bushels same week last year.

There is still no change in the situation as regards Manitoba wheat. The movement of cars from the country to Fort William shows some enlargement, but trade is inactive. Houses are firm and buyers indifferent. It will require some definite movement in the outside markets, or the opening of lake navigation to lead to activity here. Prices are about the same as a week ago—1 hard \$14, 2 hard 13 1/2, hard 6 1/2, 3 northern 5 1/2, tough 4 1/2, tough 3 northern 5 1/2, a store Fort William spot or on track.

FLOUR—Prices hold steady as follows: Lake of the Woods, five Roses, \$2.10, Red Patent, \$1.95, Victoria, \$1.60, XXXX, \$1.35 per sack of 98 pounds. Ogilvie Milling Co., Hungarian, \$2.10; Glenora Patent, \$1.75; Alberta, \$1.75; Manitoba, \$1.60 and Imperial XXXX, \$1.25 per sack of 98 pounds.

MILLFEED—Demand is large and the supply decidedly inadequate. Bran is quoted at \$15 per ton and shorts at \$17.00 per ton delivered.

GROUND FEED—Ground feed is scarce owing to the small supplies of coarse grains. Pure oat chop is worth \$27 per ton delivered, mixed barley and oats \$25 per ton and corn is \$150 higher at \$21.50 per ton.

COUNTRY WHEAT—The country wheat market is dull. The top price quoted to farmers is 6 1/2c per bushel for best grades of wheat, and from that prices range down to 5 1/2c according to quality of grain and cost of freight.

OATS—The market holds about where it was last week. There is a steady demand for feed qualities here and from the country there is a good demand for better grades for seed purposes. The supply of Edmunds oats is running short and some of the early oats have had to be brought in to supply the demand for seed. It is stated that many of the farmers of country districts are not able to buy seed oats for want of money and that the municipalities will come to the aid by advancing the seed against the farmers' notes. We quote Manitoba oats in carlots on track at 42c to 46c per bushel. Some higher prices than these have been asked this week for Manitoba oats, but not as yet. Northern Alberta oats are quoted at 41 to 44c per bushel on track and the bulk of the sales being made at 42c.

BARLEY—There is no barley offering in this market, so that prices are not obtainable.

CORN—Corn is dearer this week at 49 to 50 1/2c, an advance of 1c over a week ago. This quotation is for No. 2 corn in carlots on track. Demand is moderately good.

FLAXSEED—None offering. HAY—There is a good demand for hay in the city and many enquiries are also being received from country points as well. Prices remain unchanged. We quote choice timothy hay \$8 to \$9 per ton in carlots on track here. Loose hay on the track is also worth \$8 to \$9 per ton.

POULTRY—Turkeys are quoted at 11 to 14c per pound. Chickens 7 1/2 to 10c ducks, 9c geese, 9c.

GAME—Market nominal as no game is now offering.

DRESSED MEATS—Beef is scarce and prices here hold firm and are still incline to advance. Pork stock is out of the market and is steady and unchanged. Mutton is abundant supply, and the market has declined to 7 1/2c per pound for a drop of 1/2c from last week. Hogs hold firm at unchanged prices. We quote: Beef, fresh, 6 1/2 to 7c per pound, veal 7 to 8 1/2c per pound, mutton, frozen 7 1/2c per pound, fresh mutton 10 to 11c per pound, hogs 9 1/2 to 7c per pound.

BUTTER—Creamery—The market is in a nominal condition as there is no creamery butter offering from our hands. Dealers are selling free stock at about 22c per pound.

BUTTER—Dairy—The market is weaker and we hear of creameries being bought here yesterday at as low as 12c per pound net. Some of the city are reported to be quite good but choice table butter is scarce and hard to get. Most of the stock here now are second grade goods. We quote: Choice dairy butter in barrels, 12 to 14c per pound, creamery basic, second grades, 8 to 12c per pound.

CHEESE—Manitoba cheese is being sold to the retail trade here at 15c per pound and is not meeting with much demand at that figure.

EGGS—The market has been weak owing to large receipts from the west.

WINNIPEG PRICES CURRENT

PURE GOLD NEWS



OUR

Orange Marmalade

IS A PERFECT DREAM



No Glucose No Apple-Juice No Tapioca No Gelatine No Artificialities

Just thin sliced Seville Oranges



PURE GOLD CO.

TORONTO

GROCERIES

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

Table of grocery prices including Canned Goods, Dried Fruits, Cured Fish, and Dried Fruit.

Dried Fruits

Table of dried fruit prices including Raisins, Apples, Peaches, and various nuts.

To acco Per pound

Table of tobacco and cigar prices including Dominion Tobacco Co.'s List and Empire Tobacco Co.'s List.

DRUGS

Table of drug prices including Alcohol, Powders, Oils, and various medicinal products.

Nearly a Year and a Half ago you found us introducing Green Ceylon Teas.

We are still the leaders, and Mr. C. R. Dixon will convince you that when you see his samples.

LUCAS, STEELE & BRISTOL, Wholesale Grocers, Hamilton

C. R. DIXON, CALGARY.

The Boston Rubber Company of Montreal

LIMITED

ROBERT MACKAY, ESQ.,
President

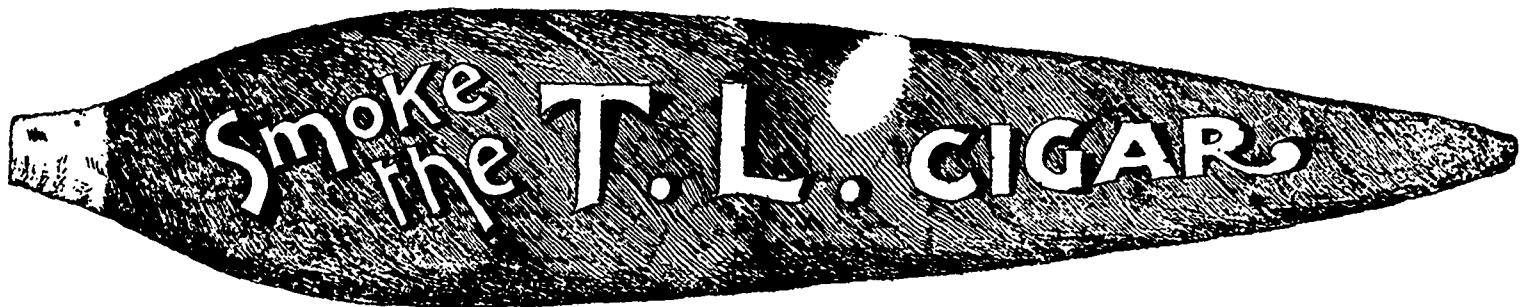
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"Boston" Rubbers to be equal to any goods made in Canada, and will afford ample protection to all our customers, both as to quality and price. Place your orders with the leading house in the Rubber Shoe trade.

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Sole Western Selling Agent.



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

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WESTERN CIGAR FACTORY, Winnipeg, Man.

Head Office: Montreal

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P. D. DODS & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

The Island City Brand

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

OUR HANDSOME CATALOGUE FOR THE ASKING.

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

Full Stock in Winnipeg.

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

FINANCIAL

WINNIPEG BANK CLEARINGS.

Returns for the Winnipeg Clearing House for the week ending Thursday, Feb. 28, show as follows:

Week ended March 28, 1901	1901	1900	1900
Monday	\$9,623,495	\$9,906,007	\$7,985,052
Tuesday	7,158,270	6,702,041	6,298,433
Wednesday	7,320,903	7,320,903	6,736,121
Thursday	7,091,519	6,916,431	6,431,431
Friday	9,762,570	7,472,835	7,000,000
Saturday	9,612,084	8,211,710	8,211,710
Sunday	9,386,423	8,100,305	8,100,305
Aug.	8,173,030	7,995,251	7,995,251
Sept.	8,173,030	8,291,350	8,291,350
Oct.	9,183,477	12,088,000	12,088,000
Nov.	11,619,985	14,438,219	14,438,219
Dec.	10,909,325	12,900,905	12,900,905
Totals	\$9,623,495	\$10,906,792	\$10,780,814

THE MONEY MARKET.

Money is in good demand here at the banks and the difficulty seems to be to hold loans down to the actual necessities of trade. Banks are pursuing a conservative policy in regard to loans and are holding rates from 4 to 8 per cent, according to name. Mortgage companies are putting through quite a lot of business on both farm and city account. Farm loans are taken at 7 to 8 per cent, and the rate for city loans is 4 to 7 per cent.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

The annual statement of this bank shows that profitable business has been done during the year. The net profit for the half year ended Dec. 31 was \$57,565. Of this sum \$25,000 was added to reserve and small sums were added to officers' life insurance fund, officers' widows and orphans' fund, and \$3,000 was reserved to meet expenditure on premises' account, leaving about \$25,000 available for April dividend, etc. It has been decided to discontinue the half year September meeting. Since the amalgamation of the Bank of British Columbia with the Canadian Bank of Commerce the Bank of British North America is the only Canadian financial institution of the kind which does not hold a Canadian charter. We say Canadian financial institution because the bank has branches in nearly all parts of Canada, though its head office is in England. The bank has twenty-two branches in Canada, seven of which are in British Columbia, two in Manitoba, and one at Dawson City, Yukon district.

THE C. P. AND W. C. M. C.

The first annual meeting of the shareholders of the Canada Permanent and Western Canada Mortgage Corporation was held in the Freehold building, Toronto, on Thursday, the 28th February.

This company was organized on the 11th April, 1900, by the union of the Canada Permanent, Western Canada and Freehold Loan and Savings companies and the London and Ontario Investment Company. Limited, the four companies that were parties to the amalgamation agreements which took effect on the 1st January, 1900.

The election of directors resulting in the re-election of Messrs. Geo. Gooderham, J. Herbert Mason, W. H. Beatty, Ralph K. Burgess, George F. Galt, Winnipeg; Alfred Gooderham, C. H. Gooderham, W. C. Gooderham, George W. Monk, S. Nordheimer, R. T. Biley (Winnipeg); J. M. Robinson (St. John, N. B.), and Frederick Wyld. At a subsequent meeting limited the following officers were re-elected: President, George Gooderham; first vice-president, J. Herbert Mason; second vice-president, W. H. Beatty.

The financial statement shows that the amalgamated companies have assets of \$22,496,885, of which over \$21,000,000 is invested in real estate mortgages.

The chairman said throughout the year the demand for money has been good at somewhat higher rates of interest, in sympathy with the higher rates prevailing in Great Britain. The funds of the corporation were kept well employed throughout the year.

SILVER.

A slightly weaker tone was shown in the London silver market this week, says Bradstreet's, prices being shaded of late on account of speculation. The reports of friction between Great Britain and Russia in China had an unfavorable influence. At New York the decline of London quotations had the same reflection in the market for commercial silver. Prices were: March 22, London, 27½d; March 22, New York, 60½c.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Jas. Irvine, of the Bank of Montreal staff, Winnipeg, left last week on a three months' trip to England. Rupert Moore, of the Bank of Ottawa, at Hat Portage, has been transferred to the branch at Portage la Prairie.

G. E. Kingsford, of the Guelph branch of the Dominion bank, has been transferred to a position in the Winnipeg branch.

M. Bogert, accountant in the Dominion bank, at Winnipeg, who has been transferred to Toronto, left for that city on Saturday last, accompanied by Mrs. Bogert.

Geo. Stebbins, of the Merchants' Bank branch, at Gladstone, Man., has absconded, taking with him about \$500 of the bank's money. It is understood that he has been gambling of late. He was arrested at Medicine Hat on Tuesday.

W. H. Fisher, manager at Winnipeg for the Canada Permanent and Western Canada Mortgage Corporation has returned from a trip to Montreal. Fisher was present at the annual meeting of the company, held in Toronto recently.

INSURANCE MATTERS.

MUTUAL LIFE OF NEW YORK.

The fifty-eighth annual report of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York shows that this company leads all other life insurance companies in the world with assets aggregating \$325,753,152.51, an increase for the year of \$23,908,614.80. The receipts for the year were \$400,000,000. The Mutual Life, after placing \$280,191,130.26 to the credit of the reserve fund and other liabilities, in accordance with the requirements of the New York Insurance Department, has a contingent guarantee fund of \$19,122,625.55, in addition to the dividends to be apportioned this year which amount to \$2,440,000.00. In 1900 the claims paid arising from the death policyholders amounted to \$15,052,672.92, and in addition to this \$19,122,625.55 during the twelve months \$11,369,210.91 on account of endowments, dividends, etc. The general business of The Mutual Life in 1900, when compared with the results during the previous year, is highly satisfactory. The insurance in force December 31, 1900, amounted to \$1,052,065,211. On December 31, 1900, the business in force aggregated in amount \$1,141,497,888.02. Since its organization, in 1843, the company has paid to its policyholders \$340,470,888.

FEDERAL LIFE.

The annual meeting of the Federal Life Assurance Co. was held in Hamilton on March 7.

The new business of the year consisted of three hundred and forty-two applications for insurance, aggregating \$2,064,735, of which thirteen hundred and ninety applications, for \$1,865,985, were accepted.

The assets of the company have been increased by \$211,430.12, and have now reached \$1,271,340.92. Policies on sixty-five lives became claims through death, to the amount of \$164,367.98, of which \$18,500 were included in other companies. Included in the paid dividends and dividends applied to the reduction of premiums, \$23,079.28, with annuities, \$2,929.50, the total payments to policyholders amounted to \$170,813.68.

It having been decided to increase the guarantee or subscribed capital to \$1,000,000, the directors issued on 12th November last the balance of 3,000 shares, at a premium of 40 per cent, of the amount called. These shares were allotted to and taken by the existing shareholders. Though the call of \$13 per share was required only in bi-monthly instalments, the greater portion of it was paid during the first half of the year. The assurances carried by the company now amount to \$12,170,282.20.

INSURANCE NOTES.

The report that the Lancashire Insurance Company, of Manchester, has been purchased by the Royal Insurance Company, of Liverpool, is confirmed. The purchase does not extend to Canada alone, as stated, but to business all over the world. In Great Britain, however, the two companies will be run separately.

In the Manitoba legislature on Monday a bill was introduced by one of the government members to raise \$300,000 per year by direct taxation upon rateable land for the purpose of creating a fund to be used in compensating farmers for losses to their crops by hail. The taxation provided for in this bill is to apply to property in cities and towns as well as in the rural districts. The bill received its second reading.

THE LUMBER TRADE.

WHITE PINE ON THE LAKES.

While there has been on the whole a steady market in cargo lots of white pine at great lake manufacturing points, the last two or three weeks have been the first to demonstrate a positive and marked advance in the price of lumber, says the American Lumberman. Now it is stated that in the Ashland and Duluth districts actual selling prices are from \$1 to \$1.50 higher than last fall, thereby justifying the owners of these stocks in the policy they adopted of holding their lumber rather than sacrifice anything in price. This \$1 to \$1.50 amply repays them for their investment and risk and carrying charges.

This actual advance in values comes as a result of a long period of steady though rather quiet buying which has pretty nearly cleaned out the available stocks on Lake Superior and the owners have made most inroads on the product of the incoming sawing season. Buyers have awakened to the fact that dry lumber is practically out of the market and that the field for buying operations hereabouts has been decidedly narrowed by the heavy purchases and contracts that have been made. Within the last two or three weeks a number of complete cuts have been contracted, for the most part by people who want the lumber and will not put out on the market in round lots, except possibly as to certain portions which they may not need. In this advance the lower grades have been the chief gainers and even mill cuts have steadily gained in value. The manufacturers of mill saws of Wisconsin and Minnesota are showing the effect of the good winter's trade. This is particularly true of Wisconsin, where it is said piece stuff is getting decidedly scarce, so much so that the limited quantity that can be found is almost impossible to fill some of the orders they get, while those at recognized milling points are able to do so only by piecemeal out with their neighbors. But even so it is going to be difficult to buy complete carloads of piece stuff.

Under these conditions it seems likely that the anticipations of the manufacturers of a further increase in price before the new cut shall be ready for the market will be realized, yet a conservative policy will be pursued and in white pine as in yellow pine probably the official lists will not more than keep pace with natural movement, and there will be no radical advances to frighten buyers and check consumption.

LUMBER TRADE NOTES.

J. D. McArthur has returned from a visit to his lumber camps in the Lac du Bonnet district, Eastern Manitoba, where he inspected the entire winter's operations. His large contract is now nearly completed and the camps will suspend operations at once. An immense number of logs have been cut and Mr. McArthur has decided to erect at Lac du Bonnet one of the most up-to-date saw mills in Manitoba. As soon as possible he will proceed with the Selkirk extension work and anticipate an unusually busy season in railroading.

In view of the advance of fully 65 per cent. in the price of window glass in the United States since the first of the year door and window manufacturers south of the line have been obliged to put up their prices for glazed lines and they now announce

an advance equal to 12-1 1/2 per cent. on windows and of 5 per cent. on doors.

In the Dominion House of Commons on Wednesday a resolution was presented to the following effect: "That in the opinion of this House should be devoted upon lumber imported into Canada, corresponding with those now existing upon lumber entering the United States." The contention of the mover was that United States lumber now competes successfully with that imported from Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, and he desired to see this market retained for the lumber manufacturers of British Columbia and North western Ontario. The Manitoba and Northwest members who spoke on the resolution opposed it. The debate was not concluded when the House rose.

From a saah and door standpoint, at least, the spring trade is fairly on. It may be that buyers of saah and door are not making so much further advance in prices. Besides reports in this market from every quarter are to the effect that the talk of building and the number of operations actually under way is more general this season than the lumber dealers have known it to be for a decade. There is apparently nothing that can prevent the consumption of a big volume of mill work throughout the country this year and the manufacturers are getting prepared for it, in addition to having an excellent demand for immediate needs. — American Lumberman.

Movements of Business Men.

Geo. Craig, dry goods merchant, Winnipeg, has returned from a buying trip to the leading textile markets of Great Britain. He found the old country manufacturers very busy, as usual, and he was glad to have the orders of dealers in other parts of the empire, and he succeeded in securing a fine range of goods for next fall and winter trade. Mr. Craig was in London for the Queen's coronation and says that the pageant was the greatest he has ever seen or expects to see. Over four million people were in London for the event, besides its six million inhabitants.

Sam Porter, of Porter & Co., crockery and glassware dealers, Winnipeg, has returned from a two month's trip to the old country, including also Eastern Canada and the United States. He reports that manufacturers in Great Britain have had more orders than they could fill. This, however, is not due to an increase in business, but to the unsettled state of the labor market, resulting from the war. Shortage of labor has been a proportion of the coal output has been reserved by the war department, and so many men have been enlisted in the army that some of the manufacturing have had to do down. But even so it is going to be difficult to buy complete carloads of piece stuff. Under these conditions it seems likely that the anticipations of the manufacturers of a further increase in price before the new cut shall be ready for the market will be realized, yet a conservative policy will be pursued and in white pine as in yellow pine probably the official lists will not more than keep pace with natural movement, and there will be no radical advances to frighten buyers and check consumption.

Navigation on Lake Erie was opened March 25 by the arrival of the Cleopatra, the steamer of Y. Gowen, from Kelly's Island. Her captain reported the lake practically free from ice.

We have had experience with metal roofing, writes a Manitoba farmer. It costs about the same as the wood-ordinary shingles, and can be laid by an ordinary carpenter in less than half the time required for wooden shingles, and they will last a lifetime; but they must be painted after they are on a while. We have had them on our house for a number of years and they are giving very good satisfaction. They stand up very hard storms, and they are both fire and lightning proof. The roof is prepared the same as for the ordinary shingles, putting the boards closer together and laying paper under the shingles over a house, but I don't think paper is needed on a barn.

THE GROCERY TRADE.

NEW BARBADOES MOLASSES.

The price of Barbadoes molasses at the island was cabled on Tuesday at the first cost, says the Montreal Trade Bulletin, but the lowest firm offer so far received here is for a lot of 2,000 puncheons at 10c first cost, equal to about 20c duty paid here. Still, a party offered to cable out a bid of the first cost for a lot of 1,000 or 1,500 puncheons, but his customer seemed afraid that the island people might snap at his offer. It is said that if any one had pluck enough to pick up 1,500 or 2,000 puncheons at the island at present low prices, it would start the market in an upward direction. The reason assigned for the recent drop is due to the absence of Canadian orders. Present values are the lowest ever before known at this season of the year. In 1897, the lowest firm offer from the island was 6c, but that was at the close of the season, and a party here bought a good round quantity at 7 to 8c first cost, or about 20c to 21c laid down here duty paid. He held this lot for a year and a half, and sold it at 30c. The reason alleged for orders being so slow in going out from Canada is that holders of Barbadoes desire to work of their old stocks before going in for the new. A lot of new crop Barbadoes is offered from St. John, N. B., at 30c duty paid here, but it is said that 25c might not be turned away.

Grocery Trade Notes.

No changes occurred last week in the sugar market.

Granulated sugar is now selling at 16 pounds for a dollar in a retail way at Minneapolis. Formerly the rate was 15 pounds.

The bill introduced into the Ontario legislature for the encouragement of the sugar beet industry has passed its second reading.

Mail advices from Malaga state that considerable damage has been done to the new crop of Jordan and Valencia almonds. Prices asked are too high to admit of importation with the present level of our market.

Cables and correspondence report a steady rice market abroad. New crop arrivals are awaited with interest, and reported business has been done in advance. The amount arrived and afloat is still far behind that of the corresponding period in 1900.

A slight improvement in the demand for currants is noticeable on the London, England, market. The stock is almost the same as that of the corresponding period last year, the difference being that last year nearly 3,000 tons of currants had been received in London up to this date, while there is now no immediate prospects of any shipments from Greece. Market quotations are: Provincial, 28s to 31s; Amaltas, 31s to 33s; Patras, 33s to 36s; Gulph, 34s to 38s; Vostizza, 35s to 42s, siftings, 34s to 39s.

The exports of tea from Shanghai and Yangtze ports for the season 1900-1901 to February 11th, have been as follows:—To Great Britain—total to date, 8,483,890 lbs. black and 3,394,957 lbs. green; corresponding date last season, 10,407,178 lbs. black and 3,384,086 lbs. green. To United States—Total to date, 10,396,043 lbs. black and 1,619,705 lbs. green, corresponding date last season, 5,393,179 lbs. black and 14,373,236 lbs. green. To Canada—Total to date, 845,158 lbs. black and 945,319 lbs. green, against 430,031 lbs. black and 1,000,070 lbs. green last season. Export of black tea to Russia direct and Russian Manchuria, 35,220,000 lbs., as against 28,510,000 lbs. to corresponding date last season. Export of green tea to Bombay, 1,896,000 lbs., as against 1,254,129 lbs. last season, do. to Batoum, 4,326,000 lbs. against 4,722,600 lbs. last season.

Writing from Malaga, under date of February 25, Frederico Gross & Co. report regarding almonds: "Our market is exceedingly firm, and for the moment nobody will sell his part of the little stock that remains here. The cause of this firmness is, as you will probably already know, that a great damage has been occasioned to the trees by the cold weather, which has been felt the last two weeks, and which in some sections has been the coldest known. From all the growing districts of this province our agents wire to us saying that they believe that nearly all the pending fruit has been lost in the mountainous growing districts, about half of the crop in

those situated at a medium height, and that the trees situated in low grounds near the sea have not suffered any damage. The exact proportion of the loss and what remains will be clearly known in a few weeks one that practically the fruit is seen to dry and fall, and the quantity that remains in good condition pending from the trees. It is feared that the damage is heavy."

There has been no change in spices and the market is rather quiet, as buyers in most cases have filled their wants for the present. Advices from London report an active market for pepper, with sales of Singapore black at 61-16d for fair quality, and sales to arrive at 61-4d for March-May shipment. White pepper is quiet, with sellers of Singapore sorts, according to quality, at 91-16d to 93-4d, and fair Penang, at 81-16d. Pimento steady at 25-8d to 23-4d for ordinary to good quality. Zanzibar cloves have ruled strong and prices have advanced with considerable business done at 47-16d to 45-8d for forward delivery. —Montreal Gazette.

The Brazilian Review says. There can now be no doubt that the present coffee crop is much larger than was expected, the lateness of the season having misled the market as regards its true volume. It is also likely that, in view of the heavy early entries expected for next crop, planters are trying to get rid of all their present holdings in anticipation of a new fall of prices. In some sections during the past week tremendous rainstorms have been general, rivers have overflowed their banks, and large tracts of land have been laid under water. Nevertheless the general belief appears to be that all kinds of cereals are flourishing, and that the coffee crop will be a 'bumper.'

The late severe decline in the prices of dried fruit has resulted in heavy losses to some in the trade, says the Montreal Trade Bulletin, currants having dropped 31-4c per pound, from 12c down to 81-4c, at which price they are offered to-day. Sultana raisins, which cost 81-2c, are now offering at 6c. In Valencia raisins, fine off-stalk, which sold at 8c, are now down to 51-2c, and layers, which sold at 9c, are now obtainable at 7c. Prunes have declined 1c from 4c to 3c. In the first place, prices were boomed on scarcity of supplies, when high cost cut off the consumption, and values at once collapsed on scarcity of demand. They are now said to be down to a reasonable basis, but nevertheless they are slow sale.

Boot and Shoe Trade Notes.

Spring demand for boots and shoes, rubbers, etc., in the Winnipeg retail market has set in and stores are doing a fairly active business which increases each day.

The war among rubber footwear manufacturers in the United States continues and it looks as if either the "trust" or the independent factories will have to go under before peace will be secured.

Canadian manufacturers of rubbers opened their new season on the 25th inst., and the year will end April 10, 1902. The terms under which goods will be sold to the retail trade are as follows: Trade discount, 25 per cent. for specified orders given prior to August 1st, and to be delivered prior to Nov. 1st, special discount, 21-2 per cent. Fall dating shall be from Nov. 1st, cash discount, 6 per cent, prompt, 10 days, and 5 per cent. for 30 days. Interest allowed for pre-payment, 7 per cent., and charged on past due accounts, 7 per cent. per annum.

Dry Goods Trade Notes.

Wool markets both on this continent and abroad are very dull and prices weak. With the large accumulation of stocks on hand from last year and the year before and the approach of another clipping season prospects for prices do not brighten any. At Minneapolis wool declined 2c last week for unwashed.

Owing to the overworked condition of Canadian cotton print mills many jobbing houses in Canada have been obliged to buy prints from United States manufacturers in order to fill the demand which they have had for these goods. Canadian mills are said to be unable to catch up with their orders. Fortunately the United States makers had a surplus to dispose of which jobbers have been able to buy at prices low enough to offset the duty.

THE HARDWARE TRADE.

THE IRON SITUATION.

Reference has already been made to the effect of the new United States steel and iron organization on the general situation of trade in steel and iron, says the Montreal Gazette, and nothing has transpired since to necessitate any modification in these views. On the contrary, its buoyant effect becomes increasingly manifest as time passes. Advices from the different iron centres in the States make this perfectly clear, as the forward movement which set in a month ago has expanded materially in volume during the past fortnight or ten days, and with a constant tendency towards higher prices. Figures in the Iron Age show that the weekly furnace capacity in the States has now reached within 10,000 tons of the highest total of last summer, which was also the record high figure for the United States output. Yet, in the face of this heavy increase stocks of iron on hand have declined, while prices have appreciated, which would go to show that consumption has increased faster than production. The inference drawn from this by authorities in the trade is that the depression experienced last summer was unduly exaggerated by the political uncertainty in the States, and also by the fact that consumers only bought from hand to mouth because they anticipated a strenuous struggle for mastery between the large manufacturing concerns.

This conservatism was justified without question by the critical stage of affairs which existed two months ago in the United States iron industry, and which was the animus leading to the formation of the new consolidation among the companies. With the formation of the United States Steel Corporation, comprising 80 per cent of the iron and steel production, all grounds for anticipating a collapse in the iron market have disappeared. Accordingly the cautious policy pursued by buyers has given way to a sudden and urgent desire to supply requirements for a considerable period ahead. This is the explanation for the rise in prices in face of the rapidly increasing production. But the main consideration to keep in mind is that the rebound has been the sharper because the previous restraint in which the trade was held was altogether unnatural.

At the same time it is worthy of remark that despite the appreciation in values, current prices are away below those for the same period in 1900. A comparison of the relative level on several leading lines makes this perfectly clear. No. 1 Foundry iron at Pittsburg is now quoted at \$15.50, or \$7.75 below where it was a year ago; Bessemer pig is \$8.15 per ton below last year's level, and steel billets \$11 cheaper than they were at this time last year. In Great Britain also there is a substantial margin between the values now current and those of the same period in 1900. Scotch warrants being 20s lower, and Middleboro iron 28s 5d.

Local business has naturally been influenced to a certain extent by the situation across the lines, and demand has been more active of late.

Hardware Trade Notes.

United States dealers have been competing for the Canadian cement trade this spring with considerable success.

Lined oil dropped 4c per gallon at Minneapolis last week, making the price there now in a jobbing way 57c for raw and 59c for boiled.

Black sheets have risen \$3 per ton in the United States. Pig iron is from 25 to 50 cents higher. Billets are still climbing. Steel bars are up \$1 a ton. Merchant steel has had to recognize the stringent circumstances and some lines are \$2 or \$3 higher. Old material is moving upward.

Some of the Toronto jobbers have been holding large stocks of iron pipe which they have been selling for less than the manufacturers figures warranted. An understanding has now been reached and as a result prices are slightly higher, but as they are still under those quoted by the manufacturers there may be a further advance very shortly.

An advance of 2c per lbs. is reported from the east on manila and sisal rope. The market is firm at these prices, manufacturers stating that a further advance is not

improbable and this appears all the more probable as there is now an understanding among the manufacturers. It is reported that there is a demand for hemp for binder twine purposes, and as the supply is light the price has advanced which has affected the price of rope.

Turpentine has declined 4c per gallon in Toronto and west, and 2c per gallon in Montreal and eastern Ontario and Quebec points. This drop is due to the weak feeling at primary points owing to the large crop last season. Stocks on hand at primary points are placed at 13,452 gallons as against 7,172 gallons in 1900. Prices have been advancing since 1898 and last season the highest price in a decade was reached. During the past four months prices have experienced several slumps owing to the large crops. Buyers do not seem anxious to stock up at present prices but it is impossible to say yet whether these will be maintained or not as every thing depends upon the new crop which will begin to come in during the next three or four weeks.

Canada is now consuming annually something over 20 million gallons of coal oil, practically the whole of which trade is under the control of the Standard Oil Company, a foreign corporation. To further enhance the profits of this concern we tax ourselves by means of a duty on imports a large amount of which tax does not go into the Dominion treasury at all but into the profits of the men who compose the standard company as they sell us oil produced in our own country at a price which represents its cost plus their regular profit and the amount of the duty. Farmers in many parts of the United States are said to buy oil at 10c per gallon of equally good quality to that which sells in Canada at 25c per gallon.

THE IMPLEMENT TRADE.

THE TWINE MARKET

It will be no surprise to the trade to learn that the price of twine has again been advanced. As stated last week, all conditions pointed unmistakably to another advance at an early date, for, as shown at that time, the then current price did not afford even the meager margin with which the season opened, when fiber quotations were considered. This advance, together with a slight decline in sisal hemp, has brought the price up to the same relative position it occupied at the beginning of the season.

The advance applies to manila and pure manila as well as to sisal and standard, but this is due more to scarcity of manila grades, and of good manila hemp, than to the price of material. The new prices give additional intrinsic value to sisal and standard, and the sales to date embrace a greater proportion of these grades than usual.

The advanced prices follow:—Sisal 8½
Standard 8½
Manila (600-foot) 10½
Pure manila 11½
Car loads ¼ cent less. Five-ton lots ½ cent less. Delivery Chicago and other central points. Fall terms.—Farm Implement News, Chicago.

Implement Trade Notes.

Reports from Minneapolis and other centres in the Northwestern States indicate that retail business in implements is opening up there in good shape. Jobbing orders for spring are pretty well filled and now the retailer will have his turn.

E. W. Rugg has received the appointment of secretary for the Western Retail Implement Dealers' Association with headquarters at Winnipeg. He will commence canvassing the country at once for members and hopes by Exhibition time to have every dealer in the west enrolled as members of the association.

A new drill which is attracting some attention here is called Steep's Patent Grain Drill. It is the invention of James Steep, of Indian Head, Assn., a machine man who has been working for some time on this invention. The drill is being put on the market by the Goderich Engine and Bicycle Co., of Goderich, Ont. A few of these drills were sold in the west last year, and they seem to have given satisfaction. Some think it is the coming drill. It is a combination shoe and Coulter drill.

The Copper and Nickel Industry of Canada.

Among the mineral products of Canada during the year 1899, copper held third place and nickel fourth in point of the value of the product, the copper produced being valued at \$2,655,319, and the nickel at \$2,067,840.

The world's nickel production in 1898 was placed at 6,116 metric tons, to which amount New Caledonia contributed 3,908 tons, the United States 5 tons and Ontario 2,503 tons; Ontario's share being 40.8 per cent of the total.

Concerning the operations carried on in 1899, the report of the Department of Colonisation and Mines for that year says that the Capelton copper mines were worked regularly. The total output was 38,928 gross tons of the low grade ore in the environs of Sherbrooke, of a value at the mine of \$157,062, of which 23,728 tons were shipped to the United States while the remainder was used on the spot.

Concerning nickel and cobalt, the Quebec Government Mining Engineer reported "The works done on Calumet Island, in the vicinity of Spirit Rock, do not appear to me to have yielded satisfactory results. The English Canadian Mining Co., was organized to work this deposit of which I spoke last year, but it seems to have abandoned its work after taking out a few tons of ore."

Four copper mining companies were in operation or in a position to work during the year.

The Bureau of Mines report for Ontario for 1899 gives the distribution of the various forms in which the metal occurs in the province, as follows:—

Native copper has been found at the following localities, among others:—O'Connor, Beaver Mine; Point Marmaine, Spainsland, St. Ignace. This mineral occurs at numerous places in the trappean rocks on the north and east shores of Lake Superior.

Copper pyrites occurs widely distributed in the Sudbury district and in other parts of the province.

Copper glance occurs at Bruce Mines; Gould, Barron location; Manaline; Michipicoten Island; Parry Sound.

Copper sulphate occurs at Lake, Hastings county, and other localities.

In Ontario the production of copper is closely associated with that of nickel. Of the extent of the operations in the province in recent years the report of the Bureau of Mines for 1898, says:—

"In the eight years, 1892-99, for which complete statistics are available, the quantity of copper and nickel ores smelted and reduced to matte in the Sudbury district was 763,082 tons, and the estimated metallic contents were 36,449,000 pounds nickel and 30,338,500 pounds copper. At the selling price of matte at the furnaces, which is the form in which it is exported to the refineries, the total value of the nickel produced in the eight years was \$3,235,000 and of the copper, \$1,480,000, or a total of \$4,715,000. At the average selling price of the metals during the eight years, the value of the refined metals would be \$2,606,000 for nickel and \$1,657,000 for copper, for a total of \$4,263,000. The total amount paid for wages in Ontario during the eight years was \$2,334,000.

"The total quantity of ore raised last year was 203,118 tons, and the total quantity smelted, 171,230 tons."

With an increase of nearly 50,000 tons in the quantity of ore smelted, the nickel contents in 1899 exceed those of 1898 by less than 100 tons, and the copper contents are actually less by 1,350 tons.

The statistics of labor show that there were employed at the mines and works last year: underground, 276, and above ground, 536; with 25 boys under 16 years of age above ground. The total amount of wages paid for labor was \$443,870.

In the course of an address on "The Nickel Question," at the annual meeting of the Canadian Mining Institute, last year, Major Leckie said:—

"The province of New Brunswick is likely to be a producer of nickel, unless the threatened fall in the price of nickel should fall from over-production. Near St. Stephen, large masses of pyrrhotite exist, which appear to be more extensive and continuous than those in Nipissing and Algoma.

the average in places running fully 3 per cent copper and nickel. Their location is admirable being within half a mile of the railway and less than a mile from tidewater. Cheap labor, cheap fuel, and ample water-power, all favor economical mining and treatment of ore.

"Fort Steele district, British Columbia, has sent good samples of nickel ore; arseniferous, yielding from 3 to 8 per cent. nickel; and from Lunenburg county, Nova Scotia, encouraging samples of sulphides have been received."

In British Columbia the exploitation of copper has been steadily increasing until it now constitutes one of the mineral products of the province. In 1897, to the total of \$10,445,268, the value of the mineral products of British Columbia, copper contributed, \$266,258; in 1898, to a total of \$10,006,861, copper contributed \$874,781; and in 1899, to a total of \$12,350,553, copper contributed \$1,351,453.

Reviewing the situation, in so far as copper is concerned, the report of the Minister of Mines for 1899 says:—

"The amount of copper produced in the province during 1899 was 7,722,591 pounds, an increase of about 6 per cent. over last year. While this increase in the actual output is comparatively slight, the exceedingly good market prices ruling throughout the year caused the value of such production to amount to an increase of about 55 per cent. over that of 1898.

"As yet, the copper-producing districts are practically limited to three: Rossland, Nelson, and the Coast.

"Rossland produced about 75 per cent. of our total copper output this past year, with a tonnage of 172,065 tons, an increase of some 55 per cent. over 1898. The increase in the amount of fine copper produced was about 9 per cent., but the increase in the value of such production was about 58 per cent.

"The copper production of the Nelson Camp fell off this year some 900,000 pounds in fine copper; however, the increase in the market price obtained brought the value of the 1899 product up to about the same as that of 1898.

"Relatively, the copper production of the coast district has not as yet reached any very important figure. The output this year was some 654,972 pounds of fine copper, produced from some 5,200 tons of ore, the product of mines on Texada Island, on Mount Sicker, on the east coast, and near Alberni, on the west coast of Vancouver Island."

Although the returns for the year 1899 have not yet been completed, an estimate prepared for the department of labor by the mines department of British Columbia places the probable copper production of the province at 10,000,000 pounds, as compared with a production of 7,722,591 pounds last year.

Although Nova Scotia is not at present an active producer of copper, some attention is being directed to the metal there.

Almost the entire output of the Canadian mines is exported, either in ore or in matte, for refining mainly in the Eastern United States.—The Labor Gazette.

The Mineral Production of the British Empire.

In a previous number of this Journal a summary was given of the chief mining industries of the world, with statistics of the total production of the most important metals during 1898, says the Imperial Institute Journal. The information contained therein may now be supplemented by briefly reviewing the figures for 1899 and considering the contributions which the British Empire makes to the respective totals. The necessary information for this purpose is furnished by the official report on "Mineral and Quarries: Part IV—Colonial and Foreign Statistics" by Dr. Le Neve Foster, which has just been issued from the home office, containing particulars of the chief home and colonial mining industries, the statistics relating to production, the number of persons engaged and accidents during 1899.

With reference to the United Kingdom itself it may be noted that in 1899 there were 4,010 mines in operation, employing a total of 704,166 persons, an increase of 8 mines and 23,041 persons over the previous year; the num-

ber of quarries under official inspection i. e., over 20 feet deep, was 6,064, giving employment to 17,006 persons, an increase of 40 quarries, but a decrease of 30,483 persons employed, on the figures of 1898. The death rate through accidents at all the mines was exactly the same as in 1898, viz.: 1.27 per 1,000 while that in the quarries was 1.10 per 1,000 against 1.00 per 1,000 for the previous year. The total value of the minerals obtained from all the workings is given as £97,470,200, and the metals obtained by smelting the various ores raised in the country represent £18,314,750, compared with £17,415,063 and £13,717,512 respectively in 1898. The principal increases are in coal, the output of which has risen from 202,064,511 to 220,004,781 tons; in gold, of which 3,327 oz. were obtained against 3365 oz. in 1898; and in aluminium, the production of which increased from 310 to 550 tons. The increase in the coal output of this country, large though it was, did not equal that of the United States, which amounted to 30,000,000 metric tons, and for the first time the latter country became the largest producer. The large increase in the States, nearly equal in fact to the total output of France, is stated to be due to the extensive use of coal-cutting machinery, 23 per cent of the total coal being thus obtained, whereas in this country only 1.5 per cent of the total coal is mined in this way.

Gold.—The gold production of the British Empire for 1899 showed a considerable increase over that of the previous year, chiefly owing to the larger output from Western Australia and Canada, and formed more than one-third of the world's supply. Western Australia is now our premier gold-producing colony, the yield having increased at a marvellously rapid rate. In 1898 the output was 50 per cent. higher than that of 1897 and in 1899 a similar increase was recorded, the total production being 1,043,877 oz. or 593,604 oz. more than the previous year. The most important field is that of East Coolgardie, which in 1899 produced more than one-half the total. In the other Australian colonies, as well as in New Zealand, the gold industry was well maintained during 1899 and in most cases increased yields were recorded. In Canada the chief fields are those of Klondike in the Yukon district, where gold is obtained solely from alluvial deposits, and from here 774,083 oz., (more than three-fourths the total output of the Dominion) were obtained, an increase of 290,270 oz. British Columbia, from its fields in Kootenay, Cariboo, Omenica, and Cassiar, yielded 205,500 oz. in 1899, also a substantial increase, and the production in Nova Scotia was likewise augmented. The gold from India is chiefly obtained from the quartz veins of Mysore, though small quantities are extracted by the washing of river sands in many parts of the country. In 1899 there were 22 mines at work and these produced 488,071 oz., of which more than one-third came from the Champion Reef Gold Mine.

Silver.—Only one-ninth of the world's supply of this metal was furnished by the British Empire, the chief contributions being New South Wales, Tasmania and Canada. In the former colony the output from the celebrated mines at Broken Hill was well maintained.

Coal.—Nearly one-third of the coal raised in 1899 was supplied by the British Empire, though the colonies contributed but little to this result. It is interesting to note that the increase in the production of the United Kingdom during 1899 exceeds the total output of all the colonies of the present time. Many of the latter, however, possess important coal deposits, capable of much greater development. In Canada the chief coalfields are situated on the seaboard of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans and are, therefore, of considerable importance. On the Atlantic side thick seams of bituminous coal of true carboniferous age are being worked at Sydney (Cape Breton), Pictou and Springhill coalfields in Nova Scotia, and thin seams also extend into New Brunswick. No coal is found between the Atlantic coast and the western prairies, where large quantities of lignite occur, but on approaching the Rocky Mountains the seams yield good bituminous or anthracite coal. In the neighborhood of the Crow's Nest Pass several very valuable seams occur, and by the construction of a railway through the district these have now been rendered available for industrial purposes. On the Pacific coast coal, generally bituminous, is obtained from Nanaimo, Wellington and Comox in Vancouver Island, and both anthracite and bit-

uminous coal occur in Queen Charlotte Islands. The total production in 1899 showed an increase of nearly 357,000 metric tons on the preceding year. India also possesses immense coal resources, which are only very partially worked at the present time, though the production for 1899 shows an increase of nearly 350,000 metric tons. About three-fourths of the output comes from Bengal, the remainder being obtained from the northwest provinces and Oudh, Punjab, Central provinces, Assam, Burma, Central India, the Nizam's dominions and Baluchistan. The coal of Peninsular India is of Lower Gondwana (Permo-Triassic) age, while that of Extra-Peninsular India is Cretaceous and Tertiary. In South Africa the outbreak of war at the end of 1898 interfered considerably with the output of the mines, and finally stopped work altogether. Cape Colony, however, shows an increase of 15,000 metric tons over the output of 1898, and, but for the interruption of work, this would have been much greater. Of the amount raised India produced more than five-eighths, the rest coming from Cyphergat, Sterkstroom and Molteno. Outcrops of coal have been discovered at various places on the plateau lying between the Drakensburg range and the Matt wane mountains, and along the southern slopes of these mountains between the Kei and Umzimkulu rivers. From Natal no official report for 1899 has been received, but some particulars regarding the mines and figures of the production up to the outbreak of war have been already given in this Journal (Vol. vi. p. 237). The total production of the Australian colonies shows a net increase of over 50,000 metric tons on the figures for 1898, notwithstanding the fact that the output from New South Wales, by far the largest producer, fell off by over 110,000 tons. In Western Australia several large coal-bearing districts have been discovered, the most important at present being the Collier coalfield, where the production rose from 3,508 tons in 1898 to 54,336 tons in 1899, and is likely to increase rapidly. New Zealand, which had 160 collieries at work in 1899, the largest of which are on the west coast of Middle Island, also shows a substantial increase in its coal production. British Borneo also possesses valuable deposits of coal, which is said to be very suitable for steamers. In Rhodesia the coal resources are being tested with promising results, and in the British Central African Protectorate coal is being worked on a small scale on the Upper Zambesi.

Iron.—The production of iron or iron ores in the colonies is at present comparatively insignificant. Canada, however, possesses large supplies of ore in many of its provinces, and the output, though small, is steadily increasing. Various ores, viz. magnetite, hematite, ilmonite, and claystone, occur abundantly in several districts of India, but Barraker, in Bengal, is the only place where iron-smelting is carried on by modern methods on a comparatively large scale. Here the conditions are extremely favorable, as coal, iron ore, and limestone all occur in close proximity, and in 1899 the production was 19,031 tons of pig iron. Large and very valuable deposits of red hematite occur in Newfoundland at Bell Island, Conception Bay, which are now being mined on an extensive scale, and the ore shipped to Nova Scotia to be smelted. The amount of ore obtained increased from 103,635 metric tons in 1898 to 311,865 tons in 1899. For the first time Western Australia appears as a producer of iron ore, the amount being 13,058 tons.

Copper.—The condition of the British Empire to the world's supply of copper is small, but some of the colonies possess very promising mines, which, in view of the present price of the metal, are being vigorously worked. In Canada copper ore is mined in British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec, nearly one-half of the output being from the first-named province. In Cape Colony all the copper ore is obtained from Namaqualand, and the mines there are apparently not under official inspection. Newfoundland considerably increased its production of copper during 1899, and Tasmania, which only began to export in 1894, sent away 4,955 tons of the metal. In New South Wales and South Australia copper-mining is being carried on, and in the latter colony it is the most important mineral industry.

Other Metals.—The amounts of lead and zinc furnished by the colonies is not very important. Of the first, British Columbia and Tasmania are the



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Statistical Wheat Report.

WHEAT IN CANADA.

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

Table with 2 columns: Location and Quantity. Rows include Montreal (133,000), Toronto (75,000), Coteau, Que (14,000), Depot Harbor, Ont. (8,000), Kingston (61,000), Fort William, Port Arthur and Keewatin (2,055,000), Winnipeg (350,000), Manitoba elevators (2,800,000).

Total March 16... 5,458,000
Total previous week... 5,408,000
Total a year ago... 3,085,000

BRADSTREET'S REPORT OF STOCKS.

Total stocks in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, as reported by Bradstreet's March 16, were 77,527,000 bushels, as against 79,300,000 bushels the previous week.

Total stocks in the United States and Canada a year ago were 82,807,000 bushels, being a decrease of 400,000 bushels for the week.

Stocks of wheat at Pacific coast ports on March 1 were 6,972,000 bushels.

THE VISIBLE SUPPLY.

The Chicago visible supply statement of stocks in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, for the week ended March 15 was 54,714,000 bushels, being a decrease of 400,000 bushels for the week. A year ago the visible supply was 54,003,000 bushels, two years ago

30,007,000 bushels, three years ago 30,001,000 bushels, four years ago 30,024,000 bushels, five years ago 31,048,000 bushels.

STOCKS OF OATS AND CORN.

The visible supply of oats in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains is 10,335,000 bushels, compared with 6,593,000 bushels a year ago. The visible supply of corn is 22,862,000 bushels, compared with 21,111,000 bushels a year ago, according to the Chicago statement.

WORLD'S WHEAT STOCKS.

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

Table with 2 columns: Year and Bushels. Rows include 1901 (162,000,000), 1900 (159,000,000), 1899 (121,000,000), 1898 (118,000,000), 1897 (133,000,000), 1896 (172,000,000), 1895 (133,000,000).

CROP MOVEMENT.

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

Table with 4 columns: Location, This Crop, Last Crop, and Difference. Rows include Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Duluth, Chicago.

Total... 116,675,115 132,405,916

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

Table with 4 columns: Location, This Crop, Last Crop, and Difference. Rows include Toledo, St. Louis, Detroit, Kansas City.

Total... 61,126,514 34,012,930

Winnipeg Prices a Year Ago.

Following were Winnipeg prices this week last year:

- Wheat—No. 1 hard closed at 67 1/2c in store Fort William.
Flour—Local price per sack: Patent, \$1.90-\$1.85; best bakers', \$1.70.
Oatmeal—\$1.05 per 80 lb sack, to the retail trade.
Millsstuffs—Bran, \$14.50 ton, shorts, \$15.50, delivered to city dealers.
Oats—Carlots on track, 30 1/2c, according to quality.
Barley—32 1/2c per bushel for malting, and feed grades.
Country Wheat—52 1/2c per bushel, according to grade and freight rate to farmers at country points.
Corn—In carlots, 4 1/2c per bushel of 56 lb.
Flax—\$1.25-\$1.30 per bushel.
Butter—Dairy, 18 1/2c per lb for best grade; creamery, 24c per lb to the retail trade.
Cheese—Regular sizes, 14 1/4c to the retail trade.
Eggs—12c for Manitoba fresh, less expense.
Hides—Country frozen hides, 60 1/2c per pound, No. 1 inspected, 7c per pound.
Wool—8 1/2c for unwashed fleece.
Seneca Root—28c per lb.
Hay—Baled, 45 1/2c to 50c per ton on cars.
Potatoes—1 1/2c to 1 3/4c per bushel for farmers' loads.
Country—Turkeys, 11c per lb; chickens, 10c; ducks, 10c; and geese, 9c per lb.
Dressed Meats—Beef, 6 1/2c; veal, 8 1/2c; fresh mutton, 8 1/2c; fresh mutton, 9 1/2c per pound; hogs, 5 1/2c.
Live Stock—Cattle, 3 1/2c to 4c, as to grade, sheep, 4 1/2c; hogs, 4 1/2c off cars, according to quality.

New Cycle Warerooms.

The National Cycle and Automobile Company, Limited, is now comfortably settled in the new warerooms which were secured a few weeks ago in the Maw building, William avenue, Winnipeg. The whole of the second floor is being used by the company for display and storage of the stock of bicycles, etc. The following well-known makes of wheel are in stock: E. & D., of Hamilton; Crescent, of Chicago; Columbia and Hartford, of Hartford; Tribune, of Erie; Monarch, of Chicago; Spaulding, of Chicago; and Imperial, of Chicago. W. R. Roseborough, is managing the company's business as usual this year. With reference to the factories of the company it may be said that those in Canada are to be fitted up so that all these wheels can be made on this side of the line, thus saving the duty. The locomobile department is also to be a very prominent feature hereafter. Work is now in progress on a contract to supply the Dominion government with a number of these machines for use in the postal service gathering mail from city boxes and transferring mails to and from railway trains.

A BUSY FACTORY.

One of the growing industries of Winnipeg at the present day is the carriage and sleigh wood factory of D. Auckland & Son, on Point Douglas, Winnipeg. This concern is particularly busy at present with spring orders for carriages and sleigh wood goods of all kinds. They have this year greatly increased their output particularly of wagon and carriage spokes and hubs. Most of their shipments of manufactured lines are of their own make. They also deal in imported lines of special designs and in all kinds of hardwood lumber.

A Suggestion.

The following suggestion for retailers in towns to meet departmental store competition, is made by a retailer: Let an exclusive dealer in each of the following lines, shoes, dry goods, groceries, clothing and drugs, get together and rent a building large enough to accommodate them all, each man as before to be the sole proprietor of his own business, but to all intents and purposes as far as the public is concerned, it would be a large departmental store. One advertising space divided into departments could contain the advertising for all. One cashier office would suffice, and business should be done strictly for cash. A consolidation of this kind would greatly reduce the expenses of each, and go a long way towards solving the departmental store problems. If the people would rather make their purchases all under one roof, why not accommodate them?—Shoe and Leather Trade Journal.

City Council Meeting.

The Winnipeg city council held its regular fortnightly meeting on Monday evening last. The report of the finance committee recommending among other items a grant of \$7,000 to the Industrial Exhibition Association for the year 1901, was adopted. The works committee recommended acceptance of tender of W. F. Lee for construction of sewers and of T. H. Maxwell for sinking well, also that tenders be called for the construction of additional sidewalks and pavements on city streets, and further that the city proceed to expropriate the property necessary to straighten Assiniboine Avenue from Garry Street to Main. This report was adopted. A motion to exempt the new Y. M. C. A. building on Portage Avenue from 75 per cent of its taxes was carried. A motion to secure an amendment of the municipal act to prevent non-residents from selling goods from railway cars and to cancel the license of auctioneers who break the city by-laws was carried. A motion to secure legislation reducing the aldermanic term of office to one year was carried. A by-law to annul the by-law making the carrying of bicycle lamps compulsory was carried. A deputation was present from the Cycle Path Association to ask that the city take over control of all cycle paths within the limits and provide for their maintenance by a tax of 50 cents each or cyclists.

Railway and Traffic Matters.

An act was introduced in the Manitoba legislature on Tuesday by the minister of railways to transfer the aid which was granted under section 1 of chapter 43 of 61 Victoria to lines of railways outside the province to lines to be constructed in the province during the coming year. In 1898 the government granted aid to assist the construction of a line of railway from a point north of Sifton station to a point on the south bank of the Saskatchewan river by guaranteeing the principal and interest of first mortgage bonds to the amount of \$8,000 per mile. The legislation introduced will enable the government to transfer this aid to 110 miles of railway to be constructed in the province.

The Dominion government survey parties which have been working along French river from Georgian Bay to North Bay on Lake Nipissing with a view to ascertaining the cost of making that channel navigable to twenty feet draughts should soon be ready to report. Two parties of engineers have been at work there for a couple of months acting for the department of public works and the work must be getting pretty well along. The idea is to establish the feasibility of that route for vessel traffic between the head of the great

lakes and the Ottawa river and Atlantic ocean. If it should be found that the way can be opened up Canada is sure of a very large share of the carrying business between the great inland areas of this continent and the Atlantic ocean. The proposed route would be short and direct and would enable the traffic to be handled much cheaper than by the United States route. Of course a necessary feature of its development would be the improvement of Lawrence river navigation.

Lake Ore Freights and Traffic.

Steadiness and uniformity, which in the iron and steel trade bid fair to displace extreme fluctuations, will perhaps be exemplified this coming season in lake freights, as well as in prices of ore and of iron and steel products.

The United States Steel corporation will pretty well control the ore trade on the lakes hereafter, from all indications. Their acquisition of the Rockefeller mine and vessel interests this week practically makes them independent in every respect. The mines which they now control have a capacity of 12,000,000 tons of ore annually. The 112 vessels which they own have a carrying capacity of about 11,000,000 tons, by going up light, and their ore requirements, based on last year's business are about 12,000,000 tons, so that ore production, transportation and consumption are very even. The new vessels coming out for this season will have a carrying capacity of about 3,000,000 tons for the season, and the Rockefeller fleet, which in 1900 lay in ordinary most of the season, has a carrying capacity of about 3,000,000 tons. It is safe to predict that this latter fleet will be put into active and continued service this year so that the total carrying capacity will be about 6,000,000 tons in excess of that in service last year. It is not likely that the shipments of ore will gain in any amount approximate thereto. Hence the prospect for the individual vessel owner in the ore trade is not exceptionally bright.

It is rumored that the transportation of a block of ore from the head of the lakes to Lake Erie has been contracted for on a basis of about 72 cents, as against \$1.25 last year. The policy of the vessel management of the corporation in regard to carrying up coal and engaging in the grain trade will perhaps be determined by the state of the ore traffic.—Iron and Steel.

Application for Incorporation.

The following notice of application for incorporation is given in the Official Gazette: R. J. Whittle and Company (Limited), with a total capital stock of \$500,000, headquarters at the city of Winnipeg; to carry on the business of dry goods merchants and manufacturers; to deal in all manner and kind of goods, wares and merchandise, and to manufacture the same; to act as agents for merchants, traders and manufacturers; to engage in any business or transaction which may directly or indirectly enhance the value of or render valuable the company's assets, properties and rights; to lend money and take security therefor of every nature and kind; to acquire, hold and dispose of shares in the capital stock of any other company or corporation, and to invest its funds in the purchase of any such shares; to acquire, lease, mortgage, and sell land and real estate of every description and any or every interest therein. The petitioners are: Robert Jones Whittle, merchant; Dawson Kerr Elliott, merchant; Richard Driscoll, salesman; Abraham Sueden Binns, salesman; John M. Campbell, salesman, and James Albert Manning Atkins, barrister-at-law, all of the city of Winnipeg.

Argentine trade for 1900 shows a slight set-back, which is not a matter for surprise having regard to the cholera scare at Rosario, flood damages, the restriction of the exportation of live stock and the low price of wool. The total imports amounted to \$13,485,000 gold, as against \$16,850,700 in the previous year, a drop of 2 per cent, and the exports aggregated \$154,000,400, as against \$184,917,500, a decline of 16 per cent. The total foreign commerce is thus \$208,085,400, as compared with \$301,768,200, showing a falling off of \$93,682,800, equal to 11 per cent.

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 Lake Megantic Mar. 29 | Mar. 30
 Lake Superior Apr. 5 | Apr. 6
AMERICAN LINE— From New York,
 St. Louis April 3
 New York April 10
RED STAR LINE— From New York,
 Friesland April 3
 Southwark April 10
CUNARD LINE— From New York,
 Urvia March 30
 Lucania April 6
CUNARD LINE— From Boston,
 Saxonia March 30
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Morris, Roland, Miami, Baidur, Belmont, Wawanesa, Brandon, also Souris River Branch, Bel- mont to Elgin	Lv. Mon., Wed., Fri. 10.45a.m. Ar. Tues., Thurs., Sat. 4.30p.m. H. SWINFORD, G. A., Winnipeg J. T. MCKENNEY, C. P. A., Winnipeg CHAS. S. FEE, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul.

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