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 Capital all Paid-up ..... \$12,000,000 00  
 Reserve Fund ..... 6,000,000 00  
 Undivided Profits ..... 823,000 00  
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 Collections made on favorable terms.  
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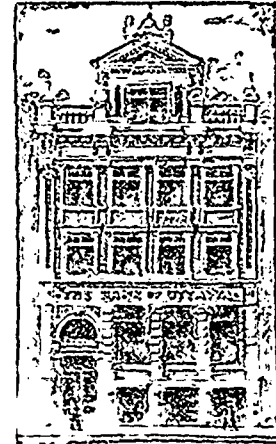
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**LETTERS OF CREDIT** issued, available in any part of the world.  
**CHEQUE BANK, LIMITED** Cheques sold These cheques are a great convenience to travellers, being payable without the usual trouble of identification in all parts of Europe.  
**C. S. HOARE, Manager.**

**BANK OF OTTAWA.**

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Capital authorized	\$1,500,000.
Capital subscribed	\$1,500,000.
Capital paid up	\$1,085,000.
Reserve	\$1,500,000.



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

Winnipeg Branch, J. B. MONK, Manager.

**The Western Canada Loan & Savings Co.**

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

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**CHICAGO**—The Amer Exchange Natl Bk of Chicago.  
**BRITISH COLUMBIA**—The Bank of British Columbia.  
**HAMILTON, BERMUDA**—The Bank of Bermuda.  
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This bank has the largest number of branches of any bank in Canada.

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Accounts of Corporations Merchants and Individuals received on favorable terms.  
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 Commercial Credits, Travellers' Credits, and Circular Notes issued for use in all parts of the world.  
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 A General Banking Business transacted.  
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 INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER IN 1840.

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**The Western Loan and Trust Co. Ltd.**

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**BANKERS**—The Merchants Bank of Canada.  
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 For further particulars address the Manager.

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Boxes and Packing Cases

We have a complete, modern and improved plant for the manufacture of **SASH** and **DOORS**, and are prepared to supply these and other goods of our manufacture promptly and at the most reasonable prices.

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LIBERAL DISCOUNTS,  
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FLAT PAPERS, BILL HEADS  
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In these days when so many low grade TEAS are put upon the market, it is a consolation to have

## MAZAWATTEE

to sustain the ancient credit of the Herb, and to remind tea drinkers of the delicious China Teas of thirty years ago, which it actually surpasses.

The teas of Ceylon are to-day the finest in the World, and there is no more representative Ceylon Tea than

### MAZAWATTEE

high forms one of the most delightful beverages ever made from the leaves of the Tea Plant

**Kenneth Mackenzie & Co.,**  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

## JOHN W. PECK & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

### CLOTHING Fur Goods, Shirts.

Dealers in Men's Furnishings, Hats and Caps.

Our Travellers are now showing samples of our stock of Clothing, Hats, Caps, and Furnishings for **SPRING 1897**

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

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

MONTREAL. WINNIPEG.

## NEW CENTURY

### Horse and Cattle Food !

We are now prepared to make deliveries of this important product. Write to us for particulars. Exceptional terms will be offered during the present fall and winter.

**MARTIN, BOLE AND WYNNE CO.,**  
Wholesale Druggists, Winnipeg.

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Stationers

AND

Paper Dealers

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Large Assortment now in Stock  
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Glass Merchants, WINNIPEG.

## MACKENZIE & MILLS,

— WHOLESALE —

### FANCY GROCERIES.

Special attention given to

Teas, Coffees, Dried Fruits,  
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WINNIPEG, - MAN.

The Commercial

A Journal of Commerce, Industry and Finance, especially devoted to the interests of Western Canada...

FIFTEENTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION. ISSUED EVERY MONDAY.

Subscription, \$2.00 PER ANNUM in advance.)

ADVERTISING RATES MADE KNOWN ON APPLICATION.

Fine Book and Job Printing Departments.

Office, 186 James St. East.

JAMES E. STEEN,

Publisher.

The Commercial certainly enjoys a very much larger circulation among the business community of the country between Lake Superior and the Pacific Coast...

WINNIPEG, FEBRUARY 22, 1897.

Manitoba.

The Pure Bred Cattle Breeder's Association, and the Sheep and Swine Breeder's Association, held their annual meeting in Winnipeg, last week.

J. W. Donohue, of Glenboro has leased the Nicollet house in Winnipeg.

The stock in trade of T. M. Tobias & Co. of Morden, general merchants, will be sold at a rate on the dollar, on February 26, in Winnipeg.

The annual meeting of the Manitoba Horse Breeder's Association was held in Winnipeg last week. J. G. Rutherford was elected president.

Another new paper has been added to the country press of Manitoba. The first number of The Herald has been published at McGregor.

A building at McGregor, owned by W. H. Sharpe, and used as an implement warehouse and residence, was burned on Feb. 11.

Wm Senkbeil, boots & shoes, Brandon, has sold out to the Adams boot & Shoe company.

A joint committee, consisting of the presidents and secretaries of the Winnipeg Ministerial association, the Winnipeg Retail association, and representatives of the Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council will meet to make arrangements for a public meeting on the evening of Tuesday, Feb. 23.

The fourth annual meeting of the Manitoba Poultry association opened in Winnipeg on Tuesday last. The exhibition is without exception the most successful affair of the kind ever held in the province.

Wheat Stocks.

The visible supply of wheat in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, for the week ended Feb. 13, 1897, shows a decrease of 1,227,000 bushels, against a decrease of 193,000 for the corresponding week last year.

The following shows the visible supply by weeks, for four years; the second table shows the visible supply at the end of each week in the current year, compared with the three previous years:

Table with 4 columns for years (1896, 1895, 1894, 1893) and rows for weekly dates from Jan 4 to Feb 13. Columns represent bushels.

Bradstreet's report of stocks of wheat in Canada on Feb. 6, is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Location (Montreal, Toronto, Kingston, Winnipeg, etc.) and Bushels.

Total stocks in the United States and Canada as reported by Bradstreet's were as follows, on February 6, 1897.

Table with 2 columns: Region (East of the Mountains, Pacific Coast, etc.) and Bushels.

Bradstreet's report for the week ended Feb. 13, shows a decrease of 1,227,000 bushels in stocks of wheat east of the mountains.

World's stocks of wheat on February 1, 1897, (United States, Canada, in Europe and afloat for Europe) were 128,629,000 bushels.

Winnipeg Board of Trade.

The council of the board of trade met yesterday afternoon. Among the correspondence read was a letter from Sir William Van Horne, in answer to the board's request as to passenger rates for members of the British association desirous of visiting the west.

The Navy League, Toronto branch, offered to supply the board with any data desired as to its objects, and asked the support of the board.

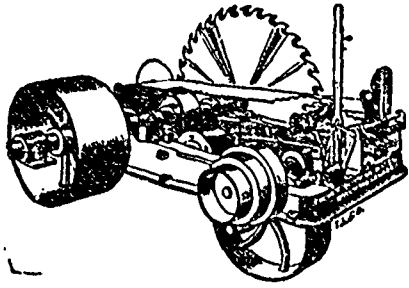
The committee on the business men's convention reported as to the results of the convention, and the different resolutions passed at the meeting were arranged to be presented at their various destinations.

The council decided to again strongly urge on the Dominion minister of agriculture the necessity existing for an experimental farm in the Red River Valley.

It was also decided to represent Hon. J. I. Tarte the extreme desirability of providing in the estimates a sufficient sum to permit of work being proceeded with on the Red River improvements.

D. W. Bole, A. M. Nanton and J. H. Ashdown were appointed a committee to take up the matter of the statistics of imports and exports of Manitoba appearing in the trade and navigation reports of Canada.

John Cowles, wholesale butcher, Winnipeg, brought in a yearling steer in a load of cattle last week, which weighed 1,200 pounds. The calf was purchased from Premier Greenway.

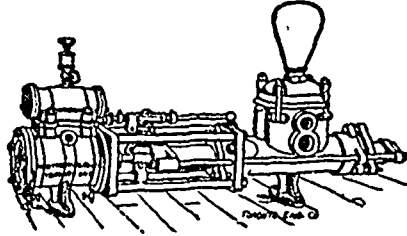


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**Engines and Boilers,  
Saw Mills.**

**Saw Mill Machinery,  
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Grain Choppers,**



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Furniture sales a specialty, either at own houses or at the Rooms. Advances made on consignments. Terms reasonable, and prompt and honest returns. Mail address, 217 Portage Avenue, next Queen's Hotel.

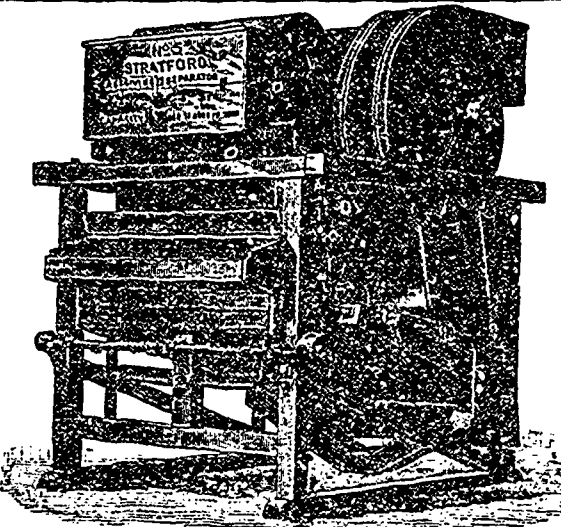
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Flour Mill and Elevator Machinery  
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New and Second-hand Machinery of all kinds.

758 to 764 Main Street,  
Winnipeg.



# Cigars

Made in your own Country.

HISPANIA, RED CROSS, KHEWIVE

Try these Brands. They are Unsurpassed.

BRYAN & LEE, Winnipeg.

Andrew Allan, President. John McKechnie, Supt.  
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OF MANTROSA LIMITED

MILL ROLLS GROUND & CORRUGATED.  
Architectural Iron Work

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GENERAL BLACKSMITHING.

**BRIDGE BUILDING A SPECIALTY.**  
TENDERS SOLICITED.

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# S. GREENSHIELDS SON & CO.

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Sole Selling Agents in Canada for the celebrated Priestleys' Dress Goods

# WHOLESALE MILLINERY

THAT WE ARE BOUND TO

MAINTAIN THE LEAD is evidenced by our magnificent range of

Samples for the Spring NOW ON THE ROAD



EXCELLENT VALUE ORDERS SOLICITED

# THE D. McCALL CO.,

(LIMITED)

TORONTO, ONTARIO

# PORTER & CO.,

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF

# Clockery.

GLASSWARE, CHINA,

Silverware, Cutlery, Lamps, Fancy Goods, Etc.

330 Main St., Winnipeg

# The Commercial

WINNIPEG, FEBRUARY 22, 1897.

## NOXIOUS WEEDS.

The Manitoba department of agriculture has just issued a pamphlet entitled "Noxious Weeds and How to Destroy Them." This is the third edition of this pamphlet, which has been published and distributed by the Provincial Government, and this latest edition contains later and additional information regarding this important subject. The pamphlet contains a number of illustrations showing some of the bad weeds, so that those who do not know the weeds by appearance, will be able to recognize them from the descriptions and illustrations given. Full descriptions of all the noxious weeds known in Manitoba, are given, with practical information for their eradication where they have gained a foothold. This pamphlet should be in the hands of every farmer in Manitoba. No good farmer will allow weeds to rob him of part of the profit which he should receive from his crop. Weeds extract the moisture and vitality from the soil, which should go to the crop. The more weeds the smaller will the yield of crop be. This question of noxious weeds is a matter which Manitoba farmers require to study carefully, as the custom here, of cultivating large areas in a rapid manner, has been favorable to the production of weeds. In some districts weeds have gained quite a foothold, and it will require constant attention to keep them down.

## TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

It has been announced definitely from Ottawa, that the Canadian ministers who visited Washington will report in favor of the appointment of commissioners to meet and confer with commissioners to be appointed by the United States, to take into consideration the question of trade relationship between the two countries. We will all hope that the appointment of the commission will speedily result in the bringing about of a much greater measure of commercial freedom between the two countries. In the meantime, however, the new tariff bill, which will largely increase the duty on commodities imported from Canada, is being pushed forward at Washington. This does not look very assuring for the improvement of our trade relationship with the United States in the near future.

One effect of the appointment of this commission will probably be to postpone the expected revision of our tariff. With a commission working on the question of trade relationship with the United States, our government will probably desire to postpone the proposed tariff revision until the outcome of the negotiations are known. As this can hardly be accomplished in time for action during the coming session of parliament, it will afford a good excuse for postponing action on the tariff question. If the government has decided not to take up the tariff question this session, it would be a wise

plan to let the country know it at once, as uncertainty regarding the tariff is adverse to commercial activity.

## THE COMMERCIAL ANNUAL.

Our annual is now about ready for distribution. It contains a full report of the recent business men's convention at Winnipeg; also the report of the council and the president's address, presented at the recent annual meeting of the Winnipeg board of trade. Considerable space is devoted to our mineral interest, both in Northwestern Ontario and British Columbia. The grain trade, live stock trade, dairy industry, and the progress of agriculture, and general development of Western Canada is discussed in a long list of miscellaneous articles. Several articles deal with the lumbering, fishing and other interests in British Columbia. The number is profusely illustrated with new engravings. This annual number of The Commercial will be the largest publication ever issued here, and the edition will be the largest ever published by any paper west of the lakes. Extra copies will be forwarded to any address for 25 cents each.

## EARLY CLOSING OF STORES.

A public meeting will be held in Winnipeg on Tuesday evening, Feb. 23, to discuss the question of the earlier closing of stores on Saturday evenings. The present movement was inaugurated by the Winnipeg Ministerial association. The city clergymen no doubt take the view that the present custom of keeping stores open until all hours on Saturday evenings, is immoral in its nature, or at least has a tendency in an immoral direction. In taking such a view they are probably not very far astray, though The Commercial will not undertake to discuss the matter on such grounds.

The clergymen first approached the city Retailers' association. The retailers, we understand, expressed their willingness to do what they could to assist in educating public opinion in favor of early closing, but they were not prepared to push the matter alone at present. They impressed upon the clergymen the necessity of educating public opinion in this matter, and pointed out that the clergymen could themselves take a leading part in accomplishing this end.

The result has been, that a public meeting will be called on the date named, and the Ministerial association, the Retailers' association and the Trades and Labor council of the city will all join in the movement. It is very appropriate that the city labor organizations have been invited to take part in the movement. The chief claim put forward by those in favor of long hours for stores, is that it is necessary to keep open late in the evening in order to accommodate the working men. It is represented that working men have not an opportunity to make their purchases during the ordinary hours, and that the stores must be kept open late to enable them to make their necessary purchases. It will be interesting to hear what the representatives of the labor organizations have to say to this charge. They are in favor of shorter hours for their own trades, and The

Commercial does not believe they will ask that long hours be enforced upon merchants and their clerks in order to accommodate them. The working men will no doubt find a means of overcoming difficulties of this nature, so that merchants will not be able to say that they are obliged to impose upon their clerks and assistants, as well as upon themselves, in order to accommodate the working men.

As regards the Retail association, The Commercial is not surprised that the retailers have not at once become enthusiastic in favor of early closing on Saturday evenings. The retailers in Winnipeg have had a hard fight to secure early closing on the remaining five business evenings of the week. In fact they are hardly through with this fight yet. However, a good deal has been accomplished in Winnipeg in favor of the early closing of stores, and the good work done here is bearing fruit in other parts of the province, as the early closing movement has extended to many provincial towns.

The movement in favor of educating public opinion in favor of the earlier closing of stores on Saturday, is no doubt the proper way of starting at this question, and in this respect the clergy can assist very materially. The Commercial believes that seventy-five per cent. or more of the business done on Saturday evenings could be done during the day, or even on a day earlier in the week, without the least inconvenience to the purchasers. The habit of making purchases late on Saturdays is simply custom with most people. If those who can make their purchases earlier, could be induced to do so, one hour on Saturday evenings would be sufficient to accommodate the few who, by reason of their employment, are unable to get out during the day. Thus, instead of the stores being kept open until midnight or later, they could be closed at eight or nine o'clock at the latest on Saturdays. The greater number of people who buy late on Saturdays, simply do so on account of a thoughtless habit, and they never take the thought that they are imposing upon the merchant and his employees by keeping up this custom.

Another matter which would materially aid in the earlier closing of stores on Saturdays, would be to make some day earlier in the week pay day in establishments where a number of hands are employed. The custom of paying on Saturday has a tendency to unnaturally expand business with the stores on Saturday evening. It would be a great help to city merchants if the Saturday pay day were changed to some day earlier in the week, say on Monday.

Since the early closing system came into effect in Winnipeg on all business days except Saturday, the amount of business done on Saturday evenings has greatly increased, so that now the stores are often kept very busy until very late on Saturday nights. In the summer season they are kept busy sometimes until about midnight, and they consequently cannot get their goods put away and their stores straightened up until Sunday morning has arrived. Thus the merchant and his assistants are debarred of

much of the advantages they should gain from the Sunday's rest.

The Commercial believes that the closing of stores at a reasonable hour on Saturday evening is practical, without any serious inconvenience to the public, and with great advantage to the merchant and his employees. We therefore hope the present movement will be entirely successful.

### HEATED CAR SERVICE WANTED.

A heated car service would be a great advantage to the many Winnipeg jobbers during the winter season. In the summer season the railways furnish a refrigerator car service, and it has been urged that they should also undertake a heated car service in the winter. The Canadian Pacific Railway company has for some years furnished an excellent refrigerator car service between Manitoba and Territorial and British Columbia points, as well as for eastern shipments. This service has been of great benefit to the trade here. If the company would undertake a heated car service in the winter it would likewise be a great convenience and a great benefit to the trade. Many classes of goods cannot be shipped in frosty weather unless in heated cars. As no service of this kind is furnished, jobbers have to go to the trouble of fixing up a car whenever they are obliged to send out a car of this nature. One difficulty is in making up car lots. Another is, that a man has to be sent along with the car, thus adding materially to the expense.

If the railway company would undertake this service, it could be handled to a great deal better advantage than by individual shippers. In the first place the company could have a few cars fitted up specially for this trade, and individual shippers would not be obliged to fit up a car whenever they wished to send one out. In the next place, the car could be looked after by the regular train hands, in the same way that the icing of a refrigerator car is attended to, thus saving the expense of an extra man.

If a regular heated car service were established from Winnipeg, say once a week on the principal branch lines and main line, the trade in fruits and similar commodities would be much larger in the winter season than it is at present. Express rates are too high to ship to any considerable extent in this way, and rather than pay the express rates country dealers will often go without stocks which they are in need of, for some time. If a regular heated car service were established, orders would be sent in at dates suitable to connect with this service. Country dealers would thus be enabled to keep up their stocks, and the trade in such lines as fruits would be vastly increased.

### EXPORTING STOCKER CATTLE.

Since the quarantine on live stock between Canada and the United States was removed, quite a brisk trade has started up in the shipment of stocker cattle from Ontario to the United States. Buffalo seems to be the principal market for this trade. Buyers are coming to Buffalo from points as far distant as southern Ohio, to buy these Canadian cattle for feeding. It certainly looks like

very bad management on the part of Canadian farmers, that they are selling their half fed cattle to go to the United States for finishing. It is freely asserted by those who have made a study of the matter, that the most profitable part of the live stock business is the finishing of the animals for the market. The farmer who sells his animals before they are finished, loses a large share of the profit which he should receive from them. In some cases loss of crops may compel farmers to dispose of their animals in an unfinished state, but under ordinary circumstances it does seem very strange that farmers will go to the trouble of raising an animal for two or three years, and then sacrifice it for a much smaller profit than they should realize from it, by selling the animal in an unfinished state. Canadian farmers should be able to finish their cattle just as well as it can be done on the other side of the boundary, and it does seem strange that they are willing to part with their profits in this way. When the sale of unfinished animals has not been caused by a crop failure it would indicate either bad management or ignorance on the part of the farmer, in not knowing how to handle his stock to the best advantage.

Inquiries have also been received by the railway companies in Manitoba, for rates to ship stocker cattle from here to the United States since the removal of the quarantine. It is to be hoped Manitoba farmers will know better than to sacrifice their live stock in this way.

### THE EQUITABLE LIFE

The recent annual statement of the Equitable Life Assurance society gives some astounding figures. The new assurance written last year is shown to be \$127,691,081, and in addition to this, \$21,678,467 applied for, was declined. The amount of assurance in force is \$915,102,070. This enormous amount is beyond the reach of realization. The assets are placed at \$216,773,917 and the reserve on all existing policies (calculated on a four per cent standard) and all other liabilities amount to \$173,493,768. The undivided surplus, on a four per cent standard is \$13,277,179. Such amounts as these require considerable study in order to comprehend their meaning. The Equitable Life is now issuing a policy payable in Winnipeg, in Canadian currency, and all policies now issued in Canada by this company are payable in the lawful money of this country. The Equitable was the first company to adopt this policy, following the adoption of the free silver policy by the Democratic party in the United States.

### THE TARIFF COMMISSION.

The recent visit of the tariff commission to Winnipeg gave the farmers a chance to express their views upon the tariff question which they were not slow to avail themselves of. In fact the farmers were very much in evidence during almost the entire proceedings of the commission here. They absorbed most of the time at the disposal of the commission in presenting their views, and when the proceedings closed, there were

still a number of farmers who were not heard.

Whether or not the visit of the commission to Winnipeg would give them any very clear idea of the general feeling of the people here in regard to the tariff, or of what tariff legislation is needed in the best interest of the West, is a matter of very grave doubt. The proceedings were altogether too hurried to admit of a full and careful investigation of the needs of Western Canada in the matter of tariff legislation. The ministers could hope to accomplish very little in the line of receiving exact information, by a flying visit of two or three days' duration, to Winnipeg. Winnipeg is not the entire West. Manitoba is not the West, but only a small portion of it. In the great country beyond, stretching away to the coast, there are other interests of great importance which require consideration, as much as the agricultural interest of Manitoba and the industrial interests of the city of Winnipeg.

However, with a session of parliament close at hand it must be acknowledged that the ministers could not be expected to spare much time to travelling about the country to gain information on the tariff or any other question; and in the second place, it is not to be expected that the mass of alleged "information" placed before the tariff commission will very materially alter the policy of the government in the matter of proposed tariff legislation.

Manitoba being an agricultural country it was quite proper that the farmers should have been given a liberal share of the time at the disposal of the commission. The farmers were represented by leaders of their two organizations—the Farmer's Institute and the Patrons of Industry. There were also a large number of farmers present who were brought in at the expense of the provincial government, every member of the provincial legislature having been permitted to nominate one delegate. There were also a number of farmers present as individuals not connected with any organization or with the provincial government delegates.

The evidence submitted by the farmers varied considerably, as might naturally be expected. There were some straight protectionists, others wanted the duty removed or reduced on articles which they were obliged to purchase, but they wanted the duty retained on agricultural products, and still others who were out and out free traders, and who were prepared to dispense with the tariff entirely. The free traders appeared to be largely in the majority, at least among the delegates representing the Patrons and the Institute, and those brought in by the provincial government.

A great deal of good information and sound reasoning was placed before the commission, but there was also much said to which exception could be taken, and some statements which were put in as fact, were quite the opposite of fact. When the farmers represented that the protective policy of the country places an unreasonable burden upon agriculture in the West, they represented what must be apparent to any one

(Continued on Page 571.)

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 Orders for Haddies, Pickled and Smoked Herrings, Codfish and Bloaters, as well as Oysters, are increasing daily. Our stocks always fresh.

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

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Dear Sirs—We have pleasure in stating that the quality of the flour made in the Winnipeg Mills, of which we have imported considerable on this crop has given the highest satisfaction to everyone who has asked for it. Glasgow is pre-eminently a city of large baking establishments, some of them with a capacity of 2000 barrels per week, and all managed by gentlemen well qualified to give a sound verdict on the merits of any flour. With remarkable unanimity they have expressed the opinion that nothing finer than your Patent grade has ever been placed on the market. The baking results have been exceptionally high, both in regard to color and out-turn, and we can invariably command a higher price. We are, yours respectfully, WILLIAM MORRISON & SON.

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**OGILVIE'S FLOUR**  
YOU HAVE  
**THE BEST**  
Each bag guaranteed. Sown with our Special Twino, Red White and Blue.  
**OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN,**  
Unequaled for fine Cakes and Pastry. Stands unrivalled for Bread Making. Make the sponge thin. Keep the dough soft. Do not make it stiff. For pastry use little less flour than usual.

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ASK FOR THE LAGAVULIN.

Mackie's Rare Old Highland 10 YEARS OLD.  
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Sold only in the Northwest by:

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W. Ferguson, Brandon.

**Grocery Trade Notes.**

Exportation in the New York market still rules over the trading in spices, with steadily advancing foreign markets for some description. All paper has advanced in London, with the cables thence on Singapore showing equal to 6 3/4 laid down here. Active takings continued on export and speculative account, while nutmegs, cloves and China cassia were sharing in the attention.

Shelled almonds, Sicily and Jordan, are reported to be firmer in New York as a result of higher prices in Europe. Prices for other nuts are in favor of buyers.

After a long period of quiet and steadiness in the New York sugar market there was considerable activity and strength experienced on Feb. 11, and prices for granulated and all other hard sugars, including the brighter grades of yellows, advanced 3/4 per lb. and Muscovado raw 1-1/16. A dispatch from New York reported the market very strong, with a large demand for refined, and refiners and speculators were also in the market for raws. Canadian refiners state that if the advance in New York is maintained, and the market continues on its upward move, there is no doubt that values here will follow.

Lard declined 1/4 per lb at Montreal on Feb. 11, to 5 1/2 to 5c for pure and 4 1/2 to 5c for compound.

The market for new Barbadoes molasses has opened at 11c first cost, equal to 16c, f. o. b. Montreal, this price being about 2c lower than the opening a year ago.

There was an easier feeling in lard at Montreal and prices are quoted 1/2 to 3/4 per lb lower, with recent sales of pure Canadian at 6 to 7 1/2, and compound at 5c.

Wm. G. Hale & Co's circular, dated Saigon, December 12, says concerning rice that the new crop grain comes forward more plentiful, and by the time contracts fall due supplies should be as bountiful as in ordinary years.

A correspondent at Patras, writing under date of January 12 says of the current situation: The market is strong, owing to the demand from England and the smallness of the stocks both here and abroad.

**Fur Trade News.**

Jas. McMillan & Co., have the following to say of furs in their last circular: Receipts increased the first half of January, but the latter half the stormy weather interfered with trapping and shipping. The demand from American manufacturers has not improved, although speculators are after bargains in the desirable articles; the undesirable kinds they do not wish to buy at all. As usually happens, the result of the London sales had been nearly anticipated, although fall Muskrat did better than was expected, but Badger, Beaver, Wild Cat, Red Fox, Lynx, Skunk, Wolf and poor bear sold lower than the report indicated. We are advised from abroad that the offerings in the March sale, which commences March 22nd will be very large, and in addition the Hudson's Bay Co., will offer their year's collection, except Beaver and Muskrat, and with scarcely any American demand they advise us to buy very cautiously. Until United States manufacturers recover some of their losses of the past four years, and begin to consume more American furs, no satisfactory fur sales can be expected; but except the eight articles named, most kinds are commanding good prices compared with other merchandise we handle. We have revised our prices and advise making prompt shipments as nothing can be gained by holding; lower prices are prophesied after the

March sale. Only four weeks remain to ship, and a good many shipping articles should be sold at that sale.

**Live Stock Markets.**

At London on February 15, trade was firmer, and prices for cattle advanced 1/2. Sheep were also 1/2 higher. Choice United States cattle sold at 11 1/2 and sheep at 11 1/2. On the other hand prices for Argentine cattle were 1/2 lower at 10 1/2.

A private cable from Liverpool on Feb. 15, reported the market unchanged from a week ago and quoted choice States cattle at 11 1/2, Canadians at 10 1/2, sheep at 11c and lamb at 14c.

At the East End Abattoir market, Montreal, Feb. 15 a little better feeling prevailed owing to the lighter run of stock. A feature of the trade to-day was the appearance of some buyers from Buffalo on the market, and they made several bids for stockers and bulls for feeding purposes, but prices were beyond their reach. Choice cattle here were very scarce. The best heaves offered sold at 8 1/2 to 9c, ordinary stock at 2 1/2 to 3c, and lower grades at from 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 per lb. A few sheep sold at 2 1/2 to 3c, and mixed lots at 3 1/2 to 3 3/4. Lambs 4c to 4 1/2. The receipts of hogs were about 200 head, and the market was steady with sales of mixed lots at prices ranging from \$1.25 to \$1.60 per 100 lbs., live weight.

At the semi weekly market at Toronto on Feb. 16, there was a large attendance of buyers from the United States. Butchers' cattle sold well at 2 1/2 up to 3 1/2 as to quality. Export ranged from 8 1/2 to 4 1/2, the top for a few fancy. United States buyers took stockers and feeders at 2 1/2 up to 3 1/2. Sheep, butchers, sold at \$3 to \$4 each, lambs 4 1/2 per lb. Hogs, best bacon were 1/2 higher at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4, heavy, 3 1/2, sows 3c.

At Chicago on Feb. 19, hogs sold at \$3.25 to \$3.65 as to quality for lots.

**Alberta.**

At a joint meeting of the Edmonton town council and directors of the Edmonton District Railway company, a letter was read from Hon. Mr. Tarte, intimating that if the town was willing to give \$25,000 towards the construction of a combined railway and traffic bridge, he was not without hope of being able to have railway communication extended even as far as St. Albert. It was decided to give the amount if arrangements for railway extension are carried out.

A company is being organized at South Edmonton to be called "The North Alberta Cold Storage Company, limited."

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

	Max.	Min.
Feb. 6.....	16	-1
" 7.....	36	-1
" 8.....	38	7
" 9.....	33	8
" 10.....	33	9
" 11.....	43	27
" 12.....	37	20

**Assiniboia.**

The cowboys from the different ranches about Maple Creek report stock in prime condition.

The Medicine Hat Times says: "The Medicine Hat Coal and Railway company is applying to parliament for an extension of time to build the railway. We are able to state on the best of authority, that at last

there is every prospect of the coal mine here being put in operation in the early spring, and that portion of the railway between the mine and the town of Medicine Hat, will at once be built, either as a steam or an electric road. The property is now under offer to a large English syndicate, and should they decide not to take hold, the stock will be at once placed on, the market and the matter pushed to completion."

The Stockgrowers' Association of Medicine Hat has sent a memorial to the minister of agriculture regarding the establishment of a cold storage depot at Medicine Hat.

P. Beapro's warehouse and hotel stables at Gleichen were destroyed by fire on Feb. 16. The loss to Beapro is \$2,000, partly covered by insurance. The loss on the stable is \$1,000. The hotel was ten feet away from the stable. It was saved.

**Veterinarians in Session.**

The Provincial Veterinary association met in the city hall, Winnipeg, on Tuesday. President M. Young, of Manitou, occupied the chair and others in attendance were: J. G. Rutherford, Portage la Prairie; W. A. Danbar, Winnipeg; J. I. Irvin, Stonewall; J. Spiers, Virdon, F. Torrance, Brandon; J. McGillivray, Manitou; W. Simmer-ton, Wawanosa; W. J. Hinman, Winnipeg, and J. Thompson, P.V.S., Carberry.

The election of directors was proceeded with. Drs. Hinman and Thompson were appointed auditors. The directors chosen were Drs. Young, Torrance, Danbar, Rutherford, Thompson, Simmer-ton and Hinman.

The directors met and elected the following officers: President, W. J. Hinman; vice-president, F. Torrance, secretary-treasurer and registrar, W. A. Danbar. Examining officers, Messrs. Hinman, Torrance and Dunbar.

Several instructive papers were read.

A committee composed of Doctors Torrance, Young and Rutherford was appointed to wait on the Pure Bred Cattle Breeders' association and urge that association to take action in the matter of tuberculosis inspection and certificates.

It was decided that the next meeting of the Veterinary association should take place at Winnipeg during the time of the provincial exhibition.

**Winnipeg Clearing House.**

Clearings for the week ending Feb. 18 were 816,242 balances, 101,199. For the previous week clearings were 1,021,786. For the corresponding week of last year clearings were 1,355,583 and for the week two years ago, were 612,440. Clearings for the month of Jan were \$5,009,819, compared with \$4,977,200 for Jan. 1896, and \$1,067,403 for Jan. 1895.

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

Montreal.....	\$9,572,981
Toronto.....	5,554,105
Halifax.....	1,067,872
Winnipeg.....	816,242
Hamilton.....	610,246
St. John.....	506,599

Bank clearings at Winnipeg, Toronto, Montreal, Hamilton and Halifax aggregated \$17,621,000 this week, compared with \$20,014,000 last week and \$18,590,000 in the week one years ago.

A branch of the Molson's bank will probably be established at Revelstoke shortly. The Imperial bank will also open a branch at Revelstoke shortly.

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**Gold Mine**  
**Investment**

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To Advertisers.

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

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C. P. R. Track,  
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 Rolled Oats, Oatmeal, Pot and Pearl Barley,  
 Rolled Wheat, Breakfast Cereals.  
 ORDER THROUGH WHOLESALE TRADE OR  
 ...DIRECT FROM MILLS...

**THE BUSINESS SITUATION.**

WINNIPEG, Saturday, Feb. 20.

Everything is very quiet in the local trade. The grain trade is practically closed up, as receipts of wheat have been so light that it did not pay to keep country elevators open. Jobbers are shipping out spring goods in clothing, hats and caps, boots and shoes, and dry goods to some extent. City retailers are already showing new goods in some lines.

Bradstreet's this week reports that in the United States trade shows more improvement, features of which are the advances for Bessemer pig iron, steel billets, steel rails, some grades of wool, raw sugar, Indian corn, pork and lard, and for print cloths, with an upward tendency for leather, together with a number of textile industrial establishments which have re-opened within the week and an improvement in recent railway earnings.

Among the more important staples for which prices have decreased are wheat, flour, oats, coffee, cotton, rosin and turpentine.

There were 57 business failures in Canada this week, compared with 51 last week, 58 in the week a year ago and as compared with 38 two years ago.

At New York yesterday call money was quoted at  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to  $1\frac{3}{8}$  per cent, prime mercantile paper, 8 to 4c per cent., bar silver, 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, Mexican dollars, 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

**WINNIPEG MARKETS.**

WINNIPEG, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 20.

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

**CORDWOOD**—Prices are about the same with larger offerings. Pine is held about \$3.50 for cars on track here; tamarac, \$1.25 per cord on track, and poplar at \$2.50 to \$2.75. Prices delivered to consumers about 7c advance on these quotations.

**COAL**—Prices are the same. Prices here are as follows: Pennsylvania anthracite \$10.00; western anthracite, \$9.50 per ton. Souris coal \$1.50 ton; Lethbridge \$6.50. These prices are delivered to consumers in Winnipeg. Car lots on track of Souris coal are held at \$3.85 to 3.90 per ton here, or \$1.50 per ton on cars at the mines.

**FISH**—The export fish trade has not improved any and the trade is now in very bad shape. The demand for fish to ship to the East and the United States has been very poor, in consequence of which large stocks of frozen whitefish are held here. What have been sold, have been disposed of at very low prices. Whitefish were offering retail on the Winnipeg market this week as low as 3c per lb. It is said that there are fish now on the ice at the lakes which will not be hauled in, on account of the poor demand, and they will be left to spoil. The usual quotation for large lots of frozen whitefish is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3c. Jobbing prices here are as follows:—Finnan Haddies, 7c per lb; Whitefish, 4 to 5c; Lake Superior trout, 9c; Pickrel, 3 to 4c; salmon, 12c halibut, 12c; Cod, 8c; Haddock, 9c per lb; smelts 10c; herrings 25c per dozen; Oysters, \$1.60 per gallon for standards, \$1.80 for selects, and \$2 to \$2.25 for extra selects and counts; shell oysters, \$8 per barrel; smoked salmon, 15c lb.; bloaters, \$1.25 to \$1.40 box; red herrings, 20c box; pickled trout, \$7.50 per barrel of 100 lbs; pickled whitefish, \$6 per barrel; salt herrings \$3.50 per half barrel; bonelass fish, 5c lb.

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

**NUTS**—Tarragona almonds, 16c; Sicily filberts, large, 15c. filberts ordinary, 12c, peanuts, roasted, 12c; peanuts, green, 9c. Ontario butternuts 9c; Ontario Walnuts 6c; hickory nuts, 10; Grenoble walnuts, 15c; French walnuts, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ lb.

**DRUGS**—The principal feature is the firmness on bluestone and prices have further advanced lately in some markets. At Montreal prices were  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ higher at  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 5¢ for small lots. Cream of tartar is firm and higher again. Prices here for parcel are as follows, with liberal reductions for large orders: Alum per pound, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; alcohol, \$5.25 gallon; bleaching powder per pound; 6 to 8c; bluestone, 5 to 6c; borax 11 to 13 cents; bromide potash, 65 to 75c; camphor, 85 to 95c; camphor, ounces 90 to 1.00; carbohc acid, 40 to 65c; castor oil, 11 to 15c; chlorate potash, 28 to 35c; citric acid, 55 to 65c. copperas 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 4c; cocaine, per oz., \$6.50 to \$7.00; cream tartar, per pound, 30 to 35c; cloves, 20 to 25c; epsom salts, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 4c; extract logwood, bulk, 14 to 18c; do., boxes, 18 to 20c; German quinine, 40 to 50c; glycerine, per pound, 30 to 35c; ginger, Jamaica, 30 to 35c; do., African, 20 to 25c; Howard's quinine, per ounce, 45 to 55c; iodine, \$5.50 to 6.00, insect powder, 35 to 40c; morphia sul., \$1.90 to \$2.25. Opium, \$1.50 to \$5.00, oil, olive, \$1.25 to \$1.40; oil, U. S. salad, \$1.25 to \$1.40; oil, lemon, super \$2.75 to 3.25; oil, peppermint, \$1.00 to \$1.50; oil, cod liver, \$2.50 to \$4 per gallon as to brand, oxalic acid, 13 to 16c; potassic iodide, \$1.25 to 4.50, paris green, 18 to 20c lb; saltpetro; 10 to 12c, sal rochelle, 30 to 35c; shellac, 45 to 50c; sulphur flowers, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 5c, sulphur roll, per keg, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 5c; soda bicarb, per keg of 112 pounds, \$3.75 to \$4.25; sal soda, \$2 to \$3, tartaric acid, per lb., 45 to 55c, strychnine, pure crystals 80c to \$1.00 per oz.

**FLUID BEEF, ETC.**—Following are prices of the goods put up by the Johnston Fluid Beef Company of Montreal:—Johnstons Fluid Beef—No. 1, 2-oz. tins, per dozen, \$2.70; No. 2 4oz., \$1.50; No. 3, 8oz., \$7.88; No. 4, 1 lb., \$12.83; No. 5, 2 lb., \$24.30. Staminol—2oz. bottles, per dozen, \$2.55; do, 4oz. \$5.10.

**HARDWARE**—There is no further change this week. Prices are as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

**CANADA PLATES**.—Garth and Blaina, \$3.10

**GALVANIZED IRON**.—American, 20 gauge, \$1.00; 22 and 24 gauge, \$1.25; 28 gauge \$1.50; 2S gauge, \$1.75 per 100 lbs.

**IRON PIPE**.—50 to per 60 cent. off list. LEAD.—Pig, per lb.,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

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

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

**AMMUNITION**.—Cartridges—Rim fire pistol, American, discount, 40 per cent.; rim fire cartridges, Dominion, 50 and 5; rim fire military, American, not list; central fire pistol and rifle, American, 12 per cent.; central fire cartridge, Dominion, 30 per cent.; shot shells, 12 gauge, \$6 to 7.50; shot, Canadian, soft, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; shot, Canadian, chilled, 6c.

**WIRE**.—Galvanized barb wire, plain twist-rod wire and staples, \$3.25 per 100 lbs.

**ROPE**.—Sisal, per lb,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  to 8c base; manilla, per lb.,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ base; cotton,  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch and larger, 15c lb.

**AXES**.—Per box, \$6.00 to 9.00.

**NAILS**.—Cut, per keg, base price, \$2.88 for 60 d. with usual extras; common steel wire nails, 3 to 6 inch, \$3.20 per keg; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  inch, \$3.33, with usual extras for smaller sizes.

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

**PAINTS, OILS, ETC.**—Prices are as follows:

**WHITE LEAD**—Pure, \$6.00 per 100 lbs.

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

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

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

**SUNDRIES**.—Glue, S.S., in sheets, per lb., 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 15c; glue, white, for kalsomining, 15 to 18c. Stove gasoline, per case, \$4.00; benzine, per case, \$4.00; benzine and gasoline, per gallon, 50c. Axle grease, Imperial per case, \$2.50; Fraser's axle grease, per case, \$3.75; diamond, do, \$2.25 per case. Coal tar, per barrel, \$8; Portland cement, per barrel, \$4.00; plaster, per barrel, \$3.10; plasterer's hair, P.P. 90c per bale putty, in bladders, barrel lots 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per lb., for less than barrels per lb., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

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

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

**TURPENTINE**.—Pure spirits, in barrels, per gallon, 58c; less than barrels, per gallon, 58c. An additional charge for packages for small quantities.

**OILS**.—Range about as follows: Black oils, 25 to 30c per gallon; clear machine oils, 33 to 40c; cylinder oil, 60 to 75c, as to quality;

castor oil, 10c per lb.; lard oil, 70c per gal.; tanner's or harness oil, 6.; neatsfoot oil, \$1.20; steam refined seal oil, 85c; pure winter bleached sperm oil, \$2 per gallon.

**REFINED PETROLEUM.**—Prices here are as follows: Silver star, 19½c; crescent, 22½c; oleophone, 4½c in barrels. Car lots 1c per gallon less. United States oils in barrels are quoted at 28c for cocene and 25c for sunlight.

**RAW FURS.**—Following gives the range of prices paid here for skins.

Badger	\$ 05 to \$ 60
Bear, black or brown	5 00 to 24 00
Bear, yearlings	2 00 to 8 00
Bear, grizzly	5 00 to 22 00
Beaver, large	7 50 to 7 50
" medium	3 00 to 4 50
" small	50 to 2 50
" cubs	25 to 60
" castors, per lb	2 50 to 5 50
Fisher	3 00 to 8 00
Fox, cross	50 to 10 00
" kitt.	10 to 40
" red	25 to 1 50
" silver	20 00 to 75 00
Lynx, large	1 00 to 2 25
" medium	1 00 to 2 00
" small	75 to 1 25
Marten, dark	1 00 to 1 50
" pale or brown	1 00 to 3 50
" light pale	75 to 1 75
Mink	50 to 1 50
Musquash, winter	03 to 10
" spring	05 to 15
Otter	2 00 to 9 00
Skunk	25 to 70
Wolf, timber	1 00 to 1 50
" prairie	25 to 65
" bush or large prairie	75
Wolverine	1 00 to 4 00

**WHEAT—GENERAL SITUATION.**—The principal cause of stir in the wheat market has been the warlike situation in eastern Europe, growing out of the Cretan question. Prices have been irregular in leading markets. Exports of wheat, flour included as wheat, from both coasts of the United States and Canada this week, aggregate 2,110,896 bushels compared with 2,051,000 bushels last week, 3,149,000 bushels in the corresponding week of 1896, 1,808,000 bushels in the like week of 1895, 1,730,000 bushels in the corresponding period of 1894, and as contrasted with 2,596,000 bushels in the like week of 1893. With the continued export movement, the impression gains ground that the last United States crop was largely underestimated, as there are still fairly liberal supplies of wheat at leading points of accumulation. Bradstreet's report of stocks showing 66,000,000 bushels. Though this is 30,000,000 bushels less than a year ago, it is still ample for present wants.

**WHEAT—LOCAL SITUATION.**—The local situation is very quiet. There is scarcely any movement in country markets. For the week ending Feb 13 the receipts of wheat at Fort William aggregated 65,414 bushels, shipments were 9,922 bushels, leaving 2,757,123 bushels in store, as against 3,614,530 bushels in store a year ago. Prices in Manitoba country markets, are about 2 to 3c lower, at 57 to 58c per bushel for No 1 hard at 18 cent freight rate points. In the Winnipeg market, the lowest range of the week has been about 73½ to 74c for No. 1 hard, afloat Fort William. Yesterday the feeling was firmer, and the close for the week is about 75c for No. 1 hard, afloat Fort William, with some asking 75½c.

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

**FLOUR.**—We quote \$2.20 to \$2.25 for patents, \$2.00 to \$2.05 for bakers, \$1.65 to \$1.75 for second bakers and \$1.15 to \$1.25 for XXXX.

**MILLSHUFFS.**—We quote \$6 for bran and \$8 for shorts, delivered to the local trade, in a jobbing way.

**BARLEY.**—For feed barley 20 to 24c per bushel of 48 pounds has been paid to farmers 23c being the usual price for loads offered here. City brewers are paying 23 to 25c for malting samples to farmers here, and 27 to 28c on track here for car lots.

**OATS.**—Prices continue easy for oats. From 18 to 22c per bushel of 34 pounds is paid to farmers in this market as to quality, and some very poor chaffy stuff have sold as low as 16c. Car lots range from 20c for light up to 26c for choice white for city consumption, which is far beyond the shipping value. The close today is very weak, and it is reported that a few cars of feed oats have been offered as low as 16c and even at 15c.

**OATMEAL.**—Prices are the same. Following are prices in large lots, with small lots to retail dealers held about 15c more. Rolled oatmeal in 80 lb sacks \$1.65 per sack; standard \$1.90 and granulated \$1.90 in 98 lb sacks. Rolled wheat, 80 lbs, \$1.60 in round lots. Pot barley, \$1.70 in round lots.

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

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

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

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

**BUTTER.**—Really fine butter is not plentiful, but there is abundance of low grade and medium, and plenty of called good, but really choice dairy is not easily picked up. This however, is the usual situation about this time of year. Some good sized lots of dairy are said to be still held by country dealers. The demand, is very limited. Prices are the same Good to fair dairy tubs range from 13 to 16c in a jobbing way, the top price only for selected packages, but it is very hard to get over 15c for anything, even in small lots. Good rolls are quoted at 12 to 14c in a jobbing way, but are exceedingly dull.

**CHEESE.**—Dull. We quote the jobbing price at 8c to 10c as to quality.

**EGGS.**—Dealers continue to still pay 20c net per dozen here for receipts of fresh.

**POULTRY.**—Very little poultry is coming in but moderate stocks of frozen goods are held here. Dealers will pay the following prices for receipts. Chickens, 6 to 7c; ducks, 8 to 9c; geese, 9 to 10c; turkeys, 9 to 10c.

**LARD.**—Prices are: Pure \$1.50 for 20 lb pails, and \$3.50 for 50 lb. pails; pure leaf lard in 3, 5 and 10 pound tins, quoted at \$5.75 per case of 60 pounds, tierces 6½ to 7c.

**CURED MEATS.**—Smoked meats are quoted: Hams, assorted sizes, 10 to 11c; breakfast bacon, bellies, 10 to 10½c; 40s, backs, 9 to 9½c; short spiced rolls, 7 to 7½c; shoulders, 6 to 6½c smoked long clear, 7 to 7½c; Fancy clear, 7½ to 8c; Dry salt meats are quoted: Long clear bacon, 6 to 6½c per lb; shoulders, 5½c; backs, 7 to 7½c; barrel pork, clear mess, \$12.00; short cut, \$15.00; rolled shoulders, \$13.50; per barrel, Pork sundries; fresh sausage,

7½c; bologna sausage, 6c; ham, chicken and tongue sausage, 10c per pack 20; pickled hocks, 8c; pickled tongues, 5c; sausage casings, 25 to 30c 1b.

**DRESSED MEATS.**—Dressed hogs continue easy. Prices are quoted at from 3½c for rough heavy up to 4½c for choice lots, and a few fancy have brought 4½c. Beef is slow sale. Country frozen beef is quoted at 3 to 4c as to quality and fresh city dressed unfrozen beef at 5 to 6c. Stocks of frozen beef have been pretty well cleaned up, some having been shipped to British Columbia. Mutton is quoted at about 5 to 6c as to quality, and rough wool of which there is considerable, as low as 4c.

**HIDES.**—The hide market has been wild again this week, in consequence of competition among buyers, and we have heard of as high as 6½c having been paid. These prices are not warranted by the value of hides in other markets, and are due to local competition. If the offerings were large these high prices would not be paid. At Chicago the tanners have all gone on strike, and this may have a weakening effect on the hide market. We quote 6 to 6½c as the general price for frozen hides, calf, 8c to 15c lb. skins, 4 to 6c per lb.; skins 10 to 20c each, kips, 4 to 5c, sheepskins range from 40 to 60c according to quality. Horsehides, 75c to \$1.25.

**WOOL.**—Nothing doing here and prices nominal at 7 to 9½c.

**TALLOW.**—Dealers are paying 4c for No 1 extra and 2½ to 3½c for undergrades. Rough tallow 2c.

**SENECA ROOT.**—The market is lower. We quote 19 to 20c per lb for dry root.

**HAY.**—Held at about \$5 per ton for baled prairie on track here. Loose offering very freely and selling at \$2 to \$4 per load.

**VEGETABLES.**—Prices are: Potatoes, 30c Onions, 1½ to 2c lb; carrots, 80c bushel; beets, 80c bushel; turnips, 20c; parsnips; 60 to 75c bushel; celery, 25 to 30c dozen; cabbage, 30 to 40c dozen. These are prices dealers buy at from market gardeners.

#### LIVE STOCK.

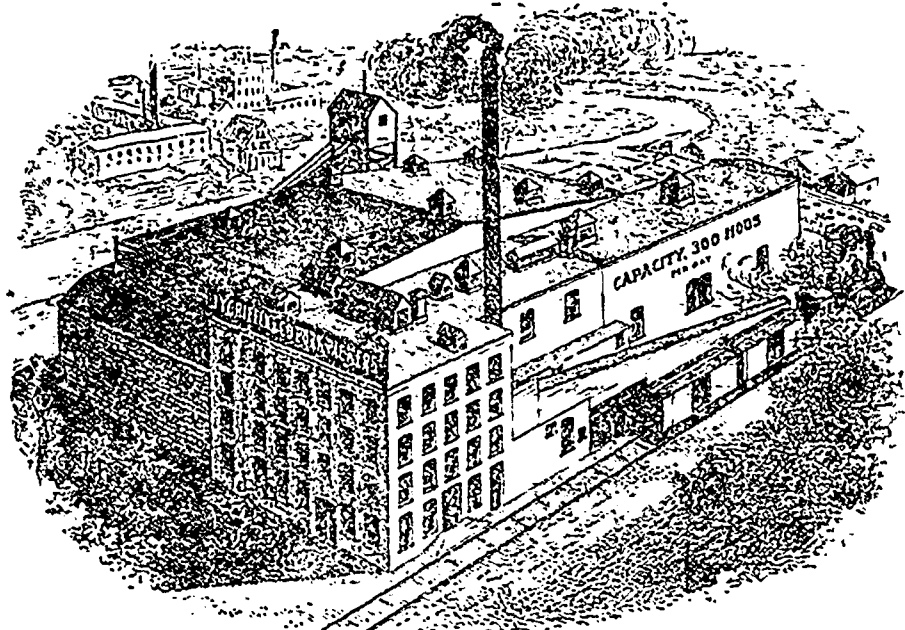
**CATTLE.**—The market has been livened up a little by the first shipment eastward of cattle made this year. Gordon & Ironside sent forward a small train load of five cars of cattle and three cars of hogs this week. The cattle were for export. Local butchers are beginning to take a few more cattle, though the demand is limited, as considerable frozen beef is held yet by some butchers. We quote good butchers' cows at 2½c and steers and heifers at 3 to 3½c. Export cattle, 3½c. It is not expected that any further shipments of cattle will be made for some time.

**SHEEP.**—No sheep have been handled here since before Christmas, and butchers still have more or less frozen mutton on hand. The price is therefore purely nominal. It is expected that good grain fed sheep will bring 3½ to 4c this spring.

**HOGS.**—Three cars of hogs were shipped east this week for the Montreal market. These are the first live hogs that have gone east for some time. There is no change in prices here. We quote: Good bacon stock weighing 150 to 300 pounds 8½c. Sows and heavy hogs 2½ to 3½c, according to quality. Stags 1½ to 2½c, off cars here.

The new bill restricting immigration to the United States has been passed by the senate and now only requires the signature of the president to become law. It includes the Corliss amendment, which will prevent Canadians on the border from finding employment in the United States.

# COMMON HORSE SENSE



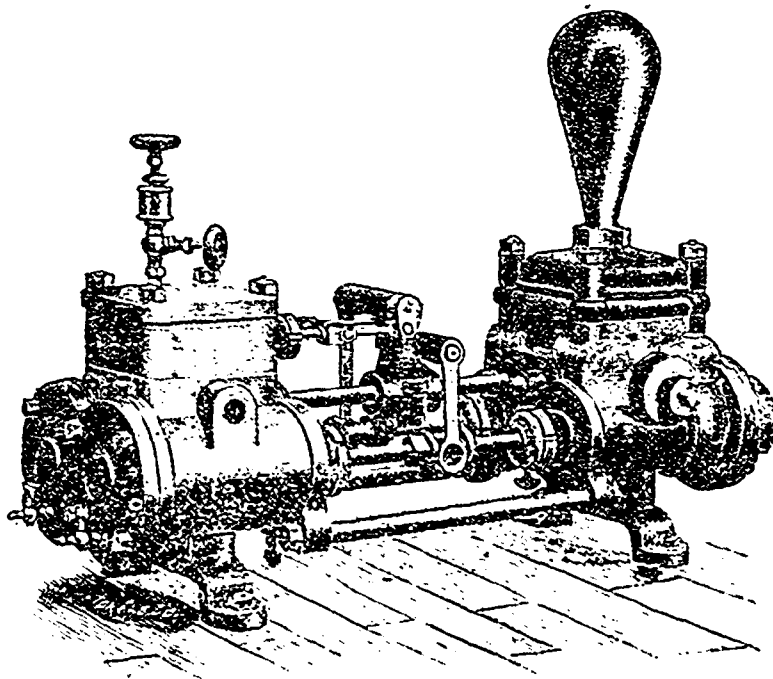
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MONTREAL.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

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

Wheat was strong on Monday, influenced by the warlike situation in Europe and large export demand, with some weak spots under speculative sales. Closing prices were, 1½¢ over Saturday, as follows:

	Feb.	Jan.	May	July.
Wheat.....	73½	—	75½-3	71½-3
Corn .....	21½	—	23½	—
Oats .....	15½	—	17½	—
Meas Pork..	—	—	8 05	8 20
Lard .....	—	—	4 00	4 07½
Short Ribs.	—	—	4 12½	4 20

On Tuesday wheat about lost the gain of Monday, ruling dull and weak, influenced by less warlike reports from eastern Europe. Closing prices were:

	Feb.	May.	July.	Sept.
Wheat. ....	72½	74	70½	66½
Corn .....	21½	23½	—	—
Oats .....	14½	16½	—	—
Meas Pork..	—	7 87½	8 12½	—
Lard .....	—	3 92½	4 00	—
Short Ribs.	—	4 02½	4 10	—

On Wednesday wheat was quiet and steady most of the day, but advanced toward the close on export buying at New York. Closing prices were:

	Feb.	May	July.	Sept.
Wheat ....	73½	74½	70½-71	69½
Corn .....	21½	23½	—	—
Oats .....	14½	16½	—	—
Meas Pork..	—	7 85	7 95	—
Lard .....	—	3 90	4 00	—
Short Ribs.	—	4 00½	4 12½	—

On Thursday wheat was irregular, influenced by export buying, reported winter wheat crop damage, the European situation, etc. Closing prices were:

	Feb.	May	July	Sept.
Wheat ....	73½	75½-3	71½	69½
Corn .....	22½	24½	—	—
Oats .....	15½	17½	—	—
Meas Pork..	—	8 00	8 12½	—
Lard .....	—	4 00	4 07½	—
Short Ribs.	—	4 12½	4 17½	—

On Friday wheat made quite an advance again, influenced mainly by the war rumors from Europe. Closing prices were:

	Feb.	May.	July	Sept
Wheat. ....	71½	76½-3	73	71½
Corn .....	22½	24½	25½	—
Oats .....	15½	17½	18½	—
Meas Pork..	—	8 00	8 12	—
Lard .....	—	4 02	—	—
Short ribs..	—	4 10	—	—

On Saturday May wheat opened at 76½¢ and held fairly steady. Closing prices were:

	Feb.	Jan	May.	July.
Wheat ....	71½	—	76½	73½
Corn .....	22½	—	24½	25½
Oats .....	15½	—	17½	18½
Meas Pork..	—	—	7 95	8 10
Lard .....	—	—	4 02½	—
Short Ribs.	—	—	4 07½	—
Flax Seed..	77	—	77	—

A week ago May wheat closed at 73½¢. A year ago May wheat closed at 61½¢ and two years ago at 53¢.

Minneapolis Wheat.

On Saturday, February 20, No. 1 Northern wheat closed at 71½¢ for July option, and 69½¢ for September. A week ago May wheat closed at 71½¢.

New York Wheat.

On Saturday, February 20, May option closed at 82½¢ and July at 80½¢. A week ago May option closed at 80½¢.

Duluth Wheat Market.

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

Monday—May 75¢.
Tuesday—May 74¢.
Wednesday—May 74½¢.
Thursday—May 76½¢.
Friday—May, 76½¢.
Saturday—76½¢.

Last week May delivery closed at 78½¢. A year ago May closed at 61½¢. Two years ago at 57½¢, and three years ago at 60½¢.

To-day, February 20, cash No. 1 hard wheat closed at 77¢ and cash No. 1 northern at 75¢.

Montreal Grain and Produce Market.

Oats.—No. 2 white oats 22½¢ to 23¢.

Flour.—Demand chiefly for small lots. Jobbing prices are: Winter wheat patents at \$1.45 to \$1.70; straight rollers at \$4.20 to \$1.30, and in bags, at \$2.10 to \$2.15. Manitoba springwheat, patents at \$1.90 to \$5 05; and strong bakers' at \$1.25 to \$1.75.

Oatmeal.—The demand for oatmeal was slow at \$3.20 to \$3.30 for rolled oats in wood, and at \$1.60 to \$1.65 per bag.

Bran.—The feed market was firm under a good demand, and further sales of Manitoba bran were made at \$10 per ton.

Dressed Hogs.—There was a strong feeling in the market for dressed hogs, and prices for light weights have advanced 25¢ to 35¢, and for heavy 5¢ to 10¢ per 100 lbs., in car lots. A car load of Manitoba hogs has sold to arrive at \$5.75 per 100 lbs., and other sales of car lots are reported \$5.25 to \$5.50, while heavy have changed hands at \$1.40 to \$1.50.

Cheese.—Enquiries have been made by exporters for fancy cheese, and we hear of 12½¢ having been bid and refused for large white.

Butter.—The market was dull and easy. Creamery meets a rather slow sale at 18½¢ to 19¢ and Western rolls 12¢ to 13¢.

Owing to the continued mild weather the receipts of new laid eggs are liberal, and the offerings of cold storage and limed are also large, and prices have declined 3¢ to 1¢ per dozen. Now laid, 15¢ to 16¢; limed, 9½¢ to 11¢; cold storage, \$2.50 per case.

Toronto Grain and Produce Market.

Wheat.—Cars of red and white wheat are quoted at 75¢ north and west. Manitoba wheat is steady at 81¢ for No. 2 hard Midland and 85¢ for No. 1 hard, and No. 1 hard is quoted at 91¢ all rail North Bay.

Flour.—Cars of straight roller are quoted at \$3.70 to \$3.75 west.

Millfeed.—Is in active demand and the market is firmer on an improved demand for export. Carr of shorts are quoted at \$8 to \$9 west and bran at \$7 to \$7.50 f.o.b. west.

Barley.—Is dull at 33¢ for No. 1 extra outside, 30¢ to 31¢ for No. 1, 27¢ for No. 2, 24¢ for No. 3 extra and 22¢ for feed.

Oats.—Are easy. Cars of white are quoted at 18¢ to 18½¢ east and 17¢ west.

Dressed hogs.—Light lean hogs on the track are worth up to \$5.40. The most of the hogs of light weight sell at about \$3.15. Heavy are worth from \$1.25 up.

Butter.—Large dairy rolls, 11¢ to 12¢; dairy tubs, 9¢ to 12¢; creamery tubs, 18¢ to 19½¢.

Eggs.—Held fresh, 9¢ to 12¢; limed, 11¢ to 13; now laid, 15¢ to 16¢.

Dried Apples—2¢ to 2½¢; evaporated, 3½¢ to 4¢.—Globe, Feb. 17.

Manitoba Dairy Association.

The directors of the Manitoba Dairy association met at the city hall Winnipeg, on Tuesday morning and adopted their annual report, from which the following extracts are taken:

"The increase of dairying through the year has been almost phenomenal. It is estimated from reliable sources that 776,933 pounds of creamery butter were sold out of the province at an average price of 16½¢ cents per pound, giving total receipts for butter of \$127,261.00. It is also estimated from the same source that 836,000 pounds of cheese were made which sold at an average of 7 cents per pound, making a total of \$52,007, making a grand total of \$189,268 for dairy produce. This estimate is if anything below the actual amount manufactured. The increase in the value of the output for creamery butter alone is \$11,612.

"The rapid development of the mining regions of Western Ontario, as well as those of British Columbia, is an intimation to the Manitoba farmer to be up and doing. This country must have supplies and Manitoba is the nearest point from which to obtain them. Everything the farmers can raise is needed, but special attention might be directed to the market for condensed milk—'Tin Cow,' as it is familiarly called in the camps. The brand now used is 'Reindeer,' made in Nova Scotia, and is not considered very satisfactory, but that which was made in Manitoba was much more unsatisfactory, leaving a dull starchy substance in the bottom of the vessels in which it was dissolved. There can be no doubt of the extent of this market or the fact that it will last as long as the mines, as there is no possibility of keeping cows down there unless they can be taught to live on rock. The directors would recommend that the association take into earnest consideration the manufacture of this article. Somebody is going to have this market and why not Manitoba. Then there is a market for pigs, beef, mutton, flour, oatmeal, eggs, and in fact everything that is raised on the farm. Even hay has to be imported to these districts.

At the general meeting which followed, many interesting papers were read and much useful discussion ensued.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, John Hettle, M. P. P., Boissevain. First vice-president, Richard Waugh of Winnipeg. Second vice-president, W. M. Champion. Reaburn Secretary-treasurer, Miss E. Cora Hind, Winnipeg.

Directors, D. W. McQuaig, Macdonald, Jas. Bray, Longhurn; Geo Steel, Glenboro; R. F. A. Leech, Brandon; Robt. Scott, Shoal Lake; D. Munroe, Neepawa; Jacob Reghr, Hochstadt; Wm. Scott, Winnipeg; Wm. Ryan, Ninga.

Wm. Wagner of Ossawa was made honorary president and a life member of the association. This was done in recognition of the services of Mr. Wagner in the past.

Wm. Scott introduced and spoke to a resolution with regard to a reduction on freight rates for less than carload lots. This resolution was adopted and a committee composed of the president, Robt. Scott, Shoal Lake, and C. C. Macdonald, Winnipeg, were appointed to confer with Prof. Robertson and to wait upon the railways in regard to this matter.

At the evening session J. Y. Griffin read a paper, and a very instructive lecture was given by Prof. Robertson on cold storage and other topics.

A. Head, tinsmith, is opening business at Calgary, Alberta.

**Dairy Trade Notes.**

Smith & Sibbald, of the Crescent Creamery, Calgary, Alberta, have made arrangements with Prof. Robertson to have their establishment taken over by the government, and operated in connection with the system of government creameries now being established in the territories.

Ranchers around Maple Creek, Assa., are working up the creamery question, and it is likely they will have a government creamery in operation in the spring.

300 tons of New Zealand cheese was due the first week in February at London, and was being offered on the London market at 51s to 56s, against 58s to 60s for Canadian.

The only new feature locally in the cheese market says the Montreal Gazette, of Monday last, is the offers of fodder cheese made recently at 10½c. Some time ago it was pointed out that the high prices would be a temptation in this direction, and it seems likely to be borne out. It is understood that several factories between here and Brockville have already commenced to receive milk.

**Hardware Trade Notes.**

A Montreal report says that Canadian manufacturers of plain wire have increased the trade discount from 20 to 25 per cent. This applies to all staple sizes of bright annealed, coppered, spring and galvanized wire. The reduction runs from 17c to 18c per keg.

The feeling at Montreal in sisal cordage has been stronger and prices have advanced ½c to ¾c, while on the other hand Manila is weaker and ½c to ¾c lower.—Gazette.

The Montreal Gazette says: "Stocks of red lead are low, for which there is a fair demand at 4c in casks, 4½c in kegs. The demand for liquid paints is opening out well on the basis of \$1 for first grade and 90c for second. There has been a weaker feeling in gum shoe lack and prices have declined to 28c. The market for putty has shown signs of weakness of late, and prices have been reduced 10c to \$1.75 in bulk.

A Toronto report says that sisal rope has advanced ¾c per lb.

**Transporting Seed Grain**

Following the practice of past years and in order that farmers may be enabled to change their seed, the Canadian Pacific Railway will, between 1st of March and 10th May next, transport at one-half tariff rates No. 1 and 2 Red Fyfe wheat, Nos. 1 and 2 white oats, and two and six-rowed barley, between stations on the main line from White-mouth to Mitford inclusive, and branch lines in Manitoba and the Territories.

**Minneapolis Markets**

Flour—The Market Record of February 17, reports an irregular market and quiet trade. Prices are as follows. in bbls. f. o. b.: First patents, \$3.90 to \$4.10; second patents, \$3.70 to \$3.90; first clears, \$3.30 to \$3.50; second clear, 2.20 to \$2.40; Red Dog, per ton. 140 for lbs. jute, \$9.00. These prices are 5c lower on patents compared with a week ago, and 5c higher for clears.

Millstuffs—Bran in bulk, \$6.25 to \$6.75; bran in sacks, 200 lbs. \$6.75 to \$7.25; bran in sacks, 100 lbs. \$7.25 to \$7.75; shorts in bulk, 6.25 to \$6.50; shorts in sacks, 100 lbs. 7.25 to \$7.50 middlings, fine, \$7 to \$7.25. These prices are the same as a week ago.

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By wearing *KING'S SHOES* made with  
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**Sleeper Canvas Insoles.**

SOMETHING NEW, "LIGHT" FLEXIBLE  
NO TACKS, NO NAILS, VERY EASY, NO SQUEAK.

**Made only by J. D. KING CO., Ltd**

Oats—Range mostly at 14½ to 15½c for No. 3  
Barley—Quoted at 20 to 21c per bushel for feed.

Flax—Quoted at 71½c per bushel.

Hay—Prairie, \$3.50 to \$6.50 per ton, as to quality.—Market Record, February 17.

**Grain and Milling.**

J. A. Jamieson, of Montreal, superintendent of Canadian Pacific Railway elevators, has been in Owen Sound, Ontario, with the object of preparing plans for the projected elevators. The new building will have 800,000 bushels capacity. A tower will be built to carry a marine leg of 12,000 bushels per hour. The old leg will also have its capacity increased to 10,000 bushels per hour. A large flour warehouse will also be built.

The Toronto Globe says: A lot of 5,000 bushels of yellow Canada corn was sold in Detroit by a local dealer this week at 21½c delivered there duty paid. This is the first lot of corn ever exported from Canada to the States.

Oats again declined at Montreal on Feb. 11 about ½c, sales being made at 22½ to 23c.

The case against Messrs Beech and O'Brien, option brokers, Winnipeg, charged with a breach of the gaming act, was again enlarged for a week, when it came up at the police court on Monday last.

E. Nicholson, wholesale commission agent, Winnipeg, is introducing the Rex Pepsin gum, manufactured by the Cudahy Pharmaceutical Co. This is claimed to be one of the best pepsin gums on the market.

**OUR ANNUAL**

Extra copies of The Commercial Annual, to be issued in about a week, will be mailed to any address for 25 cents each. Elegantly illustrated.

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Samples and offers of grain for sale solicited. The highest market prices obtained for customers, and all inquiries re prices, market prospects, etc., carefully and promptly attended to.



## British Columbia Business Review.

Business is quiet and collections are slow. There are several features of importance in the market. In the provision market onions have advanced sharply the total supply coming in from Oregon. Potatoes of inferior grade are selling for \$16 but the best quality are bringing \$20. Potatoes cannot now be secured from Washington and sell for less than \$25 so that competition from this quarter has ceased. There are no changes in flour. It is thought hay will advance as many enquiries are coming in from Kootenay and facilities for shipment are improving owing to cheaper freight rates and continued mild weather, etc.

Fruit has generally declined. Fresh meats have again advanced all around. Prominent butchers here declare that should the cattle quarantine be removed beef will be purchased here almost entirely from the American side, and that the consumer will pay at least one cent a pound less. The result will have the effect of causing most of the ranchers inland in British Columbia to go in for a cheaper class of cattle.

Lumbering is very active, more so than for the past two or three seasons, but prices are still very low. Another attempt is being made by the mills to pool for mutual benefit. The British Columbia mills have all joined the association.

Farmers and market gardeners are rather despondent in many districts on the coast. In a number of cases Chinese competition has made it entirely impossible for the white gardener to live from the result of his labors. In consequence the agitation against Chinese is becoming strong in the cities.

## British Columbia Mining News.

Very few stocks are changing hands, but the greatest excitement prevails. It is safe to say that there is not an adult male in Westminster, Victoria or Vancouver who is not in some way financially interested in the mines of the province. A large number of claims have been sold to the advantage of British Columbians and there are more fortunes being made than at any time in the history of the province.

Active prospecting is going on in the different camps situated close to the cities. There are no shippers yet but in another twelve months the seaboard mines will be to the fore front and attracting wide attention.

In the meanwhile many prominent mines that have been promoted by Vancouver companies in Kootenay are meeting with great favor. Athabasca stock is selling in some cases at 25 cents, but as a rule holders are refusing to deliver for at that price.

Orphan Boy stock is being manipulated by Spokane bears down to 5 cents, and the company have decided to take all their stock off the market. The company show no 1,500 tons of ore on the dump, the vein is 10 feet wide between walls. The ore is free milling and runs \$10. A mill is being erected on the ground.

The stock of the Two Friends, the Slocan property operated from Vancouver, has been taken off the market, and the stock is now being held at 5 cents advance namely, 35 cents.

## British Columbia Markets.

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

(BY WIRE TO THE COMMERCIAL.)

Vancouver, February 20, 1897.

Choice dairy butter is firmer. Apples have

advanced sharply. Oil Cake is up \$5 per ton. Rolled oats are easier.

Butter.—Manitoba Dairy butter, 18c; Manitoba creamery, 22c, small tubs, 23½c; eastern creamery, 22c; local creamery, 23c; California butter, 23½c, Manitoba cheese, 10½c to 11c; local cheese, 11c lb.

Cured Meats.—Hams 12½c; breakfast bacon 12½c; backs 9½c; long, clear, 7½ to 8c; shortrolls 9½ to 10c; smoked sides 9½c. Lard is held at the following figures: Tins 9½c per pound; in pails and tubs 8½c lb.

Game.—Mallards, 25c; widgeon, 25c; teal, 20c; grouse, 85c to \$1; geese, 75c to \$1.25, Venison, 4c; sand snipe, 85c.

Fish.—Prices are: Flounders 8c; smelt 6c; sea bass 4c, Black cod 5c; rock cod 4c; red cod 4c; tummy cod 5c; horring 4c; spring salmon 8c; steelhead, 7c; whiting 5c; soles 6c; smoked halibut, 10c; kippered cod 9c; sturgeon 6c; smoked salmon, 10c; finnie haddie, 10c; kippered herring 12c.

Vegetables.—Local potatoes, \$16.00 to \$20.00 per ton; Oregon onions 8c; cabbage, ½c lb; carrots, turnips and beets, \$7.50 a ton.

Eggs.—Eggs, 18c doz. Fresh local eggs 20c

Fruits.—Fruit is sold by box unless otherwise quoted. Standard American boxes measure one foot ten and a half inches by eleven and a half inches with depth of eleven inches, inside measurement, and contain from 280 to 360 lemons, from 125 to 300 seedling oranges, or from 125 to 150 naval oranges. Japanese oranges 6 to 7 doz. in box. 40 to 45c. California lemons, \$3.00; California oranges, seedling, \$2.25; naval oranges \$3.00 to \$3.25; British Columbia apples, 50 lb. box, 75c to \$1; Eastern apples \$1.25 barrel.

Evaporated Fruits.—Apricots 11c per lb; peaches 9c; plums 9 to 10c; prunes, French, 5c to 7½c; loose Muscatel raisins, 6c; London layer raisins \$1.65 box; Italian prunes, 6 to 8½c lb.

Nuts.—Almonds, 13c; filberts, 12½c; peanuts, 10c; Brazil, 12½c; walnuts, 12c lb.

Meal.—National mills rolled oats, 90 lb sacks, \$3.00; 45 pound sacks, \$3.10; 22½ pound sacks, \$3.20; 10.7 sacks, \$2.60. Oatmeal, 10-10's, \$3.25; 2-50's, \$3.00. Off grades, 90 lbs, \$2.70.

Flour.—Delivered B.C. points.—Manitoba patent, per barrel, \$5.60; strong bakers, \$5.80; Oregon, \$5.80.

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

Ground Feed.—National mills chop, \$24 per ton; ground barley, \$22 ton; shorts, \$20.00 ton; bran \$18.00; oil cake meal, \$35 ton; F. O. B. Vancouver, including duty paid on import stuff.

Hay.—\$15.00 per ton.

Dressed Meats.—Beef, 7 to 7½c; mutton, 10c; pork, 6 to 7c; veal, 8 to 9c lb.

Live Stock.—Steers, \$4.50 to \$5.00 per hundred lbs.; sheep, \$1.50 to \$5.00 per 100 lbs; hogs, \$5.00 per 100 lbs.

Poultry.—Chickens, 10c lb., Turkeys, 12c lb., ducks, 12c lb. Geese, 11c lb.

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

Syrups.—30 gallon barrels, 1½c per pound; 10 gallon kegs, 2½c; 5 gallon kegs, \$1.50 each; 1 gallon tins, \$1 per case of 10; ½ gallon tins, \$1.75 per case of 20.

Teas.—Congo: Fair, 11½c; good, 18c, choice 26c. Ceylons: Fair 25c; good 30c; choice 35c per lb.

## British Columbia Business Notes.

Seymour & Webb, hotel, Greenwood City have dissolved and are succeeded by Seymour & Co.

W. E. McCartney, druggs, Kamloops, are succeeded by Sibree Clark.

Inland Cigar Manufacturing Co. of British Columbia, Kamloops, has been incorporated.

Mallette & Peterson, hotel, Nelson, are succeeded by Lund & Peterson.

Armstrong & Morrison, machinists, New Westminster, have moved to Vancouver.

Robert Law, general store, Silverdale, has sold out.

Robert Dudgeon, hotel, Victoria, is succeeded by E. H. Henley.

## Literary Notes.

Great strides in the science of illustrating have been made during recent years. The February "Canadian Magazine" shows this. The first article, "The Premiers of Quebec since 1837," contains ten handsome photographs of statesmen who have presided over the destinies of the Province of Quebec. Three articles on mining are embellished with numerous engravings. There are two pictures of Sir William C. Van Horne, a large one of Robert Louis Stevenson, an illustrated poem, and two illustrated stories. Among the contributors are the Hon. C. H. Mackintosh, Clive Phillips-Wolley, David Christie Murray, Wm. Hamilton Merritt, mining engineer, J. G. Bourinot, Arthur G. Doughty, Prof. John Davidson, Frank Yeigh, Count de Fronsac and others.

## Manitoba Legislature.

The provincial legislature opened on Thursday last. The speech referred to the Queen's jubilee, the famine in India, the business situation, the school settlement, etc. Regarding schools, the address says: "The law as amended will be administered by my government in a spirit of conciliation and with a desire to make provisions effective in extending the benefits of our educational system to every class in the community."

You will also be asked to consider a bill codifying and declaring the law relating to partnership, a bill amending the Married Woman's act, and bills to amend the Queen's Bench act, the Executions act, the Queen's Bench Suitors' Fund act, the Insurance act, and other measures.

The business of John L. Cassidy & Co., the large wholesale crockery and glassware firm of Montreal, will hereafter be known as The John L. Cassidy Co., limited, the business having been transferred to the new company. All the members of the old firm are largely interested in the incorporated company.

J. Miller is opening in the agricultural implement business at Elkhorn, Man.

Watson & Hodgins, butchers, have started business at Killarney, Man.

O. Martin, baker, is opening business at Minnedosa, Man.

J. A. Healey has opened a grocery store at Moose Jaw, Assa.

Thomas McKay, general store Pilot Mound, Man., has transferred his business to D. S. McKay & James Maxwell, style McKay & Maxwell.

W. Murdock, publisher, Pilot Mound, Man., has sold out to D. A. Stewart & Co. John Brennan, Winnipeg, Manitoba, has assigned.

Irish & Cloverland, grocers, Winnipeg, Man., have dissolved; C. Cloverland continues.

The Rublee Fruit Co., Winnipeg, Man., is applying for incorporation.

# The IBEX Mining and Development Co. of SLOCAN.

(LIMITED LIABILITY) Incorporated under the Laws of British Columbia, "Companies' Act, 1897, and Amending Acts."

## CAPITAL STOCK, \$300,000

Divided into 1,200,000 shares of the par value of 25 cents each. Stock may be secured by depositing \$6 25 (25 per cent.) on each 100 shares - the balance being payable in 30 days. Certificates may be sent through any bank with draft, or by express, C. O. D. for balance due.

PRINCIPAL OFFICES AT KASLO, B. C.

MINES AT WHITEWATER, B. C.

OFFICERS—President, Major Samuel B. Steele, Supt. Northwest M. P., Macleod, Alberta, vice-president, R. W. Bryan, Supt. Kaslo and Slocan Railway, Kaslo, B.C.; treasurer, Frederick Steele, of Steele & Co., Winnipeg; secretary, David W. King, Publisher, "Kootenain," Kaslo; Supt. and Consulting Engineer, Wm. J. Trethewey, E.M.; Solicitor, Chas. W. McAnn, Q.C., Kaslo, B.C.

Cable Address, "Ibox." Moring & Neal's New General Mining and Telegraphic Code used.

### PLAN OF ORGANIZATION.

The capital of the Company is \$300,000.00, divided into 1,200,000 shares of the par value of 25 cents per share. 300,000 shares have been put aside as treasury stock to be sold for development purposes, and of these, 200,000 shares have been placed on the market at their face value of \$25.00 per hundred shares. By this plan it will at once be seen the stock is fully paid up, and non-assessable.

### SITUATION OF MINES.

The property is situated in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay, B.C., about twenty miles from Kaslo, ten miles from Sandon, B.C., and 4½ miles from Whitewater Station, on the Kaslo and Slocan Railway, affording every convenient opportunity for the cheap delivery of mining material and the shipment of ore.

### MINERAL CLAIMS.

The Brennand Group embraces three full claims, viz.—The Ibox, Triangle, and Liddesdale. The Company have since acquired the Gilt Edge, an adjoining claim, which very considerably enhances the value of the property. There are three known mineral bearing ledges on the property. Two of these traverse the full length of the Ibox, Liddesdale and Gilt Edge claims, 4500 feet, showing at frequent intervals on the surface, and having the same strike and dip as the formation. The outcrop in several places shows them to be about of an even size, each varying from 18 inches to 4 feet in width. They parallel each other, and are about 200 feet apart. The vein matter is quartz, carrying gold and copper—tests of which, as a concentrating ore, show a value of \$16 in gold per ton, besides small values in copper and silver.

The third and best known vein runs the entire length of the Triangle (1500 feet) and breadth of the Ibox (600 feet, a total of 2100 feet) and has an average width of 4 ft. 6 inches, showing 6 to 19 inches of Galena, with about the same amount of oxidized ore, pyrite iron, and blende. Average samples taken from this vein give 87.5 oz silver and 67.1 per cent. lead per ton of 2000 pounds; selected samples returned 270 oz. silver, 68 per cent. lead per ton of 2000 pounds.

### IMPORTANT FEATURES.

1. The low capitalization of the Company, which ensures a higher per cent. dividend.
2. The absolute impossibility of the shareholders being called upon for further payments, as the shares are sold at their par value, and are consequently non-assessable.
3. The immense quantity of valuable shipping ore in sight at once removes the stock in this Company entirely from the field of speculation, and makes it a safe and profitable investment.
4. The immense length of the veins and the richness of the ore which has been tested.
5. On the 11th of December, 1896, the Ibox of Slocan became a shipper.

### CERTIFICATES OF ASSAYS.

F. Steele, Esq. The Hall Mines Smelter, Ltd., Nelson, B. C., Sept. 15, 1896.

I hereby certify that I have assayed three samples of Galena for you today, and that the contents are as follows:

Nos. 2 and 3—Lead, 75.0 per cent.; Silver, 72.4 ounces per ton.

No. 4—Lead, 67.9 per cent.; Silver, 78.4 ounces per ton.

Value: Nos. 2 and 3, \$88.70; No. 4 \$87.23. Lead at \$2.75 per cwt., Silver, 66 cents per oz.

A. H. HOLDICH, Analytical Chemist and Assayer.

Nelson, B.C., Sept. 18, 1896.

I hereby certify that the sample of ore herein described, and assayed for F. Steele, gave the following results:

No. 1005—Lead 72.0 per cent.; Silver 81.2 ounces per ton.

Value \$93.16; Lead at \$2.75 per cwt., Silver at 66c per ounce.

A. L. MCKILLOP, Assayer.

Nelson, B.C., Oct. 31, 1896.

I hereby certify that the sample of ore herein described, and assayed for F. Steele, gave the following results:

No. 1865—Galena—Lead, 66 per cent.; Silver, 69.4 oz. per ton.

Value: \$81.84. Lead at \$2.75 per cwt.; Silver, 66 cents per oz.

A. L. MCKILLOP, Assayer.

I hereby certify that the samples of ore herein described, and assayed for F. Steele, gave the following results:

1.—Silver, 270 oz. per ton; Lead, 68. per cent. Value, \$214.00.

2.— " 97 " " 65.4 " " 99.75.

3.— " 70 " " 76. " " 87.45.

No. 1, selected sample.

WM. J. TRETHERWEY, Assayer.

### REPORT OF L. ALEXANDER, OF THE R. E. LEE MINE, SLOCAN.

F. Steele, Esq., Kaslo, B.C.

R. E. Lee Mine, Oct. 28th, 1895.

Dear Sir,—In reply to your question as to the Brennand group of claims, I have visited said group comprising the Triangle, Ibox, Liddesdale, and examined them carefully. I found a strong mineral ledge, running the whole length of the Triangle's 1500 feet, and breadth of one other of the claims, in all about 2100 feet. Of this distance for about 700 or 800 feet there is a continuous streak of galena ore, varying in width from some inches to 18 inches solid ore, assaying about 100 ounces silver and 60 per cent. lead with some carbonates running several hundred ounces of silver. There are also two large, strong mineralized ledges running nearly at right angles to this first ledge. I am of the opinion that the property is a most valuable one and likely to develop into one of the best mines in the district.

Yours truly,

LORENZO ALEXANDER.

### REPORT OF H. E. PORTER, MANAGER BLACK FOX MINE.

Frederick Steele, Esq., Kaslo, B.C.

Kaslo, B.C., Sept. 11th, 1896.

Dear Sir,—I have examined the Brennand group of mineral claims, and find a strong continuous vein from two to five feet in width for a distance of 1800 feet. On the foot wall it shows from nine to nineteen inches clean galena, and about the same quantity of carbonates. The galena assays about 90 oz. silver and 65 per cent. lead per ton. The vein is well mineralized throughout, and will, I believe, go down into the lower depths and make a valuable mine.

Yours respectfully,

H. E. PORTER, Manager Black Fox Mine.

Applications for stock may be sent to The Secretary, head office, Kaslo, B. C., or to James Laut, the financial agent, 809 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man.

N. B.—No connection with the Ibox of Rossland, whose stock is offering at 5 cents per share.

## The Tariff Commission.

(Continued from last issue.)

Mr. Braithwaite who presented the memorial of the Patrons of Industry, said the Patrons wanted all specific duties abolished and the ad valorem duties greatly reduced. A reciprocal trade with the United States on an equitable basis of 10 to 15 per cent. was favored; it was suggested that the government approach the United States government with a business proposition with this end in view. He did not agree with the previous speaker in desiring the taxing of tea and coffee. An increase of excise duties was favored. A radical measure of tariff reform was expected of the government. The government should now put themselves on record, and then gradually reduce the duties. For every dollar of revenue to the government from the tariff, two or three dollars went to corporate greed. In Ontario a thousand millions was invested in agriculture; in the Dominion, three thousand millions, while \$354,000,000 was invested in industrial establishments. Of agricultural products, the exports amounted to \$19,000,000; while the exports of industrial products was some \$7,000,000.

Asked by Hon. Mr. Patterson about the reciprocal arrangement with the United States which he proposed, whether he would maintain the present tariff if the United States would not grant reciprocity. Mr. Braithwaite first answered that he did not offer any suggestion but left it to the government. Then he added that he did not think in that event the government would be justified in throwing down the tariff wall. Every step in taking down the tariff wall by piecemeal would, he held, weaken our leverage on them for securing reciprocity.

Thos. Sissons, of Portage la Prairie, submitted a memorial from the Portage and Lakeside Agricultural society. The memorial endorsed free trade as a policy, and urged the Liberal government to carry out its free trade election promises.

John S. Thompson, of Waskada, presented a resolution from the Melita farmers' institute, condemning the policy of protection.

Mr. Thompson also submitted the resolution adopted by the farmers' delegates at a meeting held in the government buildings, condemning the proposal to bonus a fast Atlantic steamship service. A large number of other farmers were heard.

On Wednesday afternoon E. L. Drewry, of Winnipeg, was heard. He made a statement in favor of an increase of duty on beer, ales and malt. Speaking of lager he said the Canadian customs duty was \$1.16 per barrel, and a drawback allowed in the United States of \$1 per barrel, made the net duty \$3.16. The excise duty and customs charges in Canada amounted to \$2.70, leaving an excess of 46 cents in favor of the Canadian producer. This, he held, was altogether too small and was more than wiped out by the advantages as to labor, etc., employed by the large concerns. The total duty on bottled lager, per dozen bottles, was 45 cents; the drawback was 8 cents, leaving the net duty 46 cents. The Canadian excise, etc., left a difference of 8 cents in favor of the Canadian producer, but the freight on empty bottles from Ontario entirely wiped this out. 125,000 gallons were imported from the United States, while the Canadian shipments here were less than 5,000 gallons. As to barley malt, nothing but Manitoba barley was used. There was practically no malting in British Columbia. About 59,000 bushels was imported from the United States, every pound would be manufactured on this side of the line if the duty here were equal to that of the United States—if the duty were increased 5 or 6 cents a bushel the entire malt trade in British Columbia would be insured to

Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. He asked that the crown corks, which were preferable to the push stoppers, or Hutchinson stoppers, used in the soda water business, and which were only manufactured by a Baltimore house, should be placed on the free list, as this would not interfere with any Canadian industry.

A delegation representing the lumber interests, composed of E. C. Cameron, Rat Portage; R. A. Mather, Kewatin; D. E. Sprague, Winnipeg, and Geo. A. Graham, of Graham & Horn, Fort William was next introduced.

Mr. Graham said that the lumber tariff was 17 1/2 per cent. under the revenue tariff of the Mackenzie administration, and that rate or a higher one existed until 1891. During that time many mills were built, until the capacity was in excess of the requirements. Three years ago lumber was placed on the free list, and the result had been a great hardship, principally because the reduction came without notice. The lumber to which he referred was rough lumber and lumber dressed on one side. Lumber further dressed was subject to a duty of 25 per cent. Eighty per cent. of the lumber imported in 1891 was free. The cost to the consumer was as low as it could be furnished at present. The manufacturers had lost money during the last three years; this was attributed to the great depression and the slaughter of lumber from Minnesota. The principal drawback to the country was too few people. Such a thing as a lumber trust or combine did not exist. Lumber would spring from nearly every cross road if the prices were exorbitant. So long as lumber was free in the United States he did not expect any change, but he asked that protection might be given if a duty should be imposed on the other side.

Mr. Cameron said that for a good many years he had been an advocate of freer trade for this country, and he now found that his former opponents were greater free traders than he himself was. With reference to combines, he made this explanation: Previously to 1893, during the construction of the C.P.R., and the various branch railways, a great many small towns and also the city of Winnipeg had been built up, and a large demand for lumber was created in the district of the Lake of the Woods and points east. This led to an increase of prices, a number of mills were built, and a large amount of capital was invested. Afterwards six out of seven of the institutions, to prevent misfortune, amalgamated, and formed one company; this was what was sometimes known as "the combine." It had no connection with any other institution in the same line of business. Mr. Cameron gives figures to show that Mr. McKenzie's statement of prices of lumber eight years ago was wrong. A couple of delegates explained, however, the word "eight" should have read "eighteen." He stated that the price at the time referred to was \$1 per thousand more than it is today. The company which he represented had half a million dollars invested; and for four years they had not received a single farthing of profit. He advocated freer trade, a revenue tariff and a duty on lumber as it was a hardship to manufacture in a protected country, to be compelled to pay duties on all goods employed in carrying on business and then sell in a free market.

A lively discussion followed regarding an alleged lumber combine.

Thomas Stone, of Calgary, expressed regret that the commission could not visit Calgary and Edmonton. He said he represented a country which would compare favorably with Manitoba in many ways. He spoke of the conditions which prevail in Western Alberta, these, he said, were

different from those in Manitoba. A straight free trade policy at the present time, he said, would be detrimental to Alberta. He favored protection for the productions of that country, where there are five-million acres suitable for mixed farming. The settlers, between Calgary and Edmonton were satisfied with the natural conditions, but they had for some time not prospered as they hoped owing to their remote situation; but that state of things had been entirely changed by the opening up of the British Columbia markets. Keen competition had now to be met with the United States, even with the assistance of the tariff. He urged that the interests of that part of the country should be protected. It would be disastrous if anything should be done to take away from the settlers the benefit of the British Columbia market.

The first witness heard at Thursday morning's session was J. Y. Griffin, pork packer, of Winnipeg. He made a statement as follows:

The raising of hogs and the pork-packing industry in Manitoba is yet in its infancy, but it is destined to become, in the near future, one of the most important branches of agriculture in this new country. Only a few years ago our province was supplied with cured meats, to a very large extent from the United States; but recently, owing to the efforts of our local government, the public press, trade journals and our business men throughout the province, hog raising has made considerable headway here and farmers are beginning to feel the advantage of it, as it finds them a ready cash market for their low grade and cheap grain that cannot be shipped to eastern points as grain.

The packing houses of this province are making an effort to supply our own requirements and that of British Columbia. Of course, United States packers have, until very recently, had control of the British Columbia market; consequently we find it rather slow work getting a start in that province, even under the present tariff, but there is no doubt in my mind that within the next three years Manitoba will supply 95 per cent of all hog products required in British Columbia and we will gradually have a surplus for export.

A reduction of the duties of hog products would mean that the entire markets of British Columbia would be supplied from the United States. The protection which has been given to the Canadian farmers has been the cause of the development of the hog and pork trade of this country. While the raising of hogs and the curing of hog products are going to become great industries of themselves, they seem to be a necessity to the profitable carrying on of the cheese and butter factories in Canada, more especially in Manitoba. This increasing industry gives employment to a large number of men and a large amount of capital. The purchase of a large quantity of salt, twine, barrels, boxes, etc., are all Canadian manufacture, and amounts to large sums throughout the year. While large amounts are paid to the farmers and feeders for hogs and the railroads and other carriers to the conveying of this stock or product; there are also large sums paid in wages by the packers, in which is employed all Canadians, and is money that remains in the country. The result of this production is an annual one and a growing one under present circumstances. Prices paid to Canadian farmers average much higher per lb. than is paid to United States farmers.

I do not think a reduction in the duties would lower prices to consumers, excepting on, say, mess pork and lard, which, at the present moment, if there were no duties, would be some lower in Canada, but on hams and bacon, they would be no lower to con-

Continued on Page 574.

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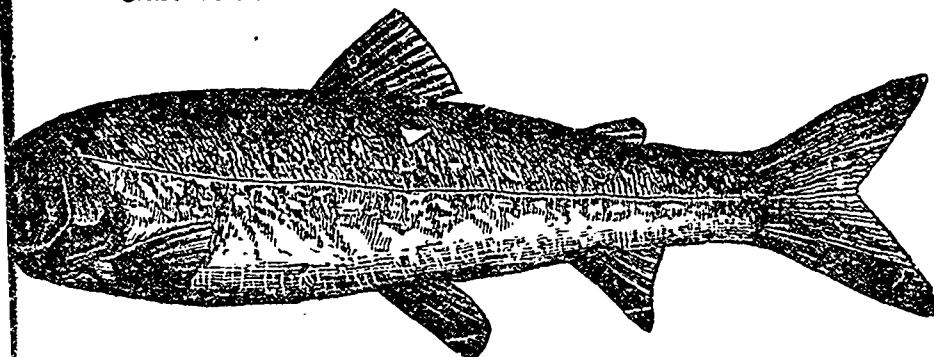
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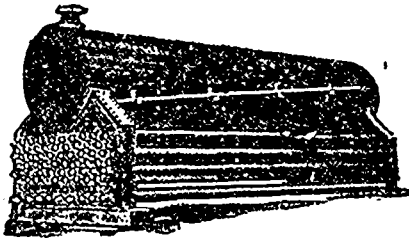
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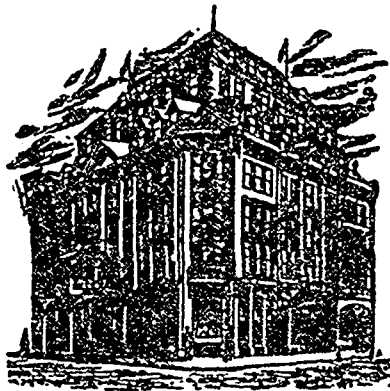
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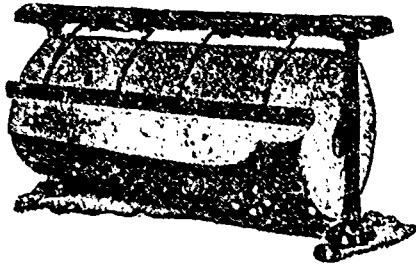
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### Montreal Grocery Market.

The feature of the sugar market this week has been the decided improvement in the demand for refined and the advance of  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per lb. in the price of granulated and other hard sugars at New York. The feeling locally is somewhat firmer in sympathy with the above strong news, and, as we have already stated, there is little doubt that values here will fall in with the above news, providing that the United States markets continue on their upward course. However, at the present time refiners state that notwithstanding stocks being light in second hands, buyers show no disposition to operate and continue to buy in a land to mouth character. Prices are firm at  $\frac{3}{8}$ ¢ to  $\frac{4}{8}$ ¢ for granulated and at  $\frac{3}{8}$ ¢ to  $\frac{3}{8}$ ¢ for yellows as to quality at the factory.

The demand for syrups continues slow, and the market is exceedingly quiet and unchanged at  $\frac{1}{8}$ ¢ to  $\frac{1}{8}$ ¢ per lb., as to quality at the factory.

The feature of the molasses market this week has been the fact that cables have been received from the island which note a decline of 1¢ in the first cost since last week, and now quote 10¢. This figure is about 3¢ lower than it was in the second week last season. The lower price is due, it is said, to the large quantity of New Orleans molasses that is offered at 10¢ per gallon below what it was selling at this time last year. Locally some holders state that they would sell Porto Rico and Barbadoes at 26¢, and for a good round lot would accept less than the above figure. On the other hand, dealers in some cases declare that 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 29¢ are the very inside figures that would be accepted for Barbadoes and 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ for Porto Rico, while Antigua is quoted at 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 23¢, and St. Kitts, at 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 22¢.

There has been no change in the situation of the rice market, business being quiet and values steady. We quote: Crystal Japan, \$5.00 to \$5.25; standard B., \$3.50; Patna, \$1.50 to \$1.25; Carolina, \$6.75 to \$7.75; choic Bermuda, \$1, Java kinde, \$1.25.

Business in coffee continues quiet and the market is without any new features to note, prices being unchanged. We quote: Maracaibo, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 18¢; Santos, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 16¢; Rio, 15¢ to 16¢; and Mocha, 24¢ to 26¢.

Since our last there has been somewhat of a lull in the tea market after the previous two weeks of activity, notwithstanding the fact that the general feeling in the trade is that the duty will be increased some; the demand, however, has fallen off, but the tone is still firm, although the volume of business has been small, and the only sale of importance reported is a round lot of 500 half chests of Japan at 16¢ to 17¢.—Gazette,

### Canadian Pork.

The St. Louis Butchers' and Packers' Magazine is paying some attention to the question of Canadian pork. The Magazine gives the claims of the Canadians in the following sentences as presented to the tariff commission:

1. The great progress the pork packing trade has made in the last few years in Canada, completely changing the business here. Formerly nearly all our requirements were imported from the United States, but now Canada supplies nearly all its wants by Canadian products. In 1886 the imports into Canada amounted to 25,000,000 pounds of meats; last year the imports were reduced to only 4,000,000 pounds. The exports have increased at a still greater ratio, in 1886 being 9,000,000 pounds, whereas in 1895 the exports were 42,000,000 pounds.

2. The benefit to farmers in having a market at all packing centres considerably over the price paid in the United States packing points.

3. The bearing it has on the butter and cheese industries stimulating the raising of hogs in connection with the butter and cheese factories throughout the country. This is especially applicable to the Province of Quebec, and we look for a large increase in hog raising in the province on these lines.

4. The bearing the speculative markets in Chicago have on the packing business here, where at times, by reason of a short or long speculative interest, they are enabled to advance or depress value without any relation to its cost or intrinsic value. A packer in Canada would not stock up, as should be done in the packing season, as he would be at the mercy of any sudden change in the speculative markets in Chicago.

5. Cost to consumers.—We believe that with the large supplies in Canada, and the competition amongst Canadian packers, the cost to consumers generally is less than if importing was depended upon; in any case, in only two or three articles is cost raised, whereas, in the other articles more generally used, the cost is less than in the United States.

6. We would also draw your attention to cottonseed oil. This is imported from the United States, and pays a duty of 20 per cent, or three-fourths cents, per pound. It is used to make compound lard to sell against pure lard. It does not seem to the packing trade that this is an equitable rate of duty, and we would suggest that it be changed to at least 80 per cent. on edible cottonseed oil, but not to affect the oil imported for soap-makers or other purposes.

The Magazine expresses considerable surprise that representatives of the big Armour pork packing establishment of Chicago should be allowed to make statements before the

Canadian Tariff Commission. The Magazine thinks the Canadians are an exceedingly generous people.

### The Fur Trade in 1896.

The fur trade of Great Britain, during the past year, is reviewed by Culverwell, Brooks & Co., London, England, in a circular, dated January 1, as follows: In its general result the past year's trade in furs cannot be viewed with satisfaction. The preceding autumn revealed the unsound position of the fur business in the United States and since then the market for furs there has reached a stagnation perhaps unparalleled in the trade's history. The sales held in January were in striking contrast to those which took place subsequently. Stocks, both on the continent and in London, had been satisfactorily reduced, and this, joined to the healthy revival in general trade, seemed to warrant the moderately optimistic views which prevailed early in the year. Accordingly prices of the principal furs were advanced, beaver 7 per cent., musquash 28 per cent., marten and mink 15 per cent. In March a change came over the trade; the weather in the interval had been mild, and the American position having grown worse instead of better, lower prices came to be confidently predicted, and this prediction proved to be warranted by the result. An exception was found, however, in the strong demand for chinchilla, which rose 6 per cent., and although prices reacted later in the year, the sale last month showed that this fur still commands the favor of fashion. Marten have also been fashionable, but mink, contrary to general expectation, not to the same extent. The principal declines occurred in lynx 40 per cent., black bear 40 per cent., brown bear 45 per cent. The finer furs required chiefly for Russia, also suffered. Foxes, silver and cross, fell 40 per cent., red fox 30 per cent., white fox 45 per cent. Otter advanced 10 per cent., while the more costly sea otter, being in larger supply than usual, experienced a fall of 12 per cent. at the opening, but upon the withdrawal of one-third of the collection, prices recovered to last year's level. The two later sales, held in June and October, may be dismissed in a few words. The supplies offered were neither large nor particularly attractive, and prices relapsed, mainly owing to the absence of general support."

The Economist, a new, financial, and insurance journal, has been started at Toronto, with Wm. Sanderson as editor. It is published by the Economist Printing and Publishing Co. Mr Sanderson was formerly editor of Money and Risks. The first number indicates that the publication will be a first-class one of the kind;

**The Tariff Commission**

(Continued from Page 570.)

sumers after adding freight and selling charges, and with our province and British Columbia supplied entirely with United States hams and bacon, I fear it would be a serious blow for the farmers of Manitoba with their abundance of cheap grain that is grown here every year.

There is no doubt but Manitoba and the Territories require even a greater protection than Ontario does, owing to our close proximity to western United States markets. I strongly urge the maintenance of the present tariff on hogs and hog products, as the Canadian packers are absolutely incompetent to compete with the American packers. A reduction in the tariff would certainly mean that our farmers could not raise hogs and compete with the American farmer. I notice that some farmers' organizations throughout the province have passed resolutions briefly saying, they want all duties removed. Evidently, the farmers who have voted in favor of resolutions of this kind, were doing so directly against their own interest. I can only think, where they have done so, that they have been thinking entirely of the article that they have to buy and not taking into consideration the articles they have to sell, as if there are any class of people in the country who require protection on what they produce, it is the farmers of Manitoba and the Territories. I regret the willingness of many gentlemen to offer opinions upon matters which they have no close knowledge.

I hope the government will see their way clear to simply leave this question alone altogether, so that farmers may not be, in any way, disturbed at a time when it is all important they should view with favor the continued production of hogs.

Thomas Stone, of Stone & Co., pork packers of Calgary, was heard also in regard to the packing industry. Mr. Stone pointed out that in the west there was the keenest competition among the pork packers and nothing in the shape of a combine existed.

Thos. Cowan, of Winnipeg, argued that the maintenance of the duties assisted both the farmer and the packer. Mr. Cowan said the Canadian packer with honest methods could not compete with United States packer, who resorted to abominable adulteration. Mr. Cowan proceeded to expose this adulteration and asked if the Canadian public should not be protected from such filthy product.

R. A. Culver next spoke. He declared some of the farmer delegates were agitators and professional politicians. These delegates had decried the country and declared it to be poverty-stricken. This the speaker declared was false. The speaker declared that the farmer of Manitoba had not only this year but for the past five years in his experience received more for his wheat than the farmer of Dakota and other states across the line. He hoped the commissioners would not accept the views of the Farmers' Institute delegates as representative of the farmers of Manitoba. Several of the Farmers' Institute delegates were salaried agitators who were forced to keep up agitation to retain their salaries. Mr. Culver said he was a farmer and had all his interests in farming in Manitoba. He happened to be an expert in wheat and therefore found employment in winter buying wheat.

At half-past eleven o'clock, or near that hour, the commissioners intimated that it was imperative that the inquiry should be brought to a close. There were then twenty or thirty farmers' delegates desirous of being heard. It was agreed that those of them who had any new evidence to add should put it in documentary form and forward it

to the commissioners at Ottawa, where it would be received as if given at the sessions of the inquiry. Several memorials in the hands of delegates who had not been heard were put in as evidence.

**THE TARIFF COMMISSION.**

Continued from Page 558.

who will study the matter carefully and free from prejudice. When, however, they say, as they, or at least some of them did, that "the duty on wheat and flour is of no value to the farmers of Manitoba," they represented what was not true. Everyone who is at all familiar with the commercial situation here knows better than that. Considered aside from the protective policy as a whole, the farmers of Manitoba have benefitted very materially from the duty on wheat and flour. We may admire the apparent consistency of the free trade section of the farmers who appeared before the commission, in making this declaration, but in doing so they overstepped the bounds of discretion, and rather weakened their evidence by representing as fact what is not fact.

The farmers have a strong case without any misrepresentation. They could show beyond contradiction that the tariff as a whole presses heavily upon their industry. They could easily prove that the people of the West are obliged to pay much more than their share of tariff taxation. In doing this, however, it was not necessary that they should single out the few features of the tariff which are in their favor, and declare that they were of no value to them. Between protection and free trade, it might not be very hard to make a choice; but so long as protection remains in force, even those who are free traders in principle, would be justified in seeking to secure as much benefit as possible from the tariff. So long as the farmers are obliged to pay heavy duties on goods which they consume, they are not called upon to object, on principle, to any benefits they may receive from the duty on flour, wheat, hog products, etc.

Some other statements were made before the commission which were equally as misleading as the statement regarding the duty on wheat and flour. It was absurd to put in as "evidence" the remark that lumber was cheaper some years ago than it is now. Almost every one here knows that there has been a very great reduction in the price of lumber and the tendency of prices has been steadily downward.

It is also a matter for regret that some of the farmer delegates adopted a whining style, and made statements which they would probably be ashamed of when they see them in print. It was not necessary to try to prove that farming is unprofitable in this country, in order to impress the commissioners with the need we have for a reduction of the tariff burden.

On the whole The Commercial was pleased to see that many of the farmers who appeared before the commission have such sound views on the tariff question, and the number who declared in favor of the principle of direct taxation must have been quite a revelation to the commissioners.

One disagreeable feature was the practical possession of the proceedings of the commission, which was assumed by a clique of persons, who adopted the policy of interrupting any one who attempted to give any evidence which did not suit them. On this account the proceedings several times degenerated into a noisy wrangle. Those who disagreed with the clique had difficulty in getting a hearing.

**Winnipeg Prices a Year Ago.**

This week last year, wheat declined in country markets, to 47c at 18c freight rate points.

Following were Winnipeg prices this week last year:

Wheat—About 45c to 47c for No. 1 hard, country points, to farmers, 6 1/4 afloat Fort William.

Flour.—Local price, per sack, Patents \$1.85 to \$1.90; Bakers, \$1.65 to \$1.75.

Bran.—Per ton, \$9.

Shorts.—Per ton, \$11.

Oats.—Per bushel, Winnipeg street price, 16 to 17c. Car lots at country points, 12 to 14 1/2c.

Barley —Selling at 17c for feed here. Car lots at country points worth 11c to 16c.

Flax Seed.—60 to farmers at country points.

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

Cheese.—Jobbing price 9 1/2 to 11c.

Eggs.—Fresh, 18c to 19c net price.

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

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

Hogs.—Dressed, 5 1/2 to 5 1/2c.

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

Hogs.—Live, off cars, 4c.

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

Seneca Root.—Dry 18 to 20c lb.

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

Hides.—Green frozen, 4 1/2 to 5c.

**Winnipeg Wheat Inspection.**

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

Grade.	Jan. 10.	Jan. 23.	Jan. 31	Feb. 6	Feb 13
Extra Man. H'd	7	0	0	0	0
No. 1 hard	35	25	37	34	21
No. 2 hard	5	10	12	6	22
No. 3 hard	6	5	11	4	11
No. 1 North'n	6	1	1	3	0
No. 2 North'n	0	1	0	0	0
No. 3 North'n	0	1	1	0	0
No. 1 white tyle	0	0	0	0	0
No. 2 white tyle	0	0	0	0	0
No. 1 Spring	0	0	0	0	0
No. 2 Spring	0	0	0	0	0
No. 1 frosted	7	3	1	4	1
No. 2 frosted	6	3	5	7	2
No. 3 Frosted	0	3	0	1	0
No. 1 Rejected	2	3	2	6	10
No. 2 Rejected	1	0	1	0	2
No. Grade	1	0	0	0	0
Feed	0	0	0	0	0
Total	70	57	101	75	127
Same week last year	175	167	213	305	217

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

PROSPECTUS OF

**THE LAKESIDE  
Gold Mining Co.,**

OF RAT PORTAGE, LTD.  
NON-PERSONAL LIABILITY.

CAPITAL, \$750,000.

In 750,000 Shares of One Dollar each.  
Head Office, RAT PORTAGE, ONT.

PRESIDENT—R. W. JAMESON, ESQ., Mayor of the City of Winnipeg.  
VICE-PRESIDENT—R. H. AGUR, Manager of Massey-Harris Co., Winnipeg.

DIRECTORS.

H. H. BECK, Insurance Manager, Winnipeg  
F. W. DREWRY, Brewer, Winnipeg.  
JOHN PLANTON, Plumber, Winnipeg  
H. G. WILSON, Solicitor, Winnipeg.  
Sec. Treas.—H. S. CROTTY, Real Estate Agt., Winnipeg  
Solicitors—EWART, FISHER and WILSON  
Bankers—IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA.

The above gentlemen have agreed to act as a directorate and the following are identified as promoters of the Company:—

R. W. JAMESON.	F. W. DREWRY.	H. G. WILSON.
R. H. AGUR.	G. H. CAMPBELL.	H. H. BECK.
J. PLANTON.	E. R. WHITEHEAD	H. S. CROTTY.
	D. WILSON.	

CONSULTING ENGINEER for British Columbia—Jno. J. Moynahan, of Moynahan and Campbell, Rossland.  
CONSULTING ENGINEER for Rat Portage—J. R. Deacon, C. E. and M. E.

(Incorporated under the Ontario Joint Stock Company and Mining Acts.)

OBJECTS—

To acquire properties either by purchase or working interest, from prospectors unable to properly develop their claims, develop the same to a stage when they can be placed upon the market as paying mines.

PROPERTIES—

SNOWBIRD (gold), situated half way between Rossland and Trail, on surveyed line of C. P. R.

QUEEN BEE (gold), situated four miles from Harrison Lake Sanitarium.

Both fine tunnel propositions.

Eighty acres on steamboat channel, 25 miles from Rat Portage.

Ten options at Rat Portage and Seine River districts for working interest.

ADVANTAGES—

The investor in shares of this company is not confined to dividends obtained from one claim only, but from a large number, which will be developed and sold by the company, which gives him 100 chances to one over the investor in stocks of ordinary companies.

200,000 shares of stock are now offered for sale at 10 cents per share, par value one dollar. No liability beyond the amount actually paid upon stock in the company attaches to the subscribers thereto or to holders thereof.

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

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

The company is now securing powers to operate in the Province of British Columbia.

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

Payments on stock can be made to H. S. Crotty, sec-treas, or to credit of trustees at any branch of Imperial Bank of Canada.

NOTICE.

Tenders received to March 1st, for General Stock of Goods, about four thousand Dollars. Cash or half two, four, six months. Store to rent, excellent stand.

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MANITOU

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WHOLESALE

**Boots, Shoes**

Overshoes, Rubbers, Mitts & Moccasins

Our travellers are now out for spring. Can't be every place at once. Wait and see our snaps. We are agents for the Harvey, Van Norman Co., Toronto.

KILGOUR, RIMER & CO,  
James Street, WINNIPEG.

For Sale and Rent

A couple of unimproved farms in the Winnipeg district for sale. Might arrange to take suitable live stock in exchange or part payment. Also Farm to rent, with possession of buildings at once. Address:

D. W. Buchanan Commercial Office,  
Winnipeg.

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ALWAYS RELIABLE

WOODENWARE—Lard Pails and Covers  
7lb Jam Pails and Covers, Globe Wash Boards in stock.

**Chas. Boeckh and Sons,**

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

Terms from \$2 a day

DAVID WALKER, Proprietor

Corner York and Front Sts., TORONTO, Ont.

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WHOLESALE STATIONERS,

MONTREAL;

Dealers in all Classes of

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Linens, Ledger and Bond Papers.

Quotations and Samples on Application.

**Partner Wanted.**

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

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

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—WHOLESALE—

**Wines, Liquors and Cigars**

8th Street, Brandon.

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—MANUFACTURES OF—

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LATEST TIME CARD.

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12.45 pm	8.25 pm	Lv. Minneapolis	Ar. 8.40 am	3.20 pm
1.25 pm	7.15 pm	Lv. St. Paul	Ar. 8.07 am	3.30 pm
	4.05 pm	Lv. Duluth	Ar. 11.10 am	
	7.15 pm	Lv. Ashland	Ar. 8.15 am	
7.15 am	10.15 am	Ar. Chicago	Lv. 5.0 pm	10.40 pm

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## Experimental Farm Work.

Superintendent Bedford of the experimental farm at Brandon, Man., spoke recently at an institute meeting at Brandon. The following summary of his remarks was published by the Brandon Times.

For the illustration of his talk Mr. Bedford had three large cases of preserved grasses on exhibition and also large photo scenes from the Experimental Farm which were passed around for inspection as proof of what may be done on a Manitoba farm.

In speaking of their experiments with barley over at the farm, Mr. Bedford said that Odessa and French Chevalier barley had gone 4 bushels to the acre, but with smutty barley the results were not so good. Baxter barley for instance, which was soaked in sulphur showed two smutty heads out of a hundred, soaked in bluestone it showed four and not treated at all it showed 10.

In experimenting with peas he found in 1895 that the Carleton peas went 22 lbs. to the bushel, the Kent 61, the Prince 60, the Mackay 60 and the Pride 50, though the Pride came out the best last year. Peas, he said are an easy thing to cross fertilize. All of the above varieties are hybrids obtained by saking the pollen from one flower over the other. They should be sown early on a stiff and clean soil, preferably on the edge of a pond of water as it dries. The smaller and medium varieties do best in Manitoba and are profitable at a yield of from 40 to 50 bushels to the acre.

With regard to roots they had found it expeditious to plant year after on the same soil. The advantage came through the time saved in killing off the weeds. When the land became clear the crops also thrive better. When they began raising potatoes they got 250 bushels to the acre, but last year they raised 600. They began with 500 bushels of turnips per acre but last year had 1,000. Their process is to plow in the fall, plowing deeper and deeper every year, to then harrow and roll the plot. In the spring it is harrowed again and every year manured ten tons to the acre. Of Mangolds they had raised 1050 bushels to the acre last year and 1,050 of the sugar beet, American variety. The early green carrot has given 921 bushels to the acre. Referring again to potatoes in response to an enquiry he said they were planted in every third furrow, harrowed when an inch or two above the ground and hilled with a cultivator after that.

Grasses.—For these of course the best season is a wet one. The most successful grass he had found was the Austrian Brome, of which the cattle are most fond and which has a larger amount of leaf than most other varieties. It is an early and late grass coming ten days before the others and staying till the snow flies. It has also a rich after math which is not the least thing in its favor. Of native grasses they had experimented with the bearded bald and Virginia ryes and found them all more fruitful than timothy. Timothy goes from 1 to 1½ tons to the acre for a year or so then yields only half a ton, while the native grasses give about four tons. He had found it wise not to sow the grass seed with grain. Out of a hundred cases in which two were planted so, 98 thrived well and the two were small and sickly. Their nourishment had been absorbed by the growing grain. Of the Brome grass he said they were distributing free, one pound samples from the farm which would seed about one-tenth of an acre.

Trees.—Concerning trees and their culture Mr. Bedford spoke at some length, and more especially to the teachers. He said the first requisite was a good fence. They would not send out any more samples to schools which had no fence around them, as the government was not raising trees for cows to scratch their backs on. In addition to the adorn-

ment of the school the tree planting would be a useful object lesson to the children. For hedges the trees should be transplanted two or three feet apart. The tops being cut off every year with a sickle makes them throw out suckers in the ground, so that in seven years a symmetrical hedge from twelve to fifteen feet in height could be obtained. This hedge about the school would make an excellent snow break. These spruce trees originally sown as seeds should be transplanted from seven to ten feet inside the fence to keep the cattle from browsing on the branches. The only care they need is with a hoe to keep the weeds down. The weeds are so many spouts for evaporation and must be killed and then nature in the stirred up soil will do the rest.

For avenue trees the Ash Leaf Maple is superior to the native White Elm of Manitoba which is one of the finest trees in the world for the purpose. They may be found down at the iron bridge. They are less susceptible to insects than others, grow fast and are very hardy. They should be set out at least 20 feet apart and not as in town here, 10 or 12 feet as the roots grow easily to 25 or 30 feet.

When the fence and the hedge and the avenue have been attended to there comes the place for ornamentation trees which might be in front of the school. For this the Manitoba White Spruce is a fine tree and better than the Norway spruce. Care must be taken in transplanting it from the edge of the slough to take up considerable earth with the roots. If the earth falls away from the roots the tree will be n.g. In planting it dig deeper than it was originally, put surface soil in the bottom of the hole and pack it firmly because if the blowing wind shake the soil from the roots the tree will die. A lone tree should be taken and not one from a clump. Of the one hundred spruce trees moved to the shady side of the hill on the farm, ninety-seven are thriving. On a strong soil the spruce improves much in color. It is a fine ornament and a rapid growth. Only a little pruning should be done to avenue trees. Russian poplar must not be pruned at all. Black poplar is fragrant after a rain, but it needs moisture, so the ground about it must be well cultivated. Lilacs have been imported from the east but they blossom so early as to be caught by the frosts. The Josephia is a better plant because later in blooming. The flowering locust has a pea shaped yellow blossom and thrives in Siberia. It is grown from seeds and whether as an ornamental bush or a hedge is beautiful in its wreath of blossoms.

Propagation and culture.—The soft varieties may be propagated by cutting off a slip eight inches long and planting it deep, to the last bud in fact, and then keeping it clear of weeds. If propagating from seeds, the maple seeds must be kept dry all winter but the red haw, for instance, must be kept moist so as to lose its outer coat. Another way of propagation, say of poplars, is to bury a branch in the soil when roots will come from the buds. Gooseberries and currants are propagated in that way. From a single bush planted in this way 150 sprouts might be got in the spring.

Plums may be improved by grafting, that is cutting off a slip of a better variety and shaping the edge like a wedge and fitting it into a notch on a branch of the tree, the wound being sealed air tight with wax. The fruit will partake of the nature of the graft not of the tree. It will answer equally as well to graft the buds into one another at the right time. Plum trees might be easily improved in this way. The Manitoba wild plum is the earliest in the world. The sand cherry is the only cherry that can be crossed with a plum tree in this way.

Distribution.—The effort is in this line to grow seeds as perfect as possible and then to seed them out for the farmers to try. One pound package of seedlings are being sent free on application, but cuttings are sent by express, collect. As much as \$25 in a day is being paid for postage on these things.

Flowers are either annual or perennial. The perennial flowers are second year flowers as a rule and are easy to join. Late varieties are no use. The ground should be kept free of weeds and in planting, judge the depth by the size of the seed. If small it should just be pressed into the soil, but if the size is of a pea bury it an inch deep, annuals may be planted in a cigar box, in space about two or three inches apart, and transferred to the garden not earlier than May 21st. Five or six varieties are being distributed at the farm. The perennials should be planted in July and transplanted the following spring, when they will remain in blossom for several years. Of these the best at the penny and pany should be covered in winter, not with hay or manure but with tree branches. The tulip is gorgeous and early and may be had from a bush planted in the fall. The larkspur grows on the farm to a height of five feet, from a tiny seed and is covered with blue blossoms.

To get flowers out of season, pinch the buds when they come out first, and the growth will be retarded.

## Stock on the Ranges.

General Superintendent Whyte has returned to Winnipeg from a tour of the Canadian Pacific railway lines west. While in the Territories he made inquiries and observations as to the condition of the live stock on the ranches. Early in the winter, during November, there were heavy snowfalls, which threatened to be serious for the ranchers, but later chinook winds melted away the snow, and since about the first of December the cattle have fared well and are now in excellent condition. The weather lately has been all that could be desired, and if it continues any way favorable. Mr. Whyte was informed that the number of stock for shipment this season will be fully 50 per cent in excess of last year.

## Government in the Territories

At a recent meeting of the council of Calgary, the following motion was passed.

That in the opinion of this council it is desirable that some change should be made in the form of government now in force in that part of Western Canada, lying between the provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia and known as the Northwest Territories of Canada, and a readjustment of the boundaries should also be made.

And we believe that the material interest and prosperity of the said districts would be best promoted and the multiplication of governments avoided by adding that portion of Assiniboia lying between the province of Manitoba and the 3rd meridian, to Manitoba, and erecting the remainder of Assiniboia, Alberta and Saskatchewan into one governmental district, with provincial powers.

Bluestone is very firm and advancing in price.

The London auction sale of wool closed on February 10. Cables say that, compared with opening rates, the best merino and crossbred wools closed 5 per cent higher, with other descriptions unchanged.