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THE COMMERCIAL

FINANCE AND INSURANCE REPORT.

Subscription, \$2.00 per Annum in Advance.

Established 1882.

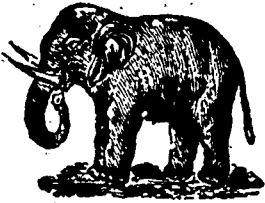
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Vol. 19

WINNIPEG, CANADA, JANUARY 26, 1901.

No. 21

Elephant White Lead and Paints



Have been well known brands for forty years, the same ingredients being used in the manufacture now and continuously during all those years. Experience in making paints for nearly half a century is at your service.
IF YOU ARE NOT SELLING ELEPHANT GOODS, YOU ARE NOT SELLING THE BEST GOODS MANUFACTURED TO-DAY.

MERRICK, ANDERSON & CO.
Sole Consignees, Winnipeg

FLOUR

HIGHEST AWARDS at home and abroad:
WINNIPEG EXHIBITION, PARIS EXPOSITION.



The Flour manufactured by the Hudson's Bay Company from specially selected wheat has received the Grand Prize at the Paris Exhibition, also the highest awards at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition.

HUDSON'S BAY CO'Y

MANUFACTURERS OF

Denim Pants, Overalls, Shirts and Smocks

of all descriptions.

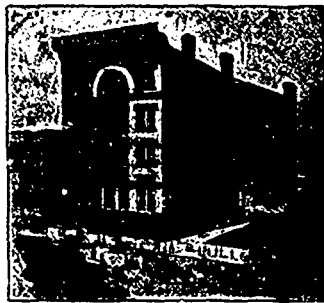
Small Orders receive Prompt Attention.

EMERSON & HAGUE

WINNIPEG

CODVILLE & CO.

Wholesale Grocers



—Packers of—

CELEBRATED GOLD STANDARD TEAS
Coffees, Baking Powder and Spices.

BANNATYNE AVE. E., WINNIPEG.
Branches: BRANDON and CALGARY.

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Tents
Awnings and
Mattress
Factory

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WHOLESALE SMALLWARES
FANCY GOODS, TOYS, and GENTS' FURNISHINGS

Stock complete in all departments.

J. McLEOD HOLIDAY
173 McDermott Street.

DIRECT EXPORTER OF SENECA ROOT

WORK SHOES

Why not wear the best?

Sole Agent for the Famous Double Stitched Sole Shoe.

The most comfortable, best wearing every day shoe on the market. Easy on the feet and durable. The uppers are made of soft oil grain, and soles double stitched. We stand by every pair of them. Only \$2.00 a pair. Read what dealers say about this boot. Williams & Patterson write: "We want to compliment you on your double-stitched shoes. We have been selling shoes for about 30 years, and your shoes give the best general satisfaction of any shoes in the line of a work shoe we have ever sold." Eberly & Son write: "We have just learned the true worth of your goods, and will use large quantities of them." Montzahn & Wright write: "We think your double stitched shoes give the best general satisfaction of any work shoe we have ever handled. They are easy on the feet, do not rip, and sell readily." Send for a 12 pair case on trial.

THOS. RYAN, WHOLESALE DEALER
WINNIPEG

Boots, Shoes and Rubbers

NOW SHIPPING SPRING ORDERS

Merchants desiring samples and prices let us quote you our best selling lines in Split, Grain, Buff, Pebble, Dougola, Kangaroo and Reindeer.

THE AMES HOLDEN CO. LTD.
WINNIPEG.

Letter Orders shipped same day received.

LOCK BROS. & Co.

WHOLESALE...

FRUIT AND PRODUCE

(Anything in the Fruit Line)

WE WANT YOUR PRODUCE:

123 PRINCESS ST., WINNIPEG.
RAT PORTAGE.

No Uncertainty



IN BUYING FROM OUR SAMPLES FOR SPRING

The trade have the satisfaction in knowing there is no uncertainty with regard to style or values.

Letter orders shipped same day as received.

THE GAULT BROS. CO. Limited

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS

WINNIPEG

Sole Agents for "Fowens Gloves" in Canada.

IF...

You wish to increase your business and popularity, you MUST please your lady customers.

You cannot do this if you don't have the right goods. WE HAVE JUST THE KIND TO DO IT.

Our Assortment of

BLACK AND FANCY BLACK DRESS GOODS

comprising over 40 RANGES, at prices to sell at 20c to \$4.00 per yd. We can suit you in quality, design and values. TRY US AND BE CONVINCED.

R. J. WHITLA & CO.

Wholesale Dry Goods
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THE RUBLEE FRUIT CO. Limited

Importers of...

Foreign and Domestic Green and Dried Fruits, Nuts, Etc.

151 Bannatyne Street, WINNIPEG, MAN.
12th Street, BRANDON, MAN.

Butter Paper

We have the best imported GENUINE VEGETABLE PARCHMENT, Waterproof and Airproof. Will not stick to the butter. Sizes 8x12, 12x18, 18x24, and 24x30.

Also BUTTER PLATES. Write for quotations.

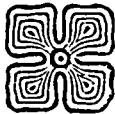
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43 Rennie St., Winnipeg.



Cor. Portage Ave. and Fort St.

We have increased our seating capacity to 240 and have now accommodation for 50 more students than last year. Our NORTH END BRANCH has accommodation for 60, making a total of 300 in both schools. We can find room for you if you decide upon a course with us. The best of instruction given by TEN COMPETENT and EXPERIENCED TEACHERS. New announcement ready. G. W. DONALD, Secretary.

Fresh Pork Sausage and Bologna



Now that this is the season for Sausage, permit us to say we have the best and most tasty goods in the market, made daily of first class stock, and flavored just to suit the taste. If you are not buying sausage from us, give us a trial order.

Not the cheapest but the Best.

J. Y. GRIFFIN & CO., Pork Packers
WINNIPEG

R. A. ROGERS & COMPANY

Established 1879

Leading Commission House in the Canadian Northwest

WINNIPEG

ACKNOWLEDGED ONE OF THE OLDEST AND LARGEST EGG HOUSES IN THIS WESTERN COUNTRY

Well informed on Market Conditions, making a Specialty of **BUTTER** GIVE THEM A TRIAL...

Advances made on all lines of goods at banking rates of interest.

Chattel Mortgage Form

As used by the leading implement men and private bankers in the west. Adapted for use in Manitoba and also in the Territories. All kinds of Forms and Notes. Send for prices and samples.

Franklin Press Ltd. 293 Market St., Opp. Grain Ex., Winnipeg

BOX 883.

Fisheries Report.

Ottawa, Jan. 23.—The annual report of the marine and fisheries department was issued to-day. The details of the total expenditure for the different fisheries' services during the last fiscal year amounted to \$11,717. This amount comprises the fisheries proper, \$8,161; fish cultures, \$38,070; fisheries protection service, \$97,370; miscellaneous expenditure, \$31,125; besides the \$100,000 distributed as fishing bounties.

The total value of the catch of fish in Canada for the year 1899-1900 amounted to \$21,891,700, being an increase of about two and a quarter million dollars over the yield of the preceding year. By provinces it is as follows:

	Value.	Increase.
Nova Scotia...	\$7,347,004	\$ 121,569
British Columbia...	5,214,074	61,600,972
New Brunswick...	4,119,891	270,533
Quebec...	1,953,134	191,694
Ontario...	1,690,447	150,833
Prince Edward Island	1,043,045	
Manitoba and N.W.T.	622,021	9,556

B. O.'s Big Surplus.

There is an increase in almost every province, and British Columbia, which the previous year showed a decline of nearly two and a half million dollars, exhibits the highest surplus, amounting to over one and a half million dollars, due almost solely to the salmon industry in the province which fluctuates from year to year. New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, and Nova Scotia also largely contributed to the above mentioned increase. The deep sea fishermen of the maritime provinces received the sum of \$160,000 as fishing bounties on the season's catch. Of this amount \$71,079 was divided amongst the owners of 789 vessels and their crews, and \$88,920 was distributed to 21,738 boat fishermen. These different amounts covered the payment of 13,628 claims; 131 claims were refused payment on account of illegalities. For last year Nova Scotia received more than two-thirds of the bounty fund, amounting to \$106,598. The amount in Quebec was \$32,065; New Brunswick, \$13,514 and Prince Edward Island, \$7,822. Since its inception (1882) the sum of \$2,841,360 has been distributed among the fishermen of the above mentioned provinces to substantially aid the development of their sea fisheries.

Nearly 80,000 Employed.

No less than 79,863 men were last year earning their livelihood by exploiting our water using 5,500,700 fathoms of nets and other fishing gear representing a capital of \$10,000,000. Nearly 1,200 schooners and tugs manned by 8,976 sailors, as well as 70,893 other fishermen, using over 38,000 boats, find occupation in this vast industry. The lobster plant alone is estimated at \$1,334,180 comprising 538 canneries, dispersed on the seaboard of the maritime provinces. No less than 18,708 persons found employment in this branch of the fishing industry using over 1,360,000 traps.

The salmon preserving industry of British Columbia, comprising 69 canneries, and representing a capital of \$1,380,000, gives employment to 18,977 hands. The use of three bait freezers during the year was very satisfactory.

New Fisheries Inspector.

Ottawa, Jan. 23.—Mr. Hurley, ex-M. P., East Hastings, has been appointed inspector of fisheries for western Ontario.

Ottawa, Jan. 22.—According to the annual report of the department of inland revenue for the year ending 1900 last, which has just been issued, the quantity of spirits produced during the year was 2,658,577 proof gallons, as compared with 3,443,065 proof gallons produced during the previous fiscal year. The revenue derived during the year by the department was \$10,032,076, an increase over last fiscal year of \$214,734. Each Canadian is credited with having consumed 1.1 of a gallon of spirits, 4.364 gallons of beer, .085 of a gallon of wine, and smoked 2.300 lbs. of tobacco. In 1899 the figures were .661 of a gallon of spirits, 3.395 gallons of beer, .06 gallons of wine and 3.174 lbs. of tobacco per head.

The number of cigars manufactured was 130,389,470 and 138,841,700 were consumed during the year, which was a very large increase over the previous year, over ten million more cigars being used in 1900 than in 1899.

THE COMMERCIAL

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

Nineteenth Year of Publication
ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY.

Subscriptions—Canada and the United States, \$2.00 per annum in advance, or \$2.25 when not so paid; other countries, \$2.50 per annum in advance.

Changes for advertisements or stops should be in not later than Thursday morning.

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

Office 210 McDermott St. Telephone 224.
D. W. BUCHANAN,
Publisher.

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

WINNIPEG, JANUARY 26, 1901.

THE QUEEN'S DEATH.

On Tuesday afternoon the news was flashed to Winnipeg and every other part of the civilized world that Victoria the much loved Queen of the British Empire, had passed away at 6:30 that afternoon. London time, at her private home, Isle of Wight. The news cast a general gloom over the city quickly followed by visible tokens of public mourning in the display of black and lowering of flags to half-mast. Her death was not unexpected but was nevertheless a severe shock to the empire over which she had ruled with such distinction for upwards of sixty years. Public functions of every kind have been suspended until after funeral and all civic, provincial and Dominion officials have put on the badges of mourning. In Queen Victoria the world has lost a friend who has striven harder to make it pure and good than any other person of her time.

FORESTRY IN CANADA.

The movement to interest the people of Western Canada in the question of forestry is one which should meet with the hearty approval of all persons who are interested in the future of our country. The Commercial is in hearty sympathy with every effort put forth in the interest of protecting and preserving our natural forests as well as in encouraging individual effort in tree planting. It is a matter of satisfaction to note the greatly increased public attention which has been given to the question of forestry during the past few years. The Dominion as well as the various provincial governments appear to have at last realized the importance of protecting our vast forests. Efforts are also to be made to encourage tree planting on the part of the individual, in the settled districts. The policy recently decided on of establishing large forest reserves, to be maintained for all time, has not been adopted a moment too soon. Already we have reached the danger line in some respects, in the work of removing the forests.

To the residents of the great prairie section of Western Canada, the preservation of our forest areas is of the utmost importance. Natural forest areas, such as Riding Mountain, Cypress Hills, Turtle Mountain, and other forest districts bordering on or situated within the prairie belt, should be set aside as permanent reserves for

all time. This has already been done in some cases. The removal of these forests would be almost the greatest calamity that could befall the prairie region. The result would be to render large sections of country valueless for agricultural purposes. The forests are the reservoirs of our prairie rivers and streams. The beneficial influence which they exert upon climatic conditions renders it necessary that they should be preserved.

The movement to organize forestry associations throughout the country should be productive of good results. These associations will probably be affiliated in some way with the Dominion association, organized at Ottawa a year ago. The formation of these associations should result in arousing additional interest in the question of forestry, and should be particularly beneficial in encouraging individual effort in tree planting. The creation of a healthy public opinion in connection with the question of forestry will also support and further stimulate federal and provincial governments in taking measures not only to protect our natural forests, but to encourage tree planting by our farmers. All the governments can do, and they can do a great deal, will not fully meet the requirements of the occasion unless supported by public opinion. Public opinion has been crystallizing on this point during the past few years, and the present movement will greatly assist in educating our people to a proper view of the matter.

It is understood that the federal government has decided to adopt a system for the encouragement of tree planting by our farmers. This will certainly meet with the hearty approval of those interested in forestry. A great deal has been accomplished through the work of the experimental farms, toward encouraging our prairie farmers to grow trees. What has been accomplished in Manitoba, we believe, is mainly the result of the work of the farms. The government experimental farms at Brandon and Indian Head have demonstrated that trees can be grown to advantage on the open prairie, and that bleak prairie surroundings can be changed to the appearance of homelike comfort in a few years, by the cultivation of groves and belts of trees. The experimental farms have also taught the people what kinds of trees to plant and how to care for what is planted. We therefore now have the knowledge which should enable our people to go ahead and plant and grow trees successfully. The trees, cuttings and tree seeds sent out by the experimental farms have also been a great encouragement to the prairie farmers in the matter of tree planting. Many farm residences are now surrounded with young, thrifty trees, as a result of the efforts of the experimental farms. The receipt of a little package of tree stock in this way has been the cause of interesting many farmers in tree planting and has led them to make their first efforts to grow trees. Any further efforts on the part of the government either through the experimental farms or in some other way, will certainly only meet with general approval from all those interested in the welfare of our country. There is no reason why our most open, prairie districts should not become places of beauty, and in time no doubt every farm will have its groves, avenues and shelter belts of trees. There is no way in which a farmer can add more to the value of his property and the beauty of his surroundings, at a loss expense in cash and labor than by planting and caring for trees about his place.

1900 AS A BUSINESS YEAR.

Reports of all kinds regarding the volume and nature of the trading operations of the year 1900 are beginning to come to hand and furnish some very interesting information regarding the most eventful and concluding year of the 19th century. Every year the business of collecting and classifying commercial and industrial data is becoming more of an exact science and the mass of such information presented in the columns of the press and official publications of all kinds is becoming so great that it is impossible for any person now to even read let alone digest all that is offered for their consideration. However, it is not difficult to get at and retain the main facts in any particular line of statistical study and the information when gathered is always useful as showing the growth and tendencies of that particular line to which they apply.

As compared with 1899 the year 1900 passed into history as having been in some ways less satisfactory to the commercial and industrial communities of Canada and especially the western section of it. The boom in prices of almost every kind of commodity which characterized the former year came to an end early in 1900 and during most of the succeeding months trading was carried on in some line at least on a falling market, which is always an unprofitable business for the traders. Before the year was half over it became apparent that the crops in the great grain raising sections of the west were to be adversely affected by drouth and the uncertainties which accompanied this feature had a stagnating effect upon trade and reduced the year's turnover to a considerable extent. The harvest and threshing season came around and brought realization of the fears of the earlier months of the crop growing period the wheat yield of the west being cut down to a lower point than it has touched for several years and the harvest was accompanied as well by a damaging spell of rains which reduced the quality of a great part of the grain which the farmers succeeded in harvesting. As against this partial failure of the crops the west had a splendid cattle and live stock year and the producing classes were enabled by the sale of these to make good much of their loss on wheat. The year was also marked by considerable industrial activity in both eastern and western Canada and freedom from serious strikes.

As a rule one of the best indications of the general results of a year's business is the number and character of the failures and embarrassments which have marked its passage. Looked at from this point of view 1900 was still not so satisfactory as 1899 or even 1898 but was nevertheless a fairly successful year. The total number of failures in Canada during 1900 is given by one leading authority at 1,255 with \$11,613,208 liabilities, whereas the preceding year's failures only numbered 1,257 with \$10,658,675 liabilities. The total for 1898 was 1,300 failures with \$9,821,323 liabilities, but the four years prior to that were each marked by a much larger number of failures than 1900 and proportionately larger liabilities as the following table will show:

Total, 1900	1,255	\$11,613,208
Total, 1899	1,257	10,658,675
Total, 1898	1,300	9,821,323
Total, 1897	1,800	14,157,498
Total, 1896	2,118	17,169,681
Total, 1895	2,591	16,802,989
Total, 1894	1,556	17,616,216

In Ontario in 1900 there was also one banking failure with liabilities of \$275,000; in Quebec, 4, with liabilities

of \$841,971, and in British Columbia 1, with liabilities of \$277,000.

The table of failures by provinces shows as follows for the year:

Provinces	No.	Liab.
Ontario	546	\$2,282,948
Quebec	459	4,355,470
British Columbia	115	176,308
Nova Scotia	90	557,823
Manitoba	89	614,261
New Brunswick	48	210,907
P. E. Island	8	87,321

Among the interesting features of business year may be mentioned the fact, and it is an important fact, too, that there is a rapidly growing improvement in the business methods of the country. The science of trading is each year becoming better understood and correct principles are more generally applied by traders than ever before. This is in no small degree due to the ceaseless campaign of education which is being carried on by the trade papers of the Dominion. The difficulties and dangers of crediting are becoming more and more understood and the dangers of the system avoided. It is safe to say that never in the history of Canada has the cash principle been so generally in vogue as it is at present and never has it been so popular with the purchasing classes.

These are a few of the features of the business life of Canada for 1900. It might be added that the country was at the end of the year equipped with better stores and factories than at its beginning, better conveniences and facilities for carrying on business, more experienced clerking staffs, and better stocks of goods than ever before.

STOCK TAKING.

The season for taking stock is now on and in almost every branch of business this process is in a more or less advanced stage of progress. Some concerns have it entirely over with and are launching out on another year's business. It is a surprising fact, but nevertheless it is a fact that there are still some people in business in this country who never take stock. How they manage to get along without it nobody knows, and, of course, it is generally found that such people sooner or later come to grief. It is also a fact and much more commonly the case that the stock taking business is performed by some in a slipshod sort of a way and the inventory which they make is not worth very much as an index to the amount and value of the stock which they have on hand. These people too are very frequently found at the end of a hard year or when some sudden disaster has overtaken them figuring in the bankruptcy reports. They can hardly expect anything else. Their manner of doing business begets failure. It is a pleasure to know in spite of these facts that there is a growing number of merchants and tradesmen who make a careful inventory each year of the goods they have on hand and are able to give their creditors at least once every twelve months an exact idea of their resources and financial condition. The fact that they follow such correct business methods is often in itself a guarantee of the safety of their position and inspires confidence in the minds of those from whom they buy.

It is one of the fundamental necessities of mercantile life that these periodical inventories be taken and it should be as thorough an inventory as possible when it is taken. Goods should be priced at their current value not their invoice value, and there should be no padding of the statement in any way. Anything less than this simply means that the proprietor of the establishment does not understand the principles upon which success in business are attained.

BANK OF MONTREAL

ESTABLISHED 1817.
Capital all Paid-up - \$12,000,000
Reserve Fund, - 7,000,000
Bal. Profit and Loss - 427,180.80
HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL
BOARD OF DIRECTORS
Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G. C. M. G., President.
Hon. G. A. Drummond, Vice President.
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BRANCHES in all the principal cities and towns throughout the Dominion of Canada, and in the following cities:
St. John's, Newfoundland London, Eng. 77 Abchurch Lane, E. C.
New York, 59 Wall St. Chicago, 114 La Salle Street.
BANKERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.
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Scotland—British Linen Co. Bank and Branches.

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

DOMINION BANK

Capital - \$3,000,000
Reserve - \$2,000,000
President—Hon. Sir Frank Smith.
Vice-President—E. B. Osler, M. P.
General Manager—T. G. Brough.

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Main Office—Cor. Main and McDermott Sts.
F. L. PATTON, Manager.
North End Branch—709 Main Street
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A general banking business transacted.
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UNION BANK OF CANADA

CAPITAL PAID-UP - 2,000,000
REST - 500,000
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D. C. Thomson, Esq. Hon. John Sharpley
E. Giroux, Esq. Wm. Price, Esq.
E. K. Webb, General Manager J. G. Bisset, Inspector
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Carleton Place, Man. Morden, Man. Verdun, Man.
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Indian Head, Assa. McLeod, Alberta. Greta, Man.
Hartney, Man. Calgary, N. W. T. Killarney, Man.
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BRANCHES IN ONTARIO AND QUEBEC
Alexandria, Ont. Norwood, Ont. Smith Falls, Ont.
Bathurst, Ont. Ottawa, Ont. Toronto, Ont.
Merrickville, Ont. Quebec, Que. Warton, Ont.
Montreal, Que. Sherburne, Ont. Winchester, Ont.
Carleton Place.

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

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA


HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.
Capital - \$2,500,000
Capital Paid Up - \$2,458,603
Rest - \$1,700,000
D. R. WILKIE, General Manager. E. HAY, Inspector
DIRECTORS
H. S. Howland, President. T. R. Merrill, Vice-President.
W. H. Ramsay, Wm. Johnston, R. M. J. Murray, Wm. Headrick.
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BRANCHES IN THE NORTHWEST AND NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
Winnipeg, Man. Brandon, Man.
Portage la Prairie, Man. Calgary, Alta.
Prince Albert, Sask. Edmonton, Alta.
Strathcona, Alta. Vancouver, B. C.
Regina, S. C. Nelson, B. C.
Golden, B. C.

BRANCHES ONTARIO AND QUEBEC
Essex, Ont. Port Colborne, Ont.
Galt, Ont. Port Hope, Ont.
Yarvis, Ont. St. Catharines, Ont.
Hamilton, Ont. St. John's, N. B.
Ingersoll, Ont. St. Thomas, Ont.
Listowel, Ont. St. Thomas East End
Niagara Falls, Ont. Wadstock, Ont.
Ottawa, Ont. Welland, Ont.
Toronto, Wellington and Leslie Lane
Yonge and Queen
Yonge and Bloor
King and York
Montreal, Que.

WINNIPEG BRANCH
SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT—Deposits of \$1 and upwards received and interest allowed.
DEBENTURES—Municipal and other Debentures purchased.
AGENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN—Lloyd's Bank, Ltd. 72 Lombard St., London, with whom money may be deposited for transfer by letter or cable to any of the above branches.
DEPOSIT RECEIPTS issued negotiable without charge at any of the Head Office, Bay Co's Posts in Athabasca, Peace River and Mackenzie Districts.
DRAFTS SOLD, available at all points in Canada, United States and Europe.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in any part of the world.
MONEY ORDERS issued payable at any Bank in Canada Rates—Under \$10, 6c; \$10 to \$20, 10c; \$20 to \$50, 12c; \$50 to \$100, 15c.
N. G. L. HSLIE, Manager

BANK OF OTTAWA

Head Office, Ottawa.
Capital authorized, \$2,000,000
Capital subscribed, \$1,984,900
Capital paid up, \$1,680,455
Rest, \$1,993,940

This Bank offers to clients every facility which their Balance, Business and responsibility warrant.
WINNIPEG BRANCH, J. R. MONK, Manager

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO
CAPITAL PAID-UP - \$8,000,000
RESERVE FUND - \$2,000,000
Hon. Geo. A. Cox, President.
H. E. Walker, General Manager.
J. H. Plummer Asst. General Manager.
Winnipeg Branch: JOHN AIRD, Manager
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS IN SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

ESTABLISHED 1858.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER IN 1810.
Paid-up Capital - \$1,000,000 Str.
Reserve Fund - \$325,000
HEAD OFFICE—3 Clements Lane, Lombard St., London.
CHIEF OF DIRECTORS—J. H. Brodie, John James Calder, Henry R. Farrer, Gaspard Farrer, Richard H. Glyn, E. A. Hoare, H. J. B. Kendall, Frederic Labrecq, John Paton, Geo. D. Whitmore
A. G. Wallis, Secretary.
Head Office in Canada—St. James St., Montreal.
H. S. Leman, General Manager.
J. Kinlay, Inspector.

BRANCHES IN CANADA
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO: London, Brantford, Hamilton, Toronto, Midland, Kingston, Ottawa.
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC: Montreal, Quebec.
PROVINCE OF MANITOBA: Winnipeg, Brandon.
PROVINCE OF ALBERTA: Edmonton, Calgary, Lethbridge, Grande Prairie, Peace River, Athabasca, Fort McMurray, Fort Chipewyan, Fort McMurray, Fort Chipewyan.
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA: Vancouver, Victoria, Nanaimo, Port Moody, Port Alberni, Courtenay, Comox, Campbell River, Hazelton, Kitimat, Prince Rupert, Skeena, Terrace, Hazelton, Kitimat, Prince Rupert, Skeena, Terrace.
AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES:
New York—52 Wall Street, W. Lawson and J. C. Welsh, Agts.
San Francisco—170 Sansome St., H. M. J. McMichael and J. R. Ambrose, Agents.
Drafts on South Africa may be obtained at the Bank's Branches.

BANK OF HAMILTON

Head Office, Hamilton.
Capital (all paid-up) - \$1,860,330
Reserve Fund - 1,328,908
Boards of Directors
John Stuart, President. A. G. Ramsay, Vice President.
John F. Trotter, George Ross, A. F. Wood, M. P.
A. R. Lee (Toronto), Wm. O'Brien, M. P.
J. Turnbull, Cashier. H. B. Steven, Asst. Cashier.
Agencies throughout Ontario and at the following points in Manitoba and the West: Brandon, Carman, Hanlots, Manitow, Morden, Plum Coulee, Stonewall, Winkler, Winnipeg and Vancouver, B. C.
Deposits received and interest allowed.
General Banking Business transacted.
Collections carefully and promptly effected at all points in Canada.
Savings Bank at all Offices.
WINNIPEG BRANCH, Opposite Post Office.
C. BARTLETT, Agent.

CARRUTHERS, BROCK & JOHNSTON

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Insurance, Financial Real Estate Agents
RENT COLLECTIONS A SPECIALTY
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J. & J. TAYLOR SAFES AND VAULT DOORS.
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Agent for Manitoba and N.W.T.
339 MAIN ST. WINNIPEG, MAN.

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

HEAD OFFICE, HALIFAX; GENERAL OFFICE, TORONTO.
JOHN Y. PAYZANT, PRESIDENT. H. C. MCLEOD, GENERAL MANAGER.
CAPITAL PAID UP, \$1,860,000.00. RESERVE, \$2,418,000.00.
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, 1890-1900.

ASSETS.	Jan. 1st, 1900.		LIABILITIES.	Jan. 1st, 1900.	
	1890	1900		1890	1900
Quick Asset	\$ 2,432,135.38	\$ 8,274,162.14	Capital paid in	\$ 1,114,300.00	\$ 1,780,900.00
Loans and bills discounted.	5,903,094.20	11,270,924.09	Reserve & undivided profits	572,973.81	2,193,136.57
Other assets	44,956.41	74,689.61	Notes in circulation	1,325,270.68	1,670,368.50
Bank premises	94,975.77	18,640.59	Other liabilities	194,238.36	198,632.96
	\$ 8,475,161.76	\$ 19,638,396.43	Deposits	5,268,378.91	13,815,378.40
				\$ 8,475,161.76	\$ 19,638,396.43

* Nominal value
Winnipeg Branch C. A. KENNEDY, Manager

She was not from Chicago.
"Do not anger me," she said.
"How am I to know when you are angry?" he asked.
"I always stamp my feet," she answered.
He looked down at her dainty shoes. "Impossible," he said. "these isn't room for a stamp on either of them."
That fetched her.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.
When the Virginian who lived in the wretched log cabin with a family of seven had told me that forty acres of land was a solid coal bed, I asked him if his deed was all right.
"Never had no deed, sah," he rather proudly replied.
"But have you no papers at all?"
"No, paper 'tall, sah. I jest squatted down on this yere land thirty years ago, and hev bin yere ever since."

But if you have no papers won't the owner come along some day and bounce you out?
"Not skassly, sah—not skassly. That is to say, sah, that the real owner has come along three different times and tried it, and every time he got killed and had to give it up. Deeds and sich things are all right 'nuff in their way, but my old gun, with a bar'l seven feet long, is a heap better right round yerc."
—Washington Post.
Thos. May's establishment, on the corner of McGill and Notre Dame streets, Montreal, was badly damaged by fire on Jan 18. The loss will be close to \$250,000, as the firm carried a very valuable stock. There was \$300,000 insurance carried on the stock, and \$50,000 on the building.

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Man., N.W.T. and B.C.—Winnipeg Office, 467 Main St.
J. K. MACDONALD, Man. Dir.
O. E. KERR, Cashier
D. McDONALD, Inspector

SOUTHERN MANITOBA.

Towns on the Pembina, Souris and Southwestern Branches of the C.P.R.

The growth of the different towns throughout Manitoba was not as great, excepting in a few instances, during 1900 as in some previous years. In the majority of the towns some dwelling houses were erected, which

This work, besides making travel much easier, will serve to drain the land on either side, and it is expected that by this means some sections which have heretofore been good only for pasturage and hay lands will now be fit for cultivation. J. Hawksworth & Co. started a general store here during the last year, and R. Paterson, baker, is building a new stand in which he will open in fruit and confectionery in addition to his present business. The local paper, The Morris Herald, is now published by Liversidge & Bilyard. The crops around this part were very fair for this season.

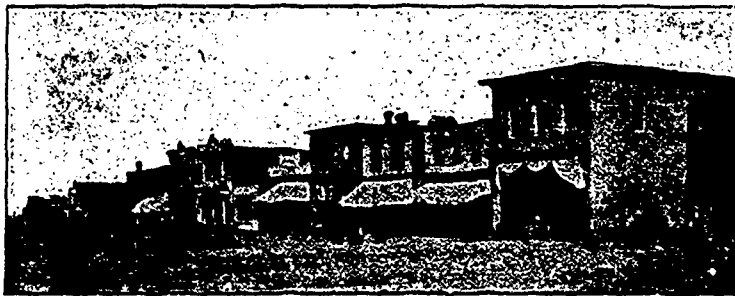
At Rosenfeld the train for the south branches off, running to Gretna on the International boundary line, where connection is made with the Great Northern Railway. C. K. Stewart & Co. recently opened a general store at this point. Rosenfeld is near the Mennonite reserve and although not considered as a Mennonite town, still a large proportion of the business transacted is with these people.

Between Rosenfeld and the boundary are the two towns of Altona and Gretna, and on the Deloraine branch, west of Rosenfeld, are Plum Coulee and Winkler. These four towns are centres from which most of the business of the Mennonite reserve is handled. During the last four years a marked change has taken place in regard to the class of goods handled by the merchants at these points. The Mennonites are gradually giving up their old customs and habits of dress and living, and a growing demand is noticeable for goods such as are in use by English-speaking farmers. The villages in which these people at first congregated are now being broken up, each man moving to his own farm, thus saving much time formerly spent in going to and from work. Possibly one of the greatest changes affecting the business men is in regard to the



Public School, Crystal City, Man.

would denote some increase in the population, but there are few additions to the number of businesses to report and in many places stores which were open for business when your representative made this trip last year are now closed. Business blocks have, of course, been erected at many points, some of them being very fine buildings, but in most instances these were rendered necessary on account of the old buildings occupied by the merchants having become unsuited to the requirements of the business either through lack of accommodation or for other reasons. The drought during the early part of the season, which at one time threatened to ruin the crop entirely, is, no doubt, largely responsible for the fall-



Principal Business Part of Deloraine, Man.

ling off in the building operations and doubtless also deterred some from starting new businesses. But another reason for the small increase in the business community this year is that there were already sufficient stores to handle the business and, as in many sections nearly all the best farms have been taken up and are held at a high valuation, settlers coming to this country have gone to the newer sections where the land is cheaper or where free homesteads are still to be had.

Mention has already been made of the conditions along the Morris-Brandon branch of the Northern Pacific railway, and in this letter we propose giving a review of the business outlook as seen from the towns along the Pembina, South Western and Souris sections of the Canadian Pacific railway.

Starting out by the Pembina or Deloraine branch, the first town reached is Morris, which is 42 miles south of Winnipeg. This town is still showing good progress. For a number of years its growth was retarded on account of the land in the surrounding district being held at high prices by speculators. Of late, however, this has been put on the market and a large number of settlers have come in. Many of these came from the United States and had considerable sums of money in their possession, which enabled them to commence farming on an extensive scale. During the last summer about thirty miles of graded roads were built by the municipality.

furnishing of their homes. At first the furniture, such as bedsteads, chairs, side-boards, etc., was all home-made, and the work was of no mean order, but furniture dealers now report a good demand for their goods. A school, known as the German Mennonite Normal school, for the training of teachers, has been maintained for a number of years at Gretna. This was incorporated last year under the name of the Mennonite Educational Institute. It is supported entirely by private funds, although recognized by the government, the principal being also Inspector of all the schools on the reserve. There are about eighteen or twenty pupils in attendance this year.

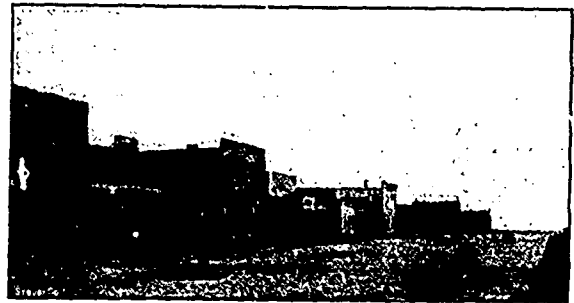
At Gretna a curling rink, large enough for two sheets of ice, was built this year, and the Canadian Pacific Railway built a two-stall round house replacing the one burned last summer. These together with a few dwelling houses constitute the building operations for the season.

In regard to population Morden ranks sixth amongst the towns and cities of Manitoba, though in the volume of business transacted it would probably stand nearer the top of the list than that. It is one of the oldest and best known towns in this country and besides being a good business point it is a pleasant place in which to live. In the summer time it is very pretty place, as it has been built in a grove of large shade trees and possesses a fine natural park, all of which together with its many handsome buildings, have made it a favorite resort for picnics and excursion parties

from Winnipeg. Morden is equipped with good telephone and electric light systems. The electric light plant was erected eight years ago and has been in use ever since. Four years ago it was overhauled and enlarged, giving power for 1,500 lights. There is some talk of the town acquiring the control of this plant. There are good schools, churches and a public hospital here. Six school teachers have been employed for a number of years and another class was formed at the commencement of this term. There has been considerable talk of establishing a normal school here, but as yet nothing definite has been done to-

last season have been larger than usual. The wheat yield for this district averaged last season about eight bushels to the acre. Very few changes are noticeable in the town since our last visit; the merchants doing business then are still to be found in the same stands attending to the wants of their customers. The premises of the Bank of Hamilton have been remodelled and enlarged, giving much better office accommodation.

La Riviere is prettily situated in the valley of the Pembina river. This town has been in existence for many years, but until it was made a Canadian Pacific Railway divisional point



Business Street, Napinka, Man.

wards this end. Until the last two or three years grain growing has received almost the undivided attention of the farmers in this section, but within that time more care has been given to the raising of stock. This year a great deal of money has been borrowed by the farmers from the banks and loan companies and on this account a fairly good cash business has been done by the merchants. In the business community several changes have taken place. C. F. Heckles has purchased the Morden roller mills, remodelling it and adding new machinery, giving it a capacity now of about 100 barrels per day. He has also installed machinery for chopping grain. The Morden woolen mills have been in operation for about five years. Application is now being made to the town of Morden for exemption from taxation for twenty years in consideration of which a mill will be built which will be kept running for at least nine months each year and will employ not less than twenty hands. E. N. Chambers, formerly of Killarney, has started a fruit and confectionery business under the name of Chambers & Co. Jas. Freeborn has opened out again in the grocery line. T. G. D. Graham has started a steam laundry. J. Kennedy & Co. have disposed of their hotel business to H. B. Brown and opened a liquor store. T. E. McGirr has taken over the general store business of Carley & Studer and the Hudson's Bay Co. has closed out their branch at this point.

Thornhill and Darlingford are both small villages, which, however, contribute their share to the amount of business from this line.

Manitou has earned a name for itself as a cattle shipping point but the shipments this year have fallen considerably below those of former years. Owing to the scarcity of feed

a few years ago it made but little progress. Now, however, a considerable number of railroad men make this their home, and La Riviere is becoming an important point.

At Pilot Mound is located the oatmeal mill of Dow & Curry, which has become well and favorably known among the trade on account of the superior article manufactured. This year great trouble is being experienced in getting oats as the oat crop last season was an entire failure from a miller's point of view. On this account old oats are in great demand, both for milling and for seed, and are bringing a high price. A few changes have taken place here this last year. N. P. McIntyre opened a butcher shop and D. B. Graham, hardware merchant, is building a brick block, 30x80 feet, which will be finished next spring. He will occupy the ground floor while the upper flat will be used as a public hall. Almost every town in Manitoba, has a rink of some kind. The one at this point has three sheets of ice, two for curling and one for skating. All the different branches of business are well represented here. There are four general stores, two hardware, confectionery and fruit stores, harness shops, drug stores, a private bank, newspaper, etc., showing that a large volume of business is transacted.

Crystal City is only four miles west of Pilot Mound, but notwithstanding the fact that these places are so close together they have both become important towns. Crystal City has, probably, shown more growth this last year than any other of the older towns of Manitoba. Among the new buildings erected is a solid brick block, 20x50 feet, by the Oddfellows. The ground floor is occupied by McClung's pharmacy, the upper flat being the lodge rooms. Adjoining this is a solid brick block built by the Hon. Thos. Green-



Business Street, Treherrow, Man.

this season a large number of young cattle have been sold to dealers from the United States, and driven across the line. It is estimated that about 500 head of stockers have been taken out in this way, which will reduce the shipments of beef cattle next year. On the other hand the shipments of hogs from this station during the

way and Sparling & Lander. The corner store, owned by Sparling & Lander, is occupied by themselves and Sharp, Mutch & Co., general merchants, are occupying the other stand. This latter is a new business here and is a continuation of that formerly carried on at Cypress River by A. Sharp & Co. Jas. Nichol has started

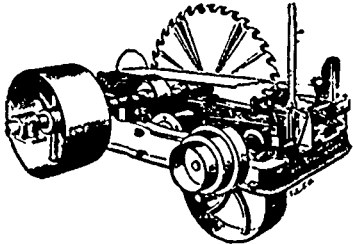
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DONALD FRASER & Co.

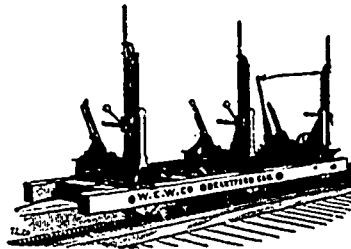
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MONTREAL, QUEBEC

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For Sale by all the leading jobbers.



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Car fresh Sea Fish now here, consisting of smelt, cod, haddock, flounders, tommy cod, eels, mackerel, herrings, etc. Order at once to secure choice.

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The Refined Ale

"Which sparkles like champagne?" If not, it is easy to procure of any win or spirit merchant, or from the brewer. Price: \$2 per 3 doz. half pints.

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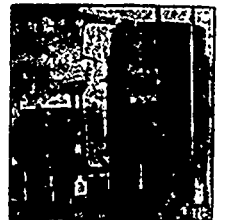
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**NORTHWEST
HIDE CO.**

Herman Telke, Mgr.

250 KING ST.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

FUR TALLOW

SENECA ROOT SHEEPBELTS

A planing mill and lumber yard. The Hon. Thos. Greenway also built a one storey frame building, 22x28 feet, which is occupied by himself and Dr. Middle as offices, and in addition to these at least ten dwelling houses were built. The bricks used in these buildings are made near Clearwater station, five miles from Crystal City. Although it is estimated that the crop in this neighborhood last season, would not average more than five or six bushels to the acre still it is not expected that the town will suffer any set-back as the farmers are for the most part reported to be in good circumstances and quite able to stand a poor season.

Between this point and Killarney there are four stations, Clearwater, Mather, Cartwright, and Holmfeld. The first two are very small places, but Holmfeld is considerably larger, and Cartwright is quite an important point with good prospects of becoming a large town. A. Hicks, general merchant, Holmfeld, has sold out to Wm. Hodnett, and has gone to Killarney to manage the business of the Killarney Trading Co.

During the summer months, at least, Killarney is an attractive and pleasant place in which to live. It is within easy walking distance of Killarney lake, a beautiful expanse of water, surrounded for the most part with high and rocky banks. It affords good bathing, boating and fishing and is attracting each year a large number of picnickers, for whom comfortable cabins have been built on the lake shore. A distinguishing feature about the town is the number of handsome brick and stone buildings to be seen. This last season the crops around here were light, in common with other parts of the country, the average being estimated at about eight to ten bushels per acre. South of the town the crops were very fair but to the north considerable damage was done by hail. In addition to the grain quite a number of cattle are raised and as the farmers have been living here for a number of years the majority of them are now in good circumstances, and can stand a hard year. Some business changes have taken place during the past year. Cross & McQueen, general merchants, have dissolved partnership, the business being continued by Cross & Co., A. McQueen going into the confectionery and grocery business. The business of S. Moule, general merchants, has been acquired by the Killarney Trading Co., and John Sidore has started a harness shop. There are five general stores here, owned by W. A. Bingham, Cross & Co., T. J. Lawlor, The Killarney Trading Co., and R. Rollins, all of which are doing a good business, as is shown by the large and up-to-date stocks of goods carried. The flour and grist mill owned by Young & Buck has been the means of drawing a considerable amount of trade to this town.

The town of Ninga, as seen from the train, presents a long row of store buildings, lining the north side of a street paralleling the track. In these are located three general stores, one hardware, furniture warehouse, butcher shop, etc. Among the business men located here are W. P. Landon, hardware; Miller & Halner, and D. C. McArthur, general merchants; J. Hicks, butcher, and Thos. Vanderburgh, harness maker. This is in a good wheat section, as is evident from the three large grain elevators strung along the side track.

At Bolssevain we find a great many handsome stone buildings, not only business blocks, but public buildings and dwelling houses. This gives to the town a look of stability which a further acquaintance with the business community fully bears out. This is in a very good farming section and as it is one of the older settlements the farmers are now in comfortable circumstances. The wheat yield for last season only averaged in the neighborhood of ten bushels to the acre, but the majority of the farmers will have some stock to dispose of which will help them considerably in meeting their accounts. There are no new businesses to report this year, but on the other hand one or two stores have been closed. This, however, must not be taken as indicating that Bolssevain is losing ground, but is due rather to the fact that there were too many engaged in business here. There are at this point two hardware stores, four general stores, clothing store, grocery store, boots and clothing business, several confectionery and fruit stands, two bakers, two harness shops, drug stores, two lumber

yards, two weekly newspapers, a branch of the Union bank, a flour mill, etc. W. Hanley, butcher, has bought the butcher business of J. McCausland and has taken in a partner, the business being now known as Hanley & Burgess.

At Whitewater there is one general store owned by F. D. Peters. This station is at Whitewater lake, a shallow body of water which is a favorite feeding place for wild geese and has become far famed among sportsmen.

Deloraine is one of the largest and best business towns on this line. It is surrounded by a good farming country, in which wheat growing receives the most attention, although considerable stock is also raised. The stores in Deloraine are both large and numerous and a very fine class of goods is carried. Several changes in business circles have occurred in the last year. Rockett & Co., harness dealers, have sold out to T. G. Oddie, D. E. Trainer, clothing and men's furnishings, has retired from business; Evans & Stovin, general dealers, is now Evans & Co. Alexander & Lusk, proprietors of the Advertiser newspaper, have dissolved partnership, Frank Lusk continuing. Snider & Glass now have charge of the flour mill in place of Snider & Barber. J. J. Cochrane has opened a real estate, loan and insurance office. A new enterprise, and a very important one to the travelling public, is the opening of a second hotel. A new building was erected for the purpose, and in the "Palace," under the present management, Deloraine has one of the best hotels in the country. The Union bank branch at this point is now occupying new and very comfortable quarters. Falconer & Martin own the hardware store here, Evans & Co., the Hudson's Bay Co., Montgomery & Colquhoun and O. C. Smith have general stores, W. H. Atkinson, lumber and implement dealer, J. Boyd, furniture and lumber, and J. S. Lochead, lumber. F. L. Kelbourne and C. E. Gutteridge handle confectionery, fruits etc., H. Mitchell and C. E. Stevens are the butchers. In addition to the Union bank, A. P. and F. T. Stuart have a private bank.

Labor Delegates Discuss Various Matters With Premier Roblin.

A deputation from the trades and labor council held a lengthy interview with Premier Roblin and his colleagues Wednesday evening regarding matters of mutual interest. The deputation was composed of A. W. Puttee, M. P.; William Scott, Boyard, Underwood, McKenzie, Raitt, Wallace, Dales, Nicholson and Fisher. They were received by the full cabinet.

Mr. Dales first spoke in regard to the factory inspection act. He acknowledged the appreciation felt by the deputation that the amendments suggested by them had been embodied in the new act, but complained of one defect, in so far that no provision had been made for the enforcement of the act.

Mr. Roblin—"Well, that is rather a serious one."

Mr. Campbell—"You mean that no inspector was appointed?"

Mr. Dales assented.

In further discussion it was pointed out that the act was practically null, as no one had been appointed to see that it is carried into effect. Mr. Dales considered that the law is being broken every day, and asked to be assured that an inspector would be appointed, as the general opinion is that under the circumstances the act is entirely inoperative.

In reply, the premier stated that an inspector would be appointed so soon as the estimates are submitted and the money voted. He thought that the non-appointment was the result of an oversight.

Chas Raitt was next heard from. He spoke in regard to the enforcement of the clause in the bake shops act, having reference to the hours for labor. He contended that, contrary to the act, many of the employees are compelled to work over 12 hours a day and 60 hours a week, while others again are unable to procure employment. There was no inspector to see after the enforcement of this act either.

Mr. Campbell asked if the appointment should not be made by the municipality.

He was informed that the city had neglected to take any action in the

matter, although it had been brought to their notice. There was no official other than the health inspector to look after the enforcement of the act. It was pointed out that the inspecting would only take a short time each week, so that it was hardly to be expected that a municipal officer could be appointed for the purpose.

Mr. Raitt suggested that the administration of the act should come under the government of the factory inspector. Mr. Scott pointed out that the bakers do not want any amendment to the act, but ask that it be placed under provincial inspection for the purposes of economy.

A. W. Puttee, M. P., next took up the question of compulsory education. The labor men, he said, were deeply interested in the matter. They feel it is a question which needs early attention. He pointed out that in Winnipeg where the school population is increasing so rapidly the expenditure is always running ahead of the revenue, and the board therefore does not feel inclined to take the initiative. He deplored the fact that many children are growing up in absolute ignorance. So many immigrants are coming into the country, settling, and in time becoming entitled to exercise the franchise, that an uneducated electorate will result. The school board takes money from all, but it does not educate all the children. Mr. Puttee considered that if education is made compulsory in Winnipeg it should be placed under the control of an inspector and not under the school board.

Mr. Roblin—"Did you ever take into account the peculiar condition under which we labor and how sensitive it is, and if we were to compel certain of our citizens to send their children to what are known as the public schools, what effect it would have?"

Mr. Puttee asked whether he meant in the matter of creed, and being answered in the affirmative by the premier, he replied that he considered the state should not only provide that all are entitled to be educated, but they should insist on it.

Mr. Scott remarked that in Winnipeg there is a school population of over 12,000 with only accommodation for 6,000.

The premier told of a Galician church of which he had been informed where there were fifty children of school age who attended no school.

Mr. Roblin—"The introduction of a compulsory clause such as has been suggested would mean that the accommodation for school purposes would have to be largely increased, would it not?"

Mr. Scott—"Yes, there is accommodation for only about half the number."

The premier considered that the class not attending school would not be likely to receive any home training, but would rather grow up in ignorance and vice.

In this connection Mr. Campbell remarked on the increase in convictions at the police court during the past year, amounting to over 50 per cent.

Mr. Fisher next brought up the question of the Mechanics' Lien Act which he was not fully prepared to go into owing to the absence of a colleague. It was pointed out that the act as introduced by the Norquay government has been so altered as to be badly complicated. What is asked is that the priority of wages in the case of liens should be established.

Mr. Roblin endorsed this view. He said he had known many villainous robberies to come under the protection or want of protection of the act.

Mr. Scott then brought up the case of the dispute between Miss Young and the school board. The lady, he said, was not a member of the party, but it was their object to protect and advance the interests of all wage earners. He considered that Miss Young had been most unjustly dealt with by the board, and if her case is allowed to go without redress it will be a very serious prejudice to the teachers.

In reply to the deputation the premier expressed the thanks of himself and colleagues at being honored with their visit, and would be glad to have it repeated, as they recognized that the labor people take a deep interest in all social and economical questions. He regretted the anomaly of the factory inspection act, and promised to make the necessary appointment as soon as possible. He thought that the inspection of the bake shops could be incorporated as suggested. He was glad to find that compulsory education was endorsed by the represented body, and said that although the

conditions in the province are such as to prevent the enactment of such a law as they would like, but something would undoubtedly be done. Attention would also be given to the lien act. He did not know a great deal of Miss Young's case, but considered she was an estimable woman, who had suffered by virtue of the school board's action. Consideration would be given to the suggestion that she receive the appointment to the model department of the Normal school.

British Columbia Trade of 1900

The business of the past year is reviewed as follows by R. P. Rithet & Co., of Victoria, in their freight and shipping report for January:—

"The general business of the whole of British Columbia has made rapid strides during the year 1900, and perhaps in no one year for a long time back has there been more satisfactory advancement and expansion in almost all directions than during the year just closed.

"Mining has been vigorously prosecuted both on the mainland and island, with gratifying results, and this industry continues to attract the practical miner as well as investors.

"The timber business has been remarkably good and our export mills have been kept fully and profitably employed. The difficulty of obtaining raw material is steadily increasing, and the low prices which existed a few years ago are not likely to be repeated. Freights have been high and tonnage scarce all through the year, and although a decline is looked for in the near future, there is so far very little indication of lower rates.

"Salmon packing has been very disappointing, the run of sockeyes in the Fraser river having been one of the worst on record. In other districts, however, good packs were secured, and more attention has been given to the fall run. The total pack of the province was not so very far short of ordinary, and the market is in a healthy condition.

"The seafaring business was carried on energetically, but while the average catch per schooner was smaller than in the previous year and the first cost greater, the high prices obtained at the annual sales enabled seafarers to realize fair profits.

"British Columbia coal continues to be in good demand and a larger fleet of steamers and sailors have found employment carrying the product of our mines to foreign markets.

"The outlook for 1901 is exceedingly bright in all branches of business."

His mothers wish

Comparative Prices of Staples.

Prices at New York, as given by Bradstreet's:

	Jan. 18, 1901.	Jan. 19, 1900.
Flour	\$3.45@3.60	\$3.35@3.60
Wheat	78	71½
Corn	47	40½
Oats	30½	29½
Rye	54	60
Cotton	9½	7 1/2-16
Printed cloths	3½	3
Wool, Ohio	24@25	33@34
Pork, mess	\$13.75@14.50	\$10.50@11
Lard	7.75	6.20
Butter	21	25
Cheese	11½	12½
Sugar, gran	5.60	5.05
Coffee, No. 7	7½	8½
Petroleum, rd	7.25	9.00
*Iron, Besse	\$13.25@13.50	25.00
*Steel billets, ton	19.50	35.00
Steel rails	25.00	35.00
Copper	17 00	18.25
Lead, lb	4.37½	4.70
Tin, lb	26.35	28.50

*Pittsburgh.

Some clerks never progress, they are destitute of the ability to grow in usefulness. Of course, there are instances where individuals are born salesmen, but this state of things is the exception. Some people are able to add to their knowledge and power to please a little each day, through experience, while others know at the end of the year exactly what they did at the beginning, and no more. Now, these things go to make or mar a clerk's usefulness in merchandising, as in anything else. A merchant has a right to expect value received in clerical assistance, he same as in any other commodity.—Buyers' and Dry Goods Chronicle.

WANTED—Capable, reliable person in every country to represent large company of solid financial reputation: \$936 salary per year, payable weekly, \$3 per day absolutely sure and all expenses; straight, bona fide, definite salary, no commission; paid each Saturday and expense money advanced each week. STANDARD HOUSE 334 Dearborn St., Chicago.

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EDWARDSBURG STARCH CO
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WHOLESALE MEN'S FURNISHINGS



The season for heavy goods is not over yet and where stocks are broken sorting up will have to be done.

This demand can be supplied here in a large number of lines.

We have a traveller on the road and his orders are reducing stock rapidly.

Whatever you want should be bought as soon as possible.

Consider the discounts— from 15% to 33% below regular wholesale prices.

Furnishings for Spring and Summer in abundance.

MYRON McBRIDE & CO.

IN LIQUIDATION

Princess St., Winnipeg

"You gave a job to a wandering hobo the other day, I believe," said the village merchant. "How did he turn out?" "I had to let him go at the end of the third day," replied the altruistic farmer, regretfully. "By the time I had got him filled up with cornbread and bacon he was too full to work."—Chicago Tribune.

What is this! exclaimed the Boer general, in a tone of annoyance. "More prisoners."

Dear me! I wish they would show some consideration for the fact that we are trying to conduct a war instead of running a boarding house."—Washington Star.

WM. FERGUSON

WHOLESALE

Wines, Liquors
and Cigars

8th STREET, BRANDON

The Brandon Cigar Factory

RAMSAY & CO., Props.

Our Standard Brands.

ST. LOUIS AULD REEKIE
PRINCESS MINUETS
EMPERADORES

HOPPERS CAN OPENER

Does perfect work;
Easy to operate;
Turns edges down;
No jagged edges;

IT IS A PERFECT LITTLE TOOL, well made and does quickly all we claim for it. Blade being adjustable, it will open any can from 2 to 4 inches in diameter.

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200-212 First Ave. North
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Write for Circular Make trial shipment. Convince yourself that we pay high prices.

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FURS

AND Deerskins

Winnipeg Forestry Association.

A well-attended meeting was held in the city council chamber last week for the promotion of tree culture and preservation in the province. A number of addresses on the subject were given and an organization was formed to be known as the Winnipeg Forestry Association. The chair was occupied by Major Muivey.

Trees for Shelter.

Mr. A. P. Stevenson, of Nelson, read a paper on "Trees for Shelter Belts," giving the conclusions he had reached from over twenty years in Manitoba partially devoted to the study and propagation of trees best adapted to this province. He held that at the present time what is most needed is not large forests, but small groves and suitable shelter belts for buildings and gardens, with desirable ornamental trees and shrubs to make our homes beautiful and attractive. He proceeded to examine the merits of some of the deciduous varieties likely to succeed best with intending planters. The rule to be followed, he said, should be, begin by planting native trees. The box elder, when planted close together makes a very good shelter, perfectly hardy, and with care will grow in any part of the province. The cottonwood is a fast grower and a valuable timber, but is best to be planted from seedling trees and not from cuttings as it requires a large amount of water to supply its vigorous growth. After discussing a number of varieties, pointing out those which were of quick growth and those likely to succeed best, he advised planting evergreens where these were not too expensive, and explained the conditions necessary to success. In the east, he said, the best time to plant evergreens was considered to be in June; he found the best time was just before the buds begin to burst, that is some time in the month of May.

The Dominion Policy.

Mr. E. Stewart, superintendent of forestry for the Dominion of Canada, was then introduced, and welcomed with applause. He said his object was to lay before the people of this city and the province and the Territories the system that had already been outlined in a general way, of co-operation by the government with the settlers. For some time past this matter had occupied the attention of the minister and deputy minister of the interior and himself, and it had not been without considerable inquiry that the proposed system had been arrived at. The forestry branch of the department of the interior deals only with the forests and timber on Dominion lands. At confederation each of the provinces retained its ungranted lands with all the timber thereon.

British Columbia came in on the same terms. Shortly afterwards the Dominion acquired the Hudson's Bay territory, which was three times the size of all the other provinces. That territory was administered by the Dominion government, and the timber is under its control. Manitoba was acquired after the land was administered by the Dominion government. British Columbia handed over to the Dominion's belt of 40 miles in width, 20 miles on each side of the C. P. R., some 20,000 square miles. A very prevalent idea in the east was that the Northwest is all prairie, with no timber, but the people of Manitoba and the West know better than that. About one-eighth of the whole territory is prairie. The portion of prairie extends from a little east of here to the Rocky Mountains and along the 49th parallel; it is roughly estimated at 250,000 square miles; while the total area of the Dominion is 2,500,000 square miles. Mr. Stewart emphasized the fact that the Dominion government has a very great deal to do in administering the timber on Dominion lands. From Alaska to Hudson's Bay and from the Saskatchewan to the far north is an immense belt of timber, a great quantity of spruce which will be of very great value for pulp. Forest fires are estimated to destroy ten times as much as the lumbermen cut. This northern country is very susceptible to fire, because it is thickly covered with soil, and because of moss, and dried gum. All large fires start from very small ones. A great deal has been done by the provinces of Quebec and Ontario in the way of guarding the timber. Since the forestry commissioner was appointed there had been a very great decrease of forest fires. Mr. W. C. Edwards says that in Quebec since

the adoption of the forest fire system they have scarcely had one fire. There is a great deal in education. People in Ontario travelling through the woods are much more careful than they used to be. Within the past year there has been in connection with the Dominion territory a system of fire ranching. The fire ranchers named are to be under the supervision of some officer of the government, usually the crown timber agent or the Dominion lands agent. Instructions are sent out, also notices and warnings. In Ontario in summer men are sent up certain trails to warn people against starting fires. A very important timber reserve is that of the Riding Mountains. The value of forests at the head waters of streams, on the distribution of moisture is well known. When there are large snow and rain falls in the forests the water does not run away as on the prairie but soaks down and becomes the source of springs. Forty-five townships are reserved—nearly a million acres, in the Riding Mountains. If these were denuded of trees the Assiniboine would be dry in summer and a torrent in spring. The Shell river, Bird Tail creek, and the Little Saskatchewan would be similarly affected; so also would the dozen streams on the north side of the mountain. In the foot hills of the Rocky Mountains there is another reserve. These reserves, he thought, should be set apart by act of parliament. The timber at the foot hills is exceedingly valuable for the purpose of holding back the snow and water. A little irrigation is being done in southwestern Alberta, which is a dry country, but rich, and will become the garden of the Northwest. Irrigation would be worthless without the forests. There would be floods in spring and drought in summer. Other reserves are in the Moose Mountain and Turtle Mountain. Referring to a system of co-operation with the federal government in the United States in the way of tree planting, Mr. Stewart thought it would not be wise to adopt their system, or that of any European countries for Canada. One of the main features of the proposed system here would be instruction. Mistakes were made in planting trees; people were making experiments which they should be informed would be useless. Any person wishing to avail himself of the co-operation system should make application to the department at Ottawa, and a supervisor would tell him how to prepare the soil and where and when trees should be planted. Mr. Stewart explained the forestry association organization, and stated that associations had been formed in British Columbia and Nova Scotia. His visit here was to confer and get ideas, as well as to outline the system of tree planting.

Addresses were also given by Mr. S. A. Bedford, superintendent of the Brandon Experimental Farm, and others.

ORGANIZATION.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Bryce, seconded by Ald. Barclay, it was resolved that a forestry association be formed, to be called the Winnipeg Forestry association, and to be open for membership to all parts of the province.

The constitution of the Canadian Forestry association was provisionally adopted.

Nineteen names of members were then enrolled, and the following officers were elected:—

Hon. President—Lieut. Governor McMillan.

President—Rev. Dr. Bryce.

Vice-president—Mr. A. E. Stevenson, of Nelson.

Secretary-treasurer—Mr. G. H. Greig.

Directors—Messrs. D. W. Buchanan, C. J. Thompson, of Virden; F. Schultz, of Baldur; E. F. Stephenson, Wm. Martin, Ald. R. Barclay, and R. T. Riley.

OTHER MEETINGS.

Mr. Stewart, accompanied by Mr. A. P. Stevenson, of Nelson, will hold the following meetings under the auspices of agricultural societies to discuss the forestry question:—

Virden—Tuesday, Feb. 5, 2 p.m.

Brandon—Wednesday, Feb. 6, 2 p.m.

Portage la Prairie—Thursday, Feb. 7, 2 p.m.

Neepawa—Friday, Feb. 8, 2 p.m.

Emerson—Monday, Feb. 11, 2 p.m.

Morris—Tuesday, Feb. 12, 2 p.m.

Crystal City—Wednesday, Feb. 13, 2.30 p.m.

Brisevain—Thursday, February 11, 7 p.m.

Deloraine—Friday, Feb. 15, 2 p.m.

Solita—Saturday, Feb. 16, 7 p.m.

Hartney—Monday, Feb. 18, 2 p.m.

THE LUMBER TRADE.

NORTHWESTERN LUMBERMEN MEET.

We are indebted to the American Lumberman for the information contained in the following report of the meeting of the Lumbermen's Association of the Northwestern States held in Minneapolis last week. The convention was the 11th the association has held and was more largely attended than ever and was a success in every way. It was opened on Tuesday morning by President John Foley and continued over Wednesday and Thursday. The president's report or annual address was delivered immediately and breathed a fine spirit of fellowship and brotherliness, and should do much towards drawing out the better sentiments and feelings of the association members. The secretary's report indicated a large amount of executive business transacted during the year. The treasurer's report embodied a very favorable financial report. Tuesday afternoon was devoted to executive work and Wednesday morning to the insurance section of the association. The secretary of this branch reported that about 50 per cent of the fire insurance business represented in the association is carried by the mutual companies which have been formed among the members. In the afternoon several interesting papers on association work and general lumber topics were read. Thursday was occupied with election of officers and resolutions of various kinds. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, O. C. Sables, Hillsboro, N. D.; vice-president, Chas. H. Ross, Sioux Falls, S.D., new members of the board of directors, A. F. Trudden, Dubuque, Iowa; John Foley, New Hampton, Iowa, and A. C. Perrine, Spencer, Iowa.

LUMBER TRADE NOTES.

Lumber prices are again advancing in the United States and the markets seem to be much firmer.

Yellow pine lumber manufacturers in the United States have advanced their prices \$1 per thousand feet.

Sash and door business is opening up at Minneapolis already. At the factories there seems to be some fear of labor troubles.

Red cedar shingles are very firm at Minneapolis and higher prices are predicted. It is expected that \$2.20 per thousand will be the price of best shingles very shortly as against \$2.15 old price.

The big advance which has been made in glass prices by United States makers, amounting to about 30 per cent. over last year, makes it certain that window sash will cost more money in that country this year.

Hardwood lumber prices south of the boundary are firm. Demand is distinctly better. Car builders, vehicle men, furniture makers, implement manufacturers, etc., are all in the market for fresh supplies of stock.

It is expected that the implement display at the Pan-American exposition will be one of the finest which has ever been gathered together on this continent. It will be a revelation to many people even among those who are actively identified with that particular branch of trade. A special building is being built for the housing of the implement displays. These will embrace everything in the way of farm machinery and utensils. Engines and power machines of all kinds will receive special attention. There will also be a large display of road and cycle path making machines.

The Duluth correspondent of the American Lumberman writes to that paper as follows: Loggers are fully up to the average at this date; some are ahead somewhat. The winter has been an excellent one for railroad loggers and those whose haul has been in the woods but those that have been obliged to haul to Lake Superior have had some trouble with their roads and find it hard to keep them iced. The great bulk of the logging for this district is now by railroad loggers, and so the average of the winter's work is exceedingly well in hand. Men have

been plenty and there is a sharp demand for them.

A movement is on foot to induce the Ontario government to extend the scope of the public libraries act so as to embrace the needs of lumber and mining camps. It is recommended that a travelling library commission be appointed and a sum of money appropriated by the government with which to purchase travelling libraries of the most approved literature. In the meantime the government is asked to grant to library boards the privilege of sending small collections of books into the camps on condition that a guarantee be given by the foreman and bookkeeper that the books shall be well taken care of and returned to the library when the camps break up.

Shoe and Rubber Features.

Among the Winnipeg business men who have recently visited Eastern Canada is J. J. Kilgour, of the wholesale boot and shoe house of the Kilgour, Rimer Co. Mr. Kilgour visited during the three weeks he was away Toronto, Hamilton, Montreal, St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, Boston, Chicago and St. Paul. He found the boot and shoe factories in all these places very busy. Times are much better in the east than they are here and there is a good demand for all kinds of staple and fancy goods. In addition to the activity caused by this good demand there is additional reason for the present activity in the fact that the boot and shoe factories of Quebec were closed down for six weeks during the latter part of 1900 owing to labor trouble which has thrown them that far behind with their orders. It will not be surprising in view of these facts if some dealers do not get delivery of their spring orders until late.

As regards fall styles Mr. Kilgour says that there are practically no changes to note this year. Manufacturers are following the exceedingly popular and common sense styles of last year and this spring very closely and will make no new departures from them. Prices will also hold about the same as there is nothing in the present situation of the leather markets to warrant changes.

Speaking of tan goods Mr. Kilgour said that they will be used to a considerable extent this year, especially by gentlemen. There seems to be no question as to the popularity and general utility of the tan shoe and it has come to stay. The only difference this year is that the number of shades has been reduced to three, namely, light, medium and chocolate, all other colors having been dropped entirely. This is a move in the right direction as it gives the retailer a chance to carry larger stocks of each kind of shoe.

While Mr. Kilgour was in the east there was a big meeting of Canadian rubber manufacturers to consider the situation as regards Canadian trade and settle prices for the coming fall. Owing to the action of the United States rubber trust it has been decided that Canadian factories will sell at the old figures again, making no change in quotations. It is interesting to know that the United States trust is an organization which embraces all but three or four of the factories in that country. That it is capitalized at \$51,000,000 and is regarded as a very powerful concern in every way. In order to try to force the few factories which carry on an independent business to come into the ring the trust has decided to cut prices of rubbers 25 per cent. and it further threatens to corner the rubber market. This many leading dealers believe it is impossible for any concern to do. The cut of 25 per cent. in prices which the trust is making is still not enough to let it into the Canadian market as that is only about the amount of the duty.

While away Mr. Kilgour called at the factory of the Maple Leaf Rubber Co., at Toronto, in which he is interested to a considerable extent. Everything there is moving along smoothly. They are turning out about 6,000 pairs of rubber shoes per day and are arranging to increase this to 10,000 by placing the additional number in export markets. The manager of the company is now in England arranging for the sale of goods there.

The receipts of manila hemp at New York for last week, the second of the new year, were 16,000 bales, making a total of 24,000 for the two weeks. England seems to be getting the bulk of shipments, 21,000 bales having cleared for that country during the week, and none for the United States.

TO THE TRADE.

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

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Epsom Salts Heavy Chemicals Patent Medicines Glassware

We are receiving this week: One Car Epsom Salts, one car Heavy Chemicals, two Cars Patent Medicines, three cars Glassware.
We are open to fill winter orders at good prices. Write for quotations.

The Martin, Bole & Wynne Co.
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H. & A. LEADLAY

(Formerly of The Toronto
Hide & Wool Co.)

HIDES, SHEEPSKINS, WOOL, AND TALLOW

Write us for Prices on Frozen Hides

298 ROSS STREET

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The Anderson Produce Co. Ltd.

WINNIPEG, MAN

All kinds of
FRUIT
in Season.

Mail orders promptly attended to
Butter, Eggs and Poultry handled on consignment or pure cash—highest prices.

Manitoba.

Plum Coulee is applying for incorporation as a village.

A. G. McLeod has rented the Monarch bakery at Selkirk.

Mr. R. A. Stafford will open up a photo studio at Portage la Prairie.

Marks & Co. have succeeded Kern & Marks in the lumber business at Plum Coulee.

R. J. Wilson has transferred his furniture business at Elgin to his son, A. E. Wilson.

Manning, formerly of the Roland News, has purchased the Observer, Holland, Man.

Vogt & Sawhizky have opened out in the smithing and hardware business at Plum Coulee.

Work has been commenced on the new C. P. R. bridge across the Red River at Winnipeg.

W. Kennealy, formerly of Winnipeg, has taken over the management of the Leland hotel, Portage la Prairie.

The stock and fixtures of the Merchants' hotel, at Brandon, were sold on Thursday, to James Moore, for \$810.

Geo. Freeman has sold his confectionery business at Macgregor to Jas. Pierce, who takes possession on March 1st next.

Coppleman & Hartwell, general merchants, Wawanesa, have dissolved partnership. W. F. Hartwell continues the business.

The Lake Winnipeg Lumber and Navigation Company, Limited, is applying for incorporation, headquarters to be at Winnipeg.

J. T. Gordon has been elected member of the provincial house for South Winnipeg by acclamation, succeeding Hugh John Macdonald.

Jas. Clarke, who has been connected with the commission business in Winnipeg, died in the general hospital early this week of pneumonia.

The fancy goods stock of Miss Emberton, at Winnipeg, was bought by Jacob Udow, at 25c on the dollar. He is selling it off in a retail way.

What was left of the hardware and furniture stock of J. Ferguson, Winnipeg, who skipped out about Christmas time, was sold at auction by the bailiff on Thursday.

Waller and Wilson have formed a partnership as implement agents at Cypress River, and have secured the agency for the McCormick Harvesting Machine company.

The partnership existing between Duncan McKenzie and Donald Malcolm McCrae, of Winnipeg, plumbers, has been dissolved by mutual consent. Duncan McKenzie takes the business.

The loss in the fire which destroyed the general store of Taylor, Green & Fraser, at Beulah, last Friday, was about \$8,000 on stock alone, which was insured for \$1,000. The building was also insured.

J. R. McNamara, grocer and butcher, St. Mary's street, Winnipeg, made an assignment on Tuesday, to Newton & Davidson. McNamara bought the butcher business from J. Y. Griffin & Co. about a year ago, but has not been successful in management.

The Bell Telephone Co. have moved their exchange, at Brandon, into a new location in the Brown & Mitchell block on Ninth street. The new building has been fitted up with all the latest appliances, the company expending about \$6,000 on their plant during the past few months.

The regular meeting of the Brandon city council was held on Monday evening, all the aldermen being present except McIlvride. It was decided to accept the resignation of Waterworks Engineer Crawford and to secure in his stead a younger man. Mr. Crawford has served the city for many years and will be given three months' salary and work more suited to his advanced years. The question of getting gravel as a means of furnishing employment for four or five civic laborers, who being laid off feel the stress of hard times, was discussed, but it was decided that it would be too expensive a means to accomplish the desired end. The mayor was instructed to invite the Reeves and Mayors of the municipalities of the western judicial district to meet on February 15 to discuss the court house and jail matter and other questions of mutual interest. Two by-laws were passed, one to enable the city to borrow money to the extent of \$50,000 from the Imperial

Bank to meet current expenses, and the other fixing the date of the commencement of the annual assessment on Feb. 1.

Notice is given that the partnership heretofore subsisting between Wheelton & Houkes, marble cutters, Winnipeg, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be paid to Henry Wheelton, and all claims against the said partnership are to be presented to him.

Very few have an idea of the amount of fish that are being exported from Manitoba to the United States annually, says the Pembina, N. D. Express. For the three months ending December 31, 1900, there were imported 1,915,742 pounds and the duty collected for the same was \$4,789,632. Mostly all this fish was caught in Lake Winnipeg and consigned to A. Booth Packing Co.

About three o'clock last Sunday morning fire was discovered in W. H. Bull's harness shop, at Elgin, and was so far advanced that it was impossible to keep the flames from spreading owing to the poor water supply and no fire fighting facilities. In a short space of time the following business places were completely destroyed: D. Irwin, general store; T. P. Jackson, gent's furnishings; W. H. Bull, harness shop; Temple & Maguire, hardware; Dr. J. B. Chambers, drugs; Massey-Harris implement warehouse; post office, Public Opinion newspaper; barber shop. Those who lived over these places succeeded in saving a large proportion of their personal effects. Irwin's stock was nearly all saved, but the other buildings went so fast that very little could be saved. The total loss is estimated at \$25,000. Insurance about \$12,000. T. P. Jackson's stock of clothing was insured for \$2,000 in the Queen, \$1,000 in the Hartford, and \$500 in the Western; on building, \$1,300. Temple & Maguire's stock of hardware was insured in the Queen for \$2,000.

Saskatchewan.

J. R. Downes has refitted the old Woodman brewery at Prince Albert and put it in good shape, installing a lot of new machinery. He is now commencing the work of brewing.

Assinibola.

B. Carey, dry goods and millinery, Moose Jaw, has failed. Gault Bros. have taken possession.

Chisholm & Copeland, general merchants, Grenfell, are dissolving partnership. R. A. Copeland will carry on the business.

The Moose Jaw board of trade has elected the following officers for the year 1901: President, J. McLeod; vice-president, J. T. Simpson; secretary-treasurer, Seymour Green; council, D. McLennan, A. Hiltcheck, H. Ferguson, J. C. Hamilton, G. K. Smith, H. McDougall, W. B. Willoughby, R. Bogue, William Grayson, J. H. Kern.

Alberta.

T. J. Cunningham has closed out his flour and feed store at Strathcona.

Schofield & Co., general merchants, have closed out their Cranbrook, B. C., branch.

Wood & Greene have bought out the grocery business of D. W. Marsh at Calgary.

Stovel & Strang, hardware, Edmonton, are dissolving owing to the death of Collin F. Strang.

The mill and elevator of the Farmers' Milling Co., at Fort Saskatchewan was burned to the ground Wednesday afternoon of last week. The buildings are a total loss and the greater part of their contents. The machinery and at a low estimate 20,000 bushels of wheat are a total loss. The buildings and machinery cost about \$25,000, of which \$11,000 was covered by insurance. The grain that had been purchased was covered to half its value by insurance. It is understood that a considerable amount of grain had been merely placed in storage in the elevator by farmers without sale. The principal creditors are Goldie & McCulloch Co., of Galt, who supplied the machinery, and the Imperial Bank, Strathcona, who advanced the money to buy the grain. Both are fully protected by the insurance. The mill was only completed during the past summer, and ran for two months, commencing in July. It began again in November and has run continuously since. The capacity was 75 barrels per twelve

hours. The elevator capacity was 40,000 bushels.

Northwestern Ontario.

Tenders closed to-day for the stonework on a new bridge to be erected by Mackenzie & Mann across the Rainy River at Fort Frances.

BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

THE DUTY ON SHOES.

A good deal of interest is being manifested just now in the fact that a larger quantity of American shoes are being sold in Canada than for some time past. Shoe travellers have taken up the matter, and have been discussing it amongst themselves as well as bringing it before their houses. The question has so frequently been argued that the points ought to be familiar to all those interested. The shoe manufacturers really receive no protection in Canada. The duties on fine leathers, findings, and shoe machinery more than absorb the twenty-five per cent. that is levied on the manufactured article coming into this country. Either the duty on shoes ought to be raised to thirty per cent., or the tariff so arranged on shoe materials as to make a reduction in shoe costs of at least ten per cent. The manufacturers are taking up the matter, and no doubt a vigorous effort will be made to secure action on the part of the government when the tariff is re-opened.—Shoe and Leather Journal.

Dairy Trade Notes.

Exports of butter and cheese from Montreal last year were the largest on record.

Two cars of Manitoba butter in packages have been cleared in Montreal. It is reported one car sold under 17½c a pound.

The annual meeting of the Cheese and Butter Makers' Association will be held in Maw's hall, Winnipeg, on the 20th, 21st and 22nd of February.

Dr. Little, the city veterinarian, of Winnipeg, reports that he had visited a large number of dairies during the past six weeks. The majority he had found were not in good shape. In some cases the cows were fairly clean, but the stables were dirty; the milk houses were not in proper shape, there was no accommodation to keep it properly. A lot of the owners should not be in the business. A lot of them strained the milk in the stable and left it there while they were milking. He had found some straining the milk in the stable and leaving the straining cloth hanging up in the stable to dry. The dairy inspector reported that he had notified these dairies to have their places cleaned up. As a result of these reports the market, license and health committee has decided that the health officer shall at once stop any dairy from supplying milk to any one until their stables and dairy buildings are made clean and put in a good sanitary condition, and that a circular letter and copy of the by-law, together with a copy of this resolution, be mailed to each dairyman.

Freight Rates.

Chicago Trade Bulletin: Rates are well maintained east and west. The car supply with western roads is in better shape, but east bound lines are short 1,000 to 3,000 cars. The tariff is on the basis of 17½c per 100 lbs. for flour and 30c for provisions from Chicago to New York. The tariff on grain is as follows:—

To	From Chicago	From Miss. River
Boston	Dom. Exp. 16	Dom. Exp. 15½
New York	17½	16½
Philadelphia	15½	15½
Baltimore	14½	14½
Newport News	14½	14½
Buffalo	11	13½

Ocean room was in fair demand and rates easy. Rates are 2½c per bushel on grain from New York and 2d from Boston to Liverpool. The through rate on wheat from Chicago to Liverpool is 15.58c per bushel all rail, via New York, and 15½c via Boston, and on corn from New York 15c and Boston 14½c. Flour is 20.94c per 100 lbs. and provisions 44.06c per 100 lbs. Chartered are being made to load, store and carry to Buffalo in the spring at 2½c for wheat, 2½c for old corn and 1½c for oats.

FINANCIAL

WINNIPEG BANK CLEARINGS,

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

Week ending Jan. 21, 1901	1900	1899
Corresponding week, 1900	\$1,882,598	1,952,003
Corresponding week, 1899	1,912,003	1,612,003

The monthly totals are as follows:

1900	1899	
Jan. \$9,906,607	\$7,683,052	
Feb. 6,702,046	6,209,471	
Mar. 7,320,962	6,750,121	
April 7,091,519	6,910,431	
May 6,702,579	7,472,955	
June 6,612,084	6,211,718	
July 6,395,425	6,169,595	
Aug. 8,173,036	7,995,291	
Sept. 7,320,147	8,231,159	
Oct. 9,183,477	12,689,000	
Nov. 11,618,985	14,435,219	
Dec. 10,869,325	12,966,905	
Totals	\$106,356,792	\$107,780,814

THE MONEY MARKET.

The bank rate remains at from 6 to 8 per cent, according to the security, the former figure being only obtainable by gilt-edged paper. Loan companies are asking from 6 to 7 per cent for city property loans and 7 to 8 per cent for farm loans.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Union Bank of Canada will shortly open a branch at Edmonton. The building formerly occupied by the Banque Jaque Cartier has been leased and the Union Bank offices will be located there.

Mr. Taylor, who is doing special inspection work for the Merchants' Bank of Canada, denies the report that he was coming from Westport to take over the management of the Medicine Hat branch of the bank. He is simply in the west on inspection duty.

Tenders.

Tenders are invited by the National Trust Company, Winnipeg, for the purchase of the stock and property of T. F. Butcher, Jeweller, Brandon, bids to be in by February 4.

Tenders for the various works required in the erection of a brick residence on Kennedy street, Winnipeg, will be received by S. F. Peters, architect, 111 1/2 p.m. on Thursday, Jan. 31st, 1901.

Sealed tenders, addressed to the chairman of the market, license and health committee, Winnipeg, for the supply of 400 cords of poplar fire wood and such groceries as may be required by the city of Winnipeg for relief purposes for the current year will be received at the office of the city clerk up to 5.30 p. m., Tuesday, Feb. 5.

Sealed tenders, addressed to the chairman of the market, license and health committee, Winnipeg, for furnishing the drugs and other medical supplies which will be required by the health officer of the city of Winnipeg during the current year, will be received at the office of the city clerk up to 5.30 p. m. on Tuesday, Feb. 5.

Tenders will be received by W. R. Baker up to 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, the 20th inst., for the purchase of all the material remaining on the site of the buildings Nos. 468 and 470 Main street, Winnipeg, recently destroyed by fire, all material to be forthwith removed at the expense of the purchaser, and the site to be left clear for rebuilding.

Railway Notes.

T. G. Shaughnessy, president of the C. P. R., spent a few days in Winnipeg this week interviewing the local government on railway matters and attending to other business. He left again for Montreal on Thursday.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the parliament of Canada at its next session for an act extending the times limited for the commencement and completion of the undertaking of the Hudson's Bay and Pacific Railway Company.

Supt. Bury is succeeding Supt. Cameron in the management of the Crow's Nest Pass section of the C. P. R. Bury was formerly at Fort William, as superintendent of the Thunder Bay Division. T. G. Ross, assistant superintendent at Winnipeg, will succeed Bury, and chief train dispatcher Peard takes Ross's place.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION

Saturday, Jan 26, 1901

There seems to have been a little more activity around wholesale houses this week chiefly due to the increasing movement of spring goods. Shipments of these are now going forward to country points quite actively in most lines and there is a little sorting business being done as well. The feeling in regard to spring business seems to be quite hopeful, but wholesalers are feeling the pinch of money stringency quite severely and are restrained from aggressive action in many directions by this difficulty. Wholesale values have remained remarkably steady throughout the week and with the exception of a notable drop in sugar there is very little to report in any line in the way of changes. Granulated sugars are 20c per hundred below last week's quotations. This is due to the action of refiners in both the United States and Canada in cutting prices. A fairly active retail trade is doing in the city, especially in the bargain lines. The grain movement has been light again this week and farmers are not trading a great deal in any line. In the labor market the feature is the continued good demand for men for bush work. Bank clearings at Winnipeg for the week ending Thursday were smaller than during the previous week by \$121,926, and smaller than a year ago by \$69,435. As compared with two years ago they were \$240,503 larger.

WINNIPEG MARKETS

Saturday, Jan. 26.

(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.)

CURED MEATS.

Lard is firmer in sympathy with the advance in dressed hogs, which took place last week. Prices have advanced 10c for 20 pound pails of pure, ½c per pound when in 50 pound tubs, and ¼c in tierces. Cured meat prices have been readjusted too, but in these the only changes are in the way of reductions. Hams are ¼c lower at 12½c per pound, and rolls and picnic hams are also ¼c lower. For Winnipeg quotations see page 510.

DRUGS.

The local situation is practically unchanged. Prices are steady and trade fairly good. Money is scarce. In the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter we notice that opium is firm and higher at New York owing to reports of injury to the Turkish crop by frost. Cocaine has declined 7½c there. These are the principal changes. Winnipeg wholesale quotations are given on page 510.

DRY GOODS.

Spring goods are going forward rapidly and the market is active in that respect. Travellers are all on the road and are picking up a fair amount of business. House trade is small it is worth noting that a much firmer feeling has developed with regard to cotton goods lately and it is expected that repeat orders for spring delivery will have to bear higher prices. Manufacturers claim that they are not asking the full amount of the advance in raw cotton and this would really seem to be the case as raw cotton is very high and firm. On some grades of raw cotton the advance which the present current price shows when compared with a year ago is about 40 per cent. Canadian mills are busy and not inclined to encourage advance ordering. Cotton is not the only line that shows a firm tendency, as both woolsens and linens, the other two leading staples, are very firm and constantly gathering strength. Linens are especially strong, owing to the unusual shortage of flax and manufacturers in the old country are almost unable to secure any supply. The London wool sales now on show substantial advances in the raw material for all kinds of woollen manufactures.

FISH.

Supplies are plentiful so far as do-

most of and Pacific coast varieties are concerned. Haddies and some other varieties of Atlantic fish are still scarce. The cutting in haddie prices continues as will be seen from our quotations below. Prices are: Whitefish, 4c to 6c per pound; pickerel, 4c; pike, 3c; trout, 10c; salmon, 12½c; halibut, 12½c. Lake Superior herring, 20c per dozen; salt cod, 6½c; Labrador herring, per barrel, \$4.25; salt mackerel, \$2.25 per kit; shad, ½ bushel \$7.50; Digby chicks, 18c box; boneless cod 7½c lb.; boneless fish, 5½c lb. in huddles, 7½c to 8c per pound; fresh sea cod, big, 7c per lb.; tommy cod, 5½c; flounders, 5½c; smelts, 7½c; mackerel, 13c; shad, 10c; bass, 13c; eels, 10c; oysters, selects, \$2.15 per gallon, standards, \$1.90.

GREEN FRUITS.

Business has been slightly more active this week. Apples are firmer. We quote: Apples, Spies, \$4.00; Baldwins, Ben Davis and Pippins, \$4.00; Greenings, \$3.50; Russets, \$3.50; California naval oranges, per box \$3.75 to \$4.50; Florida oranges \$4 to \$5 per box; California lemons, per box, \$4.50, as to size; bananas per bunch, \$3.50; cranberries per barrel, \$9.50 to \$10.50; cranberries, 40 one-pound boxes, \$4.50; Malaga grapes, per keg, \$8.50; Catawba grapes, per pony basket, 35c; figs, \$1.40 to \$1.60 per box; onions, per lb., 3½c, or in 5-sack lots, 3c; mince-meat in 25 lb. pails, 10c per pound; carton dates, per package of 1 lb., 10c; new dates, 7c; cider in kegs or barrels, 35c per gal.; honey, 1 lb. jars, \$2.50 a doz; maple sugar, 12c.

GROCERIES.

Business has been steady throughout the week and the only change to notice is a sharp cut in the price of refined sugars. Granulated is 20c per hundred lower than a week ago and yellow 13c lower. This is due to cutting at refineries. The current market is stronger abroad and prices have advanced in Greece about 2s per hundred, due to better enquiries from Germany. Canadian packers of canned goods have confirmed their present scale of prices until June 15 when trading in the new crop will commence. Valencia raisins are reported higher in London. The market for Japan tea is very strong and some Canadian houses are expected to find themselves short of stock before the new season comes around. For prices see page 510.

HARDWARE.

There is still no changes to note in prices and the market holds steady. Business is quiet. For quotations see elsewhere in this issue.

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS.

There are no changes to note this week. Travellers are securing a lot of spring business but there is not much movement at the moment. There is no weakness in the market for glass, but on the other hand latest foreign advices indicate that it is if anything stronger.

OLD MATERIAL.

We quote buyers prices here as follows: No. 1 cast iron, free from wrought and malleable, \$12 to \$13 per ton; No. 2, \$4.00 to \$5 per ton; wrought iron scrap, \$5 to \$6 per ton; heavy copper 10 to 12c per pound; red brass, 10c per pound; yellow brass, heavy, 7 to 8c per pound; light brass, 5c to 6c per pound; lead pipe or sea lead, 2 to 2½c per pound; rags, country mixed, 50c per 100 pounds; rubbers, free from rivets, buckles and arctic, 6c per pound; zinc scrap 1c per pound; bones, clean, dry and bleached, \$5 to \$6 a ton; bottles, quarts, 20c per dozen, pints, 12½c per dozen.

PAPER AND STATIONERY.

Orders are increasing and the situation has improved somewhat. The stagnation following the Christmas trade is no longer apparent, but there is instead a moderate buying demand. Some eastern factories have been indulging in a little price cutting on certain grades of paper, but the jobbing price of these here remains unchanged as it is felt that the trouble is probably only temporary.

RAV FURS.

Receipts are increasing but are still lighter than usual. The results of the London sales of this week are given on another page. This is the only item of news affecting prices. Winnipeg quotations for round lots are also given elsewhere in this issue.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

WHEAT—Last week we had to report a decline in the price of wheat of 2½ to 3c per bushel. This week we are

able to report that this decline has been recovered again. The week opened on Monday with the market strong and active, but the next day it had a relapse and was comparatively easy. Since Tuesday there has been a steady advance, capped by a genuine bulge yesterday of 1½ to 1¾c, and the total advance on the week is 2½ to 3½c per bushel. The immediate cause for the advance may be stated in a general way as, smaller primary receipts in the States, small Argentine shipments this week, and reports from that country of a disappointing yield in threshing the new crop. The Modern Miller also reports that there is apprehension over the growing winter wheat crop in the States, owing to the absence of rain or snow, and that the weather being too dry is unfavorable for the crop, also that damage by the Hessian fly is imminent. The effect has been a broadening of trade in the American speculative markets, shorts being anxious to cover their short lines, and other desirous of investing in wheat in view of probable further advance. The prospect is very uncertain in regard to prices going higher. There is an attitude of expectancy in the speculative element of the trade which in a general way points to the possibility of higher prices, and these would doubtless come when any widespread failure of growing crops becomes apparent. But at the present time there is no damage to or failure of crop of any account, and such may not happen, but on the contrary there may be a very abundant production by the time the season's crops come to be harvested. Just now the visible reserves of wheat are very large, and prices while not high are good. Argentina is not likely to have over two-thirds as much wheat to export as last year, but Australia has the largest crop ever raised there and will have an extra large surplus to export. India will evidently have a good many million bushels for export to Europe as her crop is doing well, and forward sales have lately been freely made in the London market. California and Oregon have still a big lot of wheat to export from the Pacific coast and this year's California crop is reported in splendid condition and acreage increased. Therefore it would seem good business to be cautious in buying on any advances in price, but safe to sell whenever an advance of a few cents has been attained. Crops in European ports are large and quantity on ocean passage keeps up being about 10,000,000 bushels more than at the same time last year. The American visible supply decreased 646,000 bushels compared to an increase previous week of 600,000 bushels and an increase of 3,000 bushels last year. The world's shipments were 5,332,000 bushels against 5,563,000 bushels previous week and 5,075,000 bushels last year. The world's visible supply according to Bradstreet's decreased 2,220,000 bushels compared to a decrease of 378,000 bushels previous week and a decrease of 1,261,000 bushels same week last year.

The local market has been very quiet owing to lack of fresh supplies. The demand is also light and generally trade is very slow. Values have advanced in sympathy with American markets and we quote prices at the close of yesterday's market as follows: 1 hard 8½c, 2 hard 7½c, 3 hard 6½c, 3 northern 6½c, in store Fort William, spot or en route. Tough 3 hard 6½c, tough 3 northern 6½c, dried 3 hard 6½c, and dried 3 northern 6½c in store Port Arthur.

FLOUR—Prices hold steady at last week's figures. Business is moderately active. We quote: Lake of the Woods, Five Roses, \$2.10; Red Patent, \$1.95; Medora, \$1.60; XXXX, \$1.35 per sack of 48 pounds. Ogilvie Milling Co., Hungarian, \$2.10; Glenora Patent, \$1.95; Manitoba, \$1.60, and Imperial XXXX, \$1.20 per sack of 98 pounds.

MILLFEED—There is a good demand for feed and stocks are light Bran is quoted at \$14 per ton in bags, and shorts at \$10.

GROUND FEED — Quoted at \$26 per ton for pure oat chop, \$24.00 for mixed barley and oats, and \$20 for corn. These prices are for pure ground feed of good quality in broken lots, delivered in the city.

WHEAT—The country market has been very quiet and deliveries by farmers light. Prices to farmers vary according to freight rate and quality of grain. An high as 65c per bushel is being paid for No. 1 hard wheat and the range is from about 65 to 65c.

OATS—There has been a better demand for oats this week and as supplies of good oats are only obtainable in Northern Alberta, and as the stock there is not inexhaustible prices have stiffened up a little. Since last Saturday, as high as 40c. is now being asked for best Alberta oats here, and the range is from 38 to 39c on track, Winipeg. Inferior grades in Manitoba are worth 37c. Carlots at country points in Manitoba are worth 31 to 33c. These prices show an advance of 1 to 2c per bushel.

BARLEY—The market has reached a nominal condition. Offerings are quoted at 34 to 36c for steel grades and malting at 38 to 40c in carlots on track.

CORN—Trading is limited as the demand is light. Carlots on track are worth 44c 46c per bushel, a decline of 1 to 1½c since a week ago.

FLAX—There is no movement and the market is only nominal.

HAY—Offerings of hay are large, but the price remains steady at \$7 to \$8 per ton for fresh baled in carlots on track. Farmers' loads on the street are worth about \$6 to \$7.

POULTRY—There is a better demand for home grown stock and prices hold firm. In some cases slightly better figures than we quote are being paid for extra choice birds. Turkeys are worth in round lots 11c per pound net laid down here. Geese are bringing 9½c per pound net, ducks 8½c, and chickens 8 to 8½c.

GAME—There is a good demand for wild pigeons and all offerings are being freely taken by dealers at 18c per pair. Common rabbits are worth 10c per pair and jack rabbits, 25c each.

DRESSED MEATS—Farmers offerings of beef are light and there is not much doing. Hogs are coming in freely: We quote: Beef, butchers dressed, 5 to 6c per pound, delivered here, country dressed, 4½ to 5½c; veal, 5 to 7c; mutton, 5½c; lamb, 9 to 10c; hogs, 6 to 6½c.

BUTTER—Creamery—The market is in a nominal condition as there is no creamery butter offering from first hands.

BUTTER—Dairy.—Supplies have increased somewhat this week, but choice grades are still scarce. Some of the butter is coming in in bricks, which are not wanted, excepting in very limited quantities. Rolls are more popular but even these are not preferred to tubs. There is a steady inquiry for fresh January made butter and almost any quantity of this could be readily sold here, not from 14 to 16c per pound according to quality. We quote: Fresh made dairy in tubs or rolls 14 to 16c commission basis held stock, 12c to 16c, according to quality.

CHEESE—There is no cheese coming in and the market is consequently very quiet. Commission men are selling best Manitoba cheese at 10c per pound to the city retail trade.

EGGS—Commission houses would pay 24c to 25c per dozen for fresh case eggs delivered here. A few southern eggs have been brought in to supply pressing demands, as domestic supplies are scarce. Some Ontario eggs have also been seen in local warehouses.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes have advanced 5c per bushel. We quote: Potatoes, 40c to 45c per bushel; parsley, 30c; carrots and beets, 35c per bushel; turnips, 20c per bushel; parsnips, 2c lb; onions, 2½ to 3c lb; cabbage, 30 to 60c per dozen; celery, 20c to 40c per dozen; lettuce 40c.

HIDES—Receipts are light and prices steady. City dealers are paying 4½c to 5½c per pound for frozen hides, less 6 pounds tare. Kips are worth the same price as hides. Sheep and lambskins bring from 40 to 70c each, the higher price being for sheepskins. Deakin skins will be bought only as skunks at 25 to 5c each.

WOOL—Market is nominal. Dealers quote 5 to 5½c per pound for unwashed fleece and 12½c per pound for washed.

TALLOW—Dealers are paying for No. 1 tallow at 4c per pound. No. 2 is worth 3c per pound. A good deal of tallow is being sold by country shippers in the rough, in which state it is worth 2c per pound.

SENECA—The market is nominal at 33 to 35c per pound.

LIVE STOCK.

CATTLE—The feeling in regard to prices is firm. Choice

beef cattle would bring 3 1/2 c per pound and even as high as 4 c is mentioned by some buyers. The general range of prices is from 2 1/4 to 3 1/2 c, according to quality. Buyers are operating in country points in stockers and are paying about the usual prices for these, namely, from \$14 to \$18 for yearlings and \$18 to \$22 for two year olds.

SHEEP—Market nominal.
PIGS—The market for dressed hogs is strong in sympathy with the higher prices now being paid in the east. Best hogs are worth \$5.25 per 100 pounds. Inferior lots are ruling at 4 1/2 to 6 c.

MILK COWS—There is not much demand for cows and the market is almost nominal. From \$30 to \$45 about represents the value.

HORSES—There is very little demand for horses at present and the market is quiet. Halter broken bronchos are worth from \$65 to \$125 each, according to weight and quality.

Manitoba Wheat Stocks.

There were 1,633,000 bushels of wheat in store at Fort William on Jan. 19. Receipts for the week were 50,000 bushels and shipments were 20,000 bushels, compared with receipts of 135,000 and shipments of 101,000 bushels for the corresponding week last year. A year ago stocks in store at Fort William were 2,731,000 bushels. Stocks in store at Fort William, Port Arthur, Keewatin, Winnipeg, and interior points were estimated approximately at 3,151,000 bushels, compared with 3,700,000 bushels a year ago, and 5,200,000 bushels two years ago.

Big Fire at Montreal.

Montreal, Jan. 23.—The most disastrous fire in the history of Montreal started this evening about 5 o'clock in the wholesale clothing establishment of M. Saxe & Co., 2 Lemoine street. From there it jumped across St. Peter street to H. A. Nelson & Co.'s fancy goods warehouse, swept through the entire block bounded by St. Paul, St. Nicholas, St. Sacramento and St. Peter streets, ate into the magnificent board of trade building from the rear and left it a total wreck. The lowest estimate places the losses at \$3,000,000.

The board of trade building was a magnificent red stone structure, six stories high, valued at \$700,000. There were one hundred tenants in the structure, but their individual losses are more annoying than heavy, as they for the most part have merely offices in the building and carried no stocks. Among those in the board of trade building were:

Complete List of Losses.

Board of trade building, in which there were about 150 tenants.
Hiram Johnson, warehouseman, St. Paul street, total loss.
Royal Hat and Cap Manufacturing Co., Moses Weinstein, manager, 470 St. Paul street, total loss.
Jas. Coristine & Co., furriers, 471 St. Paul street, total loss.
Bell, Simpson & Co., produce and commission merchants, 472 St. Paul street.
Davidson Mfg. Co., tinware sample rooms, L. D. Tour, manager, 474 St. Paul street, total loss.
Bernstein & Wolsey, wholesale dealers and importers, 474 St. Paul street, total loss.
Star Suspender Co., manufacturers, 474 St. Paul street, total loss.
H. W. De Courteney & Co., iron, steel and metal, 476 St. Paul street, total loss.
Canadian Shirt and Overall Co., 476 St. Paul street, total loss.
Schold Son & Co., hardware, 478 St. Paul street, total loss.
Stationers Mfg. Co., 479 St. Paul street, total loss.
Belmond Greenleese Co., wholesale hats and furs, 480 St. Paul street, total loss.
H. Levi, wholesale woollens and tailors trimmings, 480 St. Paul street, total loss.
British American Overall Co., 480 St. Paul street, total loss.
Gibour Brothers & Co., commission merchants, 485 St. Paul street, total loss.
St. Lawrence Anchor Fence Co., 485 St. Paul street, total loss.
C. A. Chouillou & Co., brokers and commission merchants, 487 St. Paul street, total loss.
J. Cohen & Co., wholesale clothiers, 489 St. Paul street, total loss.

The Cosmopolitan Trading Co., 487 St. Paul street, total loss.
John L. Percival, wholesale boots and shoes, badly damaged.
W. & B. Francis, hardware, 400 St. Paul street, slightly damaged.
Dominion Wire Mfg Co., 492 St. Paul street, slightly damaged.
B. Levin & Co., wholesale furs, 493 St. Paul street, total loss.
Hiram Johnson, furs, 494 St. Paul street, damaged by smoke.
Silverman, Bouiter & Co., wholesale furriers, 490 St. Paul street, total loss.
Declos Payan & Mosely, leather manufacturers, 501 St. Paul street, total loss.
Hachborn & Blson, leather and commission merchants, 501 St. Paul street, total loss.
Thos. Ecroyd, leather merchants, 503 St. Paul street, total loss.
Mosley Shoe Leather Co., 503 St. Paul street, total loss.
A. E. Patterson, sole leather, 503 St. Paul street, total loss.
J. Hirsch Sons & Co., distillers, importers and cigar manufacturers, 505 St. Paul street, badly damaged.
Waldron, Drouin & Co., hatters, 507 St. Paul street, damaged by smoke and water.
J. Bourdeau & Son, furs, 56 St. Peter street, total loss.
Silverman Boulter, wholesale hatters and furriers, 51 St. Peters street, total loss.
H. & A. Nelson Sons & Co., fancy goods, 61 St. Peters street, total loss.
Beardmore & Co., tanners, 57 St. Peter street, total loss.
Beardmore Bolting Co., 57 St. Peter street, total loss.
Laporte, Martin & Co., wholesale grocers, 58 St. Peter street, damaged by smoke and water.
Lockerby Brothers, grocers, 79 St. Peter street, damaged by smoke and water.
Corn exchange building, St. Sacramento street, slightly damaged by fire, smoke and water.
Cortecelli Silk company, building, 12 St. Nicholas street, completely destroyed. In this building there were about a dozen who had small offices.
John Wilkins, millers' agent, 281 Commissioner street, damaged by fire, water and smoke.
J. C. Hazard, teas, 281 Commissioner street, damaged by smoke and water.
W.M. Lemessurier, commission merchant, 281 Commissioner street, damaged by fire and water.

To Commissioner street the buildings of the south side of St. Paul street firms, extended and had entrances. In some cases most of the business was done from the Commissioners street entrance.
M. Saxe & Sons, wholesale clothiers, 2 Lemoine street, total loss.
Alexander McArthur & Co., paper makers, 6 Lemoine street, total loss.
Fred. Whitley & Co., importers of leathers; A. G. Snowdon, agent, and the Bee Starch company, 10 Lemoine street, are damaged by fire, smoke and water.
Gilmour Bros. & Co., 485 St. Paul street, sustained a loss of \$10,000, covered by insurance.

The following shows the owners of the buildings destroyed, and also gives the assessed values of the various properties:

Owners	Values
Silverman, Bouiter & Co., St. Paul St.	\$ 24,000
Estate John Pratt, St. Paul St.	10,000
W. H. Evans, St. Paul St.	4,000
James Coristine, St. Paul St.	13,000
Ditto	10,000
Ditto	10,000
Ditto	64,500
Estate James Smith, St. Paul St.	10,000
Estate S. Torrance, St. Paul St.	9,000
Marie C. Zoe Guy, St. Paul St.	8,500
Ditto	8,500
Seybold, Son & Co., St. Paul St.	18,000
Samuel H. Irving, St. Paul St.	11,000
Wm. Francis, St. Paul St.	12,800
Ditto	12,800
L'Archevêche De Montreal, St. Paul Street	7,000
Estate Benolt, St. Paul St.	11,000
Jesse Joseph, Lemolnes St.	21,000
Walter D. Beardmore, St. Peter Street	15,000
Estate Horatio E. Nelson, St. Peter Street	50,000
Montreal board of trade, St. Peter Street	471,400
Total amount, about	\$870,000

The buildings are assessed for about three-fourths of their actual value.
Board of Trade Figures.
The insurance carried by the Montreal board of trade amounted to \$400,000. Of this sum \$30,000 was on the building and \$50,000 on the rentals.



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Light in weight, easily erected, durable, handsome in effect, fire-proof, and economical.

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METALLIC ROOFING Co., Limited,
Wholesale Manufacturers, TORONTO, CANADA.

To pay for the construction of a building and site the sum of \$550,000 was raised. \$300,000 on first mortgage bonds and \$250,000 on second mortgage bonds. The first mortgage bonds bear interest at the rate of 4 1/2 per cent and the second mortgage at 5 per cent. In the financial statement of the board of trade, the building and site were put down among the assets as representing the sum of \$604,000. The sum total for this insurance taken in connection with the value of the site upon which the board of trade building stood, will it is thought, relieve the bondholders from all loss.

Insurance Carried.
Montreal, Jan. 21.—The total insurance carried by thirty-three companies in the burned district, including buildings and stock amounts to \$2,026,000, divided as follows: North British and Mercantile, \$235,000; Phoenix of London; \$180,000; Royal, \$140,000; Guardian, \$120,000; Liverpool, London and Globe, \$87,000; Western, \$75,000; Commercial Union, \$75,000; Aetna, \$70,000; Northern, \$66,000; Aetna, \$66,000; Norwich Union, \$60,000; Manchester, \$61,000; Queen's, \$60,000; Scottish Union, \$60,000; Alliance, \$55,000; British American, \$45,000; Calsonia, \$50,000; Hartford, \$50,000; London Assurance, \$50,000; London and Lancashire, \$45,000; Atlas, \$30,000; Quebec Insurance Co., \$35,000; Sun, \$31,000; North American, \$25,000; National, of Ireland, \$18,000; Phoenix of Brooklyn, \$17,000; Phoenix of Hartford, \$10,000; Ottawa Insurance Co., \$20,000; American, \$21,000; Connecticut, \$70,000; Law Union and Crown, \$3,000; Lancashire, \$42,000; Imperial, \$50,000.

London Fur Sales.
The regular January sales of the Hudson's Bay company and C. M. Lamson & Co., were held in London, England, this week. The Hudson's Bay company sold only beaver and muskrat and their sale was on Monday. Following were the results —
Beaver, 7 1/2 per cent. lower than last January.
Muskrat, 10 per cent. lower than last January.
The sales of C. M. Lamson & Co.

extended over Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday and resulted as follows —
Wolf, 50 per cent. lower than last March.
Black bear, 10 per cent. higher than last March.
Silver fox, 40 per cent. lower than last March.
Red fox, 55 per cent. lower than last March.
Beaver, 10 per cent. lower than last January.
Marten, same as last March.
Mink, old, same as last March.
Mink, fresh caught, Northwestern, 10 per cent. higher than last March.
Oxter, 12 per cent. higher than last March.
Lynx, 40 per cent. lower than last March.
Salted fur seal N. W. coast, same as last December.

An association of manufacturing lumbermen has been formed on the United States Pacific coast to be known as the Pacific Coast Lumber Manufacturers' Association.
Report has it that President Shaughnessy has expressed his willingness to offer a rate of 10 cents on wheat from Manitoba to the Lake Superior ports, in return for certain concessions on the part of the Manitoba government.

A seat on the Montreal Stock Exchange was sold a few days ago to Campbell McDougall, son of the late Campbell McDougall, of McDougall Bros., stock brokers, for \$12,000. The last seat was bought at \$10,500, and stock brokers expect that seats will realize \$15,000 before the close of the year.

Mayor Arbutnot, of Winnipeg, returned the beginning of the week from Crookston, Minn., where he attended a drainage convention. The question in which he interested himself was that of navigating the Red river. This it is proposed to accomplish by a system of reservoirs at its headwaters. The mayor was asked to use his influence to secure Canadian assistance as it is thought that Winnipeg and other places along the river in Manitoba will profit largely by the proposed improvements.

Statistical Wheat Report,

WHEAT IN CANADA.

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

Table with columns for location and quantity. Locations include Montreal, Toronto, Quebec, Depot Harbort, Ont, Kingston, Fort William, Port Arthur and Keweenaw, Winnipeg, and Manitoba elevators.

BRADSTREET'S REPORT OF STOCKS.

Total stocks in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, as reported by Bradstreet's, Jan. 12, were 88,278,000 bushels, being a gain of 822,000 bushels, compared with the previous week.

Total stocks in the United States and Canada a year ago were 88,622,000 bushels, according to Bradstreet's report.

Stocks of wheat at Pacific coast ports on Jan 1 were 8,680,000 bushels.

THE VISIBLE SUPPLY.

The Chicago visible supply statement of stocks in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains for the week ended Jan. 19 was 41,190,000 bushels being a decrease of 649,000 bushels for the week. A year ago the visible supply was 36,336,000 bushels two years ago 28,273,000 bushels, three years ago 37,153,000 bushels, four years ago 31,225,000 bushels, five years ago 67,521,000 bushels.

STOCKS OF OATS AND CORN.

The visible supply of oats in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains is 9,555,000 bushels, compared with 5,088,000 bushels a year ago. The visible supply of corn is 11,743,000 bushels, compared with 14,141,000 bushels a year ago, according to the Chicago statement.

WORLD'S WHEAT STOCKS

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

Table with columns for year and bushels. Years range from 1901 to 1895.

CROP MOVEMENT

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

Table with columns for city, This Crop, Last Crop, and bushels. Cities include Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Duluth, and Chicago.

Total 35,215,610 106,588,278

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

Table with columns for city, This Crop, Last Crop, and bushels. Cities include Toledo, St. Louis, Detroit, and Kansas City.

Total 53,906,800 31,081,300

Wheat Supplies Little Changed.

The world's supply of wheat decreased slightly, but only very slightly during December, says Bradstreet's in its monthly review and the net result of the decreases in all parts of the world was so small a reduction in the aggregate supply as to be worthy of little notice except for the purpose of record. The following table gives the total stock in America, Europe, Argentina and Australia on or about the first of the year with comparisons for the two preceding months and for a year ago at this time.

Table with columns for location, 1900, 1900, and 1900. Locations include U.S. & Canada, Europe & Abroad, Australia, and Argentina.

The total stock on January 1 this year, it will be seen, was 171,875,000 bushels, a decrease of only 1,731,000 bushels from the month before, but in comparison with the same date of a year ago, a slight gain in stocks was shown. Compared with a year ago, it will be noted, there is a decrease shown of 3,220,000 bushels, but as compared with January 1 two years ago the increase in supplies is just about 50,000,000 bushels, or 30 per cent. American

supplies decreased only 51,000 bushels, those in Europe fell off 1,000,000 bushels, while those in Australia decreased 200,000 bushels, and in Argentina 480,000 bushels.

The following table shows the situation of American stocks on the first of each month since January 1, 1900:

Table with columns for month, East of Rockies, Pacific Coast, and Totals U.S. & Canada. Months range from Jan 1 to Dec 1, 1900.

The situation of American supplies on January 1 for a period of years past is shown in the following table:

Table with columns for year, East of Rockies, Pacific Coast, and Totals U.S. & Canada. Years range from 1901 to 1883.

American stocks, it will be seen, are now slightly smaller than they were a year ago at this time, but are fully 38,000,000 bushels larger than in 1899. They are, however, smaller than they were at this date in any year between 1896 and 1893. The position of European supplies on Jan. 1 compared with preceding months and years was as follows:

Table with columns for month, Rockies coast, and Canada. Months range from Jan to Dec.

The European supply, it will be noted, is 3,000,000 bushels larger than at this time a year ago, and nearly 10,000,000 bushels larger than in 1899, but is smaller than in any preceding year at this date since 1893.

The combined American and European stocks make the following comparison:

Table with columns for year, U.S. & Canada, and Europe. Years range from 1901 to 1893.

These supplies are 1,000,000 bushels smaller than on December 1, but are 2,000,000 bushels larger than last year.

A Wheat Decision.

Assistant secretary of the United States treasury, Spaulding, has sent an important communication to the collector of customs at Duluth relating to grain in transit, stored in elevators, which are not bonded, pending shipment to Canada. There has been much controversy over this matter and Mr. Spaulding has instructed the officials at Duluth to the effect that Canadian grain hereafter arriving at their port, under transportation and exportation entries at Pembina, may be placed in a non-bonded elevator, as an incident of the transportation, and be transferred therefrom to the transporting vehicle without re-entry at their port, and that Canadian grain hereafter arriving at any port on the frontier in transit through the United States, for transportation to a place in Canada, or other foreign countries, may be put in a non-bonded elevator, after entry, for transportation and exportation, and be duly trans-shipped under said entry without the requirements of a consular invoice, provided that the delay is not of such duration to prevent exportation within the period specified in the bond and that the bins and spouts of the elevators be secured by customs fastenings.

All of the grain passing through Duluth in bond is handled by the Consolidated Elevator company. President J. M. Forbes, of that company, said that he could not state the full effect of the new order until he had investigated it in detail. He said that the order would not, from what he had understood of it, work any very important changes from an elevator standpoint.

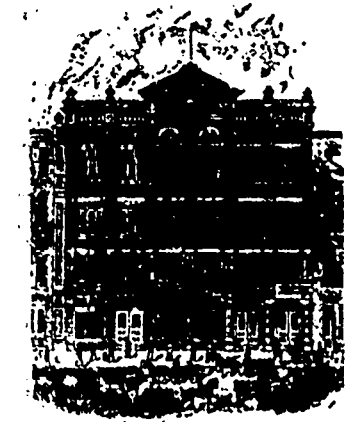
Winnipegger in England.

The last issue of the Miller of London, Eng., makes the following pleasant reference to an interview with F. W. Thompson, manager of the Ogilvie Milling company, who is now on a visit to Europe:

'We had recently the great pleasure of making the acquaintance of Mr. F. W. Thompson, the managing director of Messrs. W. W. Ogilvie and Co., Ltd., of Winnipeg and elsewhere, who is over here on a visit with his wife and daughter. He has had a good look round, and is immensely pleased with all he has seen in the Old Country. He left England for Paris on Tuesday, January 2nd. Mr. Thompson has had the honor of being elected as president of a great exhibition to be held in the North-West of Canada during the ensuing summer, and is, therefore, interested in seeing the remnants of the Paris exhibition. The Ogilvie Milling Company operate mills capable of producing 13,000 barrels per day, or nearly 400 sacks per hour, hence it will be understood that his position is one of great responsibility. In course of our conversation Mr. Thompson remarked on the extraordinary patriotism of the English people, which was loudly declared on the house tops, but when the matter was brought down to commercial things, the Englishman was too much inclined to say "A fig for your patriotism, which is the cheapest article?" Now Canadians are practical patriots, and confine their dealings as far as possible, he pointed out, to citizens of our empire. He declared that his firm bought very little machinery outside the Dominion over which the Union Jack floats, and that all their wheat was produced on British soil. "Depend upon it," said he, "that five years hence the great political question in England will be that of 'Fair Trade versus Free Trade,' your great industries are being captured by competitive nations, but you do not realize it here. Your patriotism is shallow, and your practical interest in the welfare of the British empire is as nothing compared with that of the North-Western Dominions." This is Mr. Thompson's first visit to the Mother Country, and he led us to understand that he had seen and learnt much which he would never forget. He has succeeded in negotiating with Messrs. Arthur May & Co., of South Africa, to act as the firm's agent in that country. Messrs. R. Hunter Craig and Co., Ltd., act in that capacity in the United Kingdom, and import large quantities of the flour milled in our own empire by this celebrated firm. Mr. Thompson also informed us that not more than 10 per cent. of the fine spring wheat land in Canada was yet cultivated, and that the capabilities of the land there for producing magnificent wheats are almost unlimited. We bade farewell to Mr. Thompson with many regrets that we had not seen more of him, for a more thoroughly genial, gentlemanly, yet withal astute and able type of Colonial Britisher we have seldom had as a guest to these shores."

Grain and Milling Notes.

The Edmonton Post, of Jan. 17, reviews the oat market as follows:—There was a great rush of oats into town yesterday, and business was brisk all day, prices ruling high. As much as 28c was bid and paid, but the ruling figures were 26c and 27c. There was so much grain put into one warehouse that it was running out of the doors almost. So great were the receipts that many loads were sent to an unoccupied warehouse, in the old town, for storage. Never in the history of the town was there so lively a movement in the oat market as occurred yesterday, and seldom were so many farmers' sledges seen in the street. It is estimated that between 30,000 and 40,000 bushels of oats have been sold here within the past six days. Most of this is for the eastern market. The oats are a very fine sample. Though trade to-day has not been as brisk as it was yesterday, grain continues to come in in great



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GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG

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Board of Trade Building, Montreal, Room 18, Grain Exchange, Winnipeg.

JAMES CARRUTHERS & CO. GRAIN EXPORTERS.

MONTREAL, TORONTO and WINNIPEG. C. TILT, Manager Winnipeg Branch. Office: Grain Exchange.

KIRKPATRICK & COOKSON MONTREAL.

Consignments of Grain and Manitoba Produce solicited. Butter in good demand for all grades. F.O.B. offers of Wheat, Barley requested. Established 1860. Manitoba Grain Code need.

quantities, scores of teams being seen in the streets.

The corn crop of the world has averaged about 2,750,000,000 bushels annually during the last five years.

The customs commission of the French assembly is reported to have adopted a proposal to raise the duty on corn to 5f.

The Argentine flax crop is now moving, and the estimates of the surplus available for export vary from 400,000 tons to 600,000 tons, i. e. 14,000,000 to 22,000,000 bushels.

The Argentine shipments of linseed assumed exceptionally large proportions the past week, and in a way on firm estimates of a record big crop this year, ranging from 16,000,000 to 20,000,000 bushels.

It is reported in the grain trade says The New York Journal of Commerce that one of the largest exporting grain houses has admitted that they made no money whatever in the business last year, although they handled 10,000,000 bushels of all kinds of grain.

The proposition to increase the rate of duty on American wheat imported into Germany from 22.6c to 44 per bushel is interesting Yankee exporters. The exports of wheat to Germany from the United States in the eleven months ending with November, 1900, amounted to 5,175,330 bushels out of a total exportation of 88,192,402, or 6 per cent. of the total exportations of wheat for the eleven months, while the last exportations to Germany were 6,156 barrels out of a total exportation of 17,000,781 barrels, or 3.7 per cent of the flour exportations during the eleven months.

Winnipeg Hardware and Metal Prices.

ANVILS—Per lb. 10¢; 24¢; anvil and ... AUGERS—Post hole, Vaughan's, each ... AXES—Bench, 30 and 10 per cent; chopping axes, per dozen, \$7.95; double bit, per dozen, \$12.00 ... BARS—Crow, \$0.60 per 100lb. ... BILLOWS—20-24, \$4.50; 28, \$4.05; 30, \$4.00; 32, \$3.80; 34, \$7.25; 38, \$8.10; 39, \$9.40; \$10.35 ... MELTING—Agricultural, 65 per cent; 1, 70 per cent; extra, 60 per cent off new list ... AUGER—American, 60 per cent ... AUGER—Excelsior, 45 per cent ... BOLTS—Carriage, 42 1/2 per cent; machine, 45 per cent; plow, 40 per cent; sleigh shoe, 60 per cent; stove, 55 per cent; tire, 55 per cent ... BUILDING PAPER—Anchor, Cyclone and Jubilee, plain, 65¢; Cyclone and Jubilee, tarred, 80¢; Anchor, plain, 60¢ per 100 Anchor, tarred, 70¢. Shield, tarred, 60¢ ... BUTTS—Cast, loose pin, com. 60 per cent; Peterboro, 33 1/3 per cent; wrought steel, narrow, 60 per cent; loose pin, 60 per cent; bronze, 45¢ up ... CARTRIDGES—Rim fire, American ... CHAIN—Coll, proved, 3 1/2 in per 100 lb, \$11; do., 5/16 in., \$8; do., 3/8 in., \$10.25 ... CEMENT—Portland, barrel, \$4.25@4.50 ... COILS—Cotton, 2 1/2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100 ...

WADDS—Gray felt, 76¢ per lb; thin card wads in boxes of 500 each, 12 and smaller gauges, 20¢ per lb; thin card wads in boxes of 500 each, 12 gauge, 25¢ per lb. ... TINWARE—Plain, 75 and 2 1/2 per cent; returned, 70 and 10 per cent ... TRAPS—Game, H. & N., No. 0, \$1.02 doz.; No. 1, \$2.25; No. 1 1/2, \$3.38; No. 2, \$4.73; No. 3, \$6.30; No. 4, \$7.42; bear, No. 5, \$10.75; 1 X box, 20x28, 112 sheets, \$12.75 ...

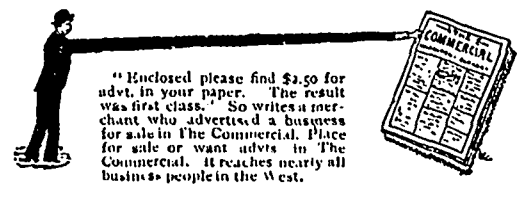
Winnipeg Prices, Paints, Oils, Glass, Etc.

ALABASTINE—Cases of 20 packages, \$6.50; Muralo, do., \$6.50. BENZINE—Case, \$3.50. DRY COLORS—White lead, lb, 7 1/2¢ red lead, 7¢, yellow ochre to barrel lots 2 1/2¢, less than barrel lots, 3¢; golden ochre, barrels, 3 1/2¢; less than barrels, 4¢; Venetian red, barrels, 3¢, less than barrels, 3 1/2¢; American vermilion, 15¢; Eng. vermilion, \$1 per lb. ... GASOLINE—Stove, per case, \$3; naphtha, \$2.00. GLASS—Single glass, first break, 10 to 25 united inches, \$2.50; 20 to 40, \$2.75 per 40 feet boxes; 40 to 60, \$3; 61 to 60, \$6.50; 61 to 70, \$7 per 100 feet boxes ...

Winnipeg Lumber Prices.

Following are wholesale prices, delivered at Winnipeg, for pine lumber: TIMBER AND DIMENSION—Timber, 4x10 and 12, 6x10 and 12, and 8x8 to 12x12, 12, 14 and 16 feet long, \$20, timber, 6x6 to 6x8, 4x4 to 4x8, and 3x6 to 3x12, 12, 14 and 16 feet long, \$18; dimension, 2x4 to 2x12, 14 and 16 feet long; 1x7-50, dimensions, 2x4 to 2x12, 10 feet long, \$17.50; dimensions, 2x4, 10 feet long, \$16.50, dimensions, 2x4 to 2x12, 6 and 8 feet long, \$15; cull plank, all widths, \$12; cull plank re-sawn \$12 1/2 per M advance on each inch over 12 in in depth and width, \$1 per M advance on each 2 feet over 16 feet ...

Advertise Businesses for Sale, Partners Wanted, Etc., in The Commercial



FINISHING—1 1/2, 1 1/4 and 2 in first, second and third clear white pine, \$45.50; do., select white pine, \$35.50; do., shop \$30.00, \$5 per M advance on 2 1/2 in. and thicker, 1 1/2, 1 1/4 and 2 in. clear red pine, \$31.50; do., selected red pine, \$27; 1 in. first and second clear white pine, \$48; do., third clear white pine, \$37; do., select white pine, \$30.50; do., select white pine, \$25.50. No. 1 stock white pine, 12 in., \$42.00; do., 8 and 10 in., \$40; No. 2 stock white pine, 12 in., \$37; do., 8 and 10 in., \$35; No. 3 white and red pine, 12 in., \$30; do., 8 and 10 in., \$28; 1 in. clear red pine, \$31.50; do., select, \$28.50. Selected wrights, \$2 per M extra ...

The Rubber Industry of Sierra Leone.

The Kewattia, or rubber tree of West Africa, is one of the most beautiful trees of the forest, growing usually to the height of from forty to sixty feet. Its leaves are from four to nine inches in length by from one to three inches in width, oblong and tapering towards the ends, supported by a stem from eight to nine inches long. There are several species of vines which yield a grade of rubber inferior in some respects to that obtained from the trees, however, when gathered with care, this commands a ready sale. The United States consul in Sierra Leone says that the supply of Freetown market for the most part comes from the hinterlands of Sierra Leone and from the Foulah country in the French protectorate farther in the interior. That which comes from the Foulah country is limited, owing to the export tax of about three half-pence per pound placed by the French upon all rubber sold by natives outside their protectorate. Notwithstanding this prohibitory restriction upon the native rubber vendors, there are several regular traders who furnish to the market a good quantity of Foulah rubber every season. This rubber is almost invariably adulterated with clay, yet it grades well in the local market, and brings a better price. In former years Freetown was a better depot for rubber than at present, but since the establishment of the French protectorate, which controls the output of the valleys of the adjacent northern rivers, the trade has been directed to the French port of Konakry, seventy-two miles distant from Freetown. The dry season from November until May is the gathering season. Native chiefs supervise and control the sale of the output of their respective territories. The method of gathering the sap is very simple. The body of the tree is tapped and the juice flows until it is exhausted, later, new incisions are made. The juice is usually caught in cups or calabashes attached to a tree, so as to prevent impurities appearing in the rubber. The neglect of this precaution is responsible for a percentage of the incidental adulterations of otherwise good rubber, frequently found in the local market. The native, in his efforts to increase his stock, frequently bleeds the root as well as the body of the tree, this is fatal to the tree. The product is known as "root rubber," and, besides containing large quantities of impurities, is very inferior to any grade of tree rubber, and would be refused altogether by local buyers in order to discourage the destruction of the forests, were it not for the sharp competition for export trade. The rubber is brought to market overland by caravans of natives, or most frequently by canoes. These cargoes are generally consigned to some particular agent, though they are often sold to the one making the best offer. For convenience rubber is arranged in three classes or grades, known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 3, the character of the tissues and freedom from impurities being the determining factors, as well as the kind of adulterants. Con-

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The Hoover Mfg. Co. Ltd.

Maw's Block WINNIPEG.

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One of the best bakery and confectionery businesses in the Northwest for sale. Rare opening for a hustler. Capital required, \$1,500.00 to \$2,000.00. Poor health cause of selling. Possession given at once. Write C. O. N., care Commercial, Winnipeg, Man.

For Sale.

A general store business, thoroughly established, in good town. Good will and lease of premises to right buyer. Address N. Y., care of Commercial.

To Rent.

TO RENT—BEST STAND IN VIRDEN. Known as Joe Merrick's corner, now occupied as general store, or a good general job stock wanted to purchase. W. F. Scarth, Virden, Man.

FOR RENT

At Regina, a solid brick 2x14x4 store, on corner of the two principal streets of the town, with offices above. This property has always been occupied as a general store, and in it a very large business has been done. It is now for rent at \$75 per month possession to be given on the 14th February. For further particulars apply to G. T. Marsh, Regina or R. T. Riley, Box 1337, Winnipeg.

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In every town in Canada to handle quick money-making goods used daily everywhere. Write for particulars.

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SET AND CAP SCREWS

We are the oldest, largest and best equipped company in the Dominion manufacturing milled screws. Write for catalogue. The John Morrow Machine Screw Co., Ingersoll, Ontario.

siderable ability on the part of the agent is necessary to enable him to properly assort and select the rubber and to detect adulterations. There are two classes of these—incidental and intentional. The former is the result of carelessness on the part of the gatherers who do not use proper receptacles for the juice. Intentional adulterations are due to efforts to increase volume and weight by use of dirt, sand, bark, and sometimes stones. Another species of fraud is the mixture of other non-elastic gummy substances with pure juice. Still another is to soak rubber by placing it in pits close to the water for a long time. Rubber so treated is seriously injured in quality, and at the same time increased in bulk and weight. The colonial authorities, as well as the chambers of commerce, are endeavoring, by proper instructions to those concerned, to discourage these abuses, and to emphasize in every way possible the importance of improving the quality of the rubber brought to Freetown market. There is being inaugurated by the governor and officials a plan to foster the planting of rubber trees and vines in the colony.—Imperial Institute Journal.

The New Century



WE extend a cordial greeting to all and wish you a Happy and Prosperous New Year. Your aim and ours are identical. Your business existence depends largely upon the wisdom and judgment you display in selecting and purchasing your stock. Our business existence depends on that very same thing. We have determined that, if close margins of profit can do it, this year will mark an era in the development of our trade. Our samples are on the road and our prices are closer than they ever were since we commenced business.

MOCCASINS Such values have NEVER been offered SINCE MOCCASINS WERE FIRST SOLD, as we are offering for next season.

IN MITTS AND GLOVES, ARCTIC SOX, etc., prices are as close as they can possibly be sold.

Our New Line of Felt Shoes with GENUINE ALFRED DOLGE FELT SOLES, will interest every merchant who insists on progress.

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Go together as THE BEST OF THEIR KIND, no matter what others may assert. We know this to be a fact, and we stake our reputation on it. We also

guarantee every pair, which speaks for itself.

ARTHUR CONGDON, Winnipeg

Mr. Dixon, who has been visiting us the past two weeks, leaves for "home" this week. You will shortly hear from him.



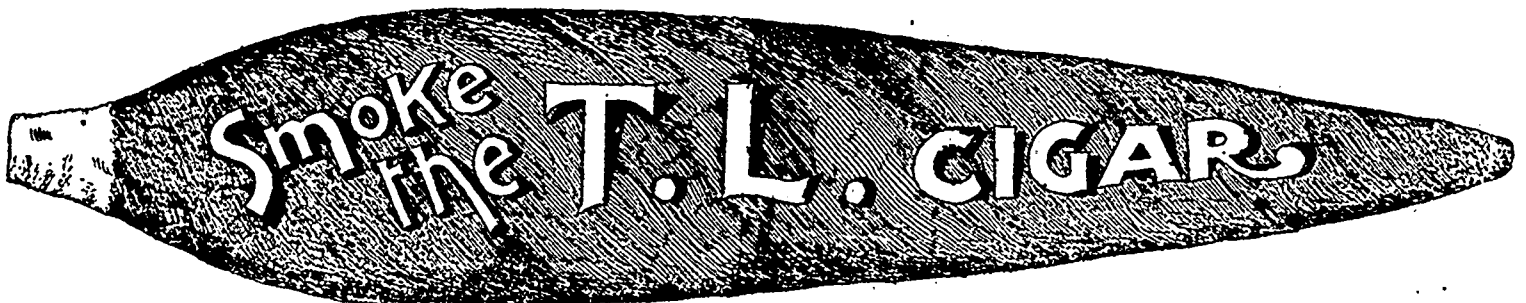
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Grocery Trade Notes.

Provisions advanced ¼ to ½¢ per pound at Toronto last week.

The decline in refined sugar prices in eastern markets last week was due to cutting at New York.

It is reported that the stock of Persian dates in the wholesale markets of Eastern Canada is far greater than the demand would warrant. New York was overstocked and some of the goods have been shipped to Canada.

London mail advices, under date of December 29, state that a good demand prevails there for both currants and raisins. Canadian exporters from Greece were reported to the effect that the market for currants there was gaining strength.

A large consignment of Canadian Jam and preserved beef is being shipped to South Africa for the use of the British troops. Since the war broke out the Canadian Government has expended over \$1,000,000 for military supplies on behalf of the Imperial war office.

The Japan tea market has shown considerable activity lately, and as a result of it there has been a material rise in the price of the lower grade goods, on which the enquiry chiefly centered. A week or ten days ago, a buyer could easily secure supplies of Japan stock as low as 13¢ per pound. All the goods obtainable around this time have advanced to 15¢, and the inside price for what is being offered on this market at present is 15½¢, so that the market for Japan can be said to have advanced 1½¢ per pound.—Montreal Gazette.

Dry Goods Trade Notes.

The market for Australian wool is reported in a Sydney letter as steadily advancing.

Mid country lines are showing the effect of the higher prices for raw cottons. Advices last week reported a 15 per cent. advance in lace curtains.

The Montreal Cotton Company has purchased the machinery to increase the capacity of its Valleyfield mill by 400 looms, chiefly for the manufacture of ladies' fine wear and mercerized goods.

A leading New York colored cotton goods concern states that while willing to take small orders for denims at current prices it would not book a large contract except at ½¢ per yard advance. This is a reversal of general conditions and shows the influence of cost of production.

London, Jan. 27.—The offerings at the wool auction sale today numbered 13,522 bales, including a good selection of scoureds. Merinos were in active demand at 10 per cent. above the October average. There was a general demand for crossbreds, which were in larger supply than last week. Fine grades were firm and medium and lower grades were steadier. Cape of Good Hope and Natal wool sold steadily, especially for continental accounts.

A number of the woolen manufacturers of Canada are dissatisfied with the present status of the preferential tariff in so far as it applies to their business. In order to give definite expression to their feeling on the subject, a meeting was held in the rooms of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Toronto, last week, at which a number of woolen manufacturers from various points were present. They decided after a brief discussion to organize as a branch of the Canadian Manufacturing Association. Several of those present went so far as to suggest that the present tariff meant the eventual closing of their establishments. It was agreed that strong representations should be made to the government on the subject, and a committee was appointed to arrange for this.

All advices from Scotland and Ireland confirm previous reports regarding the poorness and the smallness of the new flax crop, says the Toronto Globe. It was common to find in manufacturers' hands sufficient supply of raw material to keep the plant in operation for at least a year, and in many instances supplies for a much longer period. Now, however, it is reported that in the majority of instances there is not sufficient flax for two months' operations. Not only is the quality of the crop complained of but the prices are also objectionable. On this account spinners are obliged to ask more for their holdings,

and weavers are very reluctant to pay the advance. A good many looms have stopped running rather than pay spinners' prices, and it is thought that there will be a good many additions to this list before long. It is reported that a prominent linen manufacturer of Canada has just purchased \$400,000 worth of flax.

The condition of the market for Ontario wool continues to disappoint holders. The bulk of the last clip is still held in the country. There has been practically no demand for wool for export to the United States, which is always reckoned in Canada as the main market for that staple, since the clip first came on the market seven or eight months ago. The present condition of the American markets is not favorable to shipments of Canadian wool at the moment. The best price obtainable in the United States markets for Canada fleece, according to advices received by local firms, is 28¢ laid down, duty paid. That would make it necessary for shippers in Canada to get the wool at 15¢ or less, or at a price several cents less than now being asked for the wool by large holders. Sellers, realizing that the situation is against them at present, are not trying to force sales.—Globe.

THE HARDWARE TRADE.

TIN-PLATE INDUSTRY OF THE UNITED STATES.

According to a report received by the London board of trade, through the foreign office, from Her Majesty's consul at Chicago, the tin-plate industry in the United States has been built up entirely within the last eight years, as previous to the passing of the McKinley Tariff bill, which went into effect on July 1st, 1891, the manufacturer of tin-plate in a commercial way was practically unknown in the United States. The following statement shows the imports of tin-plate into the United States, and the production in that country, for the years named, ending June 30th:—

	Imports.	Production.
1891-2	42,170,292	13,646,710
1892-3	628,423,902	90,819,202
1893-4	454,100,823	139,223,407
1894-5	598,008,168	114,301,801
1895-6	333,138,961	307,229,621
1896-7	200,073,683	449,982,003
1897-8	171,902,345	681,074,028
1898-9	106,484,820	791,371,489

The imports, with the exception of a very small quantity from Canada, are practically all from the United Kingdom. A rebate of 50 per cent. of the duty, or say ¾¢ per pound, is allowed on the re-export of these plates, in the form of can or tins containing provisions, petroleum, etc. There are at the present time 44 tin-plate plants and over 900 mills in the United States which are controlled by five different corporations, and distributed throughout the country as follows:—Maryland, 4; Pennsylvania, 10 (approximately); Virginia, 3; Ohio, 9; Indiana, 7; Kentucky, 1; Michigan, 1; Illinois, 1; and New York, 1. American plates are said to be superior to the Welsh, owing to the steel being of better quality, and the plates being more uniformly coated. The principal labor-saving devices supplied to the plants in the United States factories are electric travelling cranes, cold rolled transfer mechanism and annealing furnace charges.

HARDWARE TRADE NOTES.

Pig tin weakened in all leading markets about two weeks ago, but later stiffened up again.

Wheel models for 1901 indicate that makers are endeavoring to secure the comfort of the rider rather than speed.

New prices have been made by Canadian manufacturers on Paris green. At the factories barrel lots are now worth 10½¢ per pound, 25¢, 50 and 100 pound drums, 17½¢, 25 pound drums, 18¢ and 1 pound papers, 15½¢.

Makers of window glass in the United States have been selling glass to sash and door men lately at an advance of nearly 30 per cent. over last year. It was expected that the advance would be about 15 per cent. higher, but the present prices were never dreamed of by buyers.

A furniture cabinet, including large interests at Grand Rapids, is talked of by United States firms.

THE IMPLEMENT TRADE.

IMPORTANCE OF A DAY BOOK.

"A man who is his own lawyer has a fool for a client," runs the old saw. It would be extravagant to say that the merchant who is his own book-keeper has a fool for an employer, but quite conservative to apply some such expressive epithet to one whose book-keeper, whether it be himself or another, does not keep a day book. An established principle of law as old as the hills recognizes the day book as the indisputable evidence of a commercial transaction, especially of a credit sale. A few weeks ago, in an English court, a hardware and implement dealer lost a case because he was unable to produce in court a day book to prove the charges on which his suit was based. The debtor, in fact, set up a counter claim, and while the merchant contended that a balance was due him the court gave judgment against him.

It is the habit of many country merchants, especially those who do their own bookkeeping, to keep a ledger, but a ledger, charges are made directly in this book without any record of the manner in which the goods were ordered, and by whom, or to whom delivered. Should it transpire that an item or items are owed by the debtor and a law suit results the creditor stands in danger of losing a portion of his just due because of what the court would term insufficient evidence. Such decisions are based upon the merchant's inability to turn to his ledger to charge John J. Doe, in account for goods sold the merchant may write the debt upon some other account. But if a day book is kept and in it recorded the name of the person to whom the goods are delivered, and by whom ordered, the merchant rightfully assumes that a mistake under such circumstances is unlikely.

In many of the wholesale implement houses the original entry is accompanied by explanations such as these: "Ordered by contractor," "Ordered by letter Dec. 1," "Ordered by Mr. Blank by phone," "Ordered by wire Dec. 2," "Verbal order by Mr. Blank," etc. etc. Freight or express receipts apply the same system and the company each charge by one of the following notes: "Ordered by and delivered to Mr. Blank," "Ordered by Mr. Blank and delivered to his son," "Ordered by contract delivered to hired man," etc. etc. It only requires a little extra time to make the record positive and it may sometimes be the means of saving many dollars. Even if no effect results there is a world of satisfaction in proving to a debtor that an item which "he has no recollection of" is correct, and there are many such in the course of a year's credit business.—Farm Implement News.

TAKING OLD IMPLEMENTS IN TRADE.

Excepting threshing machinery, corn shellers, shredders and other types of heavy machinery, second-hand implements have little value to a dealer, and should not be accepted in trades when it is possible to avoid it without placing sale prospects in jeopardy. Profit frequently follows a trade for something in the line referred to as there is a market for the goods at prices well below the expense of replacement. Small tools that have given satisfaction are retained by the farmers as long as they have a working value. One of the agreements entered into by the English Association of English Implement Dealers provides that no allowance shall be made for second-hand goods offered in trade beyond their value as scrap iron. They are worth so much a pound, and are purchased by weight. This rule is commended to all implement dealers who are on some occasions forced to accept old goods or lose sales.

But if taking second-hand goods in trade is a useful practice, permitting them to litter up one's premises, or even the vacant lot adjoining, is to make a bad matter worse. An assortment of such machines in all stages of decay, by lying adjacent to a dealer's warehouse, not a slight handicap, to create favorable impressions. They should be kept out of sight of customers, and disposed of through the proper channels as rapidly as possible. Frequently parts may be saved from old machines that have a greater

value as repairs than as scrap, and the only way to determine this is to wreck the machine.—Farm Implement News.

IMPLEMENT TRADE NOTES.

Current prices for binder twine (No. 5) Chicago are about as follows: 7½¢ per lb. about 7½¢ per lb. manila 10½¢. Carlots are sold on a basis of ¼¢ per pound less and five ton lots at ¼¢ less.

Chatham, Ont., Jan. 18.—The Chatham Binder Twine Company has been formed with a capital stock of \$125,000. A factory with a capacity of five tons per day will be erected. The stock will be owned mostly by farmers. The institution will employ about fifty hands.

Winnipeg Stove Man in the East.

I. W. Martin, manager of the Burney Stove and Range Company's business at Winnipeg, returned on Monday from a three weeks' trip east. Mr. Martin spent most of his time west away at Hamilton, but he also visited Chicago. He found things moving along very nicely at the headquarters of his company and is well pleased with the results of his visit. Active operations are proceeding at the foundry in anticipation of a good trade this year. Prices are steady and likely to remain so until, at least, Eastern manufacturers display unbounded confidence in the future of the west and are looking for good times in the wheat belt after this year's crop is assured. They are not at all daunted by the partial failure of crops last year. The west has proven to be such a profitable field for selling in that the capacity of many eastern factories has been increased to permit of extending selling operations to western markets and many factories have grown to depend to a large extent on their western trade for business.

As regards the much discussed amalgamation of Ontario stove factories Mr. Martin seems to think that it has still a good chance of going through. The factory men all seem favorable and it is only a question of time when the needed capital will be forthcoming. The amount required to cover the cost of the amalgamation of the list on the factories is \$7,500,000. The amalgamation scheme has many features to commend it and even if the promoter of the present scheme should fall in his object the factory owners may manage something of the kind themselves. In the event of an amalgamation taking place a large storage warehouse would be erected at Winnipeg in addition to the existing buildings owned by stove concerns here.

Small-pox Near Niblock.

Fort William, Jan. 23.—There are now eight cases of smallpox in the tie camp near Niblock. Dr. O'Hagan is now in quarantine with the patients, with Will McNaughton, brother of Town Clerk McNaughton, as nurse. Since the first patient came down from there the camps of Geo. H. Strevell have been watched by officers sent out by Magistrate McDougall, and the men who have become sick have been immediately quarantined until eight of them are pronounced by Dr. O'Hagan to be free of the disease. Strevell has four camps in the vicinity, two of which are looked after by himself and two by his son, and it is at the camps managed by the son that the smallpox exists. The country all the way from Niblock to English River is patrolled by officers under the direction of Magistrate McDougall, and every effort is made to keep the disease confined to one camp.

The Fort William Board of Trade Annual Meeting.

Fort William, Jan. 21.—Fort William board of trade held its annual meeting on January 21. The following officers were elected for the year 1901: President, E. A. Martin; vice-president, W. Jarvis; secretary-treasurer, E. R. O'Hagan. The members of the council board of trade are Messrs. A. McDougall, J. J. Wells, W. F. Hogg, W. S. C. Young, W. H. Whalen, W. L. Morton, E. S. Rutledge, F. H. Perry, J. King, A. Snelgrove, D. McKellar and J. Murphy.

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Good sample rooms and every accommodation for the general public. Heated by furnace and lighted by acetylene gas.

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Newly remodelled and heated by hot air. Commercial headquarters. First-class sample rooms.

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New management. Rates \$1.25. Renovated and refurnished. Commodious sample rooms. Heated by hot air. Livery and feed stable in connection. Inside closet.

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Forestry in the Territories.
Read by Mr. Archibald Mitchell, of Macleod, Alberta, at the meeting of the Canadian Forestry association.

I do not think it will be at all necessary for me at this time, to touch upon the principles upon which the future forest system of Canada ought to be based. In the face of such a committee, formed for such a purpose, I feel that anything I could say in connection would be altogether unnecessary and unavailing. Upon the existing forests of Canada then, I will say little, beyond expressing the hope that a thoroughly sound system of forest economy will very shortly be established.

It seems to me that the people of Canada are suffering from a lack of information on this subject. If it only could be placed before them, laying due emphasis upon the necessity for such a system, together with the general principles upon which it will be based; before we should very soon have it in full working order. Canadians are a busy people, and a system founded not but appeal to them and win their approbation.

This association, I have no doubt, will speedily accomplish the object for which it has been constituted and Canada will, in a very little while, be in possession of a forest system which will be a permanent monument to the fertility of Canadian intelligence and business enterprise.

With regard to the needs of the west, however, perhaps I may be allowed to say a few words, and more particularly with regard to the grazing regions of Southern Alberta and Assiniboia. These regions, it is superfluous to mention, form a magnificent stock feeding area, and the prairies in summer are covered with thousands of cattle and horses. I say summer, advisedly, because in winter or at least whenever rough or cold weather is experienced, the stock seek the shelter of the river bottoms. They get among the willows there, and congregate in great numbers. Food, naturally, soon gets very scarce and the animals become quite poor in condition; and in prolonged, severe weather many of the weaker ones die. There is abundance of feed out on the prairie, but the rigour of the climate prevents it being used. When a chinook wind occurs and the snow is swept off the grass, the cattle will very often refuse to leave the brush, because of the cold north wind, or when they do leave it, they do not get far into the good grass before another storm compels them once more to return to shelter.

Now, if there were groups of trees, say, about 30 or 40 acres in extent, planted all over the prairie a few miles apart, all this would be avoided. The cattle would have shelter in these beside their feeding grounds, they would never lose in condition, and much pecuniary loss to their owners would be avoided.

Every rancher in this country well knows how much plantations would add to the value of his stock, but the scheme is one which is too large for private enterprise to undertake. Very few ranchers, indeed, have succeeded in raising even a shelter belt around their houses. As a rule they do not know how to set about raising a plantation, and they have little or no time to experiment. Their business is stock raising, and they attend to that.

It is a scheme for the government to undertake, and as a branch of creative forestry is well worthy the attention of this association. Perhaps the already organized machinery of the experimental farms would be best able to cope with it, and at any rate, their experience would be of the greatest value in furnishing data upon which to select plants, etc.

And now, a few words with regard to the practical side of the question. The trees planted, would consist of pines, spruces and the woods suitable for the Northwest.

They would be planted in groups of each sort, say an area of not less than one hundred yards diameter to each group, or, perhaps, the whole of a plantation would consist of one kind of tree. The plants would require to be from two to three feet apart, certainly not more than three centres would be planted when they were about three years old, that is, two years in the seed bed and one year transplanted. Hardwood could be planted as seedlings, but would, in

many cases, be better as one year seedlings and one year transplants. The smaller the plants, the greater the proportion of roots and the easier they are handled. There is less risk of their being injured in the lifting. They are less easily blown out of the ground, as their tops are close to the surface, and besides, are much more flexible; and there is always, at least on the flat, a stratum of air about one foot from the ground which is calmer in a storm than the air above it.

The seedling plants would be raised in a situation convenient for such a purpose, and central to at least ten or twelve of the proposed plantations. All the areas to be planted would be ploughed and cropped with oats or other grain. These crops would serve to ameliorate and loosen the surface soil for the later operations, besides providing somewhat to help cover the expenses. After the lifting of the crop, and during the fall, all the plantation grounds would require to be trenched ploughed about eighteen inches deep, and left rough over winter. This would loosen the soil for the plants and help to catch and retain moisture for the growing season. This is a most important consideration in Southern Alberta, for the frequent chinooks melt the snow, which simply runs off the surface and by and by finds its way to the rivers and lakes, because the frozen ground will not allow it to penetrate into the soil. The rough broken land just left by the plough would help to collect this water and hold it till spring when it would be able to soak away.

In the meantime the plants for each area would have been transplanted into lines in the area they were to ultimately occupy. Another crop of grain would be taken off the trenched land, and the plants would be sipped in on the stubble in the spring following.

The plants, being already on the ground, much danger from drought during planting would be avoided. The ground being comparatively level and held by the stubble, there would be less risk of the plants being buried in dust, a condition of affairs which must be reckoned with in this country.

There would be little danger of the cattle damaging the plants, as in summer time they would not touch them, and in winter, when the grass was under snow, the trees, at first at any rate, would be under the snow also. By and by, when they got above the snow, they would be of size enough to recover any little damage that might be incurred.

Once established, growth would be most rapid. In about fifteen years the plantations would be at least as many feet high.

The drifting snow would be caught by the trees and remain there to gradually melt with the heat of spring. The ground, being then soft, a plentiful supply of moisture would sink into the soil for the use of the trees.

The falling needles and forest mosses would soon absorb and retain large quantities of water. The surplus would run off and help to vivify the grass of the prairie all round the plantations. In fact, it would just be on a great scale what is to be seen in every coulee and scrub patch in the country, the snow would be retained until the ground was soft enough to absorb it. This indeed seems to be the trouble with the so-called semi-arid regions of southern Alberta and Assiniboia. Plenty of moisture falls in the form of snow, but the chinooks melt it while the ground is frozen. It cannot enter the soil and so it finds its way at last to the rivers, or lies in shallow pools on the surface to be dried up by the first few days of real warm weather.

And another effect the afforestation would also probably bring about. Forests, as is well known, collect moisture from the air, and many additional springs would probably be formed around the woods, a matter of considerable importance, when perhaps for miles no water is available for the cattle except may be a small alkali-impregnated lake.

And yet another benign effect might result. The retention and subsequent gradual evaporation of increased quantities of water in the district would cause an increase of moisture in the atmosphere, and possibly also an increased rainfall as a result of that, and who can estimate the value of such a blessing to the sun-baked plains of the West. Even this alone would warrant the adoption of this, or some

other such scheme as I have here indicated. The experiment, if conducted on a sufficiently comprehensive scale would be a magnificent one, and its execution would be well worthy of the intelligence and enterprise of the people of Canada.

Seed Grain Distribution.

To the Editor of The Commercial. During the past twelve years samples of those varieties of grain, etc., which have succeeded best on the several Experimental Farms have been distributed on application in 3-lb bags, free through the mail, to farmers in all parts of the Dominion. The object in view in this distribution has been to add to the productiveness and improve the quality of these important agricultural products throughout the country, by placing within reach of every farmer, pure seed of the most vigorous and productive sorts. This work has met with much appreciation, and a large measure of success.

Under the instruction of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture another distribution will be made this season. Owing to the very large number of applicants annually received, it is not practicable to send more than one sample to each applicant,—hence if an individual receives a sample of oats, he cannot also receive one of wheat, barley or potatoes, and applications for more than one sample for one household cannot be entertained. These samples will be sent only to those who apply personally, lists of names from societies or individuals cannot be considered. The distribution will consist as heretofore of samples of oats, spring wheat, field peas, Indian corn and potatoes.

Applications should be addressed to the director of Experimental Farms, Ottawa, and may be sent any time before the 1st of March, 1901, after which date the lists will be closed, so that the samples asked for may all be sent out in good time for sowing. Parties writing will please mention the sort of sample they would prefer, naming two or three different varieties of their choice. Should the available stock of all the varieties named be exhausted, some other good sort will be sent instead.

The samples of grain will be sent early but potatoes cannot be distributed until danger of injury in transit by frost is over. No provision has been made for any general distribution of any other seeds than those named.

Letters may be sent to the Experimental Farm free of postage.

WM. SAUNDERS,

Director Experimental Farms.

Ottawa, Dec. 27.

Testing Vitality of Seeds.

To the Editor of The Commercial. The past season has in certain localities been unfavorable for the perfect maturing of grain. In some districts it has been injured by rain during harvest or from being stacked before fully dry, thus causing it to sprout or heat, while in other localities it has suffered more or less from early autumn frost. When exposed to either of these conditions cereals are apt to lose a portion of their vitality or to have it so weakened as to produce when sown an unsatisfactory growth. The character of the crop is greatly influenced by the quality of the seed used, and to obtain the best results it should have its germinating power unimpaired, so that when placed in the soil the young plants may make a prompt and vigorous start. Hence it is very important that farmers should ascertain whether the grain they are holding for seed possesses the vitality necessary to produce a good crop.

By instruction of the honorable minister of agriculture, provision has been made whereby the vitality of seed can be ascertained without cost to the individual, and any farmer in the Dominion, who may have any varieties which he desires to have tested can get the information he seeks, by forwarding to the director of the experimental farms, Ottawa, samples of such grain or seeds. Samples may be sent free through the mail and an ounce or two is sufficient for the purpose. About two weeks are required to complete a test. It is hoped that all who desire to avail themselves of the provision offered will send in their samples early so that the work may be completed in good season.

WM. SAUNDERS,

Director Experimental Farms.

Ottawa, December 26.

Manual Training.

Through the generosity of Sir William Macdonald and under the able direction of Prof. Robertson, manual training schools are being founded throughout the Dominion. Four rooms have been fitted up in Winnipeg, one on McDermott avenue, two at Mulvey school, in the south, and one at Machray school, in the north. When these are all in full working order they will accommodate all the boys in our public schools, who are in grades V, VI, VII and VIII, 1,000 in number. These will be drafted in classes of 20 or 40, to the various centres once every week for 3½ hours. Wm. J. Warters is superintendent of the Winnipeg school, and he already has two assistants, while three or four more men (experts in this work) will soon arrive from England and the whole of the rooms will then be used. At present the room in Stovel block, accommodating 40, is the only one open.

Manual training is purely educational in its aims. It is not a trade teaching, its object being the development of the general intelligence by training the hand and the eye. This branch of school work, the utility of which has long been recognized in Europe and the United States, will fill a long felt want in our schools. The hand, so important to man, has been too long neglected and the effects of its use upon the brain has not received the attention justified by known results. Sir James Crichton Brown, the eminent physiologist is of opinion that much of the bashfulness, stuttering, stupidity, and irresolution found among all classes is caused by defective muscular training and the insufficient development of the motor centres of the brain. It is to educate the hand and the eye and through them to systematically develop these centres that manual training has been added to the curriculum of our schools. The boys are provided with tools in a properly equipped school room and there the eye is taught to see aright and to carry that impression to the brain and the hand to carry out the dictates of the mind so impressed. The learners are so delighted and pleased with the work that they do not realize that it is a lesson and that habits of perseverance, self-reliance, accuracy, neatness, concentration of thought and self-control are being formed and becoming part of their character. In writing to The Commercial this week regarding the work here Mr. Warters says: "I would particularly ask anyone interested in the welfare of our boys not to form any hasty opinions, but to watch the progress of this work and by visiting our schools and seeing our work and methods judge for themselves of its value."

Commercial Education in Saxony.

Nowhere in the world does commercial and technical education hold such a prominent place as in Germany, and of all the states which compose this empire, Saxony takes the lead in this direction, writes Consular Agent Harris from Eibenstock. This little kingdom has about fifty handelschulen or commercial schools. These schools are in the first instance organized by the Kaufmannischen Vereine, or merchant unions, which exist in every little town in the country. The state exercises a supervising influence over each school. The merchant union supports the school, but if there is any deficit at the end of the year, this is made good by the state.

The average salary of the director and teachers depends upon their age and the size of the town. A director in a large city will get from \$1,000 to \$1,500. In the smaller cities, however, the salaries range from \$600 to \$800 per annum. All these teachers have been prepared for their work by completing either a classical education or some thorough course without the classics, where more attention is paid to modern language and business methods. It is the general belief that the latter course secures greater practical results in the schools.

The students who attend these schools come from families of the middle class. They are apprenticed to merchants during their whole attendance at school. Their ages vary from fifteen to eighteen. The law governing the relations between master and apprentice is very strict, and while the pupils are in attendance at school the director takes the place of the master. A number of commercial schools in Saxony take only students who devote their whole time to attendance; but

the majority have apprentices who spend half the time in some business house. The latter plan has been found to be conducive of better results, owing to the opportunity of combining theory with practice. There is some complaint made on account of the disposition of many merchants to employ clerks who have not completed the full course of two years.

How Circular Saws Are Made.

These saws are now made of cast steel specially manufactured for the purpose. An ingot heated to the requisite temperature is reduced to the proper thickness in powerful rolls. The plate is then centered and a circle scribed upon it, after which it is passed to the shearer, who reduces it to a circular form. The centre hole is then bored. It is then handed to the toother, who punches out the teeth around the edge, after which they are rough filed or ground on an emery wheel, to take off the burr left by punching. The rough saw is now again heated in a large furnace until it is of a bright red color. It is then plunged into a bath of sperm oil, which makes it hard and brittle. The oil is then partly cleaned off, and the rest burnt off in a furnace to give the saw the required temper. When cold the saw is hammered on a steel-faced anvil until it is straight. It is next ground between vertical grindstones revolving in opposite directions, and then polished with emery on a large disk. Once more the hammer men take it, and strike it with smooth-faced hammers on an anvil as before until it is absolutely straight and true, and has acquired the proper tension which allows for expansion while the saw is revolving at work. The teeth are now set, alternately right and left, to allow for clearances when sawing timber. They are then sharpened by being filed on the front and tops of the teeth, which operation completes the manufacture. — American Manufacturer.

Winnipeg Raw Fur Prices.

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

	From	To
Badger, prime	\$.25	\$.50
Bear, black, small	4.00	10.00
Bear, black, middling	8.00	12.00
Bear, black, large	12.00	20.00
Bear, brown, small	3.00	8.00
Bear, brown, middling	8.00	12.00
Bear, brown, large	12.00	18.00
Beaver, large	5.00	7.50
Beaver, middling	3.00	5.00
Beaver, small	1.50	2.50
Fisher, according to size and color	4.50	8.00
Fox, silver, according to size and color	50.00	150.00
Fox, cross, according to size and color	5.00	15.00
Fox, red, according to size and color	1.00	2.50
Lynx, according to size and color	1.00	4.00
Marten, large, dark	5.00	10.00
Marten, large, brown	4.50	7.00
Marten, large, light, pale	3.50	4.00
Mink, according to size and color	1.00	2.00
Musquash, winter03	.10
Musquash, spring06	.12
Otter, according to size and color	5.00	10.00
Skunk, according to size and color25	.75
Wolf, timber	1.50	2.50
Wolf, prairie50	1.00
Wolverine, according to size and color	3.00	6.00

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

"I met a grocery drummer on the road as I drove in this morning," said a man from Minot to a friend in Auburn, recently. "I was driving a pair of heavy horses and was going slowly, but I can't see how that was any business of the drummer. Nevertheless, he stopped me and entered into conversation with me. 'Why don't you swap that team for a horseless carriage?' said he. 'Why, I don't know,' said I. 'I never thought much about it.' 'Well,' said he, 'these horseless carriages are all the go now.' 'What kind of motor power would you advise me to get?' I asked. 'Mules,' said he, and with that he clucked to his horse and drove along before I had time to get my breath back sufficiently to swear at him."

BUSINESS GOSSIPING.

In times of business quietude such as the west has been passing through since the holiday trade ceased and money has become a scarce commodity in trading circles there is always more or less talk about the financial standing of almost every person, or firm or company connected with the business life of the country, and unfortunately it is true that the black side of things is always the side upon which the gossip like to dilate with often very damaging effects upon the credit of any concern which may be luckless enough to have met with losses which give excuse for such talk. It is moreover often the case that stories get into circulation about the standing of business concerns which have no foundation in fact, and the further they go the blacker they grow until they either bring disaster to the object of their maliciousness or evoke a public denial of the facts.

It is the case at present in Winnipeg and has as a matter of fact always been that there is some of this sort of thing going on here. Those who mingle much in the business life of the city can hear almost any day just such stories as we have spoken of above being actively circulated about the financial standing of well-known concerns which when probed to the bottom are apparently based solely upon idle rumor or are the product of the imagination of some business rival or interested party. We are not disposed to believe that these rumors are all kept in circulation as a result of any maliciousness on the part of the persons who carry them as they are generally circulated through thoughtlessness and without any reference to their possible consequences. They are taken up and repeated without any enquiry as to their truthfulness which is the inexcusable part of the business. If every story of the kind were to be challenged by the listeners and the proof of its truthfulness called for the gossip would soon go out of business for pure shame's sake or receive the just reward of their wickedness in the well earned contempt of all their business associates.

COMPARATIVE BANK CLEARINGS.

The report of the Winnipeg clearings house for the year 1900 is to hand. The total clearings for the year were smaller than those for 1899 by .77 per cent. The year's total amounted to \$100,936,792 as against \$107,786,814 during the year 1899 and \$90,604,325, in 1898. The largest month of the year was November and the smallest February. The average daily clearings was \$352,998. As compared with other Canadian cities Winnipeg still stands third for volume of clearings, Montreal and Toronto coming first and second. Halifax follows Winnipeg and Victoria, Hamilton, St. John and Vancouver come next in the order named. The two British Columbia cities are rapidly overtaking the cities which precede them and will soon be pressing Hamilton hard for fourth place. Victoria clearings have multiplied about seven times in two years and Vancouver is also gaining rapidly, its totals for 1899 being about five times larger than in 1898. For 1900 Vancouver does not show up so well but this is no doubt due to temporary causes which will perhaps not manifest themselves this year. The phenomenal growth in coast clearings during 1899 was no doubt due to the Klondike trade. With the exception of Montreal, Winnipeg and Vancouver

GROCERIES

Table listing various grocery items such as Apples, Peaches, Corn, Beans, etc. with prices per bushel or per cask.

Table listing various meats and oils such as Corn Beef, Lard, Tallow, etc. with prices per cask or per lb.

Table listing various oils and fats such as Olive Oil, Lard, etc. with prices per cask or per lb.

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WINNIPEG PRICES CURRENT

Dried Fruits

Table listing various dried fruits such as Raisins, Apples, Peaches, etc. with prices per bushel.

Table listing various oils and fats such as Olive Oil, Lard, etc. with prices per cask or per lb.

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Tobacco

Table listing various tobacco products such as T. & R., etc. with prices per cask.

Table listing various oils and fats such as Olive Oil, Lard, etc. with prices per cask or per lb.

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Per pound

Table listing various oils and fats such as Olive Oil, Lard, etc. with prices per cask or per lb.

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DRUGS

Table listing various drugs such as Alcohol, Bleaching Powder, Borax, etc. with prices per cask or per lb.

Table listing various oils and fats such as Olive Oil, Lard, etc. with prices per cask or per lb.

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LEATHER

Table listing various leather goods such as Harness, etc. with prices per cask or per lb.

FUEL

Table listing various fuel items such as Coal, etc. with prices per cask or per lb.

Winnipeg Prices a Year Ago.

Table comparing current prices with prices from a year ago for various commodities.

Oilmeal—\$1.65 per 800 sack; patent, 1.80; extra, 1.90.
Milletstuffs—Bran, \$10.00/10.50 ton; shorts, \$11.50/12.00, delivered to city dealers.
Oats—Carlops on track, new oats, 20¢ per cwt. according to quality.
Barley—24¢/25¢ per bushel for feed grades of new; 23¢ for malting.
Oats—White, 16¢/17¢ per bushel, according to grade and freight rate for farmers at country points.
Corn—in carlots, 88¢/90¢ per bushel of Flax—\$1.25/1.30 per bushel.
Butter—Dairy, 17¢/20¢ per lb for best grades; creamery, 24¢ per lb to the retail trade.
Cheese—Regular sizes, 12¢/13¢ to the retail trade.
Hides—No. 1 green hides, 75¢ per lb.
Wool—86¢/88¢ for unwashed fleece.
Sewage Root—37¢ per lb.
Hay—Baled, \$8.50 per ton on cars.
Potatoes—45¢ per bushel for farmers' loads.
Turkey—Turkeys, 11¢ per lb; chickens, 9¢; ducks, 9¢ and geese, 9¢ per lb.

CURED MEATS ETC.

Table listing various cured meats and other food items such as Lard, Bacon, etc. with prices per cask or per lb.

SMOKED MEATS

Table listing various smoked meats such as Ham, Bacon, etc. with prices per cask or per lb.

MEAT SANDWICHES

Table listing various meat sandwiches such as Fresh pork sausage, etc. with prices per cask or per lb.

RECENT CAUTION

A recent caution from the United States consul at Mainz, Germany, relates to the danger in using certain silver mounted glasses and porcelain wares. In manufacturing, the silver on each article is applied by the means of a process which requires the use of potassium cyanide, and the hairlike cracks existing in the porcelain glass receive and retain a dangerous amount of this deadly poison. To use any even handle, cups, glasses, jars, vases, or whatever the vessel may be, is attended with great risk. The consul reports a severe case of poisoning, resulting from the use of the wares, which is chiefly exported to this country from Frankfort, Berlin and Stuttgart.

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Daily, except Friday, at 16.00.

TO ...

COAST

AND

KOOTENAY

Daily at 16.30.

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AND OTHER

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To Boston, Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver and Seattle.

For particulars apply at City Office, (Opposite Post Office), or Depot.

WM. STITT G. E. McPHERSON
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W. R. JOHNSTON & CO.
(late Livingston Johnston & Co.)

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READY MADE **Clothing**

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Western Representatives: A. W. LASHER
W. ARMSTRONG.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

PAUL SALA

The popular wholesale Liquor Dealer, has moved into larger premises, 546 Main street, two blocks north of old stand, on the opposite side of the street. Wines and liquors by the barrel of the bottle. Best brands kept in stock. Every customer carefully served by English, French, German attendants. Same telephone, No. 241.
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Insolvent and Trust Estates Managed with Promptness and Economy.
Special attention to Confidential Business Enquiries.

King Street, Winnipeg, Man.

ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINES.

ALLAN LINE—	From Portland.
Corinthian	Jan. 21
Tunisian	Feb. 7
ALLAN LINE—	From New York.
Laurentian	Feb. 2
Sardinian	Feb. 10
DOMINION LINE—	From Portland.
Cambrian	Jan. 22
Vancouver	Feb. 2
DOMINION LINE—	From Boston.
Commonwealth	Feb. 13
New England	Feb. 27
BRAVER LINE—	From From
St. John, Halifax,	Jan. 25/Jan. 26
Montfort	Feb. 1/Feb. 2
Lake Champlain	Feb. 1/Feb. 2
AMERICAN LINE—	From New York.
Friesland	Jan. 23
Vaderland	Jan. 30
RED STAR LINE—	From New York.
Friesland	Jan. 23
Southark	Jan. 30
WHITE STAR LINE—	From New York.
Majestic	Jan. 27
Oceanic	Jan. 30
CUNARD LINE—	From New York.
Campania	Jan. 26
Etruria	Feb. 2
CUNARD LINE—	From Boston.
Ivernia	Feb. 2
Ultonia	Feb. 9

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Portage la Prairie and Intermediate points	
Lv. Daily ex. Sunday	4.30p.m.
Ar. Mon., Wed., Fri.	10.35a.m.
Ar. Tues., Thur., Sat.	11.35a.m.
MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.	
Morris, Roland, Miami, Bawter, Belmont, Wawanesa, Brandon, also Souris River Branch, Belmont to Elgin	
Lv. Mon., Wed., Fri.	10.45a.m.
Ar. Tues., Thurs., Sat.	4.30p.m.
H. SWINNEY, C. A., Winnipeg.	
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Tight Shoes and High Heels.

Unimportant as the matter of clothing the feet may seem, it is nevertheless true that health and comfort are largely dependent upon the form and quality of shoes and stockings. The decree of fashion in styles for shoes and boots are rigorous, and most men and women are in bondage to them, being keenly sensitive to criticism for any variation from the prevailing mode.

Strange as it may seem, the habit of cramping the feet and exposing them to cold and dampness leads often to illnesses that are serious. Many cases of congestion of the lungs, bronchitis or pneumonia are caused primarily by the want of care in keeping the feet dry and warm. Severe and permanent inflammation of the pelvic organs may be brought on by such unwarrantable exposure, and result in lifelong misery through confirmed ill health.

Both the uppers and soles of women's shoes are too thin, as a rule, to secure sufficient warmth, but the majority of women and girls become so accustomed to cold feet as not to be aware that they are cold, and this condition is productive of disturbances in circulation that are liable to end in serious functional derangements of the pelvic and abdominal organs, and even of the brain. Every woman should understand the necessity of wearing warm and loose covering for the feet if she would be free from illness due to unequal circulation of the blood, and particularly to congestion or inflammation of the pelvic organs. The habit which so many have in their own homes of wearing low-cut slippers, with only a thin stocking over the top of the foot, is especially harmful, and is only safe in the warmest weather. No invalid who is able to be about the house should wear such slippers without warm stockings or garters, for the continued chilling of the extremities may be the one provoking cause of illness. In any case, it is a decided hindrance to a return of the normal healthful circulation.

The feet, being most remote from the heart, are consequently farthest from the source of power over the blood current, which therefore reaches the feet with comparatively less force. Common sense would therefore call for more warmth at the feet and less pressure than in other parts of the body. If by cold or pressure the current of blood is retarded on its way to the feet, or if its quick return is interfered with, the inevitable result is obstruction and congestion.

In addition to the evils arising from derangement of the circulation due to cold feet, there is another class of ills affecting the nervous system as the result of pressure. Pressure causes corns, bunions and ingrowing nails. Will any sane person contend that these pestiferous affections do not disturb the nervous system and so create unrest, irritability, pain and all the train of wrong conditions growing out of these when long continued? If epilepsy can be caused by compression of nerve tissue, as by pressure on the brain from a depressed bone of the skull, or by pressure on the spinal cord, or from a nerve filament caught in and pressed upon by the calcareous tissue of a healed wound, why may not pressure upon the feet, with or without corns and bunions, cause numerous and sometimes serious nervous derangements?

The foolish practise of wearing high and small heels is cruelly ruinous to health, comfort, grace and beauty. High heels not only break down the arch of the foot upon which ease and grace of movement depend, but also destroy the beauty of the foot itself by crowding it into the front of the shoe and producing in effect of continued walking down the hill. Hence come numerous deformities and derangements. In the case of girls who wear high heels there is positive alteration of muscular structure and function, accompanied not infrequently by inflammation, contraction and partial paralysis of the muscles of the legs.

Raising the body upon high heels throws it out of the natural center of gravity, and this natural gravity or equilibrium passing from brain to feet cannot be disturbed and displaced day after day without deranging the normal relations of muscles and organs, and thus inducing disease. An unnatural strain is also put upon the muscles of the foot, leg and thigh. Many a backache, persistent and grievous to bear, is induced by the strain upon the muscles connecting the lower part of the spinal column with the bones of

the pelvis or with the thigh bones in order to compensate for the alteration of this line of equilibrium caused by the wearing of high, narrow heels. Constant contraction of the muscles produces abnormal pressure upon the nerves and blood vessels, and consequent nerve irritation, resulting in a general disturbance of the bodily functions, particularly of the circulation.

In connection with pressure upon blood vessels which continued strain of the muscles produces, there is also an alteration of the position of the pelvic organs, as they are obliged to adapt themselves to the changed position of the body. This alteration in its turn disturbs the circulation of the blood and causes congestion, which congestion adds to the weight of the pelvic organs. Added weight produces still further alteration in position, and hence displacements occur. Prolonged congestion often leads to chronic inflammation, from which organic changes, as ulceration, enlargement and hardening, may develop. In short, nearly all the difficulties to which women are especially liable may have their beginnings in the wearing of high, small heels. I am thankful whenever I see a woman wearing what is called a common-sense shoe, with a broad toe and a low, wide heel, which is set under the heel of the foot. It was said in my hearing the other day: "No lady buys anything nowadays but common-sense shoes. The high-heeled, narrow-soled things are left for poor girls and servants. Poor girls, indeed! I pity them. The ease and grace with which a woman wearing sensible shoes moves and walks, compared with the movements of a woman tilted upon high small heels, set under the middle of the foot, are as the motion of a swan on the water to that of a dromedary in the desert."

Parents who are wise will never allow their children to wear tight, short toes, with high or narrow heels. They are not only prejudicial to health, but to morals, for the very root of the idea of a cramping, tilted shoe lies in that unworthy pride and desire to attract attention which is subversive of true morality.—Dr. J. H. Jackson, in Health Culture.

Maritime Prosperity of Great Britain.

The magnitude of potentially of the maritime prosperity of Great Britain has been graphically illustrated during the last few months, owing to the state of affairs in China. When England went to war with South Africa, the whole of her 230,000 troops were dispatched from England in their transports without any appreciable interference with her mail services to the various parts of the world. True, some of the larger, more commodious, and fleet vessels were commandeered to accelerate the passage of the troops to the seat of war, but their places upon the mail services were easily filled by other boats, and the international traffic has been carried on in its usual manner. Indeed, it was difficult to believe that the country was at war, since everything was accomplished so smoothly and without the slightest hitch. But the same cannot be said in connection with the maritime commerce of other nations. The transportation of the troops from Germany to China was such a tax upon the young country that its ordinary maritime traffic was in danger of being absolutely dislocated. The solution of the difficulty was the chartering of English vessels, which were readily obtained. Russia was placed in the same dilemma, and when France was embroiled with Madagascar, the French troops were conveyed to the scene of operation in English vessels. Gigantic though the maritime commerce of Great Britain is, it is still rapidly increasing. At present that country's foreign trade is equal to one-fifth of that of the whole world in value. Great Britain and her colonies own about one-third of the world's vessels, amounting to nearly half the world's gross tonnage.—Scientific American.

Hazleton, Pa., Jan. 21.—The 1,200 men employed at the Lattimer colliery of C. Pardee & Co., struck to-day because of the alleged unwarranted discharge of two drill runners and the company's refusal to reinstate them, as requested by a committee of mine workers.

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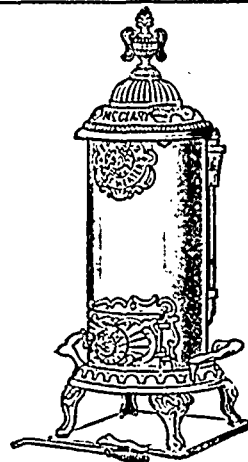
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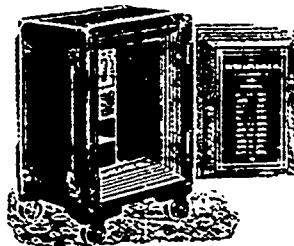
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