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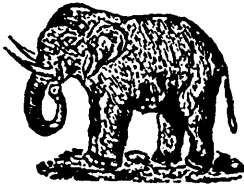
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Vol. 19

WINNIPEG, CANADA, MARCH 16, 1901.

No. 28

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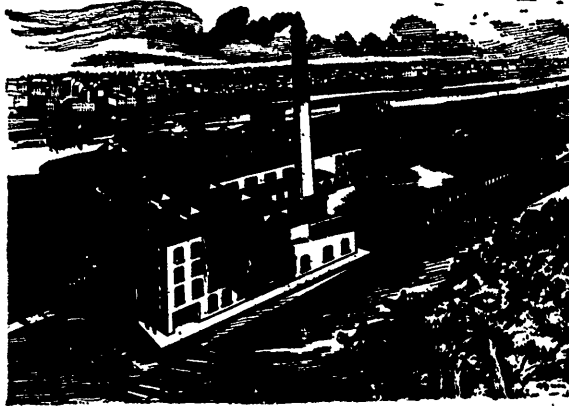
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SELLING CANNED GOODS.

So far as an agreement could be raised in the two-day session of the Canadian Cannery Association, says the Toronto Globe, the members of that body have agreed to turn their entire output over to a syndicate, which will control it, and which will act as selling agents for the product of the factories. Who compose this syndicate the canners profess not to know; they simply say that the syndicate will take their output from them at a given figure, sell it where they can, and that ample proof has been given of the financial responsibility of this syndicate.

The position of affairs in respect to the canners appears to be this: A tentative agreement has been reached between the packing houses to limit their output for next season by 20 per cent., and also to turn their goods over to the selling syndicate, which proposes to control the output. The negotiations with the syndicate are not yet completed, but they are far enough advanced to appear reasonable that they will be carried out. The output of the canners is to be fixed at an arranged figure, so that the packers will understand exactly what they are to obtain for their products when they purchase from the grower the raw material in the shape of vegetables next season. Limiting the output, with a large crop, they will be in a position to name the prices that they will pay to the growers. The syndicate promises, in dealing with wholesalers and exporters, to treat all upon equal terms, and the executive committee of the Cannery Association is instructed to see that the terms of the agreement are carried out. It is not expected that there will be any increase in prices at once as a result of the agreement, but they are not to be lowered. The syndicate will commence operations during June next, when the canning season commences. The agreement is to be a year only, but if it works satisfactorily may be the commencement of a movement to amalgamate all the canning establishments into a limited liability company. This would save three years ago, but the difficulty then was to place a value upon the different properties, the canners all holding their factories at greatly high figures. If the present arrangement succeeds the factories could be valued on their earning capacity, and capitalised upon that basis. The canners finished their session last evening, and while not all of the signatories of the firms engaged in the business had been secured, endeavors are being made to get the others. The agreement entered into is on the understanding that everybody signs. A number of the smaller canners who had previously objected to signing were reasoned with at the meeting yesterday, and came in.

FUR PRICES.

Prices realized at the January sale of the Hudson's Bay Company, as reported by the New York Fur Trade Review were as follows:

Beaver—Yorkfort, first string, first, large, 32.6; small, 15.1; seconds, large, 27; small, 14.3; third, large, 22; small, 11.3; cubs, 4.8 shillings. Mackenzie River—First, large, 28; small, 14.3; seconds, large, 25.6; small, 14; thirds, large, 22; small, 10; cubs, 4.6 shillings. Moose River and East Main—First, large, 30; small, 15; seconds, large, 26.7; small, 15.3; third, large, 22.6; small, 10.8; cubs, 6.3 shillings. Northwest—First, large, 31; small, 14.9; seconds, large, 26; small, 14.4; thirds, large, 23; small, 11.6; cubs, 6.8 shillings. Fort Garry—First, large, 32.8; small, 17; seconds, large, 27.9; small, 14.3; thirds, large, 23.6; small, 11.3; cubs, 6.6 shillings. Canada—First, large, 29; small, 15; seconds, large, 24.6; small, 14.6; third, large, 21; small, 10.1; cubs, 5.6 shillings. Esquimaux Bay—First, large, 31.6; small, 16.6; seconds, large, 22; small, 15; thirds, large, 21 shillings. Muskat—Yorkfort: First string, first, 74; second, 64; third, 54; fourth, 34; fourth, 3; fifth, 14 pence. Second string: first, 74; second, 5 pence. Third string: first, 74; first, small, 6; second, 6; third, 4; fourth, 34 pence. Mackenzie River—First, 54; first, small, 44; second, 44; third, 34; fourth, 24 pence. Northwest—First, 64; first, small, 5; second, 54; third, 4; fourth, 24 pence. East Main—First, 104; first, small, 74; second, 74; third, 6; fourth, 3; pence. Moose River—First, 74; first, small, 6; second, 64; third, 44; fourth, 4 pence. Canada—First, 84; first, small, 64; second, 74; third, 64; fourth, 54 pence.

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THE CONTRACTS PASSED.

The contracts with the Northern Pacific Railway Company and the Canadian Northern Railway Company were passed in the Manitoba legislature this week. The acts confirming these contracts received their second reading on Monday. On Tuesday the one relating to the Northern Pacific was given its third reading, and on Wednesday the third reading was given to the act confirming the Canadian Northern contract.

The passage of acts by the legislature in ordinary cases finally disposes of the matter. Of course all acts must receive the approval of the lieutenant-governor before they become law. In this case it has been hinted at in some quarters that the assent of the lieutenant-governor may be withheld, but that is such a remote contingency as scarcely to warrant consideration. Instances where the crown has interposed to frustrate legislation have happily been exceedingly rare in Canada. The lieutenant-governor might declare that the legislation was not in accordance with the desires of the people; but that would be to place the opinion of the appointed representative of the crown against and above the action of the direct representatives of the people. The interference of the crown in any case is therefore a remote possibility. Provincial acts are also subject to disallowance by the federal authorities.

In the case of these particular acts, however, it requires something more than the assent of the lieutenant-governor to give them full effect. Owing to the jurisdiction of the federal government in railway matters, it is understood that it will be necessary to secure federal legislation confirming the acts of the Manitoba government in this matter. We were told in the legislature that "unless Dominion legislation is secured the contracts cannot be carried into effect and no liability can be incurred by the province." These acts are, therefore, in a sense different from ordinary provincial legislation, which only requires the assent of the lieutenant-governor to become law. In this case we may expect that the fight is now only transferred from Winnipeg to Ottawa, and that at the federal capital there will be another full discussion of all the features of the contracts.

It is not necessary to say anything in detail about the contracts, as they have been before the people for a few weeks. Briefly, however, we may say that the contract with the Northern Pacific Railway Company provides for the leasing of that company's lines in Manitoba by the provincial government with an option of purchase. In the contract with the Canadian Northern Railway Company the government turns over this lease and option of the Northern Pacific lines to the former company. In further consideration of certain financial assistance from Manitoba, the Canadian Northern consents to give the Manitoba government control of rates on its lines in Manitoba, and also control of rates between Manitoba joints and the Lake Superior terminals of the company.

CONDEMNED THE CONTRACTS.

After three general meetings and many committee meetings, the Winnipeg board of trade has finally taken action upon the railway question, and the result is a strong condemnation of the contracts. At the last meeting, held on Tuesday evening last, the following resolution was adopted by a large majority, the vote standing ex-

actly three to one in favor of the resolution:—

"Resolved, that this board disapproves of the contracts and the acts affecting the Northern Pacific Railway Co. and the Canadian Northern Railway Co. as drawn and brought before the legislature. And in view of the great importance of the subject, the great liability to be assumed by the province, the number of railway proposals recently made to the government and the uncertainty as to future railway extension, this board is of the opinion that the Acts confirming the contracts should not be passed at this session of the legislature, but that ample time should be given the country to study fully the whole railway situation."

While the action of the board has not had any effect upon the legislature, it will at least set the position of the board right before the people of the province. This resolution is positively the first and only pronouncement by the board upon the contracts. Other resolutions and recommendations had been discussed at previous meetings of the board, but none of these were adopted. The statements made even in a public way that the board had endorsed the contract, are therefore entirely wrong. A committee recommendation, mildly endorsing the

compulsory use discontinued the better. The discovery and introduction of the tuberculin test has at least had the effect of calling attention to the prevalence of tuberculosis in cattle and has made the public more careful in regard to the milk and meat which is offered for its use. If this particular method of locating the disease should be proven to be faulty or of no value at all some other will no doubt very soon supersede it as examination for this particular disease is now regarded as a necessity.

Mineral Production of British Columbia.

From the returns of the mineral production of the province of British Columbia for the year 1900, submitted to the local legislature by the provincial minister of mines on March 5th, it is gathered that there was during the year an increase in the value of the output of the lode mines of the province of \$3,310,428 and a decrease in that of placer gold of \$60,170, leaving a net increase on metallic minerals for the year of \$3,244,252. There was also an increase of \$1,013,233 in the value of coal and coke. No returns are yet available of the value of other non-metallic minerals so these cannot now be taken into account. The foregoing figures, exhibit practi-

Rockles. It will be seen that the total value of metallic minerals, coal and coke, produced in British Columbia and the Yukon was \$28,150,155 as against \$10,073,642 for the remainder of the Dominion.

	British Columbia.	Yukon District.
Gold	\$ 1,232,473	\$10,000,000
Silver	1,003,743	
Copper	1,551,453	
Lead	878,870	
Coal	3,882,306	
Coke	171,235	
Total	\$12,150,155	\$16,000,000
	Total for Provinces.	Total for Dominion.
Gold	\$ 847,257	\$21,040,730
Silver	170,803	1,834,371
Copper	1,303,898	2,457,310
Lead	98,350	177,236
Iron	218,372	218,372
Nickel	2,067,810	2,567,340
Platinum	525	835
Coal	5,157,642	5,040,038
Coke	178,707	350,022
Total	\$10,073,642	\$38,223,707

Total As the output of coal in British Columbia is rapidly increasing and attention is now being directed to its iron deposits it appears as though it will not be long before the mineral production of the province will be greater, not only in the total, as at present, but as well in all the individual minerals (excepting nickel and platinum) than that of the larger area of the Dominion lying east of the Rocky Mountains.

Railway and Traffic Matters.

The C P R Imperial Limited express will be instituted this year on June 10, a date somewhat earlier than that of last season. The fast service will last until October 13. It will arrive in the city from the east about 6:30 a. m. and depart on its journey west at 7:15 a. m. The west train will arrive at 21:30 and will leave at 22 o'clock. It is likely that the time of last season, 100 hours from coast to coast, will be cut a few hours as a result of the fine roadbed through the west, it having been fixed up some to admit of faster running.

One of the applications for railway charters which is to come before the Dominion House of Commons during its present session is to incorporate a road to be known as the Crow's Nest Southern and which will, if charter is granted, run from Michel, a station on the C. P. R. Crow's Nest section, 23 miles this side of Fernie, to the international boundary where it will connect with the Great Northern Railway system. Over this application there is expected to be a hot fight in committee as the C. P. R. is opposing the arrangement on the ground that it is calculated to adversely affect Canadian interests.

The Canadian Northern Railway Company gives notice that it will apply to have added to its bill before parliament of Canada at its present session the necessary provisions confirming a contract dated 11th February, 1901, made between the company and the government of Manitoba, relating to the lease of certain railways in Manitoba now being operated by the Northern Pacific Railway Company and providing for the carrying of such contract and relating to the guarantee by the said government of certain bonds of the company, and to other matters, and providing for the acquisition of said railways for the consideration in said lease mentioned.

FREIGHT RATES.

Heavy grain has been taken from Duluth through to Quebec at 5 1/2c per bushel, says the Montreal Trade Bulletin, and quotations range from 5 1/2c to 5 1/2c, the same being the quoted rates from Duluth and Fort William to Montreal by lake and rail, as well as by all water. About 2,500,000 bushels have been engaged for Montreal and Quebec, mostly for Montreal.

An easier feeling has prevailed in the ocean grain freight market, and rates show a decline of 1 1/2 to 3d, with the exception of those two or three ports. The demand has been quiet and only a moderate business is reported. All the space to Leith has been engaged for May, and engagements were made to Antwerp today at 2s, but agents now are asking 2s 3d. We quote asking rates as follows: Liverpool, 1s 6d; London, 2s; Glasgow, 1s 9d; Bristol, 2s 1 1/2d; Dublin, 2s 4 1/2d; Leith, 2s 6d June; Aberdeen, 3s May; Belfast, 2s 4 1/2d; Cardiff, 2s; Antwerp, 2s 3d; and Hamburg, 2s 3d.—Montreal Gazette.



Manitoba Farm Homes—Buildings of W. A. Doyle, Beulah.

contracts after certain changes should be made in them, was made to the board, but this recommendation was not acceptable to the board, and was not acted upon.

THE TUBERCULIN TEST.

The Dominion minister of agriculture gave out the information on Monday that the government could not see its way to doing away with the compulsory use of the tuberculin test in admitting foreign bred cattle to Canada, a change which has been demanded lately by many of the cattle men of the country on the ground that the test is not reliable and that many healthy animals are injuriously affected by its use. Opinion seems to be divided sharply among medical men and veterinarians as to the merits of tuberculin as an agent for the detection of tuberculosis in animals and there are some prominent men who hold that it is a very uncertain test and may often prove deceiving. Others again are strong advocates of its use. Until the doctors are able to agree there is not much use in the lay element attempting to discuss this important matter. It will be a disappointment to those interested in the cattle industry if it is found that the test is unreliable and that the sacrifices which have been made in the past as a result of its findings should prove to have been unnecessary. On the other hand if it is not a reliable test the sooner the fact is made clear and its

cally last year's net increase, which was \$4,257,490, as shown in detail in the following table:

	1899.	1900.
Placer gold	\$ 1,344,900	\$ 1,278,724
Lode gold	2,857,573	3,401,067
Silver	1,063,708	2,295,000
Copper	1,351,453	1,615,289
Lead	878,870	2,690,577
Coal and coke	4,033,657	5,066,899

\$12,150,155 \$16,407,645
Increase. Decrease.

Placer gold	603,404	\$60,170
Lode gold	631,391	
Silver	233,836	
Copper	1,811,707	
Lead	1,013,233	
Coal and coke		

\$4,323,666 \$66,170
The total mineral production of the province for all years up to and including the year 1900, is as under:

Gold, placer	\$ 62,544,443
Gold, lode	12,820,536
Silver	13,625,708
Lead	6,543,258
Copper	5,427,871
Coal and coke	49,420,700
Other minerals (approximately)	2,000,000
Other minerals (approximate amount)	2,000,000

\$152,439,620
The number of tons of metallic ore mined in the province, in 1899 was 287,843 and in 1900 554,796, the increase for last year having been 267,453 tons. The respective increases for 1900 over 1898 were: In quantity of metallic ore mined 338,852 tons, and in value of metallic minerals, coal and coke, \$5,652,294, the latter being an increase of more than 50 per cent.

The figures for the whole of Canada for the year 1900 are not yet available but those for 1899, given in the following table, will serve to show the very important position the part of the Dominion lying west of the Rocky Mountains occupies in regard to Canada's total production in 1899 as compared with that situate east of the

Crow's Nest Pass Coal.

The report of the annual meeting of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal company has just been published, showing the net result of the year's operations to have been a profit of \$11,000. No dividend was paid, this sum having been carried forward to the credit of profit and loss. During the year 1900 the production of coal amounted to 220,458 tons, of which 114,000 tons were devoted to the production of 73,000 tons of coke, while the balance of 106,458 tons was disposed of as merchantable coal. A very important statement in the report shows that nearly half a million dollars was paid out in wages to about 800 men at present in the company's employ. As noted in the address of the president, Senator George A. Cox, the company is developing and building up an immense Canadian industry, which is bringing wealth to the Dominion. Another important announcement contained in the address was that the company is prepared to proceed at once with construction and development work, involving an immediate expenditure of \$235,000, which money is already in the treasury for this purpose. The present demand for coal and coke in Brit-

ish Columbia would not justify any such expenditure, as this demand does not exceed 1,000 tons of coal and coke per day. There is prospective demand, Mr. Cox says, provided the company obtains access to the American market, for 4,500 tons of coal per day within a year, and in three years of 6,000 tons. Within five years, Mr. Cox states, they fully expect to have a pay-roll of \$10,000 per day, and he claims that such a development will be extremely important to the country at large, involving, as it does, the employment of several thousand additional Canadian workmen and a valuable market for the products of Canadian factories and the food supplies from western farms and cattle ranches. The president advocates, with great force, the necessity of obtaining direct access to the adjacent markets of the United States, which afford, he says, an almost unlimited market for coal and coke, and without this market the enlarged development of the British Columbia coal fields will be practically impossible. He gives figures to show that the alarm expressed over the possibility of a shortage in the supply for the Canadian mining and smelting industries is unfounded. Promoters of the proposed railway con-

nection from the United States to the Crow's Nest Pass ask no cash bonus or land grant of any kind. The prospects of the company seem to be excellent, provided they are not hampered in the execution of their extensive plans.

Good Roads Meeting.

At a joint meeting held last week of the legislative committee of the city of Winnipeg and the Reeves of rural municipalities within a 20-mile radius of Winnipeg district, the following resolutions were passed:—

That legislation be passed forming a roads district, composed of certain municipalities in the vicinity of Winnipeg.

That all municipalities within 20 miles form the said district.

Resolved that a road commission be formed, that the provincial government choose one representative, the city one and each municipality in the said district one.

That the government be requested to appoint a practical man as road inspector for the province.

That the province be asked to contribute 50 per cent of the cost of the

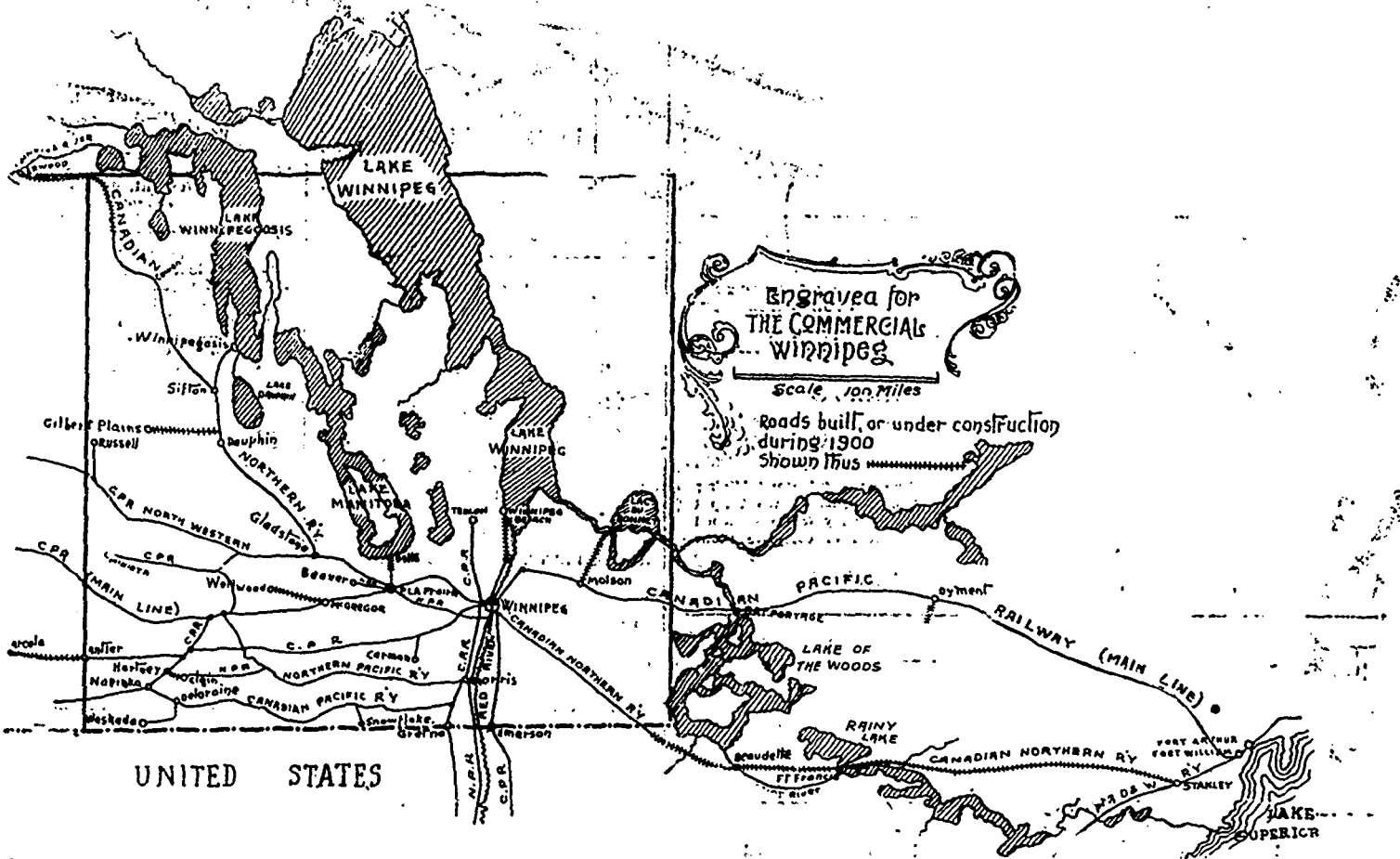
roads leading into the city, and the balance of the costs to be borne by the municipalities interested, the division to be on some equitable basis.

That the provincial government be requested to pass a wide-tire act to come into force four years from the date of passing.

Country hides declined 1/2c at Chicago last week owing to poor demand and liberal offerings of inferior hides. The outlook for prices is not considered very encouraging owing to the large supply of cattle at country points.

A charter and bonus are being sought from the Ontario government for a railway to run from Sudbury north to Fort Matachewer and Lake St. Joseph, a distance of about 300 miles. The object is to develop agricultural and timber resources.

Mr. Mulock, postmaster general of Canada, in answering to a Montreal board of trade resolution asking the drop letter rate of two cents be reduced to one cent, informs the board that his inquiry leads him to the conclusion that, except in such places as have a free delivery, the proposed reduction would not meet with favor, either in parliament or in the country.



RAILWAY MAP OF MANITOBA AND NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO.

This map shows the new Canadian Northern system up to date; also the Northern Pacific lines in Manitoba, which under the contract agreed to by the Manitoba Legislature this week, now come under the control of the Canadian Northern. The cross-sectioned lines show railway built or under construction last year. The Canadian Northern system includes the Port Arthur, Duluth and Western railway, and the Ontario and Southwestern section extending from Port Arthur to Winnipeg. A section of about 145 miles, extending eastward from Beaudette, where the latter line crosses the Rainy river, is yet under construction. We are assured that it will be completed in time to move the crop this year, thus making the line complete between Winnipeg and Lake Su-

perior. There is also the northern section of the Canadian Northern systems, extending from Gladstone, in Manitoba, northerly to Erwood, in Saskatchewan territory. By building a short new line from Gladstone to Beaver, the western terminus of the Northern Pacific Portage la Prairie branch, the Canadian Northern will have a through line from Erwood, west of the extreme north-western corner of Manitoba, to Lake Superior. There are two branches connecting with the northern section of the line in Manitoba—the Winnipegosis and Gilbert Plains branches. The Northern Pacific lines in Manitoba, acquired by the Canadian Northern are as follows: Winnipeg south to the United States boundary, Portage branch from Winnipeg to Beaver, Lake Manitoba branch from

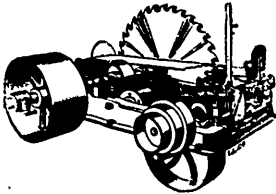
Portage la Prairie to Delta, and the line from Morris to Brandon, with a branch from the latter line to Hartney. The Northern Pacific lines in all aggregate 351 miles, as follows: Winnipeg to boundary, 63 miles; Portage branch, 74 miles; lake branch, 16 miles; Morris-Brandon branch, 145 miles; Hartney branch, 51 miles. The Canadian Northern lines are as follows: Northern section, Gladstone to Erwood, 270 miles; Gilbert Plains branch, 29 miles; Winnipegosis branch, 21 miles; Southeastern section, Winnipeg to Beaudette (Rainy River), 153 miles. Total, 481 miles. This does not include the Port Arthur, Duluth and Western, nor the Ontario section east of Rainy River (Beaudette), part completed and part under construction. The latter two divisions will add about 340 miles to the

Canadian Northern system, making in all about 825 miles, to which add the Northern Pacific lines in Manitoba, and we have a grand total of about 1,175 miles which the Canadian Northern will be operating west of Lake Superior before the end of the present year, not allowing for new branches which they may build this year. They will have to extend the Morris-Brandon branch eastward at once to connect with the line to Lake Superior, in order to give this branch an outlet, and the connection between Beaver and Gladstone will no doubt also be made at once. Other new branches are also projected. The Canadian Northern therefore becomes one of the great railway corporations of the continent, with the prospect that it will ultimately traverse the Saskatchewan valley and beyond to the Pacific coast.

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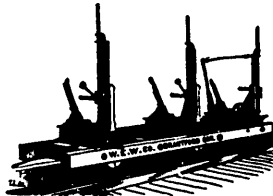


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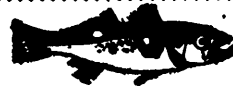
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The March Canadian Magazine is a memorial issue with several new pictures of the Queen, handsome plates of the new King and the new Queen, and other portraits and photographs of historical and present value. Dr. Parkin, C. M. G., writes of "Victoria and the Victorian Age." The Hon. G. W. Ross, premier of Ontario, summarizes in a short article the "Growth of the British Empire." Prof. Clark, D. C. L., writes of "The Death of the Queen." Arthur H. A. Colquhoun of "The Queen's Prime Ministers," and Richard T. Lancelot of "The Prince of Wales' Visit to Canada." E. J. Toker, of the census staff of 1891, gives some interesting reminiscences under the title "How Census is Taken." Among the lighter articles are "A Honey-Moon in a Sailing Dinghy," and short stories by W. A. Fraser, Esther Talbot Kingsmill and Harold J. Temple Hill. Every article, story and poem in the number is written by a Canadian. The cover in black and purple is suitable to the occasion and is perhaps the only cover of a Canadian periodical to be printed in the royal mourning colors.

"Has Mr. Goodcatch been to see you lately?" asked the girl in the pale blue taffeta silk waist.
"Not since a week ago last night," replied the girl in pink. "He said our parlor was so brilliantly lighted it hurt his eyes."
"And didn't you tell him to turn down the gas?"
"No, I didn't think of that."
"Well, that's precisely where you dropped your watermelon."—Chicago Tribune.
"Yes, I consider my life a failure."
"Oh, Henry, how sad! Why should you say that?"
"I spend all my time making money enough to buy food and clothes, and the food disagrees with me and my clothes don't fit."—Life.

"Did you see much of that old party?" said one highwayman to another.
"Get all he had" was the reply.
"That is right. He who is worth doing at all is worth doing well."—Detroit Free Press.

"Tell me," said the poor church mouse, "how is it that you're always so chipper? Nothing ever seems to worry you?"
"Well," replied the squirrel, scratching his tail until the end of it brushed the top of his head, "you see, I never have any trouble in making both ends meet."—Philadelphia Press.

Live Stock Trade Notes.

A report from Springbank, Alberta, says: "We have had quite a boom in horse-flesh lately, some of our ranchers having disposed of good heavy ones at fairly remunerative prices, and there are still plenty of good ones left in the district waiting for purchasers. Cattle have come through the winter so far in prime condition. Feed is abundant, many having a surplus."

Arrangements have been made whereby an auction sale of pure-bred cattle will be held at Calgary during the second week in April. The sale will be under the auspices of the Pure-bred Cattle Breeders' Association, assisted by the territorial and federal departments of agriculture. The association expects to be in a position to take delivery of all animals at any railway point in the Territories and carry them to Calgary, free of all charge. The local government has promised to pay all cost of transportation.

Range Conditions.

Conversation with cattle, horse and sheep ranchers during the past week elicits the fact that the ranchers are well satisfied with the condition of stock at the present time. The win-

gold placer claims in British Columbia from 100 feet to 250 feet square.

The Lenora mine, at Mount Slesker, Vancouver Island, increased its shipments of copper ore during February to 1,011 tons, which quantity it sent to the smelter at Tacoma, Puget Sound, Washington.

New York capitalists have been endeavoring to purchase the Miner-Graves mining and smelting properties in the Boundary Creek district, and are reported to have offered \$15,000,000 in cash for these. The estimated value of the company's capital stock at present is \$12,000,000, so that the offer made was a good one. It was, however, refused.

The gold commissioner for the Trall Creek mining division lately reported to the provincial minister of mines that the output of ore from the Rossland mine, for the year 1900, was as follows: Le Roi, 159,731 tons; Le Roi, No. 2, 3,013 tons; War Eagle, 9,886 tons; Centre Star, 40,875 tons; Iron Mask, 2,765 tons; Evening Star, 348 tons; Giant, 506 tons; I. X. L., 500 tons; Splitzee, 155 tons; total, 217,782 tons; gross value, \$2,333,125.

A proposition is now before the Dominion government, the acceptance of which will mean that the first Canadian lead refinery will be erected in the Kootenays. If the government will grant a bonus asked of \$5.00 per ton

mine under the name and style, The Golden Horn Mining Co. It is promised by the purchasers that the mine will be developed in the early spring. Some preliminary work has already been done on the property.

The mining location in the Manitou district known as H. W. 662, owned by Grover & Watson, has been sold to an eastern company, and will be developed by them this year.

MAPLE SUGAR.

Our up-to-date advices from those sections of the eastern townships that make the maple sugar industry a specialty, are of the most promising kind. The yield promises to be larger than for many years past. The almost unexampled depth of snow, 3 1/2 feet in the woods, the steady lay of the same, with frozen bottom, producing what sugar-makers designate "solid snow," will tend to render the collection of sap easy and at the same time take longer to melt, which will prolong the sugar season, and conduce to a proportionately enlarged yield. Representative sugar counties, such as Huntington, Brome, Missisquoi, and some places adjacent, have already made ready for the season's operations. It is the unanimous opinion that the sap will begin to run at least two weeks

that it enabled Argentina and Australia to underbid American dealers and they and Canada have taken the bulk of that trade since the early emergency orders from the British government. The policy of that government has also been to buy everything possible in her colonies, and we have not done much of this business during the last half of that war. Canada shipped through New York for South Africa 7,000 cases of canned beef recently, which was more than had been shipped from the United States in seven or eight months. This business has all been done through intermediate parties, since the early shipments, instead of by proposal and contracts with the English government direct, and some had been shipped via Liverpool as well as direct from New York to South Africa. A large amount of fresh beef has also been used by that government in South Africa, and this has also been shipped from Australia in the dressed form. The American government has also drawn its fresh beef supplies from Australia for the troops in the Philippines and China, since the first experimental cargoes from here, as the distance and cost are so much less. Another thing that has reduced consumption of American canned meats abroad is the substitution of frozen mutton from New Zealand, which is relatively cheaper than



Stockraising in Manitoba—Scene on the Stock Farm of J. D. McGregor, Brandon.

ter has been the finest for years, and the losses are practically nil, while young and old stock with good constitutions are now in prime condition. Only in cases of weak stock and calves has feeding been necessary this winter, and we know of ranches where calves were turned out after weaning and have rustled along in frisky condition. Prospects in the stock line were never better than at present in this district. Last year the winter practically departed on March 10th. If we have as early a spring this year the stockmen will have reason to feel jubilant.—Medicine Hat Times.

MINING MATTERS.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The North Star mine, Rossland, has declared a dividend of 3c per share. The foreign shipments of coal from Nanaimo, Vancouver Island, during February, totalled 91,856 tons. The Centre Star mine, Rossland, has declared a dividend of one per cent per share for the month of February. Dividends are being declared monthly. The Sandon ore shipments to date from January 1st are about 3,300 tons greater than last year. Last year's figures were 2,200 tons; this year, 5,500. The increase has been largely from new shippers. The provincial government has decided to introduce a measure during the present session of the local legislature providing for the increase of

on lead refined during the first three years of operation, eastern capitalists are prepared to go ahead with the project. A lead refinery would result in the establishment here of other industries in the manufacture of lead products, such as lead pipe, sheet lead and paint.

A 1,000 horse-power light and power plant will be constructed at Three Forks this spring, at a cost of \$30,000, by J. M. Harris, of Sandon, and associates, to furnish light to the town of Sandon and to supply the mines of the vicinity with power.

The Fort Steele "Prospector" says: The output of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company's coal mines at Fernie is at the present time about 1,400 tons, a considerable number of tons being used in manufacturing coke. This output will be increased in March ten per cent., in April by another ten per cent., and so on for every month during the present year. For there is an unlimited quantity, and the limit of the output controlled only by the transportation facilities afforded. Meanwhile railroad side tracks are being made to the company's Michel mines, which will, it is stated, begin to make very shortly an output of several thousand tons of coal a week.

NORTHWEST ONTARIO.

Montreal and St. John people have bought out the Golden Horn mine in Rush Bay, a few miles from the Mikado mine, Lake of the Woods district, and will proceed to develop the

earlier than last, and or indeed for the past several years, and that there will be an early spring. Among the chief sugar raisers are Messrs. L. L. Jenne, A. W. Westover, of Sutton, and R. W. Hall, of Cowansville. The ordinary number of trees tapped by the these manufacturers amount to 3,000. The general opinion is that prices will be firm, owing to the fact of last year's yield having been short, and to the rapid melting of snow in the "bushes." Nearly all the surplus stock was quickly bought up by Chicago and Cincinnati, and consequently there is little or nothing now in stock at points of production. The demand will be large, and only what is now about to be made to meet requirements. The highest price last year was 10 cents, lowest 8 cents. The maple sugar industry pays the farmers well.—Montreal Trade Bulletin.

THE CANNED MEAT TRADE.

H. M. Anthony, a large New York dealer in canned meats reports that trade is very slow, says the Montreal Gazette, as this is the dull season of the year, both home and export. Prices have been held so high the past year, or since the Boer war, that trade has been checked on this continent, while Australian and Argentine product has been sold so much under American prices in the European market that all but the best class of trade has gone on to those goods. As for the Boer war, packers put prices so high in anticipation of that demand

formerly compared with American canned beef since the advance in prices of the latter. Asked if this was likely to be a permanent loss of this trade, Mr. Anthony said that would depend upon the comparative prices of American with Argentine and Australian canned beef. Prices now are back about where they were before the Boer war—\$1.25 for 1-lb cans, against \$1.75 the maximum price after the war broke out, and proportionately on other sized cans. Prices now are too low, said Mr. Anthony, as there is no profit at the prices of beef.

James H. Ross, of Regina, has been appointed commissioner of the Yukon territory by the Dominion government to take the place of Wm. Ogilvie, who resigned a short time ago.

The statement of the revenue and the expenditure of the Dominion, for the eight months ending Feb. 28 last, was issued by the finance department last week. It shows that the revenue for that time was \$33,618,491 and the expenditure \$26,634,846, leaving a surplus of about \$7,000,000. The revenue for the past eight months increased by \$1,341,482 over the same time last year. There was an increase in every branch of the service. The expenditure also shows an increase. On capital account the large amount paid for railway subsidies brings the amount to \$6,125,000 or about three-quarters of a million dollars over the sum paid out for the same eight months in 1900.

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

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WINNIPEG, MARCH 10, 1901.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

WHOLESALE SPRING MILLINERY OPENING.

The regular spring millinery opening at the Winnipeg warerooms of The D McCall Company, limited, was held on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of this week. The usual profusion of trimmed hats, shapes, trimmings and millinery novelties was shown and the large number of buyers in attendance was evidence of the importance which is attached by the trade throughout the west, to this event. Buyers were present from all important points in the west covering the country from Edmonton to Port Arthur. In addition to those who came in specially for the purpose of attending this opening there were a number of milliners present who were returning from the eastern openings. Manager White says the sales during the opening were in advance of previous years.

As regards the styles shown in trimmed goods it may be said that toques were again largely shown. There is but little alteration in shape as compared with last season, the low flat style of trimming being much in evidence and will no doubt be very popular. Hats were shown in large variety, the preference being for larger hats than last spring. The variety of materials used is greater than ever, and includes chiffons, mousseline de soie, mailles, all-over straw nets, in plain and tinsel, laces, etc. The combinations include black and gold, black and silver and cream and particularly roses and foliage. Lilies, lilacs and chrysanthemums are also popular. Feathers retain their popularity. Straw trimmings are extensively shown in shot effects covered with chiffon, also plain soft chip. Long buckles are again to be a feature, some of the effects being Rhinestone, steel, gold, steel and gold and black. In ribbons, taffetas, satin liberty, tinsel stripes, etc., are used. The principal combination colors have already been mentioned. The plain shades are white, cream, tuscany, turquoise, beige and old rose.

JAPANESE COTTON MILLS.

Japanese cotton mills are run twenty-two hours a day with double shifts, so that the fixed charges of manufacture are reduced to their lowest terms, and wages, though much higher than a few years ago, are ridiculously small compared with those in this country. Under these conditions persons who observe economic facts only on the surface would expect the industry to be enormously profitable, and it is not six years since we were warned by alleged statesmen in this country and in England that Japanese industries were going to ruin the western world. Japanese watches at \$2, bicycles at \$12 and pianos at \$100 were going to throw an army of English and American workers out of employment according to predictions in the House of Commons and Congress.

But in reviewing the cotton industry the Kobe Chronicle says that last year only one cotton mill earned dividends, thirty-three just made both ends meet and thirty-seven lost money. This leads the Journal of Commerce to remark that "more is involved in industrial competition than a comparison of wage tables."

DRY GOODS TRADE NOTES.

In velvets the outlook for the fall season is very good. Paris fashions promise to support velvets unusually well, but at this time there is little future business being booked, and the immediate delivery orders for velvets and velveteens are only fairly good.

Advices from old country firms on the linen markets are stronger than ever. A firm writing from Dunfermline on Feb. 11 says: "We have to report that every ton of flax is being eagerly bought up by spinners at top prices, and yarns, which fell considerably in price three months ago, are now beyond the highest point formerly touched. We are face to face with what looks like being little short of a flax famine, and there is not the slightest doubt that all kinds of linen goods will be very much higher in price."

There is more enquiry for dress goods, says the Toronto Globe. Among the best sellers at present are light, smooth-faced goods, such as cashmeres, velours and Sedans. Box cloths are selling well. Venetians and printed delaines in black and purple and black and red are selling freely. There has been quite a feeling for plaids both in the fancies and in shepherd's plaids for blouses. Some very elegant goods are shown in plaids here which would brighten up even the best assorted stock. Some homespuns are selling for the early spring trade, but buyers appear to be somewhat conservative in selecting such goods at the moment. They are certainly good for the early spring, and it is not difficult to find up-to-date merchants who have every confidence in such lines. Canadian venetians now being shown are very stylish, and should meet with a ready sale.

Grocery Trade Notes.

Advices from England note a strong currant market there as stocks are rapidly decreasing. In Greece the situation is also regarded as being strong and prices have an upward tendency. Cable advices reporting on almonds state that the prospects of the coming crop have been severely injured by frost, especially in France and Spain, and prices abroad for some sorts have sharply advanced.

Private mail advices from Patras, under date of February 2, report that there has been more buying of currants there, and that during the month of January the outgo was considerable, prices being advanced in the market from 5s to 6s per cwt. in a few days. "The market," the advices continue, "is strong at the enhanced value, but the advance in the rate of exchange has in some way made easier the last offers to the consuming markets."

Regarding currants the London, England, Grocer says: "With only a moderate business doing in currants there has been a little weakness in provincial growths, and sales have been again made at 30s for the lowest quality parcels. Really good quality siftings have been sold at from 36s to 37s, and in view of the large demand for this style of fruit which usually prevails about Easter time, these purchases may prove advantageous. In fine Gulf and Vostizza there is but little doing, but the few transactions have been at slightly easier prices, and it is doubtful if over 40s could be obtained for the finest fruit on the market, though merchants will not at present part with exceptionally fine lots at this figure. Clearances so far for this month have been satisfactory."

In reference to the tea situation abroad Gow, Wilson & Stanton, London, Feb. 22, writes: "The India and Ceylon associations have issued a circular urging upon planters the necessity for reducing the output of tea, and suggesting various methods for accomplishing this object, such as restricting the plucking area, finer plucking, the manufacture of green tea, or the appropriation of tea for the exportation of the native markets of India and Burmah. It adds a form of undertaking for proprietors to sign, agreeing to reduce their output by one

of the above mentioned methods or by other practicable means. Unless the output be in some way restricted the prospects of the tea producing industry appear to be very gloomy indeed."

Gow, Wilson & Stanton, London, under date of February 8, write: "The details of the scheme for restricting the output of Indian and Ceylon tea are now being worked out by the special committee of the India and Ceylon Tea Associations. It is probable a circular will soon be issued inviting proprietors to give their formal assent to the proposal. The manufacture of green tea would materially relieve the gloom of the present situation and might lead to a large expansion in the market for British grown tea, not only in North America, but also in Asia, Africa and South America."

THE HARDWARE TRADE.

THE IRON SITUATION.

Aside from the speculative view point, the new steel combination may be expected to have a very marked effect on general business and industrial conditions. Recently business has been done at constantly advancing prices in iron and steel. Pig iron in the states has advanced \$2, and steel billets \$2.25 a ton during the last two weeks. This is due to the largely increased consumptive demand, and the reason is not far to seek. The new steel combination comes into existence to prevent what has been called by its promoters a threatened industrial chaos. That is to say, the makers of raw products needed for the various finished articles threatened to build mills and go into the manufacturing business to relieve their own over supply. This meant retaliation and a possible industrial war. With such a contingency in prospect it was quite natural that the trade generally should lead a hand-to-mouth existence, and that the buyers of iron and steel products of every description should supply only their most pressing needs. A threatened cut in price was provocative of the postponement of every enterprise demanding iron and steel that could be postponed. The quick response of the trade to the new consolidation of steel interests shows very plainly, to say the least, that it is expected that stable prices will be maintained in the immediate future, with the chances in favor of higher quotations in various steel lines. There is a keen demand for both the raw and finished iron. The steel billet situation shows an urgent demand, and although there is a premium to secure billets for prompt delivery, only a small tonnage is being secured. Altogether everything promises activity in that barometer of business, the steel trade.—Montreal Gazette.

HARDWARE TRADE NOTES.

Eastern hardware jobbers have been cutting the price of Mrs. Pott's sad irons and as a consequence a general reduction has been brought about. The prices named now at Toronto are 62½¢ per set for No. 55 polished and 67½¢ per set for No. 50 nickel plated.

Canadian iron makers have withdrawn their prices on bar iron and are holding out for higher figures. Wrought iron pipe manufacturers have also withdrawn their prices with a view to an advance. Iron manufacturers are firmer in sympathy with this state of affairs.

Toronto jobbers have reduced their prices for oiled and annealed wire 10 to 15¢ per 100 pounds, making the net selling price for Nos. 6 to 8 gauge \$2.90 per 100 pounds. No. 9 gauge is now worth \$2.80; No. 10, \$2.87; No. 11, \$2.90; No. 12, \$2.95; No. 13, \$3.15; No. 14, \$3.37; No. 15, \$3.60, and No. 16, \$3.65.

Consumers of glass in the United States are kicking pretty hard against what they regard as the rapacity of the glass manufacturers of that country. The glass making industry is now in the hands of two combinations of factories which are practically one so far as prices go and recently the factory quotations have been advanced 55 per cent. over prices in force at the first of the year. Still another advance is expected in May. Consumers are not able to protect themselves against the extortion as they are unable to secure supplies elsewhere. The Belgium strike is still on and the foreign glass market holds remarkably firm.

Implement Trade Notes.

Twine prices have been advanced ¼¢ at Chicago by manufacturers and jobbers, making the quotation there now 8¢ for sisal and standard 9¼¢ for 600-foot manilla and 11¢ for pure manilla. Another advance is expected at an early date, as hemp prices are higher in proportion and very firm.

R. Harmer, of the Massey-Harris Company, Toronto, is on a short visit to Winnipeg and to Mr. Agur, manager of their Winnipeg branch, who has been in ill-health for some time. It has been arranged that Mr. Agur will take a vacation abroad during the spring months, as he has been a very close applicant to business for many years and all are glad that he is to take this well earned rest, hoping that he will return in a few months fully restored to his former health and vigor. Several of the general agents have been called in to arrange for the care of the work in their respective districts during his absence and to bid him bon voyage.

Boat and Shoe Trade Notes.

A good many people in Canada believe that to get an up to date boot they must buy imported goods. The Commercial learned this week of a case which rather reverses this order of things. A Winnipeg gentleman who had been on a trip south, returned with an order for a pair of Canadian made boots. A party whom he met while south became so infatuated with the boots worn by the Winnipeg man, that he requested him to have a pair sent to him on his return to Winnipeg. The boots—a well known make which retail here at \$6—were duly forwarded to the southerner, on the arrival home of the Winnipeg man.

Grain and Milling Notes.

The members of the Winnipeg grain exchange who have been interesting themselves in the formation of an option market at Winnipeg, have decided to formulate a constitution and apply to the provincial government for letters patent of incorporation.

A big delegation of Canadian oatmeal men waited on the Dominion government this week to ask that the present inequality between the duty on oats and oatmeal be removed. What success will follow the effort remains to be seen.

Montreal Trade Bulletin: A. G. Thompson, freight and grain broker, has received two samples of new winter wheat from Argentina, which were shown on Change a few days ago, and pronounced very fine hard winter wheat. In fact, one sample resembled hard Manitoba spring wheat, the berries being small, hard and of that bright dark brown color which is so characteristic of the Manitoba product. It brings more money in the English market than our Ontario red winter wheat, as it sells there at 6s 1d to 6s 1½d against 5s 8d per cental for the Ontario product.

British Live Stock Markets.

London, March 4.—The trade in cattle was slow, and the tone of the market was weaker, prices showing a decline of ¼¢ since this day week, with sales of choice States at 12½¢. American sheep sold at 14¢.

Liverpool, March 4.—Supplies of cattle and sheep were heavy. In consequence the market was weak, and prices declined ¼¢. Choice Canadian cattle sold at 11¢, and sheep at 13¢.

London, March 11.—The supply of State cattle was only moderate; in consequence the demand was better than a week ago, and prices show no change. States cattle selling at 12½¢. Liverpool, March 11.—The trade in cattle was fair and choice Canadians sold at 11¢. There were no sheep on the market.

A private cable from Liverpool quoted Canadian cattle at 11¢; American at 11¼¢; sheep at 14¢; Canadian sheep at 13¢, and lambs at 16¢.

Another cable from Liverpool quoted American cattle at 11¼¢; Canadian cattle at 11¢, and sheep at 14¼¢.

A report from Toronto on Saturday last said: "The soap manufacturers of Canada generally are discontinuing the premium methods of advertising. They agree that it does not pay, and their conclusion to do away with the system is meeting, it is claimed, with the support of the storekeepers, who are put to a large amount of trouble and inconvenience by the present conditions."

TO THE TRADE.

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WANTED— Capable, reliable person is every country to represent large company of solid business representing \$200 salary per year, payable weekly: \$5 per day absolutely sure and all expenses: straight, bona fide, definite salary, no commission: paid each Saturday and expense money advanced each week. STANDARD HOUR 234 Dearborn St., Chicago.

PLEASE NOTIFY.

Subscribers to The Commercial are requested to notify this office of any irregularity in the receipt of their paper.

THE MARINE SALT INDUSTRY OF SICILY.

The most important export from the Trapani district of Sicily is salt obtained by evaporation from sea-water. The British vice-consul at Trapani states in his last report that the industry dates back to 1507, when King Ferdinand granted all the foreshore from Marsala to Trapani for the purpose. Forty-five salt works now occupy nearly the whole shore up to the gates of Marsala. They are private property, the government monopoly of salt on the mainland not applying to Sicily. Through the process of obtaining the salt is very profitable, the yield is abundant, on account of the purity of the sea-water

and the settled weather in July, August and September. The average production is about 200,000 tons a year. The whole area of a saline or salt works is occupied by evaporating pans, except a small space for a house and stores. The preparation of the water is constantly cared for throughout the year. It is passed through a succession of pans, evaporating as it goes until it contains 30 to 35 per cent of salt, when it is ready for final evaporation at the proper season, until which it is kept stored. The pans are about 30 feet square and 15 inches deep, with a hard bottom of sand, or, in the old salines, of mud. The water is brought from the sea to the pans by windmills. Dry, clear weather and a light breeze given the best condi-

tions for making salt. When no more water exists in the pan the salt is collected in small heaps and left to dry for twenty-four hours. Then it is removed from the pan and piled up in a rectangular heap, which is covered with tiles to keep off rain and dust. Each of these heaps contains about 300 tons of salt, and they are all close to channels where lighters moor to load the salt and then convey it to the ships. A pan will yield salt three, four, or even five times in a season, which closes with the coming of rain and damp nights in the autumn. The salt is of three qualities, fine (which is called Trapani), coarse (Marsala), and ground marine salt: the last being only used locally and never exported. It is said that the position of the

pan makes the salt fine or coarse without any special treatment, and, in fact, the pans near Trapani all give the fine quality, those near Marsala the coarse. The salt is exported to Scandinavia, Canada, and the United States, and all places where there is a large industry in salt fish, the salt usually taking place through agents of the salt manufacturers in the chief consuming countries. Last year the export of salt from the port of Trapani was 107,500 tons, valued at £28,381.

A new one thousand gallon fire engine for the city of Vancouver has been shipped west by the Weyerhaeuser Engine Works Company.

Manitoba.

A jewelry shop has been opened at Manitoba by — Ayers.

Part of the Fortuna block was damaged by fire on Monday morning. Loss about \$200.

The bakery business formerly carried on by C. Straughan at Dauphin has been sold to W. E. Spicer.

A bill has been introduced in the Manitoba House providing for the registration of cattle brands.

The Morden Woolen mill opened on Monday with a large staff, and will be run to its full capacity for the summer months.

John Simott will establish a lumber yard at Gilbert Plains in the spring. He is also contemplating re-opening his yard in Dauphin.

W. F. Powell, railway contractor, Lac du Bonnet, made an assignment on the 7th inst. to C. H. Newton, assignee, Winnipeg.

It is stated that work will shortly be commenced on the new apartment building to be erected by Lord Strathcona at Winnipeg.

Swan Lake is to have a weekly paper in the near future, a newspaper man having arrived a few days ago to establish the paper.

The Commercial hotel, at Morris, sustained a loss by fire on Wednesday evening. The damage to the building will be covered by \$1,000 outlay.

A Shoal Lake hotelkeeper, John W. Halley, was fined \$50 and costs at Shoal Lake on Thursday of last week for selling liquor during prohibited hour.

The Manitoba government is being asked to create another judicial district to include the parts of those now existing which lie in the southern part of the province.

A. H. Pulford, auctioneer, Winnipeg, announces his intention to erect a \$12,000 brick building on Portage avenue this year in which to carry on his business.

Pollard, Daniels & Co., printers, Winnipeg, have sold out their plant to the publishers of the Winnipeg Telegram, who have moved it to the Stovel block on McDermott avenue, and will continue the business.

Hamelin Bros., general merchants, Millia, have purchased the millinery stock of Mrs W. J. Price, in that town, and will take possession after the spring trade. They will hereafter make millinery one of the regular features of their business.

Notice is given that the Neepawa Trading Company, a body corporate, doing business at Neepawa, as general merchants, did on the 12th day of March inst., make an assignment to Alex. Davidson of their estate and effects for the benefit of their creditors.

D. McQuail, who has been operating a planing mill at Portage in the Prairie for a number of years, has accepted a position as manager of the mill until recently operated by J. M. Taylor, and will cease operations in his own establishment.

As soon as spring opens an annex to the Clarendon hotel will be erected. The annex will be to the north of the hotel. Accommodation will be provided for about one hundred additional guests. The dining room will be also enlarged to seat 250 guests and other improvements will be made.

Work has been commenced clearing away the debris left from the burning of the block lately occupied by Harrowclough's and Grundy's music stores Winnipeg, with a view to erecting a new building on the site. The property belongs to W. R. Baker, executive agent of the C. P. R.

Notice is given that the limited partnership carried on under the firm name of "The Wholesale Agency and Financial Company," heretofore existing between R. H. Clinie, of Winnipeg, as a general partner, and James Dodson of London, England, as a special partner, has been dissolved. The business will be liquidated under the management of R. H. Clinie.

Fire broke out on Tuesday in the block on Main street south, Winnipeg, occupied by Cotter Bros., plumbers, and F. Waters, picture-framer. The building belongs to F. Scott, of the Scott Furniture Co. Waters' stock was seriously damaged before the fire could be extinguished, the amount of the damage being placed at \$1,500.

This stock was insured for \$1,000. Cotter Bros. loss is placed at \$1,000, fully insured.

V. Couture, late of the St. Boniface hotel, has purchased the English chop house business on Main street, Winnipeg. F. Mondor resumed possession of the St. Boniface hotel on March 1.

G. Olafson, flour and feed merchant, Winnipeg, has arranged to build a two-storey brick block, with stone foundation, 60 by 100 feet, on the corner of King and James streets. The cost of the structure will be in the neighborhood of \$24,000. He will occupy the lower portion of the building with his flour and feed business, while the upper portion will be rented for apartments. Another important building to be constructed in the spring will be a bath house on the corner of Logan avenue and King street, to cost about \$20,000.

The regular meeting of the Winnipeg city council was held on Monday evening. The proposition of the C. P. R. for the construction of a subway at Higgins street was discussed and referred back to committee. A motion to repeal the by-law making it compulsory for bicyclists to carry lights after dark was thrown out. The company which supplied the boilers for the new waterworks plant applied for a reduction of the amount demanded from them by the city as a penalty for delay in completing contracts. A petition signed by a large number of city merchants was submitted, praying that as the operations of trading stamp, gift and coupon companies are detrimental to the interests of legitimate trade, that a license should be imposed upon such companies for the purpose of preventing or regulating such operations.

Alberta.

The Leduc Mercantile Co., general merchants, of Leduc, has assigned to W. J. Richardson, of Edmonton.

R. Kenneth, formerly of Calgary, is about to open a tent and mattress factory in Edmonton.

Building prospects appear to be very bright in Medicine Hat this year and several important new buildings are already projected.

The value of goods entered at the port of Lethbridge during February was as follows: Free goods, \$7,366; dutiable, \$5,941; duty collected, \$1,440.82.

Lacombe has formed a board of trade with M. J. Macleod as president and R. F. Taylor secretary-treasurer.

Barker & Gardiner, general merchants, Macleod, are dissolving partnership, Gardiner withdrawing. The business will in future be carried on by Barker & Co.

There seems to be some doubt as to the character of the disease, which has been prevalent recently at Maple Creek, Edmonton and other points in the Northwest Territories, and which has been pronounced small-pox by some medical men. There are others who say that it is chicken-pox and the Territorial government has been asked to investigate with a view to determining which it is.

Northwestern Ontario.

A. McDonald has opened a shop for the manufacture of boots and shoes, and harness repairing, at Barwick, on the Rainy River.

Notice is given that the partnership existing between Hellofs & Verdin, butchers, Rat Portage, has been dissolved. All accounts due the firm are to be paid to Herman Hellofs. A. G. Verdin continues the business.

Almack & McLennan, butchers, Wabigoon, have dissolved partnership. Almack continues the business. McLennan will devote his attention to the lumber business, in which he has been engaged at that point for some time.

MOVEMENTS OF BUSINESS MEN.

R. J. Whittle and Mrs. Whittle, of Winnipeg, are now in the old country on a trip which will likely extend over several months. They will visit the continent before returning.

J. M. Campbell, European buyer for R. J. Whittle & Co., Winnipeg, left this week on his regular spring trip to old country markets. A. S. Blinn, who also buys European goods for this house, will leave next week for England to buy fall goods.

Statistical Wheat Report.

WHEAT IN CANADA.

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

Montreal	95,000
Toronto	77,000
Coteau, Que.	14,000
Depot Harbor, Ont.	70,000
Kingston	65,000
Fort William, Port Arthur and Keewatin	1,877,000
Winnipeg	775,000
Manitoba elevators	3,050,000

Total March 2	5,772,000
Total previous week	6,050,000
Total a year ago	9,280,000

BRADSTREET'S REPORT OF STOCKS.
Total stocks in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, as reported by Bradstreet's March 2, were 80,704,000 bushels, as against 82,500,000 bushels the previous week.

Total stocks in the United States and Canada a year ago were 85,570,000 bushels, according to Bradstreet's report. Stocks of wheat at Pacific coast ports on March 1 were 6,972,000 bushels.

THE VISIBLE SUPPLY.

The Chicago visible supply statement of stocks in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, for the week ended March 9 was 35,885,000 bushels, being a decrease of 2,555,000 bushels for the week. A year ago the visible supply was 35,638,000 bushels, two years ago 29,477,000 bushels, three years ago 23,012,000 bushels, four years ago 42,765,000 bushels, five years ago 62,530,000 bushels.

STOCKS OF OATS AND CORN.

The visible supply of oats in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains is 10,818,000 bushels, compared with 6,401,000 bushels a year ago. The visible supply of corn is 21,014,000 bushels compared with 21,000,000 bushels a year ago, according to the Chicago statement.

WORLD'S WHEAT STOCKS.

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

1901	162,000,000
1900	159,000,000
1899	154,000,000
1898	151,000,000
1897	148,000,000
1896	145,000,000
1895	142,000,000

CROP MOVEMENT.

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

	This Crop.	Last Crop
Minneapolis	57,034,186	59,437,230
Milwaukee	6,107,520	7,381,230
Duluth	14,429,243	12,000,000
Chicago	52,065,021	19,081,027
Total	11,279,872	123,156,007

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:

	This Crop.	Last Crop
Toledo	7,724,840	10,332,312
St. Louis	17,224,771	7,751,889
Detroit	2,503,801	3,243,515
Kansas City	31,150,917	11,368,740
Total	59,309,329	33,314,456

Winnipeg Prices a Year Ago.

Following were Winnipeg prices this week last year:

- Wheat—No. 1 hard closed at 67 1/2¢ in store Fort William.
- Flour—Local price per sack: Patent, \$1.75; best bakers', \$1.65.
- Oatmeal—\$1.65 per 80 lb sack, to the retail trade.
- Milwaukee—\$13.50 for shorts, \$14.50 delivered to city dealers.
- Oats—Carlins on track, new oats, 20¢ according to quality.
- Hay—22 1/2¢ per bushel for malling, and feed grades.
- Country Wheat—26 1/2¢ per bushel, according to grade and freight rate to farmers at country points.
- Corn—in car lots, 42 1/2¢ per bushel of 56 lb.
- Flax—\$1.25 @ \$1.50 per bushel.
- Butter—Dairy, 18¢ per lb for best grades; creamery, 21¢ per lb to the retail trade.
- Cheese—Regular sizes, 13 1/2¢ to the retail trade.
- Eggs—21¢ for Manitoba fresh, less expense.
- Hides—Country frozen hides, 6 1/2¢ per pound, No. 1 inspected, 7¢ per pound.
- Wool—8¢ for unwashed fleece.
- Seneca Root—37¢ per lb.
- Hay—Baled, \$5 @ \$5.50 per ton on cars.
- Potatoes—50¢ per bushels for farmers loads.
- Poultry—Turkeys, 11¢ per lb; chickens, 10¢; ducks, 10¢; and geese, 9¢ per lb.

Dressed Meats—Beef, 6 1/2¢; veal, 8 1/2¢; mutton, 9 1/2¢; hogs, 6 1/2¢.
Live Stock—Cattle, 2 1/2¢ @ 4¢, no to grade; sheep, 5¢; hogs, 4 1/2¢ @ 5¢ off cars, according to quality.

Manitoba Wheat Stocks.

There were 1,700,000 bushels of wheat in store at Fort William on March 14. Receipts for the week were 70,000 bushels and shipments were 20,000 bushels. A year ago stocks in store at Fort William were 3,372,000 bushels. Stocks in store at Fort William, Port Arthur, Keewatin, Winnipeg and interior points are estimated approximately at 7,252,000 bushels, compared with 8,700,000 bushels a year ago, 8,750,000 bushels two years ago, and 3,700,000 three years ago.

Comparative Prices of Staples.

	Mar. 8, 1901.	Mar. 9, 1900.
Flour	\$4.40 @ \$4.75	\$4.35 @ \$4.55
Wheat	79 1/2	77
Corn	49	42
Oats	31	27 1/2
Rye	61	60 1/2
Cotton	8 1/2	9 1/2 @ 10
Princeloths	3	3 1/2
Wool	21 1/2 @ 22	22 @ 23
Pork, mess	\$14.25 @ 15.00	10.75 @ 11.25
Lard	7.85	6.20
Butter	22	20
Cheese	12 1/2	13 1/2
Sugar, grain	3.40	3.10
Coffee, No. 7	8	8 1/2
Petroleum, rfd	7.95	8.90
Iron, Bessemer, pig	15.75	21.00 @ 21.50
Steel billets	22 1/2	23.50
Steel rails	23.00	23.00
Copper	17.00	16.25
Lead, B	4.37 1/2	4.70
Tin, B	26.20	24.00

—Bradstreet & Co.



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Vice-President, Sec'y-Treas.,
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(Licensed and Bonded under Man. Grain Act.)

THE BUSINESS SITUATION

Saturday, March 10.

The weather has continued moderate and springlike throughout the week and the rush of spring business is now settling in. Merchants in the country are getting a little nervous about their stocks and are writing in to have shipments hurried as much as possible. This is true also in connection with implement business and in fact all spring lines. It is taken by jobbers here as an indication that stocks of all kinds in the country have been pretty closely cleaned up. As a matter of fact the careful buying of last year has left retail dealers throughout the country without any surplus stocks carried over. Judging from reports of local jobbing houses in all lines of trade there is a larger shipping movement to country points from the city now than has ever been experienced before. Values remain steady in most lines the most notable changes this week being a sharp decline of 20c per hundred in sugars, an advance of about 1c per bushel in oats and a drop of 4c per dozen in eggs. Building operations in the city are increasing every week and labor is becoming better employed as the season advances. Bank clearings continue to show larger volume than last year, which is additional evidence of the improved conditions. Collections are poor, however, and country remittances come in very slowly. Money is in good demand at from 6 to 8 per cent.

WINNIPEG MARKETS

Saturday, March 10.

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

BOOTS AND SHOES.

There is a big demand in boots and shoes for spring and summer wear and jobbers here are busy. Values for leather goods remain steady. Rubbers are still going out on the old list, as spring prices have not been fixed. It is expected that manufacturers will announce these about the last week in this month. The general opinion is that there will not be much if any change in values. The cutting in prices in the United States has had an untoward effect on the Canadian market but prices there have not yet reached a point low enough to enable the goods to pay the Canadian duty and still compete with domestic manufacturers although they are within about five per cent. of that point now. It means that United States consumers are buying their goods for at least 15 per cent. less than Canadians, but they are doing this at the expense of manufacturers as the goods are being sold in some cases below cost on that side of the line.

CLOTHING.

Wholesale houses are busy with spring orders and report the demand for these better than usual. Values remain steady, collections poor and there are no special features.

CURED MEATS.

The market holds steady and is without special feature. The only change is a firmer feeling in lard. Winnipeg prices on 10c 100.

DRY GOODS.

There is an active demand for spring goods and jobbers are busy shipping. Stocks in the country appear to have been pretty well depleted which is making the demand better. Travellers are out with sorting and full samples and are meeting with a good demand. The wholesale millinery opening of a prominent house attracted a lot of buyers this week and these have placed some orders with dry goods houses. Collections are slow.

DRUGS.

Business is moderately active and prices for the most part steady. Most lines show a little easier and optimum is 25c lower. Advice from larger markets

note a sharp advance in Ipecac amounting to about 40c per pound. This is due to reports of reduced stocks both in producing and distributing centres. The decline in opium in this market noted above is due to weaker feeling and lower prices abroad. Advice from Turkey are to the effect that crop prospects are favorable and holders of old crop are anxious to sell. Quinine is firmly held in all markets and prices rule steady. Cascares sagrada is weaker. White prices current will be found on page 670.

FISH.

There is an active demand for fish and prices here are steady. The breaking up of the roads is putting fish peddlers under business and retail dealers will benefit in consequence. There is the usual Lenten demand. Atlantic fish are not coming forward so freely as dealers would like and some kinds are scarce. Light fish, for instance. Some of these are higher at retail points. Finnan haddock is 1/2c higher in the east but unchanged here. Smoked herring and dried cod are also higher in the east but unchanged here. Prices are: Whitefish 4 1/2 to 6c per pound; pickled 4c; Pike, 2 1/2c; trout, 10c; salmon, 12 1/2c; halibut, 12 1/2c; Lake Superior herring, 20c per dozen; salt cod, 6 1/2c; Labrador herring, per barrel, \$18; salt herring, \$22.50 per bar; shad, 4 1/2 to 5 1/2c; Dilly, 10c box; boneless cod, 7 1/2c lb; boneless fish, 5 1/2c lb; finnan haddies, 7 1/2c per lb; fresh sea cod, 6c, 7c per lb; tommy cod, 5 1/2c; founders, 5 1/2c; smelts, 5 1/2c; macarel, 13c; shad, 10c; bass, 12c; haddock, 10c; select, \$2.15 per cask; standard, \$2.00.

GREEN FRUITS.

Demand is much improved and dealers say that business has never been better at this time of year. Fruit is arriving freely excepting apples, which continue scarce, oranges are lower. We quote: Apples, Ben Davis, \$3.50 per barrel; Northern Spies, \$3.50; Baldwin's, \$4.00; Russets, \$4.00; California, \$4.00; avo, per bush, \$10.00 to \$12.75; bitter melons, \$6.00 per case, lemons, per box, \$4.50, as to size; bananas, per bunch, \$3.00; Wisconsin cranberries, per barrel, \$10; Jersey, frozen, \$8.50; figs, \$1.25 per 10 lb box; melons, per lb, 2 1/2c; micee nuts, 2 1/2c per lb; 10c per pound; carton dates, per package of 1-pound, 10c; new dates, 6c; cider in kegs or barrels, 35c per gallon; honey, 1-pound jars, \$2.50 a dozen; maple sugar, 12c; maple syrup, 2-pound tins, per dozen, \$2.50; half gallon cans, \$8 per dozen.

GROCERIES.

Business is good. The feature of the week has been the drop of 20c per hundred in price of both granulated and white sugar. The reason for this decline is not clear as the impression in the trade seems to be that the general situation favors firm prices. Another important feature is the strength in rolled oatmeal which is still quoted at 1 1/2c and 1 1/4c a firm hold, and will in all probability, advance shortly. All lines of canned goods remain unchanged, although there is every prospect of imported canned fish such as kippered herring, preserved snappers, etc., being sharply advanced as prices have gone up from 20 to 30c per dozen in England and Scotland where they are put up. Green Rio coffee has been somewhat unsettled for the last week but is reported stronger again at time of writing although prices remain unchanged at 9 1/2 to 10 1/2c per pound. In cured fish the feature is the scarcity of Dilly chickens and grocery houses are quoting these at 20 to 21c a figure which has not been reached for years. There is a wide range of prices in Valencia raisins and a wide range in quality also. Poor raisins can be bought for \$1.50 per box whereas best quality in worth \$2.75 per box. At the former price, wholesale men are making no money, although better priced goods are probably best value. California dried fruits are steady and in fair demand. Glucose syrup is 1-5c per pound higher at factories in sympathy with the recent advance in corn. Wholesale men are still selling at old figures. Wholesale quotations will be found on page 670.

HARDWARE.

Orders for spring shipment are numerous and there is an improved tone to the market. The week has been without special feature so far as prices are concerned.

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS. Spring business large and the market is not quite so low. Linseed oil holds steady at last week's decline. Turpentine is steady and unchanged. White lead, is 25c lower.

IMPLEMENTS.

Spring shipments are going forward freely and dealers are devoting their attention exclusively to these. Country dealers are getting a little anxious owing to the continued mildness of the weather and think that the spring may open up early, in which case farmers will want to take delivery of their seeders, etc., very shortly. This is making the pressure for delivery at country points much stronger.

SCRAP.

There is a fairly good demand for scrap iron and prices for this and other old materials rule steady as follows: No. 1, 40c per ton; No. 2, 35c per ton; wrought and malleable, \$12 to \$13 per ton; No. 2, \$10.00 to \$5 per ton; wrought iron scrap, \$5 to \$8 per ton; heavy copper 10 to 12c per pound; red brass, 10c per pound; yellow brass, 8c per pound; light brass, 5c to 6c per pound; lead pipe or tea lead, 2 to 2 1/2c per pound; rags, country mixed, 50c per 100 pounds; rubbers, free from rivets, buckles and articles, 6c per pound; zinc scrap, 10c per ton; cast iron, 4c per ton; light iron, 5c per ton; bottles, quarts, 20c per dozen; pints, 12 1/2c per dozen.

STONE AND LIME.

Prices for the opening of the season have been fixed as follows: Rubble stone, \$4.00 per cord; footings, \$5.50 per cord; broken stone, \$1.25 per cubic yard; white lime 20c per bushel; grey lime 15c per bushel. These are practically the same prices as prevailed last year.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

Wheat—The past week in the wheat markets has shown the same lifeless characteristics which have obtained for several weeks now, but yesterday an awakening took place in the American speculative markets; which, for one day at least has gotten them out of the rut they have been in. Liverpool yesterday morning opened easy and a shade lower, but later became strong and advanced firmly. This influenced the American market strongly, and a large short interest having accumulated, a gradual advance took place through shorts covering, and markets closed at the high point of the day, 1 to 1 1/2c higher than a week ago, the whole advance having been made yesterday. An increase in export demand, or crop damage reports coming from winter wheat fields would easily cause further advance at the present time. So far the season has been remarkable for the absence of crop damage reports to the winter wheat crop in the States. English markets are stronger on talk of British government imposing duties on breadstuffs. The United States government receipts for March were issued on the 11th inst. giving reports of wheat in farmers' hands on March 1st as 190,000,000 bus. compared to 180,000,000 bush, March 1, 1900, and 190,000,000 bus, March 1st, 1899. The primary receipts in the States are again showing some falling off as compared with same time last year, and the visible supply is decreasing, although yet larger than a year ago. The total available visible reserve stocks published by the Daily Trade Bulletin, Chicago, amounted on March 1st to 204,352,000 bus. compared to 181,007,000 bus. on March 1st, 1900, and 151,124,000 bus, March 1st, 1899. This comparison together with present favorable outlook for this year's crop does not support the prospect of famine prices in the near future. Winter wheat crops in Europe are progressing fairly, scarcely any complaint is heard as to prospect for them. The American visible supply decreased 1,200,000 bus. compared to 362,000 bus. the previous week and a decrease of 308,000 bus. same week last year. The world's shipments were 7,742,000 bus. compared to 7,278,000 bus. the previous week and 8,700,000 bus. last year. The world's visible supply, according to Bradstreet's decreased 500,000 bus. compared to a decrease previous week of 300,000 bus. and a decrease for same week last year of 135,000 bus.

The market for Manitoba wheat is still very restricted, supply remaining small and demand limited. Buyers have been very scarce, and wheat unobtainable unless prices were lowered, but holders have not been disposed to reduce prices. The spurt in yesterday's American markets has created a firmer feeling but sufficient time has not elapsed to allow a practical influence so that prices are nominal as follows, viz.: 1 hard, \$1.40; 2 hard, \$1.40; 3 hard, \$1.40; 4 hard, \$1.35; 5 hard, \$1.35; 6 hard, \$1.35; 7 hard, \$1.35; 8 hard, \$1.35; 9 hard, \$1.35; 10 hard, \$1.35; 11 hard, \$1.35; 12 hard, \$1.35; 13 hard, \$1.35; 14 hard, \$1.35; 15 hard, \$1.35; 16 hard, \$1.35; 17 hard, \$1.35; 18 hard, \$1.35; 19 hard, \$1.35; 20 hard, \$1.35; 21 hard, \$1.35; 22 hard, \$1.35; 23 hard, \$1.35; 24 hard, \$1.35; 25 hard, \$1.35; 26 hard, \$1.35; 27 hard, \$1.35; 28 hard, \$1.35; 29 hard, \$1.35; 30 hard, \$1.35; 31 hard, \$1.35; 32 hard, \$1.35; 33 hard, \$1.35; 34 hard, \$1.35; 35 hard, \$1.35; 36 hard, \$1.35; 37 hard, \$1.35; 38 hard, \$1.35; 39 hard, \$1.35; 40 hard, \$1.35; 41 hard, \$1.35; 42 hard, \$1.35; 43 hard, \$1.35; 44 hard, \$1.35; 45 hard, \$1.35; 46 hard, \$1.35; 47 hard, \$1.35; 48 hard, \$1.35; 49 hard, \$1.35; 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669 hard, \$1.35; 670 hard

unchanged in price. Dealers offer farmers 40 to 45c per bushel for their loads at the city market. **Wheat.** Potatoes, 40 to 45c per bushel; carrots and beets, 45c per bushel; turnips, 20 to 25c per bushel; parsnips, 3c per pound; onions, \$1.50 per bushel; cabbage, 2 to 2 1/2c per pound; celery, native, 40 to 50c, imported, 75 to 90c per dozen bunches; parsley, 30c per dozen bunches; lettuce, 40c per dozen bunches.

HIDES—The market is weak and lower, owing to poor quality of offerings and discouraging advices from south and east. Dealers are now buying on a basis of 6 1/2c per pound for No. 1 inspected hides, which means 4 1/2c per pound for frozen hides. The regular 5 pounds tare is not nearly sufficient to cover the amount of offal on hides now coming in and some buyers are docking 3 pounds. Sheepskins are not wanted at any price. No. 1 inspected hides, 5 1/2c per pound delivered here; country hides, frozen, 4 1/2c, bulls, 3 1/2c; klips same as hides; sheep and lambskins, 40 to 70c each, stunk, 25 to 35c each.

WOOL—There is nothing doing in wool in this market. Advices from the east are to the effect that wool is a drug in the market and cannot be sold at reasonable prices. Warehouses are still loaded up with the clips of last year and the year before. The value of wool here to-day is about 8c to 9 1/2c per pound for unwashed fleece and 12 1/2c 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 ROOT—The best price that would be paid here now for clean, dry root is 30c per pound.

LIVE STOCK.

CATTLE—There is a good demand and prices hold firm at 4 1/2c for choicest and range from 3 1/2 to 4 1/2c. Stockers are in good demand at from \$12 to \$16 per head for yearlings and \$20 to \$24 for two year olds.

SHEEP—Market nominal. **HOGS**—The market for dressed logs is 2 1/2c higher owing to good demand. Best hogs are worth \$3.50 per 100 lbs. Inferior lots are ruling at \$4.50 to \$5.25.

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

HORSES—Demand is improving as the season for spring work on the farms approaches and we note a large increase in the number of inquiries for work horses. Dealers report difficulty in securing enough of these as they are scarce in the southern markets from which Manitoba's supply has usually been drawn. Good heavy work horses are worth from \$300 to \$450 per team, according to weight and quality. There is some demand for drivers and light horses at from \$100 to \$150 each.

MORE NORTHWEST HORSES.

R. M. Bosworth, freight traffic manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway, has received cable advices from Archer Baker, European traffic manager of that company, that Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal has just completed arrangements with the Imperial government to send an officer of the war department to Canada to purchase horses in the Northwest for the troops in South Africa. The officer, it is believed, will probably sail from London, arriving in this country in the latter part of this month or early in April, and proceed direct from Montreal to the Territories. Between 1,500 and 2,000 animals will be bought and sent to Cape Town from Halifax as rapidly as the consignments are made up. The horses used by Strathcona's troops during the campaign, and which are now in service, gave such general satisfaction that the war department authorities have decided to secure more. Some of these, it is understood, will be used by Baden Powell's constabulary.

CANADIAN RUBBER MEN MEET.

A largely attended meeting of the rubber men of Canada was held at the Windsor hotel, Montreal, on Wednesday, under the presidency of H. S. C. Miner, president of the Grubby Rubber company, and of several other rubber and boot and shoe enterprises in this city. The report has been current for some days that a formation of a gigantic combination of rubber shoe men is in contemplation and opinion has been freely expressed that this meeting was preliminary to the adoption of important measures with

that end in view. Mr. Miner declared emphatically that no new combination with a view to extending the monopoly was under consideration "The meetings," said Mr. Miner, "are being held simply for advancement of our own interests and for the protection of the capital invested."

FINANCIAL

WINNIPEG BANK CLEARINGS.

Returns for the Winnipeg Clearing House for the week ending Thursday, show as follows:
Week ending March 14 1901 \$1,610,011
Corresponding week, 1900 1,587,074
Corresponding week, 1899 1,180,780

The monthly totals are as follows:

	1901	1900	1899
Jan.	\$9,623,406	\$9,006,607	\$7,683,052
Feb.	7,158,270	6,702,610	6,290,471
Mar.	7,320,962	6,750,121	6,550,121
Apr.	7,091,519	6,016,431	6,016,431
May	9,762,579	7,472,835	7,472,835
June	9,012,084	8,211,710	8,211,710
July	9,385,425	8,169,535	8,169,535
Aug.	8,173,030	7,995,291	7,995,291
Sep.	7,320,147	8,291,159	8,291,159
Oct.	9,181,477	12,689,000	12,689,000
Nov.	11,618,983	14,435,219	14,435,219
Dec.	10,969,323	12,960,193	12,960,193
Totals	\$9,623,406	\$100,956,702	\$107,780,814

Financial Notes.

Deposits in the Dominion government savings bank at Winnipeg during the month of February was \$15,607.00 and withdrawals \$15,269.81. Deposits exceeded withdrawals by \$337.17.

The Dominion government has issued the monthly bank statement for January. The amount of money in circulation decreased considerably during the month, although it was \$1,700,000 higher than in 1900. Loans and discounts increased \$5,832,000 during the month. Deposits on demand and notice increased largely.

A proposition is being made to have the Manitoba government guarantee the bonds of the city of Brandon to the amount of \$550,000, thus enabling that city to liquidate its liabilities and convert its present debt into one bearing a much lower rate of interest. The scheme seems reasonable as there is no question as to the ability and intention of Brandon to meet all its obligations if given reasonable time and current interest rates.

Insurance Notes.

The initial steps in the formation of the proposed St. Lawrence Lloyds have been taken. F. H. Clergue and F. F. Clergue, of Sault Ste. Marie; E. V. Douglas and F. S. Lewis, of Philadelphia. Senators Mackay and Dandurand, Messrs. H. A. Allan, D. W. Campbell, Geo. E. Drummond, R. E. Redford and John Torrance, of Montreal, have petitioned the Ottawa government for incorporation for the new company, with a capital of \$5,000,000. They ask for power to do an inland navigation and transportation insurance to maintain and navigate on the lakes and rivers of Canada ice-breakers and wreck relieving steamers, and to carry on the usual business of a wrecking company.

A reduction of 20c per cwt in all grades of Canadian refined sugars was made to-day, says the Globe of Monday. Granulated is now quoted at \$1.75 to \$1.73 per cwt., and yellows are selling at \$1.78 to \$1.53. The market followed the lead of the New York refiners, who reduced all grades of refined 25c per cwt. to-day. The price quoted in New York by the three leading refiners are now on a level, and the quotations here have been made to correspond.

The Chicago Cereal Co. has purchased property at Peterboro, Ont., and will proceed to erect a large factory thereon for the manufacture of cereal foods. They promise to employ 400 to 500 hands regularly and to consume 40,000 bushels of grain per day.

A sale of 3,374 bales of sheepskins was held at London, England, last week. There was a full attendance, but there was not as many continental buyers present as usual. Competition was fair at about January rates. The demand for crossbreds was less satisfactory and prices were 5 per cent. lower, mainly on medium fall wool grades.

THE METALLIC ROOFING COMPANY LIMITED

Good Reasons Why OUR CORRUGATED IRON

Is preferred by those who know.

We use only best Apollo or English sheets.

The corrugations are pressed one at a time—not rolled—fitting perfectly, both at ends and sides without waste.

No scale, pin holes or other defects are ever found in our goods.

The galvanized sheets are coated on both sides with all the galvanizing material that can adhere to them.

The painted sheets are coated on both sides with Sherwin-Williams best quality paint.

We furnish any size or gauge required—either curved or straight.

If you desire durable quality and certain economical satisfaction, send us your specifications or write for further information.



IRON

Toronto, Canada.

Montreal Hardware Market.

Special to The Commercial.

Montreal, March 16, 1901

1 1/2" Iron—Canadian pig iron is worth \$17 1/2c, and Sumnerite \$22 1/2c.

Bar Iron—Ruling price \$16 1/2c.

Black Sheet—\$2.80 for 3 to 16 gauge.

Galvanized Iron—No. 28, Queen's Head, \$4 1/2c; Apollo, 10 1/2c; or, \$4 1/2c. 10, Comet No. 28, \$4.50, with 25c allowance in case lots.

Ingot Tin—Lamb and Flag, 33 1/2c per lb.

Lead—\$4.65.

Lead Pipe—7c for ordinary and 7 1/2c for composition waste, with 15 per cent off.

Iron Pipe—Black pipe, 4, \$3 per 100 ft. 5, \$3; 6, \$3; 8, \$3.15; 1 in., \$4.50; 1 1/4, \$6.10; 1 1/2, \$7.25; 2 in., \$9.75; Galvanized, 1/2, \$4.00; 3/4, \$5.25; 1 in., \$7.50; 1 1/4, \$9.80; 1 1/2, \$11.75; 2 in., \$16.

Terne Plates—\$4 1/2c.

Swedish Iron—\$4.25.

Coal Chutes—No. 6, 1 1/2c; No. 5, 10c; No. 4, 9c; No. 3, 8c; 1/2 in., 7c per pound; 3-16, \$4.00; 3-16 exact, \$4.10; 3/8, \$4.20; 7-16, \$4; 1/2, \$3.75; 9-16, \$3.65; 5/8, \$3.55; 3/4, \$3.25; 7-8, \$3.20; 1 in., \$3.15. In carload lots an allowance of 10c is made.

Sheet Zinc—\$2 1/2c.

Antimony—10c.

Tinplates—\$4.50 for coke and \$4.75 for charcoal.

Canada Plate—2 1/2, \$2.90; 60's, \$3; 77's, \$3.10; full polished, \$3.75, and galvanneal, \$4.00.

Tool Steel—Black Diamond, 5c; less 1/2c.

Steel—We quote Sleighshoe, \$1.55; tire, \$1.35; spring, \$2.75; machinery, \$2.75; and toe-clip, \$2.50.

Barb Wire—\$3.05 f.o.b. Montreal in less than carlots.

Horse Shoes—Iron shoes, light and medium pattern, No. 2 and larger, \$3.27; No. 1 and smaller, \$3.75; snow shoes, No. 2 and larger, \$3.75; No. 1 and smaller, \$4; X L steel shoes, all sizes, 3 to 5, No. 2 and larger, \$3.60; No. 1 and smaller, \$3.55; featherweight, all sizes, 3 to 5, toe weight steel shoes, all sizes, \$3.55 to \$4.

Horse Nails—1 1/2 count, 30, 10 and 5 per cent on counter-sunk heads, 1 1/2 brands, discount 50 and 7 1/2 per cent.

Wire Nails—\$2.25 for small sizes and \$2.75 for carlots, f.o.b. Montreal.

Cut Nails—\$2.25 for small and \$2.25 for carlots; four barrel nails, 25 per cent discount.

Building Paper—Dry sheathing, 70c per roll; cyclone dry, 40c; 42c per roll; straw do., 20c; heavy straw do., \$1.40 per 1000; 1, X, L, dry sheathing, 6c per roll; cyclone tarred do., 50c per roll; tarred ordinary do., 40c per roll; tarred felt, \$1.70 per 1000; ready roofing, 2 ply, 80c per roll; 3-ply, \$1.05 per roll.

Cordage—Manilla, 13c per lb for 7-16 and larger, sisal, 9c per lb for 7-16 and larger, and latayan 10c per lb. In small lots, 1/2c per lb higher is charged.

Glass—First break, \$2, second, \$2.10 for 30 feet; first break, 100 feet, \$2.90, second, \$4; third, \$1.50; fourth, \$1.75; fifth, \$3.25; sixth, \$3.75; and seventh, \$6.25.

White Lead—Best brands, government standard \$4.75; No. 1, \$6.00; No. 2, \$5.25; No. 3, \$5.25; and No. 4, \$4.87 1/2, all f.o.b. Montreal Terms, 3 per cent cash.

Dry White Lead—\$4.50 in casks, kegs, \$5.75.

Red Lead—Casks, \$5.25; in kegs, \$5.50.

White Zinc Paint—Pure, dry, 8c; No. 1, 6c; in oil, pure, 9c; No. 1, 7 1/2c.

Putty—Bulk, in barrels, \$2 per 100 lb; bulk, in less quantity, \$2.15, bladders, in barrels, \$2.20; barrels and over, open kegs or boxes, \$2.25; in tins, \$2.45; \$2.75; in less than 100 lb lots, \$3 f.o.b.

Linseed Oil—Raw, 7 1/2c; hotted, 7 1/2c; in 5 to 9 barrels, 1c less; 10 to 20 barrel lots.

Turpentine—Single barrels, 62c; 2 to 4 barrels 61c; 5 barrels and over, open terms.

Mixed paints—\$1.25 to \$1.45 per gal.

Scrap Metals—Heavy copper and wire, 12 1/2c per lb; light copper, 12c; heavy brass, 12c; heavy yellow, 11 1/2c; light brass, 6 1/2c; lead, 2 1/2c; per lb; zinc, 2 1/2c; iron, No. 1 wrought, \$1.05; \$1.14 per gross ton; No. 1 cast, \$1.05; \$1.14; store plate, \$1.05; light iron, No. 2, \$4 a ton; malleable and steel, \$4.

Petroleum—Silver Star, 14 1/2c; Imperial, Acme, 16 1/2c; S.C. Acme, 18 1/2c; and Pratt's Astral, 18 1/2c.

NUTS—Shelled Valencia almonds, 35c; shelled Jordan almonds, 42c; Bordeaux walnuts, 10 1/2c; shelled walnuts, 2 1/2c; Greenoles, 12 1/2c; Stilly Alberts 11 1/2c.

A prominent soap manufacturer has said that the premium idea had assumed such dimensions that it put the soap business almost entirely in the shade and that it took a bigger staff to look after the premiums than it did to attend to the sale of the soap. He thought that all the companies were going through the same experience, and there is a wide-felt want to drop the present arrangements, which are made as the reward for collection of soap wrappers.

Four surveyors arrived in British Columbia on the 1st to commence work surveying the route for the projected Coast-Kootenay road. They will start work on Monday at Cascade, near the boundary, in the Kootenays.

TORONTO WHOLESALE TRADE. Special to The Commercial:

Toronto, March 10. Dry Goods—Trade is less active but the season's sales are still ahead of last year. Canadian mills have issued their fall prices. Bleached and grey cottons, flannels, etc., gingham, sheetings, etc., are showing a decline. Ladies underwear for fall the high grades are easier; low lines are firmer.

Hardware—Trade continues to improve and the market tone is firmer. Staple lines such as bar iron, rope and iron pipe are all strong and advancing. High prices for bolts are expected. There is a firmer feeling in screws. Sisal and manilla rope is 1/2c lower. Staples are lower. Metals have active. Iron and steel are particularly strong. United States advices report \$1 advance on Bessemer iron. Bar iron 5c higher. Pig tin is firmer. Lead pipe is lower, the discount having been increased to 25. Jobbers here have agreed on a uniform price for iron pipe, advancing prices in some cases five cents.

Groceries—Trade is more active. Sugar steady at the decline of 2/10c. Canned vegetables are in better demand and prices steadier as a result of the Packers' association's efforts to restrict output. Tomatoes, 75 to 85c; peas, 75 to 85c; corn, 70 to 80c. Demand for canned fruits is better, and is principally for strawberries, which are scarce.

TORONTO GRAIN AND PRODUCE. Special to The Commercial.

Toronto, March 10. The grain markets are active and higher on a better export demand. Ontario winter grades are fully 1c higher. Manitoba grades are slow owing to high quotations. Patent flour is dearer. Coarse grains firmer. Eggs weak on increased receipts. Poultry receipts small and the demand for fresh killed goods steady. Butter is weak on liberal offerings. Cheese 1/2c easier. Hides are 1/2c easier.

Flour—Manitoba Patent, \$4.25; Manitoba bakers, \$4.00 for carlots at Toronto; Ontario patent, \$2.58 per barrel for 90 per cent. patents, middle freight.

Wheat—Ontario winter wheat 60 1/2c to 67c, middle freight, for red and white; Ontario spring, 58c; No. 1 hard, 58 1/2c to 59c; No. 2 hard, 56c to 57c; No. 3, 51c to 52c, grinding in test.

Oats—No. 1 white, 28 1/2c east; 2 white, 26c, middle freight.

Barley—4c for No. 3 extra at country points west.

Millfeeds—Shorts, \$15 to \$15.50 per ton for cars west; bran, \$14 to \$14.50.

Oatmeal—\$13.50 for car lots, and \$13.25 in wood for carlots, Toronto.

Hay—Carlots on track \$9 to \$10.50 per ton.

Eggs—14 to 14 1/2c for fresh, in case lots.

Poultry—Large rolls, 16 to 16 1/2c; poultry rolls, 15c; low grades, 14 to 15c; creamery packages, 20 to 21c; prints, 23 to 24c.

Cheese—8c to 10c for job lots of full cheese.

Hides—7c for No. 1 cows; No. 1 heavy steers, 7 1/2c; country hides, 7c and these prices for shagbills, 9c for No. 1, and 8c for No. 2; sheepskins, 90c to \$1.10 each; tallow, 5c to 5 1/2c.

Wool—Washed fleece, 15 to 16c; unwashed, 9c.

Beans—\$1.65 to \$1.75 per bushel for hand-picked, job lots.

Apples—20 to 24c for round lots; evaporated, 5 1/2c.

Honey—10 to 10 1/2c per pound.

Poultry—Chickens, 60 to 70c per pair; turkeys, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4c per pair; geese, 7c to 8c per pound.

Potatoes—30 to 32c per bushel for carlots.

Seeds—Alfalfa at \$5.50 to \$6.50, according to sample, and fancy lots are quoted a trifle higher; red clover is steady at \$6 to \$6.75, according to sample; timothy is nominal at \$1.75 to \$2.25, all these prices being per bushel at outside points.

good. The highest sale reported was at \$4.75, but one dealer said he would pay \$4.75 for several loads of exporters. If he could get weight and quality. Medium exporters, including the light weights, are unchanged at \$4 to \$4.50 and cows are steady at \$3.25 to \$3.75.

Butchers' cattle—This volume of business was limited, owing to the small offerings. Prices ruled steady and unchanged at \$4.00 to \$4.40 for picked, \$3.80 to \$4.00 for choice and \$3.60 to \$3.75 for good qualities.

Export—Bulls—Market quiet, with small offerings. Quotations are unchanged at \$3.75 to \$4.25 for heavy and \$3 to \$3.75 for light.

Feeders and Stockers—Prices unchanged at \$2.75 to \$3.25 for best stockers. The demand was steady, but market was quiet with small receipts.

Sheep and Lambs—The market for sheep was only moderately active, there was a steady demand and everything was unaltered. Sheep unchanged and lambs advanced. Grain-fed are quoted at \$4.25 to \$4.75, and barnyard at \$3.75 to \$4.25. One buyer paid \$5 to \$5.25 for 600 extra choice lambs, but this was an outside lot. It was also paid for a small bunch of fancy lambs, which was included in the day's receipts, but the range of the ordinary market is not above \$4.75.

Sheep sold at \$3.00 to \$3.50 for export, ewes and \$2.50 to \$3.50 for butchers' each.

Hogs—Prices are 2 1/2c lower all around. Select weights of 100 to 200 lbs. natural weight are quoted at \$11.25 and lights and fats at \$3.75. Receipts were not large and market is steady.

FRIDAY'S MARKETS. Toronto, March 10.

Receipts at the semi-weekly markets yesterday were 37 cars, including 230 sheep and lambs, 1,100 hogs.

Export cattle were of a better class and firmer. The bulk sold at \$4.75 to \$5.05. Butchers' cattle were in better demand owing to the presence of outside buyers. Bidding for choice was keen. There were a number of sales at \$4.50 which was the top price paid. All offerings sold. Export bulls were firm. Stockers were in active demand and firmer. Sheep were steady and grain fed lamb 10c dearer than on Tuesday. Hogs were 1/2c lower and the prospects are for lower prices next week.

HOGS AND HOG PRODUCTS. Special to The Commercial.

Toronto, March 10. Dressed hogs rule steady on the street at \$7.75 to \$8.25. Receipts are light and car lots scarce. Prices for these nominal at \$7.50 to \$8.00 bid. Hog products are in good demand and prices for everything are very firm.

MONTREAL GROCERY TRADE. Special to The Commercial.

Montreal, March 10. Sugars are active and 20c lower. Russian granulated sugar is offering here. Barbadoes molasses is weak and the first cost price at the island is now 11c. It is offering here at 7c in cargo lots. Dried fruit is quiet. Canned vegetables are in good demand. London cables are strong on Ceylon tea and prices have advanced 1/2c to 2c. Medium Japan has sold at 10 1/2c.

Sugar, granulated, \$1.45 per 100 lbs.; yellow, \$1.60 to \$1.75, no more, jobbing at \$4 to \$5c. Valencia raisins, old stalk, 6 to 7 1/2c; fine, 7c; selected, 7 1/2c; layers, 8c; currants, 8 1/2c to 9c; canned goods, tomatoes, 45 to 57 1/2c; peas, 35 to 38c; corn, 35 to 90c; Valencia raisins, old stalk, new crop, 16 to 22c; Ceylon, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4c for good to choice; Congou, 11 to 12c; greens, 15 to 18c.

MONTREAL CURED MEAT PRICES. Special to The Commercial.

Montreal, March 10. Provisions—The market for provisions has been quiet. Pure lard has advanced 1c. Quotations are: Pork, \$19 to \$21; lard pure, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4c; hams, 13 to 14c; bacon, 14 to 15c.

MONTREAL GRAIN & PRODUCE. Special to The Commercial.

Grain is more active. Wheat is in good demand for prompt shipment and large sales have been made at country points at firm prices. Oats are

fairer. Manitoba flour has declined and prices have advanced \$1 per ton. Hay is fairly active. Demand for cheese is improving. Prices are 1/2c lower. Butter is weak and lower. Receipts of eggs are increasing and the demand is limited. The volume of the market is weak. Lined and cold storage stock is cleaned off the market. Potatoes are weaker. Onions firm. Poultry quiet. Dressed beef active and firm.

Wheat—No. 1 spring wheat, 70 1/2c for May delivery atloat.

Barley—Sales No. 2 alfalt May at 45 1/2c.

Oats—No. 1 oats are offering at 31 1/2c; No. 2 3 1/2c alfalt, May, and 3 1/2c for spot car lots.

Flour—In fair demand and firm. Manitoba patent, \$4.30; Manitoba Strong Bakers, \$4.00; straight rollers, \$4.00 to \$4.10.

Rolled oatmeal—\$3.35 to \$3.40 per barrel, and \$1.05 to \$1.70 for bags.

Feed—Market firm, good demand. Manitoba bran, bag, \$18, shorts, \$11; Choice, \$10.50 to \$11; No. 2, \$9.50 to \$10.

Cheese—9 1/2 to 9 3/4c for such as is offering.

Butter—Finest creamery, 22c; second, 19 to 20 1/2c; dairy, 16c; Manitoba dairy, 15 to 16 1/2c.

Eggs—Fresh, 10 to 10c; choice cold storage stock, 13 1/2 to 15c; culs, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2c; Montreal lined, 14 to 15c; western lined, 13 to 13 1/2c.

Syrup—6 1/2 to 7c in wood; tins, 50 to 75c sugar, 7 to 8c.

Honey—White clover, comb, 13 1/2 to 14 1/2c; buckwheat comb, 10 to 12c; extracted, 7 to 8c.

Hides—No. 1, 7c; No. 2, 6 cents; No. 3, 5 cents; calfskin, 8 and 6c; lambs, 40c for fresh skins.

Vegetables—Potatoes, carlots, 38 to 40c; onions, \$3.25 to \$3.50 per barrel.

Poultry—Turkeys, 8c to 10c; chickens, 8 to 10c; fowls, 4 to 6c; ducks, 7 to 8c; geese, 5 to 7c.

Meat—Beef hides, 5c to 8c; fores, 3 to 5c; veal, 4 to 8 1/2c; lamb, 3 1/2 to 6c; mutton, 7 to 8c; dressed hogs sold in small lots in a jobbing way at \$8.25 to \$8.75.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK MARKET. Special to The Commercial.

Montreal, March 12. At the East End abattoir yesterday receipts were 400 cattle and 50 sheep and lambs.

There was no important change in the situation of the market. The trade in cattle was slow, the demand being chiefly for small lots to fill actual contracts, as an impression prevails that the supply of stock will improve in the near future. The trade in sheep was about steady; the offerings were just about equal to the requirements.

Choice steers sold at 4 1/4 to 4 1/2c; good at 3 1/2 to 4c; fair at 2 1/2 to 3 1/2c, and common at 2c to 2 1/2c per lb. The supply of sheep and lambs was small, and prices ruled firm under a good demand. Sheep sold at 3 1/2c to 4c; and lambs at 4 1/2 to 5c per lb. Live hogs were scarce; in consequence the feeling was firmer. Receipts at the Grand and East End abattoirs, were 40, and at the Canadian Pacific one car load. The demand was good and they all sold at \$6.90 per 100 lbs.

The feature during the week has been the improved demand for both western and local supplies for ocean freight, and at the same time in Liverpool from this port for the first time. There has been let at 4 1/2 to 6d per day. There was also rumors to-day that freight to London had been engaged at 4 1/2, but that agents now were asking 50s. The rate to Glasgow has not been fixed, and that to Manchester is said to be 50s, but no business is reported at this figure yet.

THURSDAY'S MARKETS. Montreal, March 15.

Receipts of live stock at the East End abattoir on Thursday were 350 cattle and 100 sheep and lambs.

The small run of cattle and improved demand produced a stronger feeling and prices advanced 1/2c. The supply of really choice animals was limited, and these were firmly bid at 4 1/2c, which figure buyers paid willingly. Choice stock sold at 4 1/2c. Good cattle were in demand at 3 1/2 to 4 1/2c. Fair sold at 3c to 3 1/2c. The demand from canners was good and these took 1 1/2 head at 2 1/2 to 3 1/2c. The latter figure was for half and three-quarter lambs was good and prices ruled firm at 4 1/2 to 5c for lambs and 3 1/2 to 4c for sheep. Receipts of live hogs at the Grand Trunk stock yards for the two

days were 500 head. Sales on Wednesday were made at \$6.00, but at the close prices declined to \$6.35 to \$6.50. The market on Thursday was still weak and prices were made at \$6 to \$6.25, which shows a decline of 10c Monday of 55 to 80c per 100 pound.

LONDON WOOL SALES. London, March 12.—The second sales of the 1901 wool auction sales opened to-day with a good attendance. The offerings numbered 11,000 bales, 7 1/2c, and a strong demand from the home trade. The sentiment took at moderate quantities and American operators were quiet. A large selection of Cape of Good Hope and Natal wools were withdrawn. A fair selection of merinos met with a good demand and sold freely at unchanged prices. Cross-breeds were 5 to 7 1/2 per cent. lower.

Following are the sales: New South Wales, 1,200 bales—Scoured, 9d to 1s 3d; 3d to 4d; 4d to 5d; Queensland, 2,400 bales—Scoured, 8d to 1s 1d; greasy, 1 1/2 to 1 1/2d. South Australia, 1,100 bales—Scoured, 9d to 1s; greasy, 3 1/2d to 8 1/2d. West Australia—600 bales—Scoured, 7 1/2d; greasy, 1 1/2d to 1 1/2d. New Zealand, 4,700 bales—Scoured, 4 1/2d to 10d; greasy, 3 1/2d to 7 1/2d. Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 1,400 bales—Scoured, 1 1/2 to 1 1/2d; greasy, 4d to 7 1/2d.

DISCUSSING THE CONTRACT. A mass meeting of citizens was held in the Winnipeg opera house last evening to discuss the situation regarding the railway contracts. The house was crowded. The following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, at a mass meeting of the citizens of Winnipeg, the 23rd day of February, 1912, a resolution was adopted unanimously, protesting against the carrying out of the proposed contracts between the government of Manitoba and the Northern Pacific Railway Company;

And, whereas, the said contracts have also been condemned by the board of trade of Winnipeg by a vote of 36 to 12, and also by the city council of the city of Winnipeg;

And, whereas, in spite of such protests and without sufficient chance, the said contracts have been ratified by the legislature of Manitoba;

And, whereas, in order to carry into effect the provisions of the said contract, it is necessary that confirmatory legislation be obtained from the parliament of Canada;

And, whereas, an application is being made to the parliament of Canada for such legislation as they may deem fit;

And, whereas, it is the opinion of this mass meeting assembled in the Winnipeg theatre this 15th day of March, that the said contracts are not in the interests of the province of Manitoba inasmuch as they said contracts do not secure the building of any new additional railroads, and there is no positive assurance that they will bring about any reduction of rates and charges as they are now in the province of Manitoba in a liability, which, if called upon to pay, would seriously embarrass the financial position of the province; and that the contracts should not be ratified unless and until the electors of the province of Manitoba have had an opportunity of signifying their wishes at the polls with reference to the same;

It is therefore resolved:— 1. That the government and the Dominion parliament be memorialized, asking them to refuse to pass the proposed legislation ratifying the said contracts until the people of Manitoba have pronounced upon the said contracts as aforesaid.

2. It is recommended that delegations be sent to Ottawa to urge upon the Dominion parliament to accede to the wishes of the people of Manitoba, and to withhold their consent to the said bargains as aforesaid.

3. That for the purpose of defraying the necessary expenses in connection with the petition and deputations, subscriptions be asked from the citizens who are opposed to the contract and that His Worship the Mayor of the city of Winnipeg, be asked to act as treasurer of the said fund.

4. That notice of this resolution may be forwarded to all the mayors, ex-mayors and boards of trade and other organized bodies throughout the province of Manitoba with a request that similar resolutions be passed by their councils and other bodies, and that they be requested to communicate in writing delegations to Ottawa, as aforesaid.

Toronto Grocery Prices.

Toronto, March 16. SUGARS—Granulated, delivered Toronto, 4.68@4.83; yellow, from 5.78@5.83. SYRUPS—Imperial gallons, medium, 22. special bright, 30@32. MOLASSES—West India, barrels, 32@40. New Orleans, 25@30 for medium, and 35@40 for bright. COFFEES—Rio, green, 9 1/2@13c, Moccha, 2@2 1/2; Java, 2 1/2@3c.

CANNED GOODS—Tomatoes, 70@80c; peas, 75@90c; corn, 70c; beans, 80@95c; sifted selected peas, 1.05@1.20; pumpkin, 80c; raspberries, 2s, 1.75@2.25; peaches, 2s, 1.80@2.2; 3s, 2.50@3.25; apples, 2s 85c; pineapple, 3s, 2.25@2.75; do. 3 1/2s, 2.40; do. 3s, 2.50; plums, 2s, 1.10@1.20. Salmon—Colours, prime, dark pink fish, 1.35@1.40; sockeyes, red, 1.00@1.10; pink fish, 1.20; data, 1.75.

DIETED FRUITS—Raisins, Valencia, selected, 7 1/2@9c; off stalk, 6 1/2@7 1/2c; California 3-crown loose Muscatels, 8 1/2@9c. FilExtras currants, 9 1/2@10 1/2c; Patras, 1 1/2@2c. Figs, 1 1/2@1 1/2c. California dried fruits Apricots, 1 1/2@1 1/2c; peaches, 8 1/4@8c; prunes, 7 1/2 to 8 1/4, 6 1/2@7c; 8 1/2 to 10 1/2, 5 1/2@6c; 10 1/2 to 10 3/4, 4 1/2@5c; Sultanas, 9 1/2@12 1/2c. Hallowee Dates, 4 1/2@5c.

SPICES—Ginger, Jamaica, 25c; Ceylon, 2c. cloves, Zanzibar, 15@20c; Ambuyana, 15@20c; Penang, 30@35c; allspice, 15c; nutmegs, 40@50c; cream tartar, pure, 2 1/2@2 1/2c; compound, 1 1/2@2c; pepper, black, pure Singapore, 15c; Penang, 17c; compound, 10 1/2@15c; pepper, pure white, 22@30c.

PROVISIONS. PORK—Canada mess, short cut, \$20; heavy, \$18; shoulders, \$16.50. SMOKED AND DRY SALTED MEATS—Lard, clear, tons and cases, 6 1/2c; break fast bacon, 13c; hams, 12 1/2@13c; rolls, 10 1/2@11c; shoulders, 10c; backs, 13c; green meats out of pickle are quoted at 1c less than smoked. LARD—Therces, 10c; tubs, 10 1/2c; and pails 10 1/2c.

Toronto Hardware Prices.

Toronto, March 16. ANTIMONY—11@12 1/2c per lb for Cook. BARBED WIRE—Car lots, f.o.b. Cleveland, \$2.70@2.82; Toronto, \$1.05 per 100lb. lbs. BAR IRON—Price for common, \$1.65 @ \$1.75 per 100lb. BINDER TWINE—Pure Manila, 10 1/2c per lb; mixed, 8 1/2c; sisal, 7 1/2c. BLACK SHEETS—28 gauge, \$3.30. BOLTS AND NUTS—Norway bolts, full square, 10 per cent; common carriage bolts, all sizes, 65 per cent; machine bolts, all sizes, 45 per cent; coach screws, 7 1/2 per cent; sleigh shoe bolts, 7 1/2 per cent; blank bolts, 65 per cent; bolt ends, 65 per cent; nuts, square, 4 1/2c; nuts, hexagon, 4 1/2c; tire bolts, 7 1/2 per cent; stove bolts, 6 1/2 per cent; plough bolts, 60 per cent; stove rods, 6 1/2c. BRASS—Sheet and rod, discount 15 per cent. BUILDING PAPER—Three ply, \$1.65 per square; do. 2 ply, \$1.40 per square, f.o.b. Toronto, Hamilton and London. CANADA PLATES—All dull, \$3.00 per 100lb; half-polished, \$3.15; and all bright \$3.50@3.75.

CEMENT—Canadian Portland, 2.40@2.50; English do., \$2.50@2.75; Belgian, \$2.50 @ \$2.75. Canadian hydraulic cements, \$1.25 @ \$1.50. calcined plaster, \$2.00; asbestos cement, \$2.50 per barrel. COIL CHAIN—Per 100lb, 1/4 in., \$8@8.50; 3/8 in., \$8.50@9.50; 1/2 in., \$9.50@10.50; 5/8 in., \$10.50@11.50; 3/4 in., \$11.50@12.50. COFFEE—Ingots copper, 19 1/2c per lb; bolt or bar, 23 1/2@25c; sheet copper, 23 @23 1/2c. CUT NAILS—\$2.35 per keg f.o.b. Toronto, Hamilton and London. GALVANIZED IRON—Queen's Head brand, \$4.75 per 100lb, and \$4.50 for American.

GALVANIZED WIRE—Nos. 6, 7, and 8, \$2.50@2.55; No. 9, \$2.55@2.60; No. 10, \$2.60@2.65; No. 11, \$2.70@2.75; No. 12, \$2.80@2.85; No. 13, \$2.90@2.95; No. 14, \$3.00@3.05; No. 15, \$3.10@3.15; No. 16, \$3.20@3.25. GLASS—Star, first break, in 50 foot boxes, \$2.10, and in 100 foot boxes, \$4.00; double diamond, under 25 united inches, in 100 foot boxes, \$6.00; Toronto, Hamilton and London. Terms 4 months or 3 per cent 30 days. GREEN WIRE CLOTH—\$1.35 per 100 square feet. HARVEST TOOLS—50, 10 and 5 per cent. HORSE NAILS—Standard oval head, 2 1/2, 10 and 5 per cent; countersunk, 20, 10 and 10 per cent; C brand, 50 and 7 1/2 per cent. HORSESHOES—No. 2 iron shoes, light, medium and heavy, \$3.00 f.o.b.; snow-shoes, \$3.85. IRON PIPE—Black pipe, 1/4 in., \$2.05; 3/8 in., \$3.15; 1/2 in., \$3.05; 5/8 in., \$3.70; 3/4 in., \$4.40; 1 1/4 in., \$7.70; 2 in., \$10.25. Galvanized pipe, 1/4 in., \$4.85; 3/8 in., \$5.15; 1/2 in., \$7.25; 5/8 in., \$9.75; 3/4 in., \$11.50; 2 in., \$18.50. LEAD PIPE—Ordinary pipe, 7c; discount, 25 per cent.

OLD MATERIAL—Agricultural scrap, 45c per cwt.; machinery cast 55c per cwt.; stove scrap, 35c; No. 1 wrought scrap, 50c; bottom, 10 1/2c; heavy copper, 12 1/2c; coil wire scrap, 13c; light scrap brass, 7c; heavy yellow scrap brass, 10 1/2@10 1/2c; heavy red scrap brass, 10 1/2c; scrap lead 3c, zinc 2 1/2c, scrap rubber 6 1/2c; good country mixed rags, 6 1/2@7 1/2c; clean dry bones, 4 1/2@6c per 100lb. PIG IRON—Canadian pig, \$17 for 100 ton lots. PIG LEAD—3 1/2@5c per lb. PIG TIN—2 1/2@3c per lb. POULTRY NETTING—Discount of 50 and 5 per cent. RIVETS AND BURS—Iron, 60 and 10 per cent; iron burrs, 55 per cent; copper rivets, 35 and 5 per cent. ROPE—Sisal, 9c; pure Manila, 12 1/2c. SCREWS—Flat head, bright, 8 1/2c per cent; off the hat, round head bright, 8 1/2c and 10 p.c. flat head brass, 80 and 10 per cent; round head brass 75 and 10 per cent; flat head bronze, 70 per cent, round head bronze, 65 per cent. SHEET ZINC—6 1/2@7c for cask lots 7 1/2c for part casks. SHOT—Common, \$6.50 per 100lb; chilled, \$7; bull seal and bull, \$7.50, discount, 7 per cent. SMOOTH STEEL WIRE—Nos 6 to 8, \$2.30; No. 9, \$2.50, No. 10, \$2.87, No. 11, \$2.90. SHADERS AND SHOVELS—40 and 5 per cent. SPLITTER—6 1/2@6 1/2c per lb. SOLDIER—Half and half, 19c. rounded 18 1/2c. STEEL—Hoop steel, \$3.10, sleigh shoe steel, \$2 base. STOVES AND FURNACES—Discounts—Stoves and ranges, 45 and 5 per cent; furnaces, 40 and 5 per cent; registers 40 per cent. TERNE PLATES—L. C., \$8.50; I. X., \$10.50. TIN PLATES—Usual sizes, I. C., \$4.15; special sizes, base, \$4.50; 20x28, \$8.50. TINNED SHEETS—28 gauge, 9 1/2@9 1/2c. f.o.b. Toronto and west.

PAINTS AND OILS. CASTOR OIL—East India, in cases, 1 1/2@1 1/2c per lb, and 1 1/4@1 1/4c for single tin. GUM SHELLAC—In cases, 22c; in less than cases, 25c. LINSEED OIL—Raw, 1 to 4 barrels, 6 1/2c; boiled, 7c. LIQUID PAINTS—Pure, \$1.20@1.30 per gallon; No. 1 quality, \$1 per gallon. PARIS WHITE—90@1.00. PARIS GREEN—Barrels, 10 1/2c; kegs, 12c; drums, 50 to 100lb, 17 1/2c; drums, 25lb, 18c; tins, 1lb, 18c; packages, 1lb, 18 1/2c. PLASTER PARIS—New Brunswick, \$1.50 per barrel. PUMICE STONE—Powdered, \$2.50 per 100lb for barrels and 4 1/2c per lb in small quantities; lump, 10c per lb in small lots, and 8c per lb in barrels. PUTTY—Bladders, in barrel, \$2.20; bladders, in 100lb kegs, \$2.35; bulk in barrels, \$2.00, in less quantities, \$2.15. REF. LEAD—Genuine, in casks of 500 lb, \$5.50; ditto, in kegs of 100lb, \$5.75; No. 1 in casks of 500lb, \$5@5.25; do., kegs of 100lb, \$5.25@5.50. REFINED OIL—American water white, 17 1/2@17 1/2c in barrels; Sarnia water white, 16 1/2@16 1/2c in barrels; Sarnia prime, 15 1/2@15 1/2c in barrels. SEAL OIL—54c per gallon, and yellow seal at 47c. TURPENTINE—In single barrels, 62c; 2 to 4 barrel lots, 61c. WHITING—70c per 100lb; gliders' whit- ing, 50c. WHITE LEAD—Ex-Toronto, pure white lead, \$6.50; No. 1, \$6.12 1/2; No. 2, \$5.75; No. 3, \$5.37 1/2; No. 4, \$5.00; dry white lead, in casks, \$6.00.

LATE WESTERN BUSINESS ITEMS. W. Carson, fruit and restaurant, Winnipeg, has sold out to Geo. Mohr & Co. Vancouver grocers will by mutual agreement blacklist all deadbeats in the future. Stewart & Archibald, grocers, New Westminster, have assigned to T. J. Armstrong. W. J. Smale has bought the Carberry News, of Carberry, Man., from John Ridington. The provincial government will increase its grant to the Winnipeg Industrial Association by \$1,500. The Gem Novelty Co., Limited, has commenced the manufacture of a patent washboard pail at New Westminster. Nichol & Richard are opening in implements at Crystal City, Man., having secured the agency of the Fairchild Co. The lieutenant-governor of the province has assented to the bill confirming the agreement with the Northern Pacific Railway Company for the lease of its lines by the government. Dykerhelghts—I wonder if Prof. Stargazer recognized any of the stars he saw when he fell on the ice just now? Miss Bensonhurst—I guess he did. I heard him exclaim "Jupiter!" — Brooklyn Eagle.

Winnipeg Prices, Paints, Oils, Glass, Etc.

ALABASTINE—Cases of 20 packages, \$3.00, Mutua, do., \$3.50. BLANKING—Case, \$6.00. DRY COLORS—White lead, lb, 7 1/2c red lead, 14c, yellow ochre, in barrel, \$1.20; less than barrel lots, 3c; golden ochre, barrels, 3c; less than barrel, 4c; Venetian red, barrels, 3c, less than barrel, 3 1/2c; American vermilion, 15c; European vermilion, \$1 per lb, Canadian white oxide, barrel lots 2 1/2c, less than barrel, 3c, English purple oxide, in casks, 5 1/2c; less quantities, 4c lb. CASOILINE—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 60 feet boxes, 40 to 50, 30, 31 to 40, \$3.00, 61 to 70, 31 per 100 feet boxes. LINED OILS—Raw, gal, 80c; boiled, gal, 85c in barrels, less than barrel, 5c; gal, extra, with additional charges for cart and cases. OILS—Black oils, 25 to 30c gal; clear machine oil, 60c; cylinder oil, 6 1/2@7c, as to quality, motor oil, 1 1/2c per lb.; tan- ners or harness oil, 55c; waistcoat oil, \$1; steam refined oil, 65c; pure winter- bleached sperm oil, \$2 gal. PREPARED PAINTS—Pure liquid color- ing, gal., \$1.30@1.50, as to shade and quality. PUTTY—In bladders, barrel lots, 2 1/2c lb; in 100lb kegs, 2 1/2c; do. less than bar- rels, 2c lb. REFINED PETROLEUM—Silver Star, 10c; Oleophene, 2c; Sunlight, 22c; Locsee, 24 1/2c per gallon; Diamond, 25 1/2c; 1. & P. in 2 1/2c Solar, 22c; Brilliant, 21 1/2c per gal in barrels. T. & P., cases, \$2.75; Solar, case, \$2.50. TURPENTINE—Pure spirits in barrels, 68c; less than barrels, 73c per gal. An addi- tional charge for packages of small quantities. VARNISHES—No. 1 furniture, per gal., \$1; extra furniture, \$1.35, pure oak, \$1.50; elastic oak, \$1.75; No. 1 carriage, \$1.50@ \$1.75; hard oil finish, \$1.50@1.75; brown Japan, \$1; house painters gold size Jap- an, \$1.70; coach painters' do., \$2@2.25; No. 1 brown shellac, \$2.00, pure orange shellac, \$2.25. WHITE LEAD—Pure, \$7.00 per 100lb. No. 1, \$6.50. WHITING—\$1.25 per 100lb gross weight.

Winnipeg Grain Inspection.

For the week ending March 14 there were 436 cars of grain inspected which graded as follows: Wheat—1 hard, 6; 2 hard, 43; 3 hard 133; 2 northern, 1; rejected, 0; no grade, 223; condemned, 7 cars. Oats—No. 2 white, 3; no grade, 15; rejected, 0; feed, 0. Barley—None. Flax seed—None. For the corresponding week of last year there were 426 cars of grain in- spected, of which 269 graded 1 hard.

BRITISH STOCKS.

London, March 15.—4 p.m.: Consols for money 93 1/2; do. for the account 93 11-16; Atchison 69 1/2; C.P.R. 30 1/2; St. Paul 153 1/2; Illinois Central 157 1/2; Louisville 97 1/2; U.P. pd. 87 1/2; N. Y. C. 148; Erie 30 1/2; Pennsylv- ania 78; Reading 17 1/2; Erie 30 1/2 pd. 69 1/2; S. P. pd. 90 1/2; G. & N. R. 7 1/2; Ancon 9 1/2; Rand Mines 42 1/2; Bar silver steady at 28 1-16d per ounce. Money 3 1/2@4 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3 1/2 per cent; do. for three months bills 3 7-16 3/4 per cent.

Judge D., who has a great fund of anecdotes, and who would never think of suppressing a joke because he is himself the victim of it, tells of an attempt which he recently made to have some fun with an Hibernian. He was returning to his home after a session of court in a distant county, and as the train was standing at a small station about twenty miles from his objective, he espied a laborer whom he slightly knew preparing to board her. The Judge promptly took the man into the car with himself and gave him a seat. As the train rolled along past pleasant farms, the Judge, knowing the man's great love for the Emerald Isle, said: "Well, John, this is a great country, this Canada; it's away ahead of Ireland, isn't it?" Tears came to the eyes of the old man at the mention of his native land, and he shook his head as he replied: "No, indeed, this country is nothing like Ireland." "Tut, tut, man," said the Judge in a persuasive tone; "you'd be a long time in Ireland before you'd have the honor of riding in a parlor car with a Judge." "Truth and your right," replied his companion, "and you'd be a long time in Ireland before they'd make a Judge of you."—Leon J. Faifz, in Canadian Magazine.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

Chicago, March 12.—Wheat, May open 75 1/2, close 75 1/2; a Corn, May open 41, close 40 1/2@41c; Oats, May open 21 1/2, close 21 1/2; Pork, May open \$14 25, close \$14.00; Ribb, May open \$7 27, close \$7.32; Lard, May close \$7.60. Chicago, March 13.—Wheat, May opened 77 1/2, closed 75 1/2@76c; b. Corn, May open 41 b, close 41 1/2@42c; Oats, May open at 21 1/2, close 21 1/2@21c; Pork, May open \$15.07, close \$15.62; Lard, May open \$7.70, close \$7.72; Ribb, May open \$7.45, close \$7.47@ \$7.50. Chicago, March open 74 1/2, close 74 1/2@74c. May open 75 1/2, close 75 1/2@76c; Corn, May open 41, close 41 1/2; Oats, May open 21 1/2, close 21 1/2; Pork, May open \$15.50, close \$15.82; Lard, May open \$7.72, close \$7.65@7.67; Flax, May \$1.51@1.52 a. Chicago, March 15.—Wheat, March open 74 1/2, close 75 1/2; April open 74 1/2, close 75 1/2; May open 75 1/2, high 76 1/2, low 75 1/2, close 76 1/2; Corn, May open 41 1/2, high 41 3/4, close 41 1/2@42c; Oats, May open 21 1/2, high 23 1/2, low 21 1/2, close 21 1/2@22c; Pork, May open \$15.47, high \$15.60, low \$15.47, close \$15.60; Lard, May open \$7.70, high \$7.75, low \$7.72, close \$7.75@7.77; Flax, May \$1.51. Chicago, March 16.—May wheat opened at 76 1/2 and ranged from 76 1/2 to 77 1/2; Closing prices were: Wheat—March 76 1/2, May 77 1/2. Corn—March 40 1/2, May 41 1/2. Oats—March 21 1/2, May 21 1/2. Pork—March \$15.57, May \$15.70. Lard—March \$7.70, May \$7.70. Ribb—March \$7.47, May \$7.47. A week ago May wheat closed at 75 1/2. A year ago May wheat closed at 67 1/2; two years ago at 67 1/2; three years ago at \$1.03, four years ago at 74 1/2; five years ago at 62 1/2; six years ago at 55 1/2.

New York Wheat.

New York, March 12.—Wheat, May close 76 1/2 b. New York, March 13.—Wheat, May open 76 1/2, close 76 1/2. New York, March 14.—Wheat, May open 80 1/2@81, close 79 1/2 a. New York, March 15.—Wheat, May open 80 1/2, high 80 1/2, low 80, close 80 1/2 a. New York, March 16.—Wheat closed at 81 1/2 for May option. Minneapolis Wheat. Minneapolis, March 12.—Wheat, May open 74 1/2 a, close 74 c; July open 75 1/2@76, close 75 1/2c. Minneapolis, March 13.—Wheat, May open 73 1/2@74, close 74 1/2. Minneapolis, March 14.—Wheat, May open 74 1/2@75, close 74 1/2. Minneapolis, March 15.—Wheat, May opened 74 1/2, high 75 1/2, low 74 1/2, close 75 1/2@76 1/2. Minneapolis, March 16.—Wheat closed at 75 1/2 for May option. Cash No. 1 hard wheat closed at 77 1/2; No. 1 northern at 75 1/2.

Duluth Wheat.

Duluth, March 12.—Wheat, May open at 75c, close 75 1/2c. No. 1 hard 74 1/2c. No. 1 northern 72 1/2c. Duluth, March 13.—Wheat, May open at 75 1/2 a, close 76c. No. 1 hard 74 1/2c. No. 1 northern 73 1/2c. Duluth, March 14.—Wheat, May open 76 1/2 a, close 76 1/2c. No. 1 hard 75 1/2c. No. 1 northern 73 1/2c. Duluth, March 15.—Wheat, May open at 76 1/2, high 76 1/2, low 76 1/2, close 76 1/2c. No. 1 hard 75 1/2c. No. 1 northern 73 1/2c. Duluth, March 16.—May option closed at 77 1/2 for No. 1 northern wheat, Cash No. 1 hard closed to-day at 77 1/2c, and cash No. 1 northern at 75 1/2c. A week ago May option closed at 76 1/2c. A year ago May wheat closed at 67 1/2c; two years ago at 67 1/2c; three years ago at 58 1/2c; four years ago at 74 1/2c; five years ago at 60 1/2c; six years ago at 60 1/2c.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.

Liverpool, March 16.—Wheat closed to-day 1/4d higher at 6s 1/4d per cental for May wheat.

WINNIPEG CLOSING WHEAT PRICES.

No. 1 hard closed at 81c and No. 3 at 68 1/2c in store Fort William. Busi- ness is very dull and inactive. LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET. Special to The Commercial. Liverpool, March 15. The cattle market is firmer. Quota- tions range from 10 1/2 to 12c per pound, dressed weights; sheep, 12 to 13c. Lon- don is steady at 10 to 11c. LIVERPOOL CHEESE MARKET. Special to The Commercial. Montreal, March 16. Cheese quoted the same as a week ago.

BRITISH COLUMBIA OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL

Business at Vancouver.

Vancouver, March 11.—There is a much more hopeful feeling in business circles this week...

In the dairy produce market, butter is plentiful but prices remain the same, dealers awaiting the developments in the butter situation.

There is now no eastern cheese in the market. The egg market is much weaker owing to increased receipts, while local eggs have taken a very decided drop.

Shipping was more active this week than for two or three months there being six lumber ships in the harbor at one time.

British Columbia Market

- GRAIN.—Oats, \$27 per ton; RYE.—Oats, \$28; FLOUR.—Delivered, 4 C. points; Manitoba patent, per barrel, \$5.00; strong bakers, \$4.40; Oregon, \$4.50 per barrel; Enderby, B. C. patents, \$5.00. FEED.—National mill's chops, \$24 per ton; bran, \$20; shorts, \$22; old cake meal, \$25 ton, l.o.b. Vancouver, including duty not yet imported. HAY.—Per ton, \$12. MEAL.—Rolled oats, 90 lb sack, \$3.00; two 50 lb sacks, \$5.25; 25 lb sacks, \$3.30; ten 7 lb sacks, \$3.25; oatmeal in 50 lb sacks, per 100 lb, \$3.25; in 20 lb sacks, \$3.25 per 100 lb. HIDES AND WOOL.—Sound heavy steers, 7 1/2 c; medium, 6 1/2 c; light cows, 5 1/2 c; sheep pelts, November killed, 32 c; deer, 25 c; 10 lb. deer skins, dry, 20 c; 10 lb., wool, 60 lb. lb. LIVE STOCK.—Steers, \$34 to \$35 per 100 lb live weight, \$40 to \$45 per 100 lb; hogs, \$4.25 to \$4.50. POULTRY.—Chickens, \$46 to \$50 per dozen; turkeys, 18 to 20; cold storage turkeys, 12 c. DRESSED MEATS.—Beef, 96 1/2 c; mutton, 116 1/2 c; Australian frozen mutton, 92 c; pork, 75 c; real, 106 1/2 c. OYSTERS.—Case, 35c dozen; 3c, 35c dozen. CURED MEATS.—Hams, 13 1/2 to 14 c; tongue, 14 c; 12c; ribs, 12c; smoked sides, 13c. BARD.—Tins, 12 1/2 to 12 c per lb; pails, 12 c; tins, 12 c. BUTTER.—Local creamery, fresh, 30c; Manitoba creamery, 23 1/2 to 24 c; non-creamery, 22 c; Australian creamery, 24c; California creamery, 24c. EGGS.—Fresh local, 20c; Oregon eggs, 18c; California, 18 to 19 c. VEGETABLES.—Abercroft potatoes, \$2 1/2 to \$2 1/2 ton; California \$2 1/2 to \$2 1/2 per ton; silver skin onions, 4c; local onions, 4c. —Flourishers, 8c; smelt, 5c; see has, 4c; whitling, 3c; solea, 5c; halibut, 6c; salmon, 8c; cod, 6c; herring, 6c; crabs, 6c; salmon, 8c; mackerel, 6c; herring, 6c; smoked halibut, 10c; smoked herring, 6c. GREEN FRUITS.—California navel oranges, \$2.50 to \$2.75; Oregon apples, \$1.75 to \$2.00; apricot, 40 lb; orange boxes, \$1.75; lemons, 12 to 13 c. NUTS.—Almonds, 12 to 13 c; silberts, 12 c; walnuts, 14 c; chestnuts, 10 c; coconuts, 90 c per dozen. SUGARS.—Powdered, 14 c; and bar, 7 c; Paris lump, 6 c; granulated, 5 c; 2 lb. c; 4 1/2 c; fancy yellow, 4 1/2 c; yellow, 4 1/2 c. SYRUPS.—30 gal. barrels, 24 c; 10 gal. kegs, 14 c; 5 gal. kegs, 12 c; 1 gal. tins, \$4.30 case of 10; 1/2 gal. tin, \$5.25 case of 20. TEA.—Congo, fair, 1 1/4 c; good, 1 1/2 c; choice, 20c; Ceylon and India, fair, 20c. RICE.—Chinese rice, \$74 ton; Japan rice, \$60 to \$65 ton; tapioca, 5c; sago, 5c. CANNED FRUITS.—Canned apples, \$1.10. —Beans, 11 c; tomatoes, \$1.20; beans, \$1.25. HARDWARE.—Bar iron—Base, \$2.75. Horse shoe nails, 4 c; 3 c; 2 c; wire nails, 4 c; base price, \$2.75, cut \$3.25. Rope, Manila, 15 c. Boiled oil, 5c. White lead \$3.25. Putty, \$3.50. Red, \$4.75 per 100 lb. Glass, first break, \$4.75.

PRICES IN THE KOOTENAY. Special to The Commercial.

- Nelson, March 10. Business has been rather quiet. The principal feature of the market has been the drop in eggs, which are 1c lower. Butter—Creamery, 24 1/2 to 25 1/2 c. Eggs—Fancy fresh, 24c; case eggs, 21 cents. Hoose—12 1/2 c. On—Per ton, \$28. Milfeed—Bran, \$20; shorts, \$22 per ton. Flour—Manitoba patent, \$5.40. Hay—Per ton, \$23. Potatoes—Per ton, \$20.

British Columbia Notes.

J. Adler, leather manufacturer, of San Francisco, contemplates opening a boot and shoe factory at Victoria. J. A. Hennle is succeeding H. Bricker in the Crow's Nest Trading Co., of Fernie, B. C., taking over his half interest. The partnership lately existing between J. E. & Beesley, general agents, Nelson, has been dissolved. R. J. Steel will continue the business. Notice is given that the partnership between Joseph Reichenbach, of New Westminster, and Josiah Hemans, of Victoria, butchers, has been dissolved by mutual consent.

A contract has been let by the Dominion government for the erection at Nelson, B. C., of a building for a post office and other federal business purposes. The amount of the contract, which includes the "fair wages" schedule, stating the minimum rates of wages to be paid to the laborers engaged upon the work, is \$49,900.

The corporation of the city of Nelson, B. C., invite tenders for the purchase of one hundred thousand dollars worth of debentures. The debentures are for one thousand dollars each redeemable in twenty years, and will be issued 1st of April, 1901, and bear interest at 5 per cent, payable half yearly at the Bank of Montreal, Nelson, B. C.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company formally took over the steamship business of the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company, which it recently purchased a few days ago. The business of the C. P. N. Co. grew out of the old Hudson's Bay Company Pacific coast service. The company now owns 14 vessels which are all engaged in coast service.

A car ferry service has been inaugurated between the mainland of British Columbia and Vancouver Island, whereby freight cars are transferred daily from Vancouver to Ladysmith and back, running from the latter place into Victoria by rail. The present ferry arrangement is partly a temporary one, and will have a capacity of 100 tons of pulp per day.

A movement is on foot to establish a large pulp factory on the Pacific coast somewhere on the mainland, opposite Queen Charlotte Sound. The people interested are mostly in Toronto, and some are connected with the Toronto Type Foundry Company. The mill proposed would involve an investment of \$250,000 and would have a capacity of 100 tons of pulp per day.

The Nelson Tribune says: An electric power and light plant of a capacity of 1,000 horse-power is to be erected at Three Forks, Slocan, in the spring. The cost will probably amount to \$30,000. The promoter of the new scheme is J. M. H. Brown, principal owner of the Recco mine, Sandan. He has made an application for 500 inches of water on the north fork of Carpenter Creek, 250 inches on the south fork, and 250 inches on Seaton Creek. The three creeks converge at Three Forks and the site is an excellent location for an immense water power.

A special meeting of the Vancouver board of trade was held last week. The good roads committee reported satisfactory progress. A request from the board of trade of Atlin asking endorsement of a scheme to build a railway into the region was referred to the railway committee. The Dominion Express Company was asked to establish a parcel post service with Northern British Columbia. The shipping trade and shipbuilding industry of British Columbia was considered and the following motion adopted:—"Resolved, that in the opinion of this board the promotion of ship-building

and owning of ships in this province, is of the highest importance to the future commercial prosperity and advancement of British Columbia, and that this board be to urge upon the Dominion and provincial governments the advisability of granting assistance to the industry until it is fully established." Some of the speakers considered that the ship-subsidy bill now being the United States Congress would injure British Columbia interests. The matter of urging the establishment of an assay office at Vancouver and Dawson City was considered and favorably looked upon. It was considered that this would secure considerable business to coast merchants. The nominations received for executive positions on the board for the coming year were as follows:—President, F. Buscombe; F. F. Burns; vice-presidents, W. H. Malkin and F. M. Black, secretary, W. Skene, C. J. Loewen, W. D. Burdick; council: C. Messers, W. Godfrey, W. H. Malkin, B. Madril, H. Alexander, W. H. Kerr, F. Cockburn, W. F. Ballsbury, W. Murray, H. T. Lockyer, A. O. Campbell, C. G. Johnson, Campbell Sweeney, W. Skene, W. Braid, W. Pelley-Harvey, F. F. Burns, W. G. Harvey and W. T. Stein.

Tenders.

Tenders are wanted for the erection of a school house for the Dixon school district. Plans and specifications at the office of S. Geckle, Dauphin, Man., with whom tenders must be lodged on or before Friday, the 22nd of March. Sealed tenders addressed to the chairman committee on works, Winnipeg, for the supply and delivery in the city of 200 tons of asphalt. For street paving will be received at the office of the city clerk, up to 8.30 p. m. on Thursday, April 18, 1901.

Sealed tenders will be received until noon of the 28th by H. H. Campkin, Indian Head, Assn., for one thousand bottles of stychnine, five hundred bottles dry containing one-eighth of an ounce each and five hundred four-ounce bottles of solution, each con-

taining one-eighth of an ounce of stychnine. Sealed tenders addressed to the chairman of the committee on works, Winnipeg, will be received up to 8.30 p. m., Thursday, March 21st inst., for the construction of sewers in Chambers street, from Logan avenue to Alexander avenue, and in Alexander avenue from Chambers street to the west line of lot 80, and in Henry avenue, from Fountain street to Ellen street.

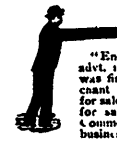
New Retail Hardwood Prices at Winnipeg.

- Following is the new scale of hardwood lumber prices fixed by the Winnipeg lumber dealers:—Per M. Plain white or red oak, 1 in. x 4 in. x 10 ft., 75.00; Plain white or red oak, 2 in. x 4 in. x 10 ft., 80.00; Plain white or red oak, 2 1/2 in. x 4 in. x 10 ft., 85.00; Plain white or red oak, 3 in. x 4 in. x 10 ft., 90.00; 1 1/2 in. and wider, 82.00; 1/2 Sawn red oak, 1 in. x 4 in. x 10 ft., 75.00; 1/2 Sawn red oak, 1 1/2 in. x 4 in. x 10 ft., 80.00; 1/2 Sawn white oak, 1 in. x 4 in. x 10 ft., 75.00; 1/2 Sawn white oak, 1 1/2 in. x 4 in. x 10 ft., 80.00; 1/2 Sawn white oak, 2 in. x 4 in. x 10 ft., 85.00; 1/2 Sawn white oak, 2 1/2 in. x 4 in. x 10 ft., 90.00; Common, 75.00; Cull, 70.00; Birch, 1 1/2 in. x 4 in. x 10 ft., 70.00; Birch, 1 1/2 in. x 4 in. x 10 ft., 70.00.

There is great uneasiness reported in financial circles in Japan owing to difficulty between the government and the "Peers" over the passage of the tax bills, and runs on several banks are reported by cable. The shipment of gold continues and several foreign firms have failed. It is said the tax bills will pass.

Advertise

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



"Enclosed please find \$50 for advt. in your paper. The result was first class." So writes a merchant who advertised a business for sale in The Commercial. Place for sale or want advts. in The Commercial. The shipment of gold continues and several foreign firms have failed. It is said the tax bills will pass.

OVERALL CLOTHING

Advertisement for Overall Clothing, Smocks, and Pants. Includes a circular logo with 'JUNIOR TRADE MARK' and 'OVERALL BRAND'.

The Hoover Mfg. Co. Ltd.

FOR SALE CHEAP 1 Dayton Computing Scale, marble slab, nearly new; also 1 hand fruit-cleaner. Apply Henry George, Nings, Man.

SET AND CAP SCREWS

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

Hardware Business for Sale

On Main Line C. P. R. West, in good wheat and ranching district. Stock about two thousand dollars. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Address "Hardware," P. O. Box 1282, Winnipeg.

FOR SALE.

Well established jewelry business in the growing town of Dauphin, Man.; only reason for selling is failing health; only those that mean business need correspond. S. H. Roseborough, Dauphin, Man.

Bakery Business for Sale.

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 caused selling. Possession given at once. Write C. O. N., care Commercial, Winnipeg, Man.

Large advertisement for WOLVERINE MICHIGAN PORTLAND CEMENT CO. featuring a circular logo with a wolf's head and the text 'WRITE FOR QUOTATIONS' and 'Drench Warehouse foot of James Street. WINNIPEG.'

Stadium for Sports.

Handsome recognition of the popular sports of the Western Hemisphere has been made by the Pan-American Exposition. The Stadium is the largest and most beautiful arena for sport ever erected in America. It covers a 618 1/2 by 300 1/2 feet, and has a 1/2 mile track with a width of 20 feet, and ground area ample for the requirement of all the events contemplated. The seating capacity is 12,000.

The nature of the sports planned is varied. Amateur events of all kinds will be particularly encouraged as representing the most desirable of athletic competitions. There will be professional events as well. College sports will be made a feature, and inter-collegiate events are being planned. There will be amateur and professional baseball, football, lawn tennis, Marathon race, cross country runs, lacrosse, cycling, basket ball, roque, shooting, Caledonia games, gymnastics, military manoeuvres, turning, cricket, bowling and other sports.

Rosland Mining News.

Rosland, B. C., March 10.—The ore shipping record was smashed last week, the mines here sending out \$,591 tons. The largest previous shipment from here in a week being 7,314 tons, and so the past week beats that record by 177 tons. The shipments were made by the following mines: Le Roi, 4,331 tons, Centre Star, 2,200, War Eagle, 690, Le Roi, No. 2, 100, Iron Mask, 55, Rosland Great Western, 530, I. X. L., 23. It will be observed that the Le Roi leads the procession as usual. It is expected that the 10,000 ton mark per week will be reached before long. The additional shipments would come from the Le Roi shipping 6,000 tons, instead of 4,300.

The purpose of the installation of the new system at a cost of nearly \$300,000 is to permit of the shipment of 1,000 tons daily. This increase alone would bring up the total to over 10,000, but the Rosland Great Western and the Le Roi No. 2 are only shipping one-third and one-half respectively of their estimated capacity. This means an addition of another 1,500 tons. The War Eagle, before the summer is over, owing to the improved condition of the mine at a depth, will again ship at about its old rate, which will mean another 750 tons at least, or double its present output.

These additions amount to 4,000 tons, which will bring the output of the past week up to 12,000 tons, a total that can be confidently expected before the end of the year.

Besides these mines there are several others, notably the Kootenay, the last of the B. A. C. properties to join the shipping list, which may also be expected at no remote date to materially increase even this large output.

Appended is the statement for the week and year: Le Roi, for the week 4,331, for the year 31,675; Centre Star, for the week 2,200, for the year 21,236; War Eagle, for the week 690, for the year 6,744; Le Roi No. 2, for the week 100, for the year 2,970; Iron Mask, for the week 55, for the year 1,240; Rosland G. W., for the week 530, for the year 1,072; Velvet, for the year 500; I. X. L., for the week 23, for the year 92; Evening Star, for the year 70; Splzee, for the year 60; Giant, for the year 53; Portland, for the year 27. Total, for the week 8,591, for the year 68,748 tons.

A. A. Ayer, the Montreal capitalist, who is heavily interested in the Republic mine at Republic, Washington, was here Saturday on his way east after inspecting the company's new winding mill. He says the plant which is treating 60 tons daily, will soon be treating over 200 tons daily and altogether it is a decided success.

Great Northern in British Columbia.

The survey of the proposed line to connect the Great Northern with the Crow's Nest coal fields in East Kootenay has begun in earnest. A party of Great Northern engineers from St. Paul, with assistants and supplies, arrived at KallsPELL recently and are now at work running a line from Jennings, Mont., to the international boundary. The people of KallsPELL have been confident of securing the southern terminus of the proposed road on account of the alleged superiority of the route from that point to Tobacco Plains via

the Stillwater, but the fact that the company has authorized a survey from Jennings has placed KallsPELL on the anxious seat.

The surveying party has taken a complete equipment, and A. Guthrie, the railroad contractor, is going over the route with them, says the KallsPELL Inter-Mountain. It does not follow that the Jennings route has been definitely decided on, but it conclusively shows that the KallsPELL route has not been. The Jennings route would have the advantage of several miles in distance, but that of itself would be more than offset by the greater cost of construction, if the report of the character of the work is correct. But it has been suggested as one factor in favor of the Jennings route that the right of way up the Kootenay would cost the railroad company nothing, while for a considerable distance out by the KallsPELL route it would be expensive.

This it is believed would go a good ways toward paying the added expense of the construction of the Jennings line, and might decide the question in favor of that route. Another suggestion is made that the railroad company would probably decide in favor of the KallsPELL route in preference to any other if KallsPELL would offer the company the right of way to

of Rosland, was re-elected secretary-treasurer. The address of the retiring president, read by the secretary, was an interesting review of some of the more important work undertaken by the association and contained, as well, suggestions that would make for an extension of its usefulness.

Numerous resolutions were adopted, these having relation chiefly to the advancement of the commercial and industrial interests of the Kootenay and Boundary districts. A spirited debate took place on one resolution bearing upon the construction of railways proposing to connect with United States railways, and in particular upon the railway project that the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co. and the Great Northern are understood to be preparing to carry out. This resolution declared for "free trade in railways" and an amendment requiring that exhaustive inquiries be made, as to the effect the giving of the Crow's Nest Pass collieries direct rail connection with the United States would be likely to have upon the supply of coal and coke to British Columbia mines and smelters, before granting a charter authorizing the construction of railway for such purpose, was negatived by 31 votes to 5. Other resolutions favored the provision of better mail facilities, the holding of sup-

plation, requiring railway companies to at once select lands they are entitled to as subsidies and the early cancelling of immense railway land reserves in Kootenay and the Boundary, the refusal of special legislation granting companies or private persons rights over water or other franchises in which incorporated towns are interested, and other resolutions.

It was decided to hold the next annual meeting at Kaslo, in the Slocan.

The banquet tendered by the citizens of Greenwood to the visiting delegates and to formally mark the blowing in of the local smelters, was attended by more than 100 visitors and residents and was a most successful affair. The visitors were shown much hospitable attention in other ways. They were taken to the Greenwood and Boundary Falls smelters and to the mines at Phoenix, the citizens of that town having also done their utmost to make the all too brief stay of their guests both interesting and pleasurable. The C. P. R. company provided a special train to take the delegates back homewards on Sunday afternoon.

An order-in-council was passed at Ottawa on Saturday last reducing the royalty on gold from 10 to 5 per cent.



Tobacco Plains free of cost. The branch road is going to be built, and in all probability at once.

Convention of British Columbia Boards of Trade.

The third annual convention of delegates from the Associated Boards of Trade of Eastern British Columbia was held at Greenwood on March 1 and 2. There are sixteen boards of trade in Eastern British Columbia, and of these fourteen were represented at the convention. Revelstoke did not send any delegates and Golden has not yet joined the association. Each board was entitled to send three delegates, and as there were about 40 in attendance, this right was very fully availed of. The Boards of Trade of Victoria and Vancouver and the Citizens' Association of Vancouver, in response to invitations to do so, each sent a delegate, though not belonging to the association, and their representatives were courteously permitted to take part in the deliberations of the convention, but without the right to vote.

In the unavoidable absence of the president, Mr. J. Roderick Robertson, of Nelson, Mr. C. Scott Galloway, president of the Greenwood Board of Trade, was appointed chairman. Afterwards Mr. Galloway was unanimously elected president for the ensuing year, and Mr. H. W. C. Jackson,

reme court sittings, both civil and criminal, in the Boundary district, and that a supreme court judge should reside in the interior of the province; the appointment of a county court judge for the Boundary district in which there has been no county court session held for six months; the amendment of the "Small Debts Act" so as to provide for garnishee before judgment; the granting of railway charters for a line from the Crow's Nest Pass railway north of the valleys of the Kootenay and Columbia rivers in East Kootenay, and a railway from Midway northwest via the west fork of Kettle river and Mission Valley to Vernon; the reduction of local freight rates on the Crow's Nest Pass railway, of rates on all railways in the province on home-grown farm produce, the aiding of the Coast-Kootenay railway by both Dominion and provincial governments, so as to secure its early construction, such aid to be given under conditions preventive of excessive rates and looking to the eventual government ownership of the railway; adequate representation of the province at the Toronto exhibition; a bonus on lead of Canadian origin manufactured in Canada, so as to encourage the establishment of a lead refinery; the adoption of measures to ensure a sufficient supply of coal and coke to provincial mines and smelters before permitting large shipments to the United States; redistribution of legislative seats immediately after the next Dominion census upon an equitable basis of combined area and popu-

BANK MANAGER'S SERVICES APPRECIATED.

At Greenwood on 2nd inst. the convention of delegates representing the associated boards of trade of Eastern British Columbia, unanimously adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, whereas, W. T. Oliver, of Rosland, is about to leave British Columbia to fill a high position in the Bank of British North America in Eastern Canada, this association expresses its sense of the great services that he has rendered to the association and hopes that he will have a prosperous career in his new field of usefulness."

Mr. Oliver was the pioneer bank manager in Rosland, in which town he opened a branch of the Bank of British North America about five years ago. Ever since then he has, besides building up a good business for his bank, taken an active and a valuable part in promoting the best interests of the town. He leaves British Columbia shortly, having been appointed manager of the bank's branch at London, Ontario.

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association has arranged whereby the association will hereafter be able to supply its members with reports on the standing of foreign firms with whom members may be doing business. In view of the expanding tendency of our foreign trade, this information will be of great value to Canadian manufacturers.

WE PAY THE FREIGHT

**The Best Wearing Goods
In Canada**

**The Best Fitting Goods
In Canada**

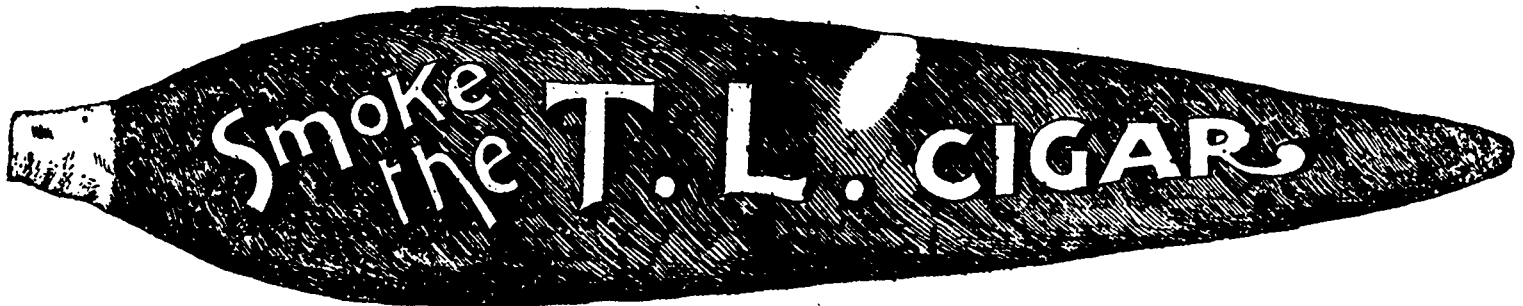
**The Best Looking Goods
In Canada**

BAR NONE

That's **Boston Rubbers**
and **Whitham Shoes**

We pay the freight to Winnipeg. That applies to both Boston Rubbers and Whitham Shoes. We sell Whitham Shoes in Winnipeg at ACTUAL Montreal prices PLUS FREIGHT ONLY. AND WE WILL SORT FROM WINNIPEG DURING THE SEASON AT SAME PRICES. No extra charge for cost of doing business in Winnipeg—just Montreal prices plus freight—that's all. Fall samples are now on the road. See them.

ARTHUR CONGDON, WINNIPEG



Thousands now smoke this famous Cigar? DO YOU?

Made good on purpose for critical smokers.

THOS. LEE, Prop.

WESTERN CIGAR FACTORY, Winnipeg, Man.

Head Office: Montreal

Branches: Toronto and Winnipeg

P. D. DODS & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

The Island City Brand

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

OUR HANDSOME CATALOGUE FOR THE ASKING.

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

Full Stock in Winnipeg.

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

THE LUMBER TRADE.

REQUISITION FOR IMPORT DUTY.

Following is a copy of the memorial presented to the Dominion government by the British Columbia Lumber & Shingle Manufacturers' Association asking for a duty on lumber imported from the United States:

Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, G. C. M. G., P. C., Premier, and Members of the Dominion Government:

Sirs.—On three former occasions in 1898, 1899 and 1900, we, the Lumber and Shingle Manufacturers of British Columbia, have addressed you on the subject of the anomalous and unfair conditions under which we have to carry on our trade, in the hope that some alleviation of these conditions would be effected by legislation in the direction of the imposition of customs duties on lumber and shingles imported into Canada from the United States.

We have to regret that so far nothing has been done with reference to this matter, which is of so much vital importance to us that we are forced again to bring the subject to your notice, in the hope that conditions may now permit of a favorable consideration of our desires.

The chief burden of our complaint is that our trade is unfairly discriminated against under the present tariff, being, we believe, the only manufacturing industry in Canada which is left totally without protection in our own home markets, whilst contributing largely to the more prosperous conditions of other manufacturers and producers whose manufactures we use, and for which we pay enhanced prices consequent on the protection which they enjoy under the present existing tariff from the competition and cheaper price of like manufactures and productions in the United States.

Our industry contributes largely to the revenues of both Dominion and provincial governments in timber dues and by customs duties on all machinery and supplies used in the production of our commodities, or, as we have already pointed out, we contribute to the prosperity of manufacturers of machinery and saw mill supplies of all kinds, and to that of millers and farmers by paying to them higher prices as before referred to, and to that of railways by the carriage of these supplies and of our own productions. On the other hand, when a contractor requires timber for some important government work such as a canal or bridge, a railway for bridge or trestle work, a manufacturer for a new factory or mill, or a farmer for a new barn or dwelling, and we ask for our production a mere living price, we are met with the reply that pitch pine from the United States can be obtained at cheaper prices, or pine from Minnesota can be got at less cost and that even our own description of lumber can be bought cheaper on Puget Sound, which may be possible, as they can produce cheaper, because all their supplies cost less.

The above is not a distorted representation, but the true state of our trade, and we trust that it may clearly show the injustice of the conditions under which our business lies.

We have had to base the prices of our productions on those of producers who have advantages towards cheap manufacture which we do not possess. The imposition of a duty on lumber and shingles is not sought for as a means of increasing prices, and competition between the many Canadian producers would prevent this if attempted, but the United States manufacturers having a protected home market of their own in which they make every effort to maintain prices, regularly disturb our conditions and prices by using our Canadian markets as a dumping ground in which to unload their surplus stock at prices below what they will accept in their own markets, or at which we can, under present conditions, manufacture, and it is from this unfair competition we ask protection.

The unfairness and anomaly existing in the before described condition is still further intensified by the position that not only is our Canadian home market open and free to the manufacturers of the United States, from whom neither Dominion or provincial governments derive any financial support, nor do they aid in the development of our country; but our products are shut out of their country by the duties imposed on them of \$2

per 1,000 feet of lumber, and 30 cents per M on shingles.

It is a recognized fact that the extension of this market and consequent increase of the volume of business done, assists the manufacturer in reducing the cost of production, and it is to this that we look for an improvement in our condition if our own markets are protected from invasion, but it can never be attained under present existing circumstances.

While we have to compete with our neighbors to the south in the markets of the world common to us both, a considerable portion of our product not suited to a foreign trade must be disposed of at home, and this our mills cannot do, so that in foreign trade also we are handicapped, as the lumber produced for that branch of the business has to bear to some extent the loss on the other, and producers find themselves loaded with an ever increasing surplus for which it is impossible to find a sale.

On the other hand, the manufacturer in the United States has the markets of the world at large and of Canada open to him on the same terms as ourselves, and in addition has his large home market from which we are practically debarred.

We are not afraid of competing with the United States manufacturer on even terms, that is to say, on the terms of free lumber between both countries, but we must denounce in the strongest terms the unfairness of the one sided relations which now exist.

Instead of the manufacture increasing in our own country, the tendency is towards establishing new plants in adjoining United States territory, and this has already been done, the raw material being derived from British Columbia, manufactured in the United States, and thus has the advantage of both United States and Canadian markets. The inducement towards such a course must be so evident that we trust your government will see the advisability of taking measures to obviate Canadians being driven to such an alternative.

We would respectfully again urge the propriety and necessity of imposing a duty on lumber and shingles entering Canada from the United States equal to that levied by the United States on the same products when entering the United States from Canada, which at present is \$2 per 1,000 feet on lumber, and 30 cents per M. on shingles, to be lessened or abolished when it is made to appear to the governor general in council that such course has been taken by the government of the United States.

We feel that the imposition of an import duty on such terms should be due to our own dignity as a country, would be of general benefit not only to the trade, but to the people and country at large, without inflicting a hardship on any.

We again beg to urge on the government through you that the unanimous wishes of our industry throughout the Dominion receive your practical consideration during the coming session of parliament.

We have the honor to be, sirs, your obedient servants,

(Signed),
JOHN HENDRY, President,
HILTON KEITH, Act. Secy.
B. C. Lumber & Shingle Manufacturers' Association.

LUMBER YARD FOR FORT FRANCES.

A. Seamen, of Seamen & Co., railway contractors, accompanied by his manager, Capt. F. Crandall, was in town on Monday, says the Fort Frances Times, looking after the tie and bridge timber sub-contracts on this part of the road. To a Times representative Seamen said the work of getting out the ties, piling and bridge timber was being pushed as rapidly as possible. Where practicable, the material was being delivered along the right of way, so as to be ready for the graders. The amount of bridge-work is enormous, between Fort Frances and Stanley Junction, no less than six miles of open bridging being required. Mr. Seamen also said they had their sawmills in operation, the last and largest mill having been recently placed on Little Turtle lake. To meet the demand for lumber for building material, the mill at Gaah Point, managed by R. Lockhart, will commence March 1st to get out dressed lumber, and will continue to do so until the ice goes out, when the sawmill

will begin cutting lumber of all dimensions. In the meantime, Seamen & Co., will open up a large lumber yard in town, and stock it with all kinds of building material, with W. Floyd in charge. As there is likely to be a great demand for lumber for building purposes, this move, on the part of Mr. Seamen, will be appreciated by the public, who will, no doubt, take advantage of such a step. Heretofore, and even at the present time, it has been impossible to get a stick of timber for building purposes, and it is with pleasure we are able to make the announcement.

J. L. CAMPBELL.

The accompanying engraving is from a photo of J. L. Campbell, of Melita, a prominent provincial lumber merchant. Mr. Campbell is now vice-president of the Western Retail Lumbermen's Association, with which organization he has been closely identified for a number of years. He is always a leading spirit at the annual meetings of the association and has done a great deal towards making it the success which it is as a trade organization. He is also strong on the social side of the association and it is due to his efforts and initiative that



J. L. CAMPBELL
Vice-President Western Lumbermen's Association.

the projected trip of its members to the Pacific coast next summer has been brought about. Mr. Campbell not only takes an active interest in the lumber business but he is also prominent in public affairs in his own section of the province. He does not go into provincial politics, but is greatly interested in local school and municipal matters and has been reeve of his municipality. He has been at the point now known as Melita or in that vicinity since 1883.

MILLS FOR FORT FRANCES.

Three officials of the railroad connecting at Bemidji are in town looking over the situation with a view of erecting mills and other industries here to act as feeders from the proposed road from Bemidji to Koochiching. They are well pleased with the situation of the Fort Frances and Koochiching townsites, and if suitable arrangements can be made with the Ontario government and our municipal council regarding water-power, it is not unlikely steps will be taken in the near future to spend several hundred thousand dollars in building mills and erecting dams and other works. It begins to look as if Fort Frances was to have the long talked of pulp, paper and saw mills at last, with direct connection by rail to St. Paul and the east by way of Koochiching. The visitors are keeping the object of their visit as much a secret as possible, but enough was given out to confirm the above projects.—Fort Frances Times.

WILL SHUT OUT MINNESOTA LUMBER.

One effect of the withdrawal of the Northern Pacific Railway Co. from Manitoba and the operation of that company's lines in Manitoba by the Canadian Northern, will be to cut of the Minnesota lumber trade with Manitoba. Points on the Northern Pacific railway in Manitoba are sup-

plied with Minnesota lumber, as the Northern Pacific can make a low through rate from lumber manufacturing points on its line in Minnesota to consuming points in Manitoba. When the Canadian Northern takes over the Northern Pacific lines in this province, this lumber trade will no doubt be quickly knocked out. The Canadian Northern will of course be anxious to supply the territory tributary to these newly acquired lines with lumber from the Rainy River country. This would give the Canadian Northern the benefit of the long haul on the lumber, right from the manufacturing point to the consuming market. The Canadian Northern will therefore be interested in shutting out the Minnesota lumber trade, in favor of the mills of the Rainy River district.

LUMBER TRADE NOTES.

The B. C. Mills Timber and Trading Company announces its intention to go out of the retail lumber business at Winnipeg and will henceforth confine its attention strictly to the wholesale trade. The city yard will be closed up at the end of April.

There is a promising outlook for sash and door business this year in the west and factories are making preparations to handle an increased trade. It is not expected that there will be any changes in prices as last year's list is thought to about represent values under present conditions.

Yellow pine lumber manufacturers of the United States have put a new and higher price list into effect. Conditions in regard to this lumber have been such for some time past that dealers have regularly asked and received higher prices for their stock than the official list called for and this new list is made with a view to securing uniformity in this respect.

Judging from the current comment on market conditions in the United States that country is to have another boom in the lumber trade this year. Very heavy buying has recently been noted and stocks which should be increasing at this time of the year are decreasing. Hardwood shares this condition with the softer varieties of lumber. Prices are firm and inclined to advance.

The lumber manufacturers of British Columbia are asking the Dominion government to take steps to encourage the ship-building industry of the Pacific coast in order that a mercantile fleet may be created, which will enable that province to compete with the States of Washington and Oregon in the lumber trade. It is contended that at present owing to the want of vessels the lumber manufacturers of British Columbia are not able to keep their mills running more than half the time, whereas Puget Sound mills are running full time, that is day and night. It is argued that if the proposed United States ship subsidy bill becomes law in that country it will render competition on the part of Canadian shipbuilders without assistance an impossibility, and that the Dominion government should act now in the matter and thus secure the early establishment of a fleet of vessels ample for all requirements on the Canadian Pacific coast.

The developing scarcity of white pine has led to a somewhat higher range of prices, says the American Lumberman. There has been no change in the western and northwestern lists, but some items are frequently sold above list prices and there is a generally stronger feeling which makes price cutting less frequent and serious. There is a diminishing anxiety to move what have been called surplus stocks, for the mill men are pretty well convinced that there is, as a matter of fact, no such thing as a surplus. Logging all through the north country from east to west has been progressing well excepting in Maine, where too much snow has been a serious hindrance, but on the whole a full log crop will be secured and the pine, spruce and hemlock producers are congratulating themselves on having a full supply for this season's operations, or at least as full a supply as they started out to get. The mill men are pleased with this condition because they believe that all the stuff they can turn out this year will be wanted at present prices if not higher ones, while some wholesalers affect to believe that the good log crop and an active sawing season will make margins a little better for them than they have been.

J. P. Gilbert has embarked in the newspaper business at Grand View, having established the Exponent.

DISCUSSING THE CONTRACT

The Winnipeg Board of Trade Pronounces on the Railway Contracts.

The adjourned special general meeting of the Winnipeg board of trade to consider the committees' reports and the railway question was held Tuesday in the grain exchange board room. Aid. Russell, vice-president of the board, presided at last night's meeting in the absence of President Georgeason. The attendance was large, the following members being present: John Russell, J. H. Brock, A. Macdonald, D. W. Bole, T. D. Robinson, T. Gilroy, A. L. Johnson, A. D. Irish, G. A. Muttelbury, A. Strang, D. W. Buchanan, A. H. Bailey, H. Bellevue, J. E. Ruby, D. E. Sprague, D. D. Wood, T. H. Webb, J. Aird, J. H. Oldfield, J. Porter, N. Bayly, J. Love, H. W. Hutchinson, W. T. Rutherford, W. W. Scrimmes, W. R. MacInnes, R. F. Manning, E. P. Dewar, C. H. Cordingley, H. S. Crotty, John Warner, A. Lawson, A. F. Banfield, E. D. Martin, A. J. Magurn, W. A. Cavanaugh, C. H. Steele, J. H. Ashdown, W. R. Baker, D. K. Elliott, J. M. Chisholm, M. W. Rubie, A. M. Nanton, J. H. Grant, H. R. Riley, Alex. E. Parson, T. Sulman, H. Macklin, John Stovel, H. E. Sharpe, C. H. Enderjoni, J. C. Crome, A. A. Andrews, W. A. Black, Jos. Maw, J. G. Morgan, Capt. Robinson, W. W. McMillan.

In calling the meeting to order Aid. Russell expressed the hope that the president was out of the city. In Mr. Georgeason's absence he had been requested by a number of members to call a special meeting and he had acquiesced by doing so. It was noted that had been at the meeting last week when the reports of committees appointed in confer with the government were received, he thought no further introduction was needed, and declared the meeting open.

Mr. Brock.

Mr. J. H. Brock first took the floor. He had the impression that the meeting he had moved a resolution which had been seconded, but not placed before him. Since the last meeting the questions they had met to consider on that occasion has changed to some extent. At that time the bills had been brought before the house, and as printed they did not contain the amendments they had met to consider from the information given by the premier to members of the board. Consequently they had the unamended bills to consider. The honorable member said that the contracts referred to clause B, having given one gentleman outside the House, a great deal of cause for alarm. "The cap fits me exactly," said Mr. Brock. "Do not let us get into a position to accept the description as intended for me." He then quoted the clause in question, and also what had been said in connection by the attorney-general as reported in the government organ. Referring to Mr. Campbell's explanation that the clause only meant that the government intended to be courteous, Mr. Brock said: "It shows the courteous we must be when it is fixing the rates. It is in the bill that the government must be courteous." At the last meeting the interpretation of the premier's explanation of the clause had been given that it meant nothing at all in fixing the rates. The premier thus considered the clause a mere farce, and the attorney-general simply an act of courtesy. It was a surprise to Mr. Brock that the cabinet could give no better excuse for allowing the obnoxious clause to be inserted. In his opinion it takes from the people of the province the best consideration that was ever afforded by the premier they got for the enormous responsibility assumed, as a result of which the province may find itself

liable for some \$18,000,000

in addition to the amount of the bonds. The enormous amount which is the course of certain events may find the province liable for some consideration. The members of the government were careful to explain that the consideration received was the right to fix the rates and to say that Mr. Mackenzie would have to live 50 years before he could get any

thing out of the sale of his bonds. More public attention has been turned upon this clause than any other and it has been shown to be a most important consideration, yet the premier passes it off as of no effect, and the attorney-general as an act of courtesy. "My brother," he said, "is a director that the members of the board of trade and our representatives in the legislature should be treated as school children, and asked to swallow such an extraordinary statement." The opinion of the government, he said, is not even backed up by the solicitor for the contractors, Mr. Lash, and he had no hesitation in saying that the opinion of no reputable lawyer in the Dominion can be procured to back up the opinion of the premier or the attorney-general.

Mr. Alex. Macdonald asked if a large amount of the stock had not been sold. Neither Mr. Brock nor the chairman were prepared to answer this question. Then Mr. Brock moved a resolution, seconded by Mr. Gilroy, as follows: "Resolved, that this board disapproves of the contracts and the acts affecting the Northern Pacific Railway Co. and the Canadian Northern Railway Co. as drawn and brought before the legislature. And that in view of the great importance of the subject, the great liability to be assumed by the province, the number of railway proposals recently made to the government and the uncertainty as to the opinion of the attorney-general, the board is of the opinion that the Acts confirming the contracts should not be passed at this session of the legislature, but that ample time should be given to the country to study fully the whole railway situation.

Proceeding with his remarks, Mr. Brock pointed out that a dividend on the stock is requested in fixing the rates. If the words in the clause were not understood why not withdraw them or change them. It is most significant that while words could easily have been put in that would have expressed the meaning they insist on keeping these words in. Mr. Brock closed by characterizing the contract as having been carefully drawn in the interests of the railway company and loosely drawn in the interests of the province. In this connection Mr. Brock was given a hearty round of applause.

Mr. Gilroy.

The second to take the motion, Mr. Gilroy, was the next speaker. He considered the matter should be viewed from a business standpoint, and if they could do nothing better could agree to disagree. The matter is one of the most important; never has the province had a more important question, and he thought it should be considered on its merits. Proceeding, Mr. Gilroy dwelt upon the large mortgage, the adoption of the contracts would injure the province. In round numbers it would amount to \$17,000,000, and a little more, a very large sum for a young province like Manitoba, with a limited population and a future to make. Care should be taken to protect the future, and leave the province in the best condition to work out its great possibilities, which could better be done by leaving off this enormous mortgage. Mr. Gilroy said he had given careful study to the matter, and tried to form a fair conclusion, and could come to no other conclusion but that the province is assuming too large a debt. It is beyond the resources of the province and will take away all its possibilities of development. Next year if the province is obliged to pay interest on \$18,000,000, it would not be in a position to pay, as there is no surplus and the different resources have long ago been explored as far as could be done without distressing the people. In the face of such a large liability the money lenders could not be asked to lend money on the species of accommodation paper which the bonds represent on the part of the province to the railway company. But not only one year has to be considered and if the province has not the money in hand then it would not be wise or prudent that the payment of the money should be guaranteed. It would likely have to be raised by excessive taxation, as the government would not be able to get a loan. It is a matter which the treasurer should trace, and which should receive the fullest and most careful consideration from everybody. Mr. Gilroy concluded by saying that in the face of such a prospect for the government is not wise in ratifying

the contracts. Mr. Gilroy was heartily applauded.

Mr. Sprague.

Mr. D. E. Sprague did not propose to discuss the merits of the question, as he considered that unnecessary. Since the last meeting of the board, these bills had been up in the House, and a division had taken place on strictly party lines. One bill has been given its third reading and notice of motion had been given for the other. He considered that, as the board have got the required information and made their reports, that should end the matter as far as they were concerned. If Mr. Brock's notice was pressed it would introduce party politics in the board of trade.

"Cries of 'No, No'" Mr. Sprague repeated that it would not be as he was informed that it would not. "For my part," continued Mr. Sprague, "I am a supporter of the local government, and you don't suppose I am going to vote for a motion to cancel the contracts. I have as much confidence in the members of the government as I have in the members of the board of trade." He reiterated the motion meant the best advice of politicians to the board. He saw no reason why the contract should not pass. He advised the members to use their influence, one way or the other, individually, and to receive the votes without passing any vote. "Would you not like to see the government?" asked Mr. Andrew Strang.

Mr. Sprague answered in the affirmative. He added that he had been up to date in reading the newspaper and that the government is incorporating several of the recommendations of the board. Mr. Gilroy: "Mr. Mackenzie is reported as saying that the contracts are going through as they are; is that so?" "I am not responsible for what the newspapers say," was the answer received.

Mr. Macdonald.

Mr. Alex. Macdonald said the recommendation to the government that the government should employ a lawyer had not been acted on. Christopher Robinson, said Mr. Macdonald, states definitely that the contract, the statute and the mortgage must be thoroughly in accordance otherwise it will fall to the ground, that is the first part of it would hold because it was a written contract, signed and sealed, and when it had passed the House it would be altered, and so mortgage could possibly change the terms of agreement, and it was there stated that the province should pay the bill whatever the shortage was, and the company should be relieved and the next year the government should have the deficit at the end of two years, it should be written off. Mr. Brock and Mr. Gilroy with several other gentlemen were alarmed, said Mr. Macdonald, at the consummation of interest that there would be, the company had failed to make ends meet, but he was not afraid of that because this had to be paid off yearly by the citizens of Manitoba, and there would only be one way, direct taxation. It went on to say that anything short of double tracking might be charged to expense account, and from the samples of book-keeping from the N. P. R. R. could easily be seen that there would be a deficit to cover the whole of the interest guaranteed. The action of the board of trade had been used and represented as being in favor of that contract, but he did not think that the board of trade had ever supported that contract, but condemned it. (Cries of "No.")

The committee was opposed to the contract as it was brought before the House. He was not speaking of what it was going to be. The majority report condemned the contract from beginning to end and he would see any man who was on the committee to stand up and say in a word whether they were, or are, in favor of the contract as submitted and he could assure every gentleman that they would say most emphatically "No."

Mr. Ashdown.

Mr. J. H. Ashdown said he was sorry to see the motion brought up and the result that it would have thought they were to continue the discussion on the adoption of the report. His own impression was that, having thrashed the matter out thoroughly, it would probably be better to drop it and to split the majority or minority report, but simply

to have the reports filed. He knew of no new object to be served by this motion, especially at such a late time in the day, and while they agreed on a good many points, there were some differences. The government had promised to adopt the changes suggested by the board of trade, but expected the government to fulfil that promise.

Mr. Brock here interrupted the speaker and asked whether, if the government accepted the suggestions made in the resolution to adjourn the House for the purpose of discussing the matter fully, they would not be in time.

Mr. Brock replied that they would, but that the conduct of the government he would not be inclined to think that the government would act on that request. Their action so far in pressing it through the legislature was not orthodox. He would literally oppose to the government, but their promises to the board of trade were sufficient if they were fulfilled to satisfy him, and if they did not fulfil the promise they would be guilty of a flagrant breach of faith. He saw that one of the gentlemen of the minority report wanted government ownership and he was with that gentleman in that desire. He was not afraid of government ownership because of the liability that existed, because it would be necessary for anybody operating over 1,200 miles to take that risk, but he thought that would be the best thing to do, because the probability of obtaining large benefits for the inhabitants of the province. While they had been fighting the C. P. R. for a number of years for better freight rates, there was one thing that was the worst thing to do, that was to let the west and east of Manitoba there was a large amount of unproductive territory, and it was therefore necessary to charge in Manitoba rates to compensate them. He thought the worst thing to be said in favor of the Canadian Northern, that nearly every mile was productive. He had no fear whatever but that the road would be made a thorough paying road from the first year it was in operation and the whole year it was in operation and the committee seemed to be satisfied with it, and when they took into consideration the growth of the province in the past they must expect that that would continue and that the road would become a paying road. He took it that the whole force of objection was against the liability, but he was not at all disposed to divide me like to see the board of trade dig on political lines, they had always tried to avoid splitting on that. In conclusion, he said if the government did not keep good faith with them he would not be at all pleased with them; if they did keep faith they would get all they wanted.

Mr. Maw.

Mr. Joseph Maw said he was of the same opinion as Mr. Ashdown and he thought that it would be very undesirable to pass such a resolution as suggested by Mr. Brock, as it would place themselves on record as interfering when it would be useless and their advice would not in future be asked for.

Mr. Nanton.

Mr. A. M. Nanton said he did not agree with all that Mr. Ashdown had said. He believed that the public had considered that the board had practically endorsed the contract with certain material changes. He did not think from the reports that they had done anything like that. Mr. Ashdown was wrong in saying that the board had endorsed the contract. He reported that he (Mr. Ashdown) signed in effect it was stated that the committee thought that the contract could be entered into provided these changes were made and provided that the figures given were correct. He contended that the chief point to consider was: Are those figures that had been placed before the committee correct? The board, he thought, had not seen the figures but the whole board had heard Mr. Roblin make certain statements. The statement he referred to was the statement of Mr. Roblin that in a certain partnership deal the Northern Pacific asked for their lines to be put in at a valuation of from seven to eight million dollars. Mr. Melen had said in reply to that that the valuation he had put on the lines was \$2,500,000. He said that the committee had heard Mr. Roblin make certain statements. The statement he referred to was the statement of Mr. Roblin that in a certain partnership deal the Northern Pacific asked for their lines to be put in at a valuation of from seven to eight million dollars. Mr. Melen had said in reply to that that the valuation he had put on the lines was \$2,500,000. He said that the committee had heard Mr. Roblin make certain statements. The statement he referred to was the statement of Mr. Roblin that in a certain partnership deal the Northern Pacific asked for their lines to be put in at a valuation of from seven to eight million dollars. Mr. Melen had said in reply to that that the valuation he had put on the lines was \$2,500,000. He said that the committee had heard Mr. Roblin make certain statements.

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He had not told them once but three times. He would ask Mr. Brock if that was correct.

Mr. Brock replied, "Yes, that is correct."

Mr. Nanton: And there are the figures. He told us further that we might have to spend from 1 to 2 millions of dollars on terminal facilities at Duluth while Mr. Mellen agreed to give the use of 25 miles of line running into Duluth a most expensive line to operate and the use of their terminal at Duluth for the low figure of thirty cents per ton. Referring to the contract under discussion there were some nine engines, and 130 box cars and it would take three quarters of a million dollars to purchase the additional rolling stock needed to operate the road. He therefore thought it right that they should pass that resolution and ask the government to give time for considering the contract. He felt sure the government were not put in power by the people for the purpose of mortgaging the province for \$17,000,000.

Mr. Sprague Again.

Mr. Sprague said he did not intend to discuss the merits of the contract at all, but wanted to explain the statements made by Mr. Roblin as to the valuation at which the N. P. R. wanted to put in their lines in the partnership agreement. As shown in the typewritten memorandum he held in his hand \$8,850,000 was the figure which Mr. Mellen wanted put in as the basis for rental and \$5,265,000 was the figure he offered to put them in at on the partnership agreement. Mr. Roblin had informed him that he was not very clear as to this figure and he had got the two reversed. He also said 30c was not a reasonable charge for the short run on the N. P. line to Duluth.

Mr. J. Love said 30c per ton was a reasonable rate, as that included elevator charges, which were 1/4c per bushel and therefore reduced the rate for the short run and terminal facilities to 1/2c.

Mr. Brock said with regard to the remarks passed on bringing politics into the business of the board of trade a motion such as that submitted, moved by himself and seconded by Mr. Gilroy, their political opinions being well known (both Conservatives) was conclusive evidence that politics had not entered into their deliberations.

The Contracts Condemned.

The resolution was then put and carried by 36 to 12.

Mr. Sprague asked that ayes and nays be taken, as he wanted the names on record.

Mr. Russell said there was nothing in the constitution by which these could be taken and consequently declined to do so. The meeting then adjourned.

THE FUR TRADE.

LONDON JANUARY SALES.

In their report P. R. Poland & Son stated. "It was to have been anticipated from the mild weather prevailing during the greater part of the winter, both here and in most continental cities, and from the indifferent trade of furs, notably in this country, that a much lower level of prices would have resulted, with the exception of mink, which remained last year at reasonable prices. Such anticipation proved, to a certain extent, incorrect, and most articles showed unlooked for firmness, excepting, of course, foxes. The attendance at these sales was large, and German buyers operated heavily."

In their report on January sales, Phillips, Pollock & Co. stated: "The autumn of the past year has not brought the fur trade the usual profitable and brisk demand, and a year which opened with such bright prospects ended with some disappointment."

"Want of cold weather until the turn of the new year has affected trade in England as well as most continental countries, for while fashion was sufficient to stimulate business in high-class goods, the medium, as well as the low trade, suffered from the unseasonable and mild winter."

"In America, the elections and also the late winter delayed trade until it was too late to make up the lost ground, and only the closing weeks of the year were reported satisfactory."

"Against all these unfavorable conditions may be placed the unusual prosperity of the early part of the last season, which ought to mitigate considerably the disappointments of the finish, and prices are not likely to present any serious changes, if we except three or four articles, which have been, so to say, artificially raised to an unreasonable level."

The result of C. M. Lampson & Co.'s sale is very much as anticipated by the trade. Some of the articles, which were run up to extreme prices in the early part of last year, such as foxes, lynx, etc., experienced very heavy falls. Others, in fact, most of the goods in the catalogue, have about maintained last year's values, and in some cases have even done better."

In their report, Blataplé, Stamp & Heacock state: "Very mild weather continued almost everywhere till the opening of the new century, causing fur-merchants generally to become anxious; stocks were pushed off at reduced prices in anticipation of fluctuations and a clearance thereby made for fresh goods. Manufacturers, particularly of better class furs, seem to have done satisfactory business everywhere, and, with somewhat diminished supplies, the results of these sales are much better than were at one time anticipated; the attendance was large, many buyers coming from France, all the usual attendants from Germany, and only a few from America, whence, however, attention to several articles was given by orders."—New York Fur Trade Review.

CHANGES IN FUR PRICES.

Fashion itself in its changes is a kind of automatic protection to furs. The immense demand during some seasons for fox in its silver, smoke, celestial and white varieties sent prices up to figures unheard of, and it became too costly for ordinary buyers. Now, the value is steadily declining, the skins on the market, though exceptionally good, are few in number, and in the decreasing call for them there will be time for the animals to increase and multiply again. Similarly, beaver has been for some time out of fashion, and whenever its turn comes again there will be a supply to meet it. Both raccoon and monkey, the Gold coast variety of which has a long, rich fur particularly well adapted for muff, have been for several years under a cloud, but some enterprising furrer in search of a novelty will see their possibilities, and when the seal of fashionable approval is set upon them, some other forms of pelt will obtain a respite. The dressing of furs is an art which has advanced greatly of late years, and skilful treatment can give a depth of tint and brightness to skins that at one time would have seemed valueless. There is a method, for instance, of imparting a lustre to marmot and the commoner types of marten, that brings it infinitely nearer to the glories of sable than would seem possible. Clever as is the electric manipulation of rabbit to resemble sealskin, that has not, however, proved popular, for it remains too palpable an imitation to deceive anyone. There have been no very sensational orders for furs placed this year, the Queen of Holland's ermine being among the most important, though two or three sets of sables ranging in value from £1,800 to £2,000 have been matched for wealthy continental buyers. London, it is satisfactory to learn, is every year strengthening the position its dressers and cutters of fur have taken during the past decade, and, in the opinion of Americans especially, its work in made-up furs is fully equal to, if not better, than that of Paris. It is, of course, impossible to forecast what will be most in demand next week, with the exception of sable, ermine and sealskin; but expert judges are prepared to see something of a reaction in favor of some of the skins that have lately been rather neglected.—London Telegraph, Jan. 15.

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