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THE COMMERCIAL

FINANCE AND INSURANCE REPORT.

Subscription, \$2.00 per Annum in Advance.

Established 1882.

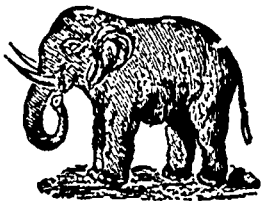
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Vol. 19

WINNIPEG, CANADA, FEBRUARY 28, 1901.

No. 25

Elephant White Lead and Paints



Have been well known brands for forty years, the same ingredients being used in the manufacture now and continuously during all those years. Experience in making paints for nearly half a century is at your service.

IF YOU ARE NOT SELLING ELEPHANT GOODS, YOU ARE NOT SELLING THE BEST GOODS MANUFACTURED TODAY.

MERRICK, ANDERSON & CO.
Sole Consignees, Winnipeg

FLOUR

HIGHEST AWARDS at home and abroad:

WINNIPEG EXHIBITION, PARIS EXPOSITION.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY



INCORPORATED A.D. 1670

The flour manufactured by the Hudson's Bay Company has received the Grand Prize at the Paris Exhibition and the highest awards at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition. All the flour made by the Company is from specially selected wheat.

HUDSON'S BAY CO'Y

MANUFACTURERS OF

Denim Pants, Overalls, Shirts and Smocks

of all descriptions.

Mail Orders receive Prompt Attention.

Emerson & Hague
WINNIPEG

CODVILLE & CO.

Wholesale Grocers



—Packers of—

CELEBRATED GOLD STANDARD TEAS
Coffee, Baking Powder and Spices.

BARNATYNE AVE. E., WINNIPEG.
Branches. BRANDON and CALGARY.

BROMLEY & CO.



Tents
Awnings and
Mattress
Factory

Cor. Princess and Alexander St., Winnipeg

WHOLESALE SMALLWARES
FANCY GOODS, TOYS, and GENTS' FURNISHINGS
Stock complete in all departments.

J. McLEOD HOLIDAY
173 McDermott Street.
DIRECT EXPORTER OF SENECA ROOT

ESTABLISHED 1874



'Tis Not What Is Said
But what is actually done that commands trade.

Our Story Is Short
Our goods and prices speak more eloquently than anything we can say.
All orders entrusted to us will receive our prompt and careful attention.

THOS. RYAN Wholesale Boots and shoes, Winnipeg

Boots and Shoes

Granby Rubbers

READY FOR SPRING BUSINESS with our large assortment of reliable and good fitting shoes.

Mail Orders shipped same day received.

THE RAMES HOLDEN CO. Ltd.

WINNIPEG.

Send for Cranby Rubber Catalogue.

Lock Bros. & Co.

WHOLESALE . .

FRUIT AND PRODUCE

(Anything in the Fruit Line)

WE WANT YOUR PRODUCE.

125 PRINCESS ST., WINNIPEG. RAT PORTAGE.

Restore

Vitality



Making of "Neckwear" is easy, but the making of

"Crescent Brand"

requires skill, brains and judgment. Is your Neckwear business lacking in vitality? Our goods will bring it to life again.

See our samples for Easter.

THE GAULT BROS. CO. Limited

Importers and Manufacturers

Dry Goods, Woollens, Men's Furnishings

WINNIPEG . .

You Can't Afford

To miss our sales on fashionable goods.

We have just the kind that will make your business grow—and pay Of special interest, at present, is our fine assortment of

ALL-WOOL DELAINES

31 inches wide. The choice designs and colorings are very fashionable. We have it in spots, checks, stripes, navy grounds. Sells quickly at our retail.

These goods only arrived this week.

See them, or write for samples and prices.

R. J. WHITLA & CO.

Wholesale Dry Goods
WINNIPEG

THE RUBLEE FRUIT CO. Limited

Importers of .

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

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

CALENDARS

FOR 1902

Entirely New Range.

See our samples before ordering.

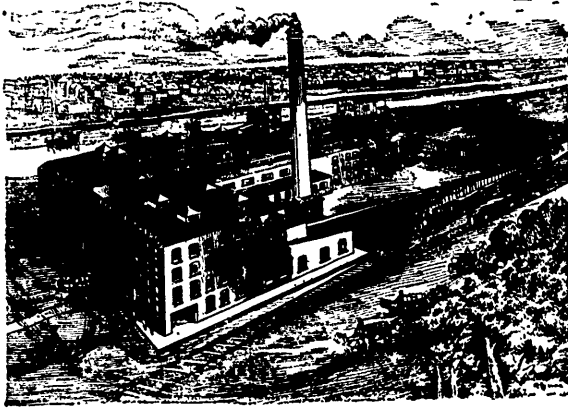
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43 Rorie St., Winnipeg.

Winnipeg Business College

Cor. Portage Ave. and Fort St.

We have increased our seating capacity to 210 and have now accommodation for 50 more students than last year. Our NORTH END BRANCH has accommodation for 60, making a total of 300 in both schools. We can find room for you if you decide upon a course with us. The best of instruction given by TEN COMPETENT and EXPERIENCED TEACHERS. New announcement ready. G. W. DONALD, Secretary.



DRESSED HOGS

We can take care of all you can ship us and we will pay you full market value.

Ship direct to us and save commissions and delays. Cash remitted as soon as hogs are received and weighed. Or you may draw on us through any bank or wholesale house with shipping bill attached

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

Down Go Oranges

EXAMINE OUR PRICES

FANCY WASHINGTON NAVELS

SKY HIGH BRAND

96s to 112s	- -	\$2.75
126s	- -	3.00
150	- -	3.50
176 to 250	- -	4.25

R. A. ROGERS & COMPANY
WINNIPEG

The Chemical Trade.

Messrs. Sarce & Co., of Manchester, review the chemical trade for the past month as follows:—Business during last month was in several ways an unfavorable contrast to that of the opening month of the previous year, when the tide of commercial activity was not yet at the flood, and there was an observable buoyancy and vitality about the trade, which could only have been born of strong hope in the prospects of the future. Markets had already established their command over the markets, and in the presence of rising values and the demand for manufactured products, buyers were prudent in taking no risks. A very considerable number of transactions have undoubtedly been arranged for this year, but with a difference, the range of articles is much more limited, and there is an inclination to assume that prices have reached their minimum; therefore, there can be nothing lost by waiting. The feeling is largely responsible for the limitation of enquiry and the disposition to cover immediate requirements only in too many cases. It is true trade has had more than normal interruptions—out of them, the saddest ever known—but apart from these there has not been that recovery from the lethargy of stocktaking usually observable, nor is the outlook accepted as promising. However, perhaps, the dullness may only be of a passing character, and uninterrupted attention to business may re-establish activity. Bleaching powder has been slow as far as new business is concerned, but manufacturers have increased the price for small orders. It is understood that a new British make will now presently be on the market, and in view of this some bear sales for the last half of the year have been made. Caustic soda closes not quite so strong as it was. The larger makers have slightly raised their price for the higher strengths, and this seems likely to provoke retaliation on the part of others. Alkali is unchanged, and the desire to obtain foreign supplies has not been successful. Sulphate of copper has been fairly active, but the exigencies of resale holders and the fact of an increasing quantity having been shipped from America to some of our largest customers, together with a weakness in the value of the metal, have at least checked any advance. Sulphates of iron supplies are more difficult to obtain, and the demand is very steady. Prussiates of potash and soda, oxalic acid, chlorates of potash and soda, and bichromates are all being pressed for sale at what ought to be attractive figures, but orders are scarce. Saltcake has been more enquired for, and a few sales made in favor of buyers. Arsenic has been very quiet all the month.

Railway to Hudson's Bay.

The New York Journal of Commerce says: "For many years Canadians cherished a dream of a railroad from Winnipeg to Hudson Bay, and steamships from a port of the bay to Europe, almost exclusively for the transportation of wheat. A beginning was once made on the road, though few persons believed that hauling Manitoba export wheat would supply it with remunerative traffic. But since within recent years the bay has been explored by government vessels, but only to disclose the fact that navigation was impossible most of the year and subject to great delays and dangers during the rest. But recently a railroad of most substantial construction has been begun to connect Sault Ste. Marie with Hudson's Bay, and the capital behind it is said to be chiefly American, and the road will not depend upon export wheat for its business. When only fifteen miles of it was built it began to have a good business hauling timber. Hauling pulpwood is to be a great part of its business, and was the main inspiration for its undertaking, but as the road traverses hundreds of miles of virgin forest a very general lumber traffic is expected. There are said to be vast deposits of iron and copper along the line of the road, a bed of gypsum eight miles long is spoken of, and the ambitious plans of its promoters contemplate a summer resort hotel on the shores of Hudson's Bay, with unrivalled advantages for hunting and fishing and fine scenery."

When a man gets in the swim, he shouldn't splash too much of his joy on the people on the bank.

Chattel Mortgage Form

As used by the leading implement men and private bankers in the west. Adapted for use in Manitoba and also in the Territories.

All kinds of Forms and Notes. Send for prices and samples.

Franklin Press Ltd. BOX 883.
293 Market St., Opp. Grain Ex., Winnipeg

THE COMMERCIAL

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

Nineteenth Year of Publication
ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY.

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

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

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

210 McDermott St. Telephone 221.
D. W. BUCHANAN,
Publisher

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

WINNIPEG, FEBRUARY 23, 1901.

CENTRAL CANADA CHAMBER OF MINES.

The Commercial is in receipt of a communication from the Central Canada Chamber of Mines conveying information regarding its correspondence with the Ontario bureau of mines on the subject of compulsory collection of metalliferous mining statistics, which we are asked to publish and refer to editorially. The burden of the correspondence is that the Chamber of Mines desires the Ontario government to make a law compelling mine owners in that province to make monthly returns to the provincial bureau of their operations, giving number of tons of ore crushed and treated, gross production and average percentage of returns per ton of ore milled, etc., under penalty of a fine of \$500 per day for every day's default in the case of a producing mine and \$100 per day in the case of a mine in course of development. This the Chamber claims is the system adopted in South Africa, where it has been a success. The information thus gathered would be available for the use of the investing public and would greatly facilitate the operations of the Chamber of Mines. To this proposal the Ontario authorities seem to have taken exception for the reason that mine owners "object to laying bare the details of their business every month on the ground that it places them at a disadvantage and is liable to convey erroneous impression of their property." This seems to have been the point on which the correspondence hinged. The Chamber of Mines claims that without such regulation the mining industry cannot flourish, while the Ontario authorities contend that if drastic legislation be enacted the progress of mining might be impeded rather than advanced. The case of South African mine development, which is cited in favor of such legislation is held to be due not to the publication of statistics, but to the demonstration of the fact that gold in large quantities existed in that country which could be mined at a profit.

Since comment has been invited upon the merits of this controversy it must be confessed that the Ontario authorities seem to have decidedly the best of it so far as the discussion of the above points are concerned, much as we may sympathize with the Chamber of Mines in its desire to have reliable information put into the hands

of investors. It would certainly be an unwarranted proceeding on the part of the Ontario government to make it compulsory for men engaged in any line of industry to divulge private information about their business unless this were necessary for the protection of life or property. In this case it cannot fairly be claimed that the proposed law would be based on either of these considerations. The inviting public both at home and abroad have ample facilities now in most cases for investigating the statements of mining concerns which come to them for money, and in cases where investigation is not possible the best thing to do is to let the investment alone. Reliable information from an unbiased source such as a Chamber of Mines is very desirable, but when it has to be secured at the cost of interference with the private affairs of mine owners most people would consider it to have been too dearly bought.

With reference to the Central Canada Chamber of Mines itself we may say on this subject that its publications are not always themselves been free from the very fault which they claim is so often in evidence in the prospectuses and statements of mining companies. For instance in the same envelope with this summary of correspondence with the Ontario authorities is a sheet giving synopsis of mailing list of the Chamber which gives a total newspaper mail of 1,618. To this is appended the following note: "Some of these newspapers have circulations ranging up to 500,000 each issue, but taking the average circulation at the very low estimate of 20,000 represents a circulation of 30,000,000, even if only read by one person each. It is therefore evident that a regular continuance of the Chamber's fortnightly literature to the newspaper press cannot fall in a short period to educate the people of the world to the existence and values of the mineral resources of Central Canada." Now, The Commercial has a fairly large exchange list and it includes many of the best publications on this continent and in Great Britain. These exchanges are as a rule carefully read and we say without hesitation that it is very seldom indeed that we notice any of the matter which is furnished by the Chamber of Mines appear in the columns of our exchanges, although most of them must be on its mailing list, so that it is to say the least a very great stretch of imagination to say that 30,000,000 people are through the efforts of the Chamber in this direction placed in possession of information regarding Northwestern Ontario mines, much as we would like to believe that this is so. Our own experience of its literature in the past is that it is couched in too flowery and extravagant language for ordinary press use. Its statements are too sweeping and vague to ever go down with the average reader even though they may be supported by affidavits.

The idea of this Chamber of Mines is a good one and The Commercial has nothing but the best wishes for its success. It should be a very useful organization and one which would hasten not a little the development of those rich gold fields which now lie scattered over a large area of Northwestern Ontario for the most part in an undeveloped state, but so far we cannot say that we have been impressed with the stuff which it has been sending out for the information of the public, and do not think that matter of the kind will ever create confidence in the mind of any investor in the wealth-producing capabilities of the mining regions in Central Canada.

FINANCIAL

WINNIPEG BANK CLEARINGS.

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

Week ending Feb. 21, 1901 \$1,028,004
Corresponding week, 1900 1,733,533
Corresponding week, 1899 1,405,819

The monthly totals are as follows:

	1901	1900	1899
Jan.	\$9,023,466	\$9,900,007	\$7,083,052
Feb.	6,702,610	6,200,471	6,200,471
Mar.	7,320,962	6,756,121	6,756,121
Apr.	7,091,510	6,916,431	6,916,431
May	9,762,670	7,472,855	7,472,855
June	9,012,084	8,211,716	8,211,716
July	8,305,425	8,169,635	8,169,635
Aug.	8,473,039	7,895,291	7,895,291
Sep.	7,320,147	8,291,159	8,291,159
Oct.	6,189,471	12,489,000	12,489,000
Nov.	1,918,983	14,435,219	14,435,219
Dec.	10,869,323	12,966,903	12,966,903
Totals	\$9,623,466	\$108,056,792	\$107,780,814

FINANCIAL NOTES.

A clearing house has been formed among the city banks of Quebec. The arrangement will take effect on the first of May.

H. F. Raynes, late accountant of the Union Bank of Canada, Macleod and Yorkton, has accepted a position on the staff of Cowdry Bros., bankers, Macleod.

The Bank of British North America has declared a dividend payable March 5, free of income tax of 30s per share, being at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum and have transferred \$25,000 to reserve fund, \$3,000 to the credit of premises account and carried forward \$8,000 to new account.

The liquidators of the Banque Ville Marie have declared a dividend of another 5 per cent., payable to the depositors during the first days of March. A previous dividend of 10 per cent. was declared, and this amount of 15 per cent. is predicted to be about as much as the depositors will receive.

The interim report of the National Trust Company, liquidator of the Western Loan & Trust Company, has been sent to all the shareholders, a majority of whom are in Ontario, informing them that all creditors and holders of debenture stock have been paid in full, leaving a cash balance of \$96,000, and that checks will be issued forthwith to the shareholders for a first dividend of 15 per cent. on the dollar, and that thereafter it is proposed to pay dividends according as realization provides the necessary funds. In the report the shareholders are reminded of the fact that the liquidation is no ordinary affair, dealing with local assets, but of an unusual character, in that the assets are very widely distributed, comprising, as they do, real estate and mortgage loans in the provinces of Quebec, Manitoba, the Northwest Territories and British Columbia, and as well advances on mining properties in British Columbia, and on shares of mining companies and other speculative securities. Among other assets still to be collected is a claim for \$10,000 against the Dominion of Canada Accident & Guarantee Company the amount of guarantee bond on the late manager of the Western Loan & Trust Co., proceedings to collect which are now being taken in the courts.

Pan-American Exposition.

Canadian sentiment in regard to making an adequate exhibit at the Pan-American Exposition has been favorable for some time. The action of the Canadian cabinet at Ottawa in deciding to make an appropriation for a building has crystallized this sentiment. The Ontario and Manitoba provincial governments had previously decided upon representation. Now that the Dominion government has taken the matter in hand, the probabilities are that the local governments of each province will unite on some desirable plan and all co-operate in sending an exhibit that will be a credit to the country.

Mr. J. N. Perrault, of Montreal, has been appointed to represent Canada at the Exposition. He brings to bear his experience as representative to Paris, Philadelphia and London Expositions. A portion of the Canadian fruit exhibit is already in cold storage and many other items have received proper attention.

Minerals and archaeological specimens, under the auspices of the Ontario government, will comprise an elaborate collection. The Bureau of Mines has this matter in hand and as they have asked for the co-operation of parties possessing private collections, there is little doubt in regard to the completeness of this division. Resources in regard to Canadian minerals are beyond the possibilities of adequate representation. Iron and steel will naturally head the list. The discovery of iron in Canada dates back to the year 1601 when Sieur de Monts, Lieutenant-general of Acadia, discovered iron ore while surveying the coast of St. Mary's Bay. In 1737 Count de Frontenac expressed a wish that he had a man who could command the construction of a blast furnace. His desire in this respect was father to the proper action and from that time to the present the manufacture of pig iron and steel in Canada has had many ups and downs though a continuous advance in progress may be traced through all these years down to the present time.

Canadian copper is widely distributed. It is found in many different parts of the Dominion alloyed with other minerals. The production during the last few years having increased to considerable importance.

Asbestos is another product that is receiving considerable attention. The asbestos mines at Thetford, province of Quebec, produce a silky fibrous form of this mineral usually designated by mineralogists as chrysotile. While asbestos exists in other places, the Thetford mines are probably the best known. The productions of these mines in 1896 was 12,250 tons, representing a money value of \$429,816.

Vast resources of other minerals of many different kinds, many of which are well known, others known by surface indications only while there are great areas of mineral sections that so far have escaped the attentions of the prospector. Doubtless few people of the United States realize what an extensive country lies to the north of the chain of the great lakes, or stop to think that the area of this country is larger than that of the United States even including our latest acquisitions, Porto Rico and the Philippines.

While we have mentioned the mineral resources this is but one of many. Canadian commissioners to the Pan-American Exposition will see that other important resources and industries are as thoroughly represented at the mining interests. The opposition raised by a few people living in Canada against representation at the Pan-American has gradually melted away as information regarding the scope and value of the Exposition has been disseminated. It is estimated that 90 per cent of the Canadians living within 300 miles of Buffalo will visit the Pan-American next summer. As every country in North and South America will be represented at the Exposition, these thousands of people will only be satisfied by seeing a representative exhibit equal to any and second to none. Material is not lacking; the necessary enterprise and energy should not be.

A Successful B. C. Creamery.

The sixth annual meeting of the shareholders of the Delta Creamery Company, Limited, was held at the Town hall, Ladner, B. C., on Wednesday, Feb. 6, most of the stockholders being present, and the president, H. N. Rich, was in the chair. The accounts for the year as audited, having been read, together with a resolution from the directors advising a dividend of 10 per cent., it was resolved that the accounts be received and dividend paid as recommended, carrying forward a sum of over \$200 to the reserve fund, which now amounts to \$1,905.

The president stated that the company now has a surplus over liabilities of \$2,218.10, and that every \$10 share was worth \$14.63. During 1900 the company had manufactured 75,820 pounds of butter and sold it at an average of 28 cents per pound, nearly all having been marketed in Victoria, an increase over 1899 of nearly 6,000 pounds, and in price of 1½ cents.

The president urgently requested the farmers to go more into winter dairying, as the supply was far below the demand in the winter months.

The directors for the present year having been elected—H. N. Rich (president), H. D. Benson, W. Pybus, J. A. Patterson and T. E. Ladner—the meeting adjourned.

BANK OF MONTREAL

ESTABLISHED 1817.

Capital all Paid-up - \$12,000,000
Reserve Fund, - 7,000,000
Bal. Profit and Loss - 427,100.00

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Hon Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G. C. M. G. President.
Hon. G. A. Drummond, Vice President
A. T. Paterson, Esq., James Ross, Esq.
Sir William McLaughlin, R. R Angus, Esq.
Edw B. Greenhalgh, Esq., F. Gault, Esq.
R. G. Reid, Esq.
E. S. CLOUSTON, General Manager.

BRANCHES in all the principal cities and towns throughout the Dominion of Canada, and in the following cities
St. John's, Newfoundland London, Eng. 71 Abchurch Lane, E.C.
New York, 69 Wall St. Chicago, 108 La Salle Street.

RUNKERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

Liverpool—Bank of Liverpool
Scotland—British Linen Co Bank and Branches.

WINNIPEG BRANCH

Travellers' Circular Letters of Credit and Commercial Credits used for use in all parts of the world.
Collections made on favorable terms.
Interest allowed on deposits at current rates.
Drafts sold/available at all points in Europe, United States and Canada, including Africa and Dawson City.

A. F. D. MACGACHEN, Manager

DOMINION BANK

Capital Authorized, \$3,000,000.
Capital Paid Up, \$2,300,000.
Reserve Fund, \$2,300,000.

President—E. B. Osler, M. P.
Vice-President—Wilmot D. Matthews.
General Manager—T. G. Brough.

HEAD OFFICE - - - - - TORONTO

WINNIPEG OFFICES:

Main Office—Cor. Main and McDermott Sts.
F. L. PATTON, Manager.
North End Branch—709 Main Street
S. L. JONES, Manager.

A General Banking Business transacted.
Interest allowed on deposits in Savings Bank Department.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

CAPITAL PAID-UP - 2,000,000
REST - 500,000

HEAD OFFICE. QUREBEC.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Andrew Thomson, Esq., Pres. R. J. Hill, Esq.
D. C. Thomson, Esq. Hon. John Sharples
E. Giroux, Esq. Wm. Price, Esq.
E. Z. Webb, General Manager. J. O. Elliot, Inspector
F. W. S. Crispo, Assistant Inspector

BRANCHES IN MANITOBA AND NORTH WEST TERRITORIES

WINNIPEG—GEORGE ROWLES, Manager
Bourgeton, Man. Deloraine, Man. Mooseomin, N.W.T.
White, Man. Holland, Man. Moose Jaw, N.W.T.
Carberry, Man. Letbridge, N.W.T. Neepawa, Man.
Carman, Man. Morden, Man. Virden, Man.
Minnedosa, Man. Souris, Man. Glenboro, Man.
Hastota, Man. Wainwright, Man. Wadena, Man.
Indian Head, Assn. McLeod, Alberta. Gretna, Man.
Hartney, Man. Calgary, N.W.T. Killarney, Man.
Crystal City, Man. Regina, N.W.T. Hocher Creek

BRANCHES IN ONTARIO AND QUEBEC

Alexandria, Ont. Norwood, Ont. Smith Falls, Ont.
Hastings, Ont. Ottawa, Ont. Toronto, Ont.
Merrickville, Ont. Quebec, Que. Windsor, Ont.
Montreal, Que. Shelburne, Ont. Windsor, Ont.
Carleton Place

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

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

Incorporated 1832

Head Office—Halifax

Gen. Manager's Office—Toronto

JOHN Y. PAYZANT, Pres.

H. C. McLEOD, Gen. Mgr

Capital Paid-up - \$1,860,000.00
Reserve - \$2,418,000.00

A general banking business transacted.
Interest allowed on deposits, including Deposit Receipts and Savings Bank Balances.

C. A. KENNEDY, Manager, Winnipeg.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

Capital - - - - \$2,500,000
Capital Paid Up - \$2,458,803
Rest - \$1,700,000

D. R. Willie, General Manager. E. Hay, Inspector.

DIRECTORS:

H. & Howland, President. T. Merritt, Vice-President
Wm. Ramsay Robt. Jeffrey
T. Sutherland Stayer Elias Rogers Wm Hendrie.

BRANCHES IN THE NORTHWEST AND NORTH COASTS.

Winnipeg, Man. Brandon, Man.
Fortage in Prairie, Man. Calgary, Alta.
Prince Albert, Sask. Edmonton, Alta.
Strathcona, Alta. Lacombe, S. C.
Regina, S. C. Nelson, B. C.
Golden, B. C.

BRANCHES ONTARIO AND QUEBEC

Essex, Ont. Port Colborne, Ont.
Oshawa, Ont. St. Catharines, Ont.
Fergus, Ont. Hamilton, Ont.
London, Ont. St. Thomas, Ont.
Niagara Falls, Ont. Woodstock, Ont.
Ottawa, Ont. Welland, Ont.

Toronto - - - - - Wellington and Leader Lane
" - - - - - Yonge and Bloor
" - - - - - King and York
Montreal, Que.

WINNIPEG BRANCH

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DEPOSIT RECEIPTS issued negotiable without charge at any of the Hudson's Bay Co's Posts in Athabasca, Peace River and Mackenzie Districts.

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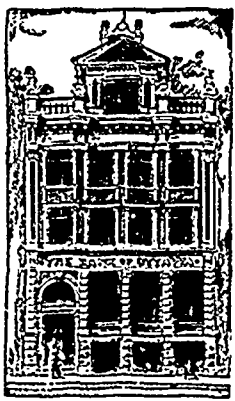
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N. G. LESLIE, Manager

BANK OF OTTAWA.

Head Office, Ottawa.

Capital authorized,	\$1,993,940
Capital subscribed,	\$1,660,466
Capital paid up,	\$2,000,000
Rest,	\$1,984,900



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

WINNIPEG BRANCH, J. B. MONK, Man

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

CAPITAL PAID-UP - \$8,000,000
RESERVE FUND - \$2,000,000

Hon. Geo. A. Cox, President.

H. E. Walker, General Manager.

J. H. Plummer Asst. General Manager.

Winnipeg Branch: JOHN AIRD, Manager

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER IN 1840.

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Head Office in Canada—St. James St. Montreal.
H. S. Williams, General Manager.
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E. JACOBS

ACCOUNTANT, AUDITOR, ETC.

Accounts examined and reported on.
Assigned estates wound up. Information supplied relative to the Boundary District of British Columbia.

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READY MADE Clothing

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Head Office, Hamilton.

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Reserve Fund .. 1,328,908

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Office and Works: 156 St. Antoine St. MONTREAL

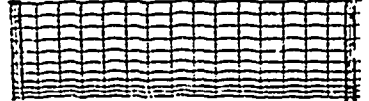
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HEAD OFFICE TORONTO

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Man., N.W.T. and B.C.—Winnipeg Office, 467 Main St.
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J. M. PERKINS

Market Square - Winnipeg

WESTERN LUMBERMEN MEET.

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS.

The tenth annual meeting of the Western Retail Lumbermen's Association was held in Albert Hall, Winnipeg, on Tuesday evening, the 19th inst. The meeting was very largely attended by both active and honorary members of the association and there were present a few visitors as well. After a short time had been spent in social intercourse President Byrnes called the meeting to order and asked Secretary Cockburn to read the minutes of the meeting of 1900. Then followed the president's annual address as follows.

Gentlemen and fellow members of the Western Retail Lumbermen's Association:—

I deem it an honor to be privileged as your president for the second time, to welcome you here in attendance at this annual meeting. I regret that it is not my good fortune, owing to the effect of a disappointing harvest, to be able to offer you congratulations of prosperity in the lumber trade. I, however, can compliment you upon the wisdom exercised in your business under the existing circumstances, in anticipating so closely the effect of a short crop, by restricting your business in purchasing with caution, and only commensurate with the absolute necessity and requirement. The farmers also, have evinced a worthy caution in delaying expenditure in building and improving as much as possible, until the return of an assured good crop. Being interested in the working of the association, and wishing to acquire more personal knowledge of it, I accompanied the secretary on two trips into districts where some complaints had been formulated against some dealers for violating the price list established.

On visiting the dealers in question, we were able to harmonize the difference complained of, and start them anew to sell at the established price list, and the result was an apparent feeling to adhere to the established list. My observation has led me to believe that the association is doing much to promote a better understanding among the dealers in the conduct of business generally, and the advantage of an established price list is well borne out. Unfortunately, there has existed in the city a disruption of the price list, and lumber has been sold at no profit to the dealers, and the demoralized and slaughtering prices here, have been quite injurious to members having yards in the proximity of the city, and even at considerable distances out. I may say, that after an unsatisfactory experience, there appears to be now, a united effort on the part of the dealers of Winnipeg to make such an arrangement and agreement, as will lead to reorganization, and selling on an established price list in future.

You will notice that the balance on hand has increased considerably, which may be a matter for your consideration whether the annual dues may not be reduced some.

In closing, I desire to state that at the last annual meeting, it was my purpose to suggest to you, that it would be a fitting thing for us to join with other organizations, in contributing to the patriotic fund, but this was overlooked. However, at the first meeting of the directors, the board and myself, thought it proper to vote \$100 to the fund then being established for the relief and benefit of such families requiring consideration and assistance, on account of our gallant fellows, who volunteered to take part in the South African war, on behalf of our then gracious, beloved and revered Queen, and for whose recent death we all grieve in sorrow, and touched with pride in having had so worthy, illustrious and good woman as a sovereign. We pray God to bless her noble son and successor, our sovereign King Edward VII, who has already stamped himself an able and worthy ruler, and has declared himself giving expression of affection and reverence for his mother, in language worthy of a dutiful son, to a wonderful mother, to closely follow in her footsteps in constitutional government. Isaac Cockburn, secretary-treasurer

of the association, next presented his annual statement as follows:

Gentlemen, I join with our worthy president in extending to you all a hearty greeting.

Mr. president and gentlemen, I am pleased to be able to present to you such a favorable financial statement, showing a balance on hand, to the credit of the association of \$2,034.21.

There are still 34 dues unpaid, many of which will be paid, but it will be necessary to purge the membership list of some names, as it will not do to inculcate carelessness in the payment of dues. The membership stands at a gain of twenty-three over that of last year. There is a total of two hundred and four yards, and thirty-four honorary members. During the year, I removed from the list seven members for directly refusing payment of their dues.

I have to report that shortly after the annual meeting, I proceeded to establish price lists for the various points, and continued doing so until pretty thoroughly completed, with the exception of at points west of Minnesota, where I was advised that lists were not wanted. I did not visit the Northern Pacific points, knowing that it would be of no service, as there were non-members in competition. I have to acknowledge the active interest taken by the dealers throughout in arranging the prices, and the kind courtesy extended to me by the members. Many dealers travelling considerable distances to attend meetings called for that purpose. I am glad to believe that the prices so established were generally adhered to, although there were some cases of complaint for violation of the price list, in which cases, I was successful in harmonizing the difficulties which had arisen, by meeting with the dealers in question, and discussing with them the grievances complained of, and securing a new start in selling on the established price list. In nearly every case a better feeling was engendered between them as a result.

The parties at one point where I was asked to investigate a charge for selling at less than the price list, and I knew the parties were not on speaking terms over some business difficulties. I first had an interview with the complainant, and told him I would bring them together, so as to sift the charge, and that he must make up his mind to discuss it with the dealer complained of, and in a friendly way. This he consented to do. I then interviewed the dealer complained of, who frankly admitted the charge, and after some discussion bearing upon the matter, he gave me the strongest assurance that hereafter, he would maintain the established prices. Upon calling the parties together, a full discussion was had upon the charge made, and the dealer in the wrong having acknowledged the same, I then called the other dealer aside, and mentioned to him, that should he press the charge, a penalty of \$25.00 or over, would have to be levied from his opponent, and that it would be of no direct benefit to him. To the credit of the party thus appealed to, he at once replied, "I do not wish to be the cause of making my opponent pay that amount, and if he now agrees to maintain the price established, I consent not to proceed against him." I did not fail to impress this good act on the mind of the other party. This happened early in the spring, and no complaint has reached me from that point since. I merely state this case in giving my experience that this is a better mode of settling matters of complaint than referring the matter to the executive committee, when doing so can be avoided, but of course there will arise exceptional cases, which make it imperative to do so.

The president in his address has referred to the state existing among the Winnipeg dealers, and I need not dwell upon it further, than to say it affected members disastrously at points in the vicinity outlying the city. Those dealers have my warmest sympathy in the disturbance and loss of their business therefrom, and I do hope upon the restoration of price list for Winnipeg,

good business will again be brought about to the referred dealers.

I feel called upon to make reference to a pernicious business coming under my notice, which is being carried on by what is termed on the other side as poaching. I mean someone who is not a manufacturer and a non-member of the association procures lumber from parties other than honorary members, and disposes of the lumber as best he can, and I am sorry to say that such a person has succeeded in making trouble, and demoralizing prices in some instances, to the serious detriment of some active members. I trust no member of the association will be found purchasing or supporting such a system as referred to, and if possible that some means may be brought to bear that will stamp it out.

This is an opportune time to discuss these phases on their merits, and I would like to impress upon the members present to do so fully and to go forth from this meeting, resolved to act up to the resolution and by-laws of the association, and to be fellow workers together for mutual benefit.

A lively discussion ensued on the points raised in Secretary Cockburn's report. Several members stated that business in their particular localities had been adversely affected during the year by non-members who bought lumber in the United States, and from western mills which do not belong to the association cutting prices. There was also complaint that wholesalers sell to country consumers in a retail way in some cases. This discussion was conducted with the utmost good nature throughout and ended with a general understanding that as nearly as possible hereafter the rules of the association will be adhered to by all parties. In cases where non-members are found to be habitually cutting prices the wholesale men promised to come to the assistance of the local dealers and endeavor to root the offender out. After this discussion the reports were approved.

The election of officers was next proceeded with and resulted as follows: President, Henry Byrnes, of Winnipeg, re-elected; vice-president, J. L. Campbell, Melita, Man.; directors, D. E. Sprague, Winnipeg; T. Turnbull, Manitow, Man.; W. S. Burley, Neepawa, Man.; A. M. Stewart, Morden, Man.; J. K. Robson, Treherne, Man.; and R. H. Williams, Regina, Assinibola.

On motion of J. L. Campbell it was decided to arrange with the railway companies for an excursion to the Pacific coast during the coming summer. The meeting then adjourned.

Lumber Trade Notes.

A law has been introduced in the Minnesota legislature which has for its object the prevention of retail associations from boycotting wholesale concerns which sell direct to consumers. This is believed to be aimed at the lumber interests and will render the various associations of retail dealers of no use if it passes, as this has been the principal feature of their programme in the past.

The revenue derived by the province of Ontario last year from pulpwood dues was about \$13,000, compared with \$4,828 in the year previous, the increase showing the development in this branch of forest product. The quantity in the two years was 65,000 cords and 30,000 cords respectively. The yield of pulpwood on the areas now being cut is probably 70 cords to the acre, which means that about 6,500 acres were cut over last year, or about eleven square miles. North of the height of land, surveyors have estimated that the spruce yield will be from 50 to 75 cords to the acre. Last year's cut of pulpwood yielded the province 20 cents per cord, but an order in council was passed a year ago providing for its increase to 40 cents, which went into effect April 30, 1900, after last year's cut had ceased.

Newfoundland Trade Returns.

Returns of the trade of Newfoundland have just been issued, showing that the total exports for the year ending June 30, 1900, were \$8,627,376, and the total imports \$7,497,147. Newfoundland's largest consumer is Brazil, the sales to that country being \$2,068,586. The next in order are Great Britain, \$1,890,650; Portugal, \$1,000,027; United States, \$988,954; Gibraltar, \$972,087; Canada, \$473,940; British West Indies, \$307,003; Spain, \$291,053; Holland, \$147,978; Germany, \$137,043; Italy, \$112,870; France, \$38,892; Belgium, \$20,484; Denmark, \$18,175; United

States West Indies, \$14,900. On the other hand, Newfoundlanders buy more goods from Canada than they do from any other country. Canadian sales to them during 1900 amounting to \$2,805,490. Great Britain comes next with \$2,221,353; British West Indies, \$271,602; Ceylon, \$24,306; India, \$1,206; total from Great Britain and her possessions, \$3,326,957. It will thus be seen that over 70 per cent of Newfoundland's purchases are from other parts of the empire.

Rosslund Mining News.

Rosslund, B. C., Feb. 18.—Perhaps the most important piece of mining news of the past week was the strike on the Molybdenite, on the Spitzee (Indian Chief) which runs as high as \$13 to the ton. It is too generally received by the public at large that the ore deposit of this camp is confined to a section of the Red Mountain. That this is not the case, the production of the Kootenay mines to day proves conclusively. Still, it is urged that the Kootenay mines are situated on a portion of the north great vein, which is considered to run from the headwaters of the north fork of the Trail Creek to the Tatus Hill. Everything yet found on the south vein or belt has shown a more disrupted condition of deposit than that obtaining to the north of the city, built, geologically speaking, on the crater of an old volcano. The discovery made last week on the Spitzee and the announcement of the previous week of the high grade ore discovery of a more solid body upon the homestake goes to show that there are valuable deposits to be found in the vicinity of Rosslund, which are not necessarily on the mountain.

The progress made by the Northport smelter is apparently slow, but under the conditions prevailing is wonderfully fast. The new furnace is almost ready to blow in, and should do so this month. Within another thirty days the fifth furnace should be ready, which will bring the capacity of the smelter up to 1,000 tons daily, and then up to 1,350. It is probable that the sixth furnace, room for the installation of which has been left, will also be added, and by the middle of April the reduction works will be in a position to treat 1,700 tons daily. The need of repairs to the furnaces will reduce this average amount about one month in the year, or it may be stated that the net reducing power will be something over 1,500 tons a day. It must be remembered that the installation of these furnaces necessitated the installation of subsidiary processes to keep up with the increased amount of low grade matte, and to furnish power for the blasts. All this requires time and the enlargement and practically doubling of a huge reduction works, with complicated and interdependent machinery, cannot be accomplished in a few weeks.

The record for the past week falls short of that of the previous one by nearly a thousand tons, shipped short on the Le Roi. This is due to the same cause as before, the unpreparedness of the Northport smelter. The shipments were 6,877 tons, of which the Le Roi sent out 2,364 tons, Centre Star 2,160, War Eagle 1,020, Iron Mask 113, Le Roi No. 2, 200, and Velvet 100.

Following are the shipments for the week and year: Le Roi, for the week, 3,264, for the year, 23,291; Centre Star for the week, 2,160, for the year, 14,100; War Eagle, for the week, 1,020, for the year, 4,300; Iron Mask, for the week, 113, for the year, 1,063; Le Roi No. 2, for the week, 200, for the year, 877; Velvet, for the week, 100, for the year, 574; Glant, for the year, 60; Spitzee, for the year, 45; I. X. L., for the year, 45; Portland, for the year, 27, total for the week, 6,873, for the year, 41,632 tons.

At a meeting of the directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at Montreal the usual dividend of 2 per cent on the preferred stock for the half year ended December last was declared, and a dividend of 2½ per cent for the same period was declared on the common stock.

Russia may retaliate on the United States for the tax on her sugar. The Americans have been buying about \$300,000 worth of sugar from Russia annually. Russia has been purchasing more than \$11,000,000 worth of farm implements annually from the United States. The Russian government, it is expected, will impose high duties on American products.

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THOSE Fawn, Seal Brown and Dark Blue double-breasted Cord Vests we are showing? They're trade winners.

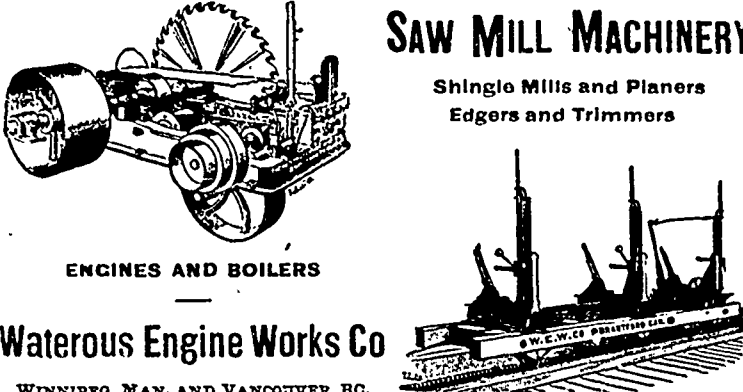
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For ages it has given strength to those that need it. It has saved many from pany sickness and suffering, and made them strong and well. To those who use it—one question: Have you tried

The Refined Ale

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

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SENeca ROOT **SHEEP PELTS**

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Winnipeg Hardware and Metal Prices.

ANVILS—Per lb, 10¢; 12½¢; anvil and vice combined, each, \$24.50.
AUGERS—Post hole, Vaughan's, each, .35.
AXES—Bench, 30 and 10 per cent; chopping axes, per dozen, \$7.12; double bit, per dozen, \$12.75.
BELLOWS—20, 24, \$4.00; 20, \$4.05; 23, \$4.40; 30, \$5.85; 32, \$6.30; 34, \$7.25; 36, \$8.10; 38, \$9; 40, \$10.35.
BELTING—Agricultural, 65 per cent; No. 1, 40 per cent; extra, 50 per cent off new list.
BELTS, AUGER—American, 50 per cent; Excelsior, 45 per cent.
BOLTS—Carriage, 65 per cent; machine, 55 per cent; plow, 45 per cent; sleigh shoe, 65 per cent; stove, 60 per cent; tire, 60 per cent.
BUILDING PAPER—Anchor, Cyclone and Jubilee, plain, 65¢; Cyclone and Jubilee, tarred, 87¢; Anchor, plain, 60¢ per roll; Anchor, tarred, 70¢; Shield, tarred, 60¢.
BUTTS—Cast, loose pin, com. 60 per cent; Peterboro, 40 per cent; wrought steel, narrow, 60 per cent; loose pin, 60 per cent; bronze, 45¢ up.
CARTRIDGES—Rim fire, American discount 30 per cent; Dominion, 60 and 6 per cent; central fire, pistol, American discount 5 per cent; Dominion discount, 30 per cent; military and sporting, American, 10 per cent advance on list, Dominion 15 per cent.
CEMENT—Portland, barrel, \$4.25; \$4.50.
CHAIN—Coll, proved, 3-10 in. per 100 lb, \$11; do., ¼ in., \$8; do. 6-10 in., \$6.25; ¾ in. \$6; 7-10 in. \$5.75; ½ in. and up, \$5.50. Jack, iron, single, per dozen yards, 16¢; double, per dozen yards, 20¢; \$1.10; 5-10, \$8.50; ¾, \$8. Trace, per dozen pairs, \$3.75; \$5.50.
CHURNS—B. B. Steel frame, 55 per cent; wood frame, 20 cents less net.
COPPER—Tinned sheets, 28¢; planished 30¢; boiler and T. K. pits, plain tinned, per lb, 25¢; spun, 25¢.
FILES—Com. 70 and 10 per cent; Nicholson and Black Diamond, 60 per cent.
GLUE—Sheets, 10¢ lb, broken, 12½¢; glue, white, for kalsomining, 18¢; 25¢.
GREASE, AXLE—Fraser's, per case, \$3.75; Diamond, light, \$1.75 case; dark, \$1.35; Allen, \$3.
HANDSOMES—\$1.50 100lb.
HAIR—Plasterer's, 90¢ bale.
HARVEST TOOLS—55 per cent.
HORSEHOES—Iron shoes, keg, 0 and 1, \$4.65; 2 and larger, \$4.40. Less than four kegs, 25¢ extra. Steel shoes, 0 and 1, \$4.50; 2 and larger, \$4.70.
HORSE NAILS—Pointed, finished, oval heads, list price, No. 6, \$7.50 box; No. 8, \$8.75 box; No. 9, \$9.50 box; No. 10, \$10.50 box; No. 11, \$11.50 box. Discount on these prices, 45 per cent.
HUNGES—Heavy T and strap, per 100 lb, \$5.25; \$7.20; light do., 60 per cent; screw hook and hinge, 6 to 10 in., 5¢ per lb; 12 in. up, per lb, 4¢.
IRON—Bar iron, 100lb, base price, \$2.25. Band iron, 100lb, \$2.25. Sheet, black 16¢; 20 gauge \$3.60; 22 gauge, \$3.75; 23 gauge \$4. Galvanized American, 10 gauge, \$4.25; 18 gauge, \$4.50; 24 gauge, \$4.75; 26 gauge, \$5; 28 gauge, \$5.25 per 100lb; Queen's head, 25¢ advance on American prices. Canada plates, Garth and Binlan, \$3.75 imitation Russian sheets, 7¢; Sc. genuine Russian sheets, 10, 12, 14, 16, sheets, 6½¢.
NAILS—Cut—30d up, \$3.00; 20d, \$3.05; 10d, \$3.10; 8d, \$3.15; 6d, \$3.20; 4d, \$3.30; 3d, \$3.65; 2d, \$4.00. Wire nails—½ in. up, \$3.45; ¼ in., \$3.50; 3 in., \$3.55; ½ in., \$3.65; 2 in., \$3.70; 1½ in., \$3.85; 1¼ in., \$4.10; 1 in., \$4.45.
OAKUM—Navy, \$3.25 bale; U. S. navy, \$3.75; spun, \$3.00.
RIBBONS—Clay, .00 doz; pick mattocks, \$5.50 dozen.
PIPE—Iron, black, per 100 feet, ¼ in. \$3.60; ½ in. \$3.65; ¾ in. \$4; 1 in. \$4.65; 1 in. \$6.70; 1¼ in. \$9.60; 1½ in. \$11.05; 2 in. \$14.00. Sizes 2½ to 45 per cent discount. Galvanized, ¼, \$5.90; ½, \$7.15; 1 in. \$10.20; 1¼ in. \$14.10; 1½ in. \$15.70; 2 in. \$20. Pipe lead, 6½¢ lb.
PITCH—Cove—9 in. \$9.25; 7 in. \$10, per 100 lengths.
PITCH—Plac, \$4 per barrel.
PLASTER—Per barrel, \$3.25.
RIVETS AND BURS—Carriage, section 37½ per cent; M rivets, black and tinned 37½ per cent; copper rivets and burs, 37½¢; copper rivets, 20¢; cartons 1¢ per lb extra net.
ROPE—Cotton, ¾ in. and larger, 15¢ lb; deep sea, 10¢; lath yarn, 11¢; Manila, per lb, 15¢ base; sisal, 10¢ base.
SAWS—F. H. bright, discount 57½ per cent. R. H. discount 82½ per cent. F. H. brass, discount 80 per cent. R. H. brass, discount 75 per cent. Bench, wood, do., \$3.75; \$4.50; bench, iron, per doz, \$5.25; 7½ in. bench, screws, \$7.
SHEETS—Lead, Eley's, black, 12 gauge, per 100, soft, \$1.65, chilled, \$1.80; 10 gauge, soft, \$2.15, chilled, \$2.30. Eley's smokeless, 12 gauge, soft, \$2.10, chilled, \$2.25; 10 gauge, soft, \$2.60, chilled, \$2.75.
SHOT—Soft, \$6.75 per 100 lb; chilled, \$1.15; buckshot, \$7.75; ball, 28, \$7.65.
SOLERS—Hair and lion, per lb, 22¢.
SOLDERING IRONS—Per lb, 32¢.
SPADES AND SHOVELS—40 per cent.
SPIKES—Pressed, ¼, \$4.85; 5-10, \$4.65; ¾, \$4.40; 7-10 up, \$4.10.
STEEL—Sleigh shoe, \$3.00 base; spring, \$3.25 base, machinery, \$3.75 base, share, com. \$4.75 base; share, crucible, one, 10¢ each, \$4.25 base; tire steel, \$3.75 base; cast tool steel, \$6.25.
STEEL BOILER PLATE—3-16 in., \$4.25; ¼, and thicker, \$4.00.
STAPLES—Galvanized, \$3.95 per 100lb.
TAR—Coal tar, per barrel, \$6.50.
TINS—Lamb and flag, 56 and 28th notes per lb, 35¢.
TIN PLATES—Charcoal plates, 1 C 10 14, 12x12, and 14x20, \$5.50; 1 X, same

size box, \$6.50; 1 C charcoal, 20x28, 112 sheets to box, \$10.75; 1 X box, 20x23, 112 sheets, \$12.75.
TINNING PLATES—1 C, 20x23, \$10.00.
TINWARE—Plain, 75 and 2½ per cent; returned, 70 and 10 per cent.
TRAILERS—Game, H. & N., No. 0, \$1.02 doz.; No. 1, \$2.25; No. 1½, \$3.33; No. 2, \$4.73; No. 3, \$6.50; No. 4, \$7.42; bear, No. 3, \$7.50.
TUBES—Boiler, 2 inch, 16½¢ per foot; 2½ inch, 21¢; 3 inch, 23¢ per foot.
VISES—B. S. Wright's, 14¢; Sampson, 40-50 lb, \$6.00; \$7 each, parallel, 22¢; \$7 each.
WADS—Gray felt, 75¢ per lb; thin card wads in boxes of 500 each; 12 and smaller gauges, 20¢ per M; thin card wads in boxes of 600 each, 10 gauge, 25¢ per M. Chemically prepared black edge gray cloth wads, in boxes of 250 each, 11 and smaller gauges, 65¢ per 1,000; 9 and 10 gauges, 74¢ per 1,000; 7 and 8 gauges, \$1 per 1,000.
WHITE—Brass and copper wire, 20 per cent advance on the list, clothes line wire, 18 gauge, per 1,000 feet, \$3.60. Galvanized, 4 bar, regular, \$3.45; galvanized, plain twist, \$3.45.
ZINC—Sheets in casks, \$7.50 per 100lb; broken lots, \$8.00.

Winnipeg Prices, Paints, Oils, Glass, Etc.

ALABASTINE—Cases of 20 packages, \$4.50; Muralo, do., \$6.50.
BENZINE—Case, \$3.60.
DRY COLORS—White lead, lb, 7½¢ red lead, kegs, 7¢; yellow ochre in barrel lots 2½¢, less than barrel lots, 3¢; golden ochre, barrels, 3½¢; less than barrels, 4¢; Venetian red, barrels, 5¢; less than barrels, 5½¢; American vermilion, 15¢; English vermilion, \$1 per lb; Canadian metallic oxides, barrel lots 2½¢, less than barrels, 3¢; English purple oxides, in casks, 3½¢, less quantities, 4¢ lb.
GASOLINE—Stove, per case, \$3; naphtha, \$2.90.
GLASS—Single glass, first break, 10 to 25 uncut inches, \$2.50; 20 to 40, \$2.75 per 50 feet boxes; 40 to 60, \$3; 51 to 60, \$6.50; 61 to 70, \$7 per 100 feet boxes.
LINSEED OIL—Raw, gal., 83¢; boiled gal., 86¢ in barrels; less than barrels, 5¢ gal. extra, with additional charges for cans and cases.
OILS—Black oils, 25 to 30¢ gal.; clear machine oil, 30¢; cylinder oil, 53¢; 78¢, as to quality; castor oil, 1½¢ per lb.; tanners' or harness oil, 65¢; motor oil, \$1; steam refined oil, 85¢; pure winter-bleached sperm oil, \$2 gal.
PREPARED PAINTS—Pure liquid colors, gal., \$1.30; \$1.10, as to shade and quality.
PUTTY—In bladders, barrel lots, 2½¢ lb; in 100lb kegs, 2½¢; do. less than barrel, 3¢ lb.
REFINED PETROLEUM—Silver Star, 19¢; Oleophene, 21¢; Sunlight, 22¢; Eocene, 24½¢ per gallon; Diamond, 25½¢; T. & P., 24¢; Solar, 22¢; Brilliant, 21½¢ per gal. in barrels. T. & P., cases, \$2.75; Solar, case, \$2.55.
TURPENTINE—Pure spirits in barrels, 65¢; less than barrels, 75¢ per gal. An additional charge for packages of small quantities.
VARNISHES—No. 1 furniture, per gal. \$1; extra furniture, \$1.35; pale oak, \$1.50; elastic oak, \$1.75; No. 1 carriage, \$1.60; \$1.75; hard oil finish, \$1.50; \$2; brown Japan, \$1; house painters' gold size Japan, \$3.70; oil paint, \$2.75; \$2.25; No. 1; brown shellac, \$2.25, pure orange shellac, \$2.60.
WHITE LEAD—Pure, \$7.25 per 100lb; No. 1, \$7.00.
WHITING—\$1.25 per 100lb gross weight.

Winnipeg Lumber Prices.

Following are wholesale prices, delivered at Winnipeg, for pine lumber:
TIMBER AND DIMENSION—Timber, 4x10 and 12, 6x10 and 12, and 8x8 to 12x12, 12, 14 and 16 feet long, \$20; timber, 6x6 to 6x8, 4x4 to 4x8, and 3x6 to 3x12, 12, 14 and 16 feet long, \$18; dimension, 2x4 to 2x12, 12, 14 and 16 feet long, \$17.50; dimension, 2x4, 10 feet long, \$18; dimension, 2x8 to 2x12, 10 feet long, \$17.50; dimension, 2x6, 10 feet long, \$16.50; dimension, 2x4 to 2x12, 6 and 8 feet long, \$16; cull plank, all widths, \$12; cull plank re-sawn 12, \$1 per M advance on each inch over 12 in. in depth and width, \$1 per M advance on each 2 feet over 16 feet.
BOARDS—First common boards, red pine, 10 to 18 feet, \$23; second common, 10 to 18 feet, \$18; third common, 10 to 18 feet, \$17.50; culls, 10 to 18 feet, \$16; ½ inch sheathing, S.I.S., 10 to 18 feet, \$14; second common stock, 12 in. 10 to 18 feet, \$13.50; second common stock, 8 to 10 in., 10 to 18 feet, \$13.50; No. 1 wide box boards, 10 to 18 feet, \$23. No. 2 wide box boards, 10 to 18 feet, \$20.50. \$2 per M less for 6 and 8 feet. Re-sawn boards \$1 per M extra.
SHIP LAP—Ship lap, 8 and 10 in., \$19; ship lap, 6 in. \$18; ship lap, culls, 8 and 10 in. \$16.00; culls, 6 in. \$13.50. \$2 per M less for 8 feet and under.
FLOORING, SIDING AND CEILING—Flooring and siding, 8 and 10 in., \$20.00; flooring and siding, 8 and 10 in. culls, \$16.50; flooring, siding and ceiling, 4, 5 and 6 in., first white pine, \$20; do., second white pine, \$32; do., third white pine, \$25; do 5 and 6 in. first and second red pine, \$27.50; do., 4 in. first and second red pine, \$22.50; do., 4 in. third red pine, \$21.50; do. 6 and 6 in. fourth red and white pine, \$19.50; do., 4 in. fourth red and white pine, \$17.50; do., 4, 5 and 6 in. culls, \$15.50. \$2 per M less for 8 feet and under, \$1 per M advance for dressing two sides, 1½ and 1½ in. flooring, \$1 per M advance on 10 in. first siding, No. 1, 4x10 in. \$21.50; bevel siding, No. 2 ½x10 in., \$18.50.

FINISHING—¼, 1½ and 2 in. first, second and third clear white pine, \$45.50; do., select white pine, \$35.50; do., shop \$30.00. \$5 per M advance on 2½ in. and thicker. 1½, 1½ and 2 in. clear red pine, \$31.50; do., selected red pine, \$27; 1 in. first and second clear white pine, \$48; do., red clear white pine, \$37; do., B. select white pine, \$40.50; do., C. select white pine, \$25.50; No. 1 stock white pine, 12 in., \$42.00; do., 3 and 10 in., \$40; No. 2 stock white pine, 12 in., \$37; do., 8 and 10 in., \$35; No. 3 white and red pine, 12 in., \$30; do., 8 and 10 in., \$29; 1 in. clear red pine, \$31.50; do., select, \$20.50. Selected widths, \$2 per M extra.
MOULDING—Parting, strips, per 100 lineal feet, 40¢; window stops, do., 50¢; door stops, do., 75¢ quarter round and core, do., 60¢; 4 in. casing, do., \$1.60; 5 in. casing, do., \$2; 6 in. casing do., \$2.40; 8 in. base, do., \$3.25; 10 in. base, do., \$4. All other mouldings, 60 per cent disc on off universal moulding list. Lath, per M \$3.75; pine shingles, 6 in. clear butts, per M, \$1.75.

Statistical Wheat Report.

WHEAT IN CANADA.

Stocks of wheat in Canada at principal points of accumulation are reported as follows:
Montreal 99,000
Toronto 50,000
Coteau, Que 14,000
Depot Harbor, Ont 179,000
Kingston 50,000
Fort William, Port Arthur and Keewatin 1,815,000
Winnipeg 310,000
Manitoba elevators 3,560,000
Total Feb. 9 6,107,000
Total previous week 5,955,000
Total a year ago 6,389,000
BRADSTREET'S REPORT OF STOCKS.
Total stocks in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, as reported by Bradstreet's Feb. 9, were 84,712,000 bushels, being a loss of 1,612,000 bushels, compared with the previous week.
Total stocks in the United States and Canada a year ago were 86,608,000 bushels, according to Bradstreet's report.
Stocks of wheat at Pacific coast ports on Feb. 1 were 8,717,000 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 Feb. 10 was 57,682,000 bushels, being a decrease of 812,000 bushels for the week. A year ago the visible supply was 54,224,000 bushels, two years ago 27,618,000 bushels, three years ago 35,433,000 bushels, four years ago 45,215,000 bushels, five years ago 65,011,000 bushels.

STOCKS OF OATS AND CORN.

The visible supply of oats in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, is 10,302,000 bushels, compared with 5,743,000 bushels a year ago. The visible supply of corn is 17,061,000 bushels compared with 14,818,000 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:
Bushels.
1901 168,000,000
1900 162,000,000
1899 118,000,000
1898 127,000,000
1897 148,000,000
1896 177,000,000
1895 201,000,000

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 52,139,650 55,060,510
Milwaukee 5,442,270 7,010,532
Duluth 3,711,672 34,839,150
Chicago 32,396,794 15,303,967
Total 103,690,415 115,223,249

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 7,501,444 10,264,432
St. Louis 17,123,711 7,569,889
Detroit 2,415,753 3,171,254
Kansas City 29,539,717 11,233,290
Total 56,580,625 32,368,925

Grain and Milling Notes.

A public meeting to consider the advisability of encouraging the establishment of a grist mill at that town was held in Swan River on Saturday last. It was decided that a mill was needed and that a subscription list should be started for the purpose of securing aid. Applications will be invited for building and operating a mill with a capacity of not less than 50 barrels per day. Applicants will be re-



WINNIPEG GRAIN AND PRODUCE EXCHANGE

President WM. MARTIN
Vice-President, Sec'y-Treas., C. A. YOUNG, CHAS. N. BELL.

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ALEX. McFEE & Co. GRAIN EXPORTERS

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

KIRKPATRICK & COOKSON MONTREAL.

Consignments of Grain and Manitoba Produce solicited.
THOMSON HUGS—Consignments and OFFERS of carloads wanted; describe weight and average.
F. O. B. offers of Wheat, Barley, etc., requested.
Established 1860. Manitoba Grain Code Used.

quired to state amount of aid expected. Bids to be in by March 2.

The statistician of the United States department of agriculture estimates the wheat crop of 1900 at 222,229,505 bushels, the area actually harvested being 42,495,385 acres and the average yield per acre 12.29 bushels. The production of winter wheat is estimated at 350,025,409 bushels and that of spring wheat at 172,204,096 bushels, the area actually harvested being 26,235,897 acres in the former case and 16,253,488 acres in the latter.

The harvest of cereals, now in progress in Argentina, is expected to be a good one. From the statistics under wheat is about 8,000,000 acres, and some 1,500,000 acres have been sown with Inseed. In Santa Fe hailstorms inflicted serious injury on the standing wheat, but as the worst damage was confined to certain localities, the loss will not amount to more than 10 or 15 per cent. Estimating a low average return of 12 bushels to the acre, 90,000,000 bushels should be produced, of which 22 million bushels being required for home consumption and seeding, 74 million bushels will be left available for export. The inseed crop, which is by this time harvested, will surpass all estimates if the reports received are even moderately accurate. All indications are that shipments during the coming season will not fall far below 500,000 tons, which would mean £5,000,000 clear gain for this country. It is too early yet to speak with any certainty as to maize, but an available surplus of 50,000,000 bushels is spoken of as likely. The wheat, the inseed, and the maize will, together, mean an exportation in 1901 of not less than £20,000,000.

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WHOLESALE

There will no doubt be the usual number of out of town merchants in Winnipeg for Bonspiel, and we wish to remind them that this important sale of Men's Furnishings is still going on.

Those who have not yet placed orders for spring should by all means look over our stock before buying.

Summer Underwear, Hosiery, Gloves, Shirts, Bicycle Clothing, Summer Clothing, etc. etc.

All with big discounts off. No better way to make expenses and make a handsome profit besides. A medium sized purchase here does it

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BRITISH COLUMBIA
OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL

Business at Vancouver.

Vancouver, Feb. 18th, 1901.

Wholesalers report numerous enquiries from persons contemplating the shipment of large consignments of goods to the Yukon country and from indications it would appear that British Columbia will receive a very much larger proportion of the Coast-Klondike trade than she has done in previous years.

The principal trade announcements this week are the assignment of Weeks & Robson, one of the pioneer grocery firms of Vancouver, and the meeting of the creditors of the wholesale grocery firm of Oppenheimer Bros. also a pioneer business firm of Vancouver. At this meeting the creditors passed a vote of sympathy for the firm and the meeting was adjourned to give Isaac P. Oppenheimer an opportunity to lay before the creditors a plan he had for the buying in of the business.

The Westminster market was well attended by ranchers last Friday in spite of the bad condition of the roads. Supplies were not in abundance, eggs showed a weakness; poultry was plentiful.

It was announced this week that Messrs. Evans, Coleman and Evans, the wholesale importers and shipping merchants, had purchased a marble quarry just across the line near Sumas for \$100,000 and would put up cement works on the Canadian side at a cost of \$200,000, all the ingredients necessary in the manufacture of good cement have been found in the quarry. A very earnest effort is being made to induce Montreal capitalists to embark in the ship building business here. The lumber business is still very much handicapped for the lack of ships and the Sound shipping companies by keeping up freight rates manage to secure most of the trade for the Americans.

Owing to frauds perpetrated last year by unscrupulous canners wrongfully labelling their cans, it is thought that the government of British Columbia will require hereafter that all canners put a government label on every can showing the quality of the fish, the weight of the contents, and where, and when the fish was caught.

Owing to an abundance of hay in the market farmers are not hopeful of getting a good price for it this year, and are trying to arrange—so it is reported—to have some 2,000 tons shipped out of the province for the purpose of lessening the quantity of hay in sight in British Columbia.

Just at present there is a scarcity of fresh local creamery butter and retailers are advertising choice creamery from Manitoba and the Territories at 35 cents.

British Columbia Markets.

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

PRICES AT VANCOUVER.

(By wire to The Commercial.)

Vancouver, Feb. 23.

Farmers are holding their potatoes for high prices, have become frightened at abundant supply of California stock and are trying to unload; Oregon eggs are 1/2c to lower, California eggs are 1/2c to lower, eastern cheese is 1/2c to higher, Oregon apples are 30¢ to 75¢ higher.

GRAIN—Oats, \$27 per ton; wheat, \$23.

FLOUR—Welliver, B. 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 mills chops, \$24 per ton; bran, \$20; shorts, \$22; oil cake meal, \$35 ton, L.C.B. Vancouver, including duty paid on imported stuff.

HAY—Per ton, \$12.

MEAL—Rolled oats, 90lb sack, \$3.00; two 45lb sacks, \$3.10; four 22 1/2lb sacks, \$3.20; ten 7lb sacks, \$2.50; oatmeal in 100lb sacks, per 100lb, \$3.25; in 50lb sacks, \$3.00 per 100lb.

HIDES AND WOOL—Sound heavy steers, 7/2c per lb.; medium, 6/2c; light cows, 5/2c; sheep pelts, November killed, 3c each; deer skins, green, 8c lb.; deer skins, dry, 20c lb.; wool, 60¢ to 10¢ lb.

LIVE STOCK—Steers, \$4.00 per 100 lb.; butchers' cows, \$3 per 100 lb.; sheep, \$5.00 per 100lb; lambs, \$4.00 each; hogs, \$5.00 per 100lb.

POULTRY—Chickens, \$3 to \$5 doz.; ducks, \$3.00; geese, \$8.00 doz.; turkeys, 15c lb.

DRESSED MEATS—Beef, 7/2c; mutton, 10¢ to 11¢; Australian frozen mutton, 8c; pork, 6 1/2c; veal, 8¢ to 10¢.

GAMI—Mallard ducks, 50c per pair.

OYSTERS—Cans, 65c dozen; shells, 35c dozen.

CURED MEATS—Hams, 14¢ to 14 1/2c; break-

fast-bacon, 15¢ to 16¢; backs, 14¢ to 14 1/2c; long-clear, 12 1/2c; rolls, 12 1/2c; smoked sides, 13c. LARD—Tubs, 12 1/2c per 100 lbs; pails, 12c; tubs, 11 1/2c.

BUTTER—Local creamery, fresh, 35c; Manitoba creamery, 23¢ to 23 1/2c; Govt creamery, 23 1/2c; Australian creamery, 20c; California creamery, 20c; California dairy, 21c; 5¢ to 8¢—Fresh local, 35c; Oregon eggs, 25c; California, 25c.

CHEESE—Eastern, 13 1/2c; Manitoba, 12 1/2c.

VEGETABLES—Ashcroft potatoes, \$27 per ton; Californias, \$23 per ton; silver skin onions, 4c; local onions, 28¢ to 29¢.

FISH—Flounders, 3c; smelts, 5c; sea bass, 4c; whiting, 6c; soles, 7c; halibut, 9c; salmon, 7c; cod, 6c per lb.; crabs, 60c per dozen; smoked salmon, 10c; smoked halibut, 10c; smoked herring, 10c.

GREEN FRUITS—California navel oranges, \$2.75; Oregon apples, \$1.75 to \$2.00 box; lemons, \$3.00.

DRIED FRUITS—Apricots, 11c; peaches, 10c; pitted plums, 11c; prunes, French, 5 1/2c to 10c; London layer raisins, \$2.25 per box; Muscatel raisins, 2 crown, 8 1/2c; 3 crown, 9c; 4 crown, 9 1/2c; dates, 9c; blue figs, 6c; white figs, 9 1/2c; layer figs, 10 1/2c; silver prunes, 9 1/2c; quartered pears, 10 1/2c; half pears, 11 1/2c; peaches, 11c; sultanas, 11 1/2c; blackberries, 15c; raspberries, 25c; seeded raisins, 12 1/2c.

NUTS—Almonds, 15¢ to 16c; Alberts, 12 1/2c; peanuts, 9¢ to 10c; Brazil, 12¢ to 13c; walnuts, 14c per lb; coconuts, 30¢ to 31¢ per dozen.

SUGARS—Powdered, 1c to 1 1/2c; Paris lump, 6 1/2c; granulated, 5 1/2c; extra C, 4 1/2c; fancy yellows, 4 1/2c; yellow, 4 1/2c per lb.

SPICES—30 gal. barrels, 2 1/2c to 10 gal. kegs, 2 1/2c; 5 gal. tins, \$1.75 each; 1 tin, \$1.50 case of 10; 1/2 gal. tins, \$3.25 case of 20.

TEAS—Congo, fair, 11 1/2c; good, 18c; choice, 20c; Ceylon and India, fair, 20c.

RICE—Chinese rice, \$74 ton; Japan rice, \$80 to \$95 ton; tapioca, 5c; sago, 5c.

CANNED GOODS—Corn, \$1.00 to \$1.10; peas, \$1.03 to \$1.10; tomatoes, \$1.25; beans, \$1.10.

Hardware—Bar Iron—Base, \$2.75. Horse shoe nails, discount, 40 per cent. horse shoes, kegs, \$5.00. Wire nails—Base price, \$3.75, cut, \$3.25. Rope, Manila, 13 1/2c. Rolled oil, 50c. White lead \$8.25. Putty, \$3.50. Barbed wire, \$4.75 per 100 lb. Glass, first break, \$4.75.

PRICES IN THE KOOTENAY.

Special to The Commercial:

Nelson, Feb. 23.

Potatoes are scarce. Choice fresh eggs have declined 6c per dozen. Northwest and Washington eggs are 1c lower. Other lines remain steady. Trade is a little quiet.

Butter—Creamery, 2 1/2c to 2 3/4c.

Eggs—Choice fresh, 27c; Northwest and Washington, 24c per dozen.

Cheese—New cheese, 13c.

Oats—Per ton, \$23.

Millfeed—Bran, \$20; shorts, \$22 per ton.

Flour—Manitoba patent, \$5.40.

Hay—Per ton, \$23.

Potatoes—Per ton, \$25.

British Columbia Notes.

F. Barnard has sold out his drug store at Armstrong to — Burns.

Weeks & Robson, groceries and liquors, Vancouver, have assigned.

E. V. Chambers & Co. have purchased the Golden Era, of Golden, from Thos. O'Brien.

E. Ferguson & Co. have commenced business in wines, liquors and cigars in a wholesale way at Nelson.

D. R. McElmion, who for some time has conducted a jewelry store at Greenwood, has moved to Eholt.

The Prescott group of mines, Silverton district, has been bonded to a Vancouver man. Development work will be carried on this year.

The Arrowhead & Kootenay Railway Company will apply to the legislature for an act to extend the time for the completion of the railway mentioned in their act of 1898.

G. W. Dunlap has withdrawn from the firm of George W. Dunlap & Co., dealers in carriage hardware and trimmings, Vancouver. James F. Henderson will continue the business.

James Anderson, manager of the Bank of British North America, at Greenwood, has received notice that he will shortly be transferred to the Rossland branch. He will be succeeded by W. G. H. Belt, for some time manager of the Bennett branch.

The liabilities of Oppenheimer Bros., Limited, wholesale grocers, Vancouver, who assigned a couple of weeks ago, are placed at between \$75,000 and \$100,000, outside of debentures held by the Bank of Montreal. The creditors represented by these amounts are mostly in eastern cities. The assets are given nominally at \$1,000,000 a large part of which is in Vancouver real estate which is probably valued at

fancy prices. This firm was one of the oldest on the coast.

Certificates of incorporation have been granted to the Anchor Mining Company, Limited, and the Columbia River Lumber Company, Limited. The Atlin Mining Company, Limited, and the Carroll's Quesnelo River Leases, Limited, have been licensed as extra-provincial companies.

The Greenwood smelters are receiving the final touches making ready for blowing in. The B. C. Copper Company's smelter is ready to blow in, but the management is waiting until there is a sufficient quantity of fuel on hand to assure a steady supply. It is expected the smelter will be treating ore some day next week. The pyritic smelter at Boundary Falls will be ready to blow in on the 1st of March, but it will probably be a week later before the plant will be in full blast. Coke and coal have been coming in to both smelters during the past two weeks from Fernie, in East Kootenay, so it is only a matter of a few days until both smelters will be turning out matte.—Greenwood Miner.

R. P. Rithet & Co., of Victoria, write as follows of the coast freight situation on January 31st: "There is still a scarcity of grain tonnage, with few ships close at hand. The demand is also very limited, although there is a large quantity of wheat available for export. A few charters were made during the month at from 39s 9d to 41s 3d, the higher figure being paid in the early part of the month and the close showing a falling off. In lumber freights there is no change to be recorded. Suitable vessels for early loading are difficult to obtain. The grain market is strong, with an upward tendency. We quote freights as follows: Grain—San Francisco to Cork, f.o., 39s 9d to 40s; Portland to Cork, f.o., 41s 3d to 42s 6d; Tacoma and Seattle to Cork, f.o., 40s to 41s 3d. Lumber—British Columbia or Pug Sound to Sydney, 52s 6d; to Melbourne or Adelaide, 60s; to Port Pirie, 55s 9d; to Fremantle, 70s to 71s 3d, to Shanghai, 65s; to Kiao-Chau, 70s; to Tientsin, 75s; to Vladivostok, 65s, to W. Coast, S. A., 65s; to South Africa, 75s to 80s; to W. K. or Continent, 55s.

Evans, Coleman & Evans, of Vancouver, will erect large cement works on the boundary line between British Columbia and Washington State, at a cost of a quarter of a million dollars. The firm has long been the largest importer of cement in the province, and expended large sums in prospecting the coast for a mineral substance carrying all the necessary ingredients for first-class cement. Efforts recently made have resulted in the location at Sumas of an extensive marble quarry, carrying 38 1/2 per cent. of lime and all the needed compounds for excellent cement. The property is situated on Belingham Bay, and the British Columbia railway extension, within easy access of one C. P. K. and Great Northern, and thirty miles from Mission City on the Fraser river. It was immediately secured, and samples of rock sent to England, Germany, San Francisco and other centres of the cement trade for testing, and the result has confirmed the opinion that it contained all the ingredients for the manufacture of cement equal to any in the world. Five hundred thousand dollars capital has been secured, and the property will immediately be developed. Marble quarrying and polishing plant and lime kilns will be established on the spot, and cement works, with an output of 300 barrels a day and costing \$200,000, will be erected at Mission City to enable the manufactured product to be shipped by water as well as by rail.—Canadian Manufacturer.

Sable Getting Dearer.

Sable, the most popular of furs this season, is getting dearer, though it has been a mild winter. The reason, so the fur dealers say, is to be found in the great demand for the fur, both here and abroad.

Its popularity is due to the fact that it is as useful as well as a beautiful fur. It blends with the heavier and more somber pelts like seal and Persian lamb, as well as chinchilla, the fad of the season a year or two ago, and it has completely eclipsed the latter because, it comes out unharmed from a wetting or a little hard wear, which would leave the fainter fur soiled or mangy looking.—Hide and Leather, Chicago.

Ontario Legislature.

Toronto, Feb. 22.—The feature of Premier Ross' budget speech yesterday was the announcement that his government might undertake to build a railway from North Bay to Lake Temiscamingue. The region is being rapidly settled up, yet had no railway. No private company would build such a railway without a subsidy, and there was a rising feeling against subsidies to railways. Under the circumstances the government was disposed to undertake a survey to ascertain the cost of a railway, and then to take the sense of the House on the propriety of constructing such a line. The government would not be compelled to run it. It could be leased to the Grand Trunk for instance. Such a line would form a part of that projected to James Bay, but they were only at present required to deal with it, so far as it was required for the new settlements on Temiscamingue.

Premier Ross sketched the financial situation of the province as already outlined, showing a balance to the credit side on the year's transaction of nearly \$200,000, the exact figures being \$189,210. The entire receipts for the year were \$1,192,940. The government had met all calls and kept within the estimates by \$100,000.

Mr. Dryden introduced into the legislature yesterday a bill to promote the growth of the beet sugar. The bill proposes to set apart the sum of \$75,000 for three years to be used in paying bounties on refined sugar produced from the beet, the bounty to be at the rate of half a cent per pound the first year, and a quarter of cent. per pound the other two years. If sugar is produced on a scale requiring more than the amount named then that sum is to be distributed pro rata.

Shortages in Grain.

Montreal, Feb. 22.—Shipping companies doing business in the port of Montreal have resolved to take prompt and decisive action in order to prevent any further shortage in weights on grain from this port. The shipping companies have agreed among themselves in future not to sign any bills of lading for grain, unless for net weight, as ascertained at the time of shipment, seaboard clearance.

It now seems that this matter of grain shortages, which have been the cause of complaints in the European markets and which at one time threatened to exclude Montreal from the list of contract ports, is for the grain men and elevator men; themselves to arrange. They must provide means of re-weighing the grain where it is necessary, or otherwise, the steamship companies will not take it.

Sheepskin Waistcoats.

It may be that the coachman sitting tranquilly on the box, apparently comfortable, though the winter blasts do blow, has gone on a garment more or less worn at this season by men much out-of-doors. These men include coachmen, truckmen, motormen, and others. The garment is a sheepskin waistcoat.

This is a waistcoat made of sheepskin with wool on, and worn with the woolly side in. The skin is tanned to a tan color. The waistcoat is cut high in front and is provided with pockets. It is worn sometimes in place of a coat that would otherwise be used, or perhaps with a lighter weight coat than the wearer would put on without it. The overcoat is, of course, worn over all, as usual.

Some sheepskin waistcoats are made to button together at the front, as any waistcoat would. Others are made to fasten together in front with straps and buckles.

There's a high degree of warmth in a sheepskin waistcoat, but the price is not very high. They cost about \$2.50.—Hide and Leather, Chicago.

A special general meeting of the Winnipeg board of trade has been called for Tuesday evening next. At this meeting Premier Roblin, and probably other members of the local government will afford such information as is asked for by the members in connection with the new railway legislation.

WANTED—Capable, reliable person in every country to represent large company of solid financial reputation; \$300 salary per year, payable weekly; \$3 per day absolute sure and all expenses; straight bond and definite salary; no commission; paid each Saturday and expense money advanced each week. STANDARD HOUSE 334 Dearborn St., Chicago.

TO THE TRADE.

Our Brands

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

FILLING LETTER ORDERS
A SPECIALTY.

John Macdonald & Co.

Wellington and Front Sts. E.,
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Write for Prices on . . .

Wabash Screen Doors and Windows

Strongest and Best
MARSHALL-WELLS CO.
WHOLESALE HARDWARE
WINNIPEG

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MONTREAL
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**DRY GOODS
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Winnipeg Sample Rooms:
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Represented by—R. R. GALLAGHER
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Sanderson's Steel

FOR TOOLS, DIES,
DRILLS, Etc.

The oldest and most reliable make in the market
Full assortment in stock at Montreal.

CAMBRIA STEEL

Machinery, Tire, Sleigh Shoe, Toe Caulk, Spring, Cultivator, &c.
Cold Rolled Shafting and Finished Agricultural Shapes.

A. C. LESLIE & CO., Agents, Montreal

Epsom Salts Heavy Chemicals Patent Medicines Glassware

We are receiving this week: One car Epsom Salts, one car Heavy Chemicals two Cars Patent Medicines, three cars Glassware.

We are open to fill winter orders at good prices. Write for quotations.

The Martin, Bole & Wynne Co.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS
110, Drawer 1461. WINNIPEG

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347 and 349 St. Paul St., Montreal

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BRANDON, MAN.

Estimates given on every description
of Monument, Headstone or Fence.
This monument, 27 feet 8 inches in height, manu-
factured of Manitoba granite, was erected by us in
Brandon cemetery during 1899.

THE... PURE GOLD CO'Y

call your attention to
their new lines of

Jams Jellies Preserves Marmalades

OATS FOR SALE



*Write or Wire Us
for Prices*

The Brackman-Ker Milling Co.

LIMITED
STRATHCONA, ALBERTA

An attempt to sell

**PURE
STRICTLY
FIRST-CLASS
GOODS**



PURE GOLD CO.

TORONTO.

Manitoba.

W. H. Bull has opened a harness shop at Elgin.

John McGuire will open in hardware and implements at Elgin.

The Snowflake steam laundry, Brandon, is offered for sale.

P. Cancilla has opened in fruit and confectionery at 355 Main street, Winnipeg.

A. Easton has bought out the tailoring business of A. Balkwell at Hamiota, Man.

The Plum Coulee Farmers' Elevator Company, Limited, is seeking incorporation.

Damago & Co. are opening a fruit and confectionery store on Princess street, Winnipeg.

J. W. Hewitt, of Morden, has purchased a drug business at Melita and will reside there in future.

T. P. Jackson, general merchant, who was recently burned out at Elgin, will re-open shortly in that town.

Birtle municipal council has decided to raise the wolf bounty to \$2, as the animals are increasing in number.

Walter Wardrop, general merchant and contractor, Lac du Bonnet, has made an assignment to C. H. Newton.

Ed. Loftus, recently admitted to the bar, has entered into legal partnership with Atkins, Culver & Pitblado, at Winnipeg.

Geo. Joyal's barber shop on Lombard street, Winnipeg, was damaged on Saturday night last by fire. Loss not stated.

country preceded the election of officers.

A board of trade has been organized at Stonewall, Man., with an initial membership of thirty-five. The officers are: President, W. H. Carroll; vice-president, W. J. Bruce; secretary, Ira Stratton; treasurer, A. R. Leonard; council, A. H. Mitchell, H. C. McQuarrie, E. Williams, H. O. May, T. Ramsay, J. Walton, J. W. Fullbrook, W. Montgomery.

The annual meeting of the Manitoba Veterinary Association was held in Winnipeg Wednesday evening, and was well attended by vets. from different parts of the province. The following officers were elected: President, Dr. Dunbar, Winnipeg; vice-president, Dr. Cox, Brandon; secretary-treasurer, Dr. Torrance, Winnipeg; examiners, Drs. Dunbar, Martin and Cowans, members of council, Drs. J. G. Rutherford, Portage la Prairie; Swenerton, Carberry, and W.H. Smith, Carman.

Fire damaged a frame building on the east side of Main street, Winnipeg, near the post office, on Monday morning. The building belonged to Archibald & Howell. The occupants were F. L. Kenny, sign painter, W. B. Robertson & Co., printers, in the second flat; Emma and Panaro, fruit store and restaurant; offices of Harstone Bros., coal and wood; T. R. Case, manager of the Pine Tree Lumber Co., and C. A. Stark, builders' supplies, on the ground floor. All carried sufficient insurance to cover losses.

Alberta.

The C. P. R. land company sold, during last year, 171,000 acres of land in

Manitoba Legislature.

The second session of the tenth legislature of Manitoba was opened on Thursday afternoon by Lieut.-Governor McMillan. The speech from the throne referred to the death of Queen Victoria, to the accession of King Edward VII. and foreshadowed legislation on railway, legislative, educational and election matters.

Live Stock Trade Notes.

Reports from Medicine Hat state that the weather has been exceptionally favorable for cattle this winter and losses on the ranges to date have been nil.

The exportation of cattle from Canada into the United States has grown somewhat during the past four years. In 1900, 1,616 head were sent across the line. The following year 57,857, and last year 80,980.

Higher Insurance Rates.

Toronto, Feb. 20.—At a meeting of Canadian fire underwriters to-day several increases in rates was decided on in Ontario and Quebec. Insurance men take the ground, that broadly speaking, while the classification of the towns in this province is fairly adequate it does not cover either exposure to individual risk or what may be termed "conflagration hazard" in blocks or districts. In other words an entirely new system of rating is to be made.

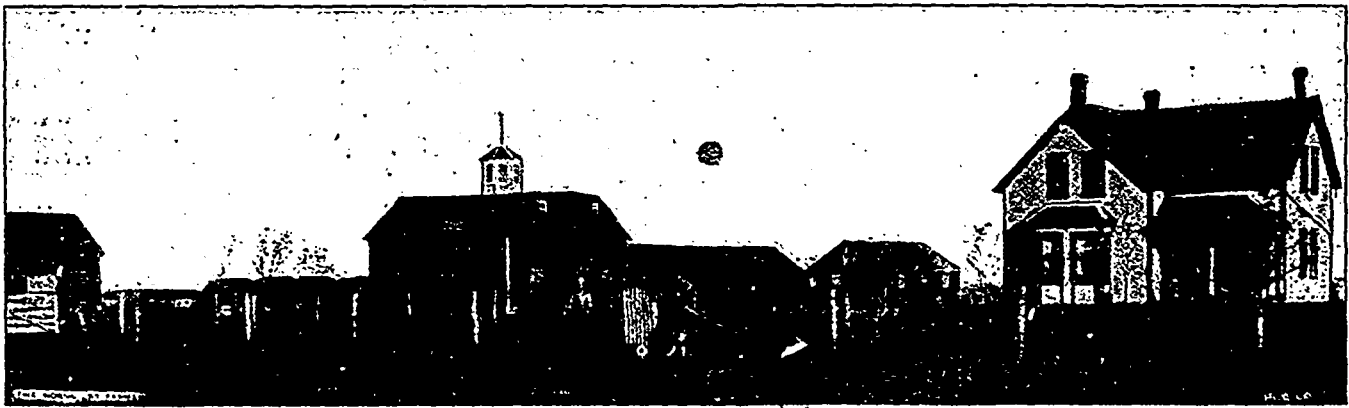
There will be no flat rate over a dis-

Nelson Wholesalers.

Nelson, B. C., Feb. 20.—The wholesale men of Nelson are looking forward to this year's trade as one unprecedented in the wholesale business of Kootenay. A large increase of business is expected from the Boundary and Lardeau districts, and with a conservative increase in the older sections, this year's turnover will undoubtedly be a record breaker. Some of the leading wholesale houses carrying stocks here are: Brackman & Ker Milling Co., flour and feed; H. J. Evans & Co., commission merchants, A. Macdonald & Co., wholesale grocers, (a branch of Winnipeg house), W. F. Teetzel & Co., assayers' supplies; Kootenay Electrical Supply and Construction company, electrical supplies; F. Starkey & Co., commission merchants; John Cholditch & Co., wholesale grocers; Turner, Beaton & Co., wholesale dry goods and liquors; Kootenay Supply Co., wholesale grocers; California Wine Co.; J. Y. Griffin & Co., provisions and produce, (a branch of Winnipeg house); Thorpe & Co., aerated waters; P. Burns & Co., wholesale meats; Hardware Co., (partly owned by J. H. Ashdown, of Winnipeg); Hudson's Bay company; Nelson Hardware company, paints, oils and glass; McLachlan Bros., hardware, H. Byers & Co., hardware.

The annual report of the Winnipeg board of trade printed in pamphlet form is now being circulated by Secretary Boll.

Tax Collector G. H. Hadskis, of Winnipeg, has made up his statement for the period, Oct. 1, 1900, to Feb. 14,



Manitoba Farm Scene.

Schwartz & Braun, implement agents, Altona, have dissolved partnership, Jacob Schwartz continuing the business.

D. C. Argall has opened a flour and feed store at Dauphin. He contemplates adding groceries in the near future. Argall was formerly employed with the Dauphin Milling Co.

D. W. Hole, chairman of the Winnipeg public school board, addressed the students of the Winnipeg Business College at their Literary society on Friday afternoon on the interesting subject "Money."

Wm. Broadbent and J. H. Weldon have dissolved the partnership which has heretofore existed between them as implement and grain dealers at Thornhill, Man. Wm. Broadbent continues the business.

Several rural deputations have interviewed the local government this week asking for railways, roads, bridges, etc. The government was also asked to establish an agricultural college at Neepawa.

The town council of Portage la Prairie will shortly put through a by-law authorizing a loan of \$6,700, which sum is required to meet the town's share of the new Assiniboine bridge which is being erected. This sum is to be repaid in three years from the taxes collected and will result in a higher rate of taxation.

A forestry circle has been formed at Brandon, Man. The following were elected officers: P. Middleton, president; H. L. Patmore, vice-president; E. Brown, secretary; Messrs. Reid, McPhail, Wolverton, Nichol and Doran, Erectors. An interesting discussion on the benefits of tree planting in this

district of Alberta, as compared with 117,000 the year previous.

G. C. King is opening a gent's furnishing store at Calgary in the premises lately occupied by Glanville & Robinson. He was formerly employed with the Hudson's Bay Company at Fort William, Ont.

The C. P. R. will next summer construct a subway at Calgary for the facility of public traffic passing to the east of the company's yard. The company and the city of Calgary are sharing in the expense of the undertaking.

Walpole Murdoch, formerly publisher of the Western Prairie, Cypress River, Man., and at one time of the Pilot Mound Sentinel, left Winnipeg on Tuesday for Red Deer, Alberta, where he will establish a weekly newspaper to be known as the Historian.

The Macleod board of trade held its annual meeting on the 12th inst. The election of officers and council resulted as follows: President, A. F. Grady, vice-president, A. R. Springett; secretary-treasurer, T. H. Stedman; council, D. Anderson, C. D. Beecher, A. Stevenson, D. J. Grier, A. B. McDonald; W. F. Cochrane, C. H. Baker, J. Struthers, H. E. Hyde, C. Kettles and J. H. Schofield, Pincher Creek; R. G. Mathews, R. B. Barnes, D. J. Campbell, C. E. D. Wood. A committee was appointed to look into the matter of freight rates as they affect Macleod.

Northwestern Ontario.

J. G. Graham is opening a stock of general goods, boots and shoes, etc., at Port Arthur.

district, but each risk will be judged on its merits, and advances will be made not only on all hazardous risks but on buildings in the neighborhood of such risks. All towns and cities that come under the jurisdiction of the Canadian Fire Underwriters' association will be rated in this way and the result, it is confidently expected, will be such an increase in the revenues of the companies as will repay them for the losses they have recently suffered.

The decisions arrived at apply directly to Ontario and Quebec, the two provinces over which the Canadian Fire Underwriters' association have direct control. As to Manitoba, all companies in the Association do business there and that province will be affected by the change in the classification of risks which, of course, is another term for an advance in rates. In British Columbia the companies are understood to be not so much interested as they already obtain good rates there while their losses have not been excessive. New Brunswick and Nova Scotia are not under the jurisdiction of the Canadian Fire Underwriters' association, but as in the case of Manitoba the same companies control the business and insurance men confidently count upon a re-arrangement of rates there also.

So far as Toronto is concerned the Toronto Board of Fire Underwriters meets to-day and it is not unlikely some changes will be made in certain ratings here.

Merrick, Anderson & Co. have been appointed agents for Gilson's furniture polish for Manitoba and the Northwest.

1901. It shows a grand total of \$554,400.53 collected. The tax sale held on Sept. 4, 1900, practically wiped out all arrears. The taxes have been paid unusually promptly this year, a greater percentage having been discounted than in any year since the city was organized—a fact that discounts the common cry of hard times so far as Winnipeg is concerned at least. The total value of assessable property is fixed at \$21,316,000 exemptions, (church property, schools, etc.) \$56,516.54, and business assessments at \$17,514.60. The total amount of taxes on roll is \$643,072.65, not including the business taxes.

The annual meeting of the Cheese and Butter Makers Union of Manitoba was held this week in the city. Interesting discussions occurred on the questions of securing the B. C. markets for Canadian producers, freight rates, how to produce good butter and cheese, etc. The following resolutions were adopted: "1st. Asking of the railway company a reduction in rates on butter, cheese and meats to British Columbia and Montreal, owing to the fact that a large quantity of butter and meats are imported from the States and elsewhere into British Columbia in winter, and in consequence we are losing a valuable market, while the railway company lose a valuable traffic." "2nd. Owing to the fact that considerable quantities of butter and meat are imported into British Columbia, and sold at a very low price, we hereby ask the federal government to increase the duty on the above named goods to the same rate as we are charged on Canadian goods of similar character going into the States."

THE BUSINESS SITUATION

Saturday, Feb. 23.

The ordinary midwinter dullness has been relieved this week by the presence in the city of large numbers of visitors who have been attending the biospiel or some of the numerous conventions of the week. Most of these visitors have been merchants and business men and they have taken advantage of the opportunity to visit places of business in the city where they have connections. Quite a little wholesale business has been done with country merchants by jobbing houses, but retail dealers say that they have benefited but very little. This, of course, was to be expected. Spring business is gathering considerable volume as the season for retail selling approaches and shipments are going out steadily to all parts of the country. The grain and produce business is very light. There is almost nothing doing in cattle. Bank clearings for the week were smaller than last year, but larger than two years ago.

WINNIPEG MARKETS

Saturday, Feb. 23.

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

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Business at wholesale houses has been much improved this week owing to the near approach of spring. There is a good demand for all kinds of spring goods, both leather and rubber. Values hold steady. Collections are poor.

CURED MEATS.

No further changes have taken place since we last wrote in prices for this line. The new list announced last week holds and business is good at those prices. For Winnipeg jobbing quotations see page 598.

DRUGS.

Quotations for staple lines at Winnipeg manifest no change whatever and the market rules steady. There is a good demand for drugs, chemicals, and sundries. In other centres there is a tendency on the part of some lines to take up advanced positions, notably methol, ipecac and balsam. On the other hand some lines are weaker, such as strychnine, vanilla beans, aniseed and saffron Valencia. Prices locally are quoted on page 598.

DRY GOODS.

Business around city warehouses this week has been enlivened to a considerable extent by the presence of numbers of country merchants who have paid fraternal calls, bought a few goods, made themselves more familiar with merchants and stocks here and paved the way in many cases for more business in the future. A good deal of time has been consumed in the entertainment of these men so that the ordinary routine has been interrupted to that extent. Many of them have been surprised and impressed with the magnitude and variety of the stocks now held in this city. Values remain firm and unchanged.

FISH.

Wholesale dealers here find the demand for fish seasonably active and prices hold steady on most lines. The only changes to note this week are a 1/2c drop on pickerel and pike. We quote—Whitefish, 4 to 6c per lb.; pickerel 3 1/2 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, \$1.15; salt mackerel, \$2.25 per kil shad, 4 lbs \$1.50; Digby chicks, 15c; box; boneless cod, 7 1/2c lb.; boneless fish 7 1/2c lb; Annan haddies, 7 1/2 to 8c per pound; fresh sea cod 12c lb; 1c per lb; tommy cod, 3 1/2c; flounders, 5 1/2c; smelts, 7 1/2c; mackerel, 13c; shad, 10c; bass, 13c; eels 10c; oysters selects \$2.15 per gallon standard, \$2.00.

FUEL.

There is a steady demand for both coal and wood for heating and domestic purposes. The moderate weather which has prevailed throughout the week has had the effect of lessening demand to some extent, but even with moderate weather the requirements of

the city are large. Pennsylvania hard coal holds firm at the higher level recently established, and there is every prospect that stocks of this coal available for consumption here will hardly last the winter out. Canadian coals are plentiful and so also is wood. For prices see page 598.

GREEN FRUITS.

Business is becoming a little more active as the season advances. The feature this week has been a drop of 25 to 50c per case in the price of California navel oranges. The drop is due to liberal supply, especially of the large sizes. The crop has been such a good one and the season so favorable for growth that there is a plethora of large fruit, hence prices are lower. It is said by those in the trade that the quality of this fruit has never been finer than it is this season. Fancy Seville oranges are now in the market at prices given below. Lemons are 25c per case lower. Apples are becoming scarce each week and some leading varieties are no longer obtainable. Spies are done, also Greenings. Cranberries are taking the place of apples to some extent. Bananas are arriving regularly. We quote prices as follows. Apples, fancy Baldwins, \$4.50, Ben Davis, \$4.50, russets, \$3.50 per barrel. California navel oranges, per box, \$3.00 to \$4.25; Seville, fancy oranges, \$6.00 per case; lemons, per box, \$4.50, as to size, bananas per bunch, \$3.00 to \$3.25; cranberries, 50 1-pound boxes, \$5; figs \$1.40 to \$1.60 per box; onions, per pound, 3c; mince meat in 25-pound pails, 10c per pound. cartoon dates, per package of 1-pound, 10c; new dates, 6c; cider in kegs or barrels, 3c per gallon; honey, 1-pound jars, \$2.50 a dozen; maple sugar, 12c; maple syrup, 2-pound tins, per dozen, \$2.25, half gallon tins, \$6 per dozen.

GROCERIES.

Grocery trade is active and steady, with but few price changes. Yellow sugars declined 10c during the week owing to the weaker feeling in the market for raw. Oatmeal is firmer at 15c per sack advance on last week's figures. It is believed in the trade that the higher basis of value upon which the customs authorities are collecting duty will be maintained notwithstanding the efforts of jobbers to have this reduced to the old level, hence the advance. Corn meal is unchanged. There is no change in dried fruits, although there is a decidedly good demand for these, and the movement is active. Small prunes are the only exception in the matter of price conditions, a large quantity of these having been sold at 4 to 4 1/2c, these taking the place in some instances of more expensive goods. For full list of prices at Winnipeg see page 598.

HARDWARE.

We have to note continued quietude in this line and no change in list of prices. Dealers do not seem to anticipate any great activity for some months yet. Winnipeg quotations will be found elsewhere in this issue.

IMPLEMENTS.

This week has been mainly devoted by local jobbers to entertaining visitors and talking over the situation. A good many country dealers have been in attending the annual meeting of the retail association and this has afforded wholesalers and retailers an opportunity to get together. The convention will no doubt be attended by beneficial results for this reason in addition to the good which it has accomplished in itself. The opinion seems to be generally held that notwithstanding the scarcity of money this is to be a good year with the implement trade.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

Business here in this line holds good for the season of year. A better trade is being done than at this time a year ago, and the output of warehouses is only limited by the willingness or unwillingness of managers to further increase the credits of their country customers. Money is scarce and consequently there is a disposition to hold sales down to actual necessities. Prices remain unchanged as far as Winnipeg is concerned. Advices from tanning and manufacturing centres indicate that business at these is of a hand-to-mouth character and that prices have not changed to any extent lately. For Jobbing prices here see page 598.

LUMBER.

Interest has centered mainly in the meeting of retail lumbermen which was held on Tuesday evening in this city. A large number of country dealers were in attendance representing

every district from Manitoba to the Rocky Mountains. Prices here in a wholesale way are steady.

PAINTS, OIL AND GLASS.

The feature this week has been a sharp drop, amounting to 4c per gallon in the price of linseed oil. Raw oil is now quoted at 83c per gallon in a wholesale way and boiled oil at 86c per gallon. This drop simply bears out our prediction of a week ago that oil would go lower in sympathy with declines in the east. The outlook for linseed oil is that after navigation opens in the St. Lawrence English oil manufactured from River Platte seed will begin to come in and a lower level of prices may then be looked for. It has been felt all along in the trade that the prices which were established early in the present winter when it was seen that the flax crop in this country was practically a failure could only last until the crop of some large producing country like Argentina could be harvested when competition would set in. This is what has occurred. Other commodities in this line remain unchanged in price so far as Winnipeg is concerned. Jobbing quotations will be found elsewhere in this issue.

RAW FURS.

There is nothing that is new to say about this market. Prices hold steady as given in our list elsewhere in this issue. Receipts are fairly liberal and the quality of offerings quite up to the usual standard.

SCRAP.

There is a fairly good demand for scrap iron and prices for this and other old materials rule steady as follows: No. 1 cast iron, free from wrought and malleable, \$12 to \$13 per ton, No. 2, \$10 to \$5 per ton; wrought iron scrap, \$5 to \$6 per ton; heavy copper 10 to 12c per pound; red brass, 10c per pound; yellow brass, heavy, 7 to 8c per pound; light brass, 5c to 6c per pound; lead pipe or sea lead, 2 to 2 1/2c per pound; rags, country mixed, 50c per 100 pounds; rubbers, free from rivets, buckles and arotics, 6c per pound; zinc scrap 1c per pound; bones, clean, dry and bleached, \$5 to \$6 ton; bottles, quarts, 20c per dozen; pints, 12 1/2c per dozen.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

WHEAT—The position and tone of the wheat market has shown little or no change during the past seven days. It has been steady to fairly firm amid a continuation of bearish news and statistics. In the speculative markets there is an undefined feeling of possible manipulation towards an advance and this keeps in check short selling. On the other hand visible reserves are so liberal and crop news so favorable that operations on the long side are effectually restrained. Generally the situation is one of waiting until some definite change in circumstances is recognized as likely to alter the course of the market. Should the crop prospects continue favorable throughout the season there is almost sure to be a tendency towards lower prices. During the week prices have fluctuated from day to day, but at the close there is practically no change from a week ago. The movement of wheat in the States still holds up. The shipments of wheat and flour from exporting countries to Europe are large, and considerably above weekly requirements. World's reserve stocks are increasing every week whereas last year they decreased each week at this period. All reports concerning the winter wheat crops in America and Europe are favorable. The Argentine is shipping freely, but even yet it is not known what her actual surplus for export is likely to be, and the experts seem to have quit publishing guesses about it. The American visible supply decreased 812,000 bushels compared to a decrease of 1,273,000 bushels the previous week, and a decrease of 555,000 bushels last year. The world's shipments were 3,461,000 bushels, against 3,338,000 bushels for the previous week and 6,482,000 bushels last year. The world's visible supply, according to Bradstreet's, increased 483,000 bushels, compared to an increase for the previous week of 1,788,000 bushels, and a decrease of 758,000 bushels for the same week last year.

The only change in the local market is the appearance of more sellers or would-be sellers and an increasing scarcity of buyers. Previous buyers are fighting shy of more wheat at present prices, evidently showing ap-

prehension of a lowering tendency in the markets. There has been an increase in business which continues on a restricted scale owing to rail movement from country points. Prices are unaltered except on tough wheat which has declined about 2c. We quote values as follows:—1 hard, \$1 1/2c, 2 hard, 75c; 3 hard, 67 1/2c; northern, 64c; tough 3 hard, 63c; and tough 3 northern, 60c, all in bulk. Fort William, immediate delivery.

FLOUR—Prices remain unchanged as follows: Lake of the Woods, Five Roses, \$2.10, Red Patent, \$1.95, Medora, \$1.60; XXXX, \$1.35 per sack of 48 pounds. Ogilvie Milling Co. Hungarian, \$2.10, Glenora Patent, \$1.50, Manitoba, \$1.60, and Imperial XXX, \$1.20 per sack of 48 pounds.

MILFEED—Supplies are only moderate while demand is good. Prices are \$14 per ton for bran and \$10 for shorts.

GROUND FEED—Ground feed is scarce owing to the small supplies of coarse grains. Pure oat chop is worth \$27 per ton delivered, mixed barley and oats \$25 per ton and corn \$20 per ton.

COUNTRY WHEAT—The country wheat market is quiet. Deliveries have fallen off. Most of the wheat offered is of poor quality. Quotations range from 55c to 65c per bushel, according to quality and rate of freight.

OATS—The supply of oats is quite liberal and the market shows but little variation from its condition of a week ago. If anything there is a firmer feeling in regard to prices, but these are not quotably changed. Manitoba oats in carlots on track are worth from 34 to 35c per bushel, according to grade. Northern Alberta oats are 43c, with the bulk of business going a first named figure.

BARLEY—The nominal value is about 40 to 45c per bushel for carlots on track, according to grade.

CORN—The market is steady at 40 to 45c per bushel for No. 3 corn in carlots on track here.

PLANSEED—There is none offered and the market is purely nominal.

HAY—Prices are unchanged from a week ago. Carlots of pressed hay of best quality are worth \$3 per ton and the range of prices for pressed is from \$7 to \$8. Farmers loads of loose hay on the street are worth \$6 to \$8 per ton.

POULTRY—There is an active demand for fresh killed poultry but the stock is not so readily taken. Fresh killed chickens will bring as high as 10c per pound here, held stock on commission basis. Turkeys are bringing 11c per pound, commission basis, free 9 1/2c, and ducks 8 1/2c.

GAMB—There is a good demand for wild pigeons at 20c per pair. Common rabbits are worth 10c per pair and Jack rabbits 25c each.

DRESSED MEATS—We quote Beef, butchers dressed, 7 to 8c per pound, delivered here country dressed, 4 1/2 to 5 1/2c; veal, 7 to 8c; mutton, 5 1/2 to 6c; hogs, 6 to 6 1/2c.

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

BUTTER—Dairy—Choice fresh butter not more than ten days from the churn is in good demand. Held and inferior stocks not wanted as the market is already overloaded with these grades. Strictly new made butter of best quality, will bring as high as 16c per pound on commission basis in this market to-day and the range for this grade is from 15 1/2 to 16c. Held stock and second grade is worth 11 1/2 to 12 1/2c per pound on commission basis.

CHEESE—Commission men are selling best Manitoba cheese at 10c per pound to the city retail trade.

EGGS—Receipts of Manitoba eggs are increasing for which they are now 22c per pound net. From gathered eggs are worth 35c per dozen.

VEGETABLES—The market is steady and without special features. We quote: Potatoes, 40 to 45c per bushel; parsley, 30c; lettuce, 40c per dozen; carrots and beets, 45c per bushel; turnips, 20c per bushel; nips, \$1.25 per bushel; onions, \$1.25 per bushel; cabbage, 15c to 20c; celery, 25c to 30c per dozen.

HIDES—We quote: Cow hides frozen, 5c per lb., less 5c for the head. Kips same price as hides. Sheep and lambskins bring from 10 to 15c.

TORONTO WHOLESALE TRADE.

Special to The Commercial: Toronto, Feb. 23. Dry Goods—Quite active. Some lines of plain grey and bleached cottons are held slightly higher, as jobbers now having to repeat, pay full mill prices. There are big preparations for spring millinery openings on March 4. Hardware—Trade is better. Most orders coming in are for future delivery. New list on wrought iron spikes. Screen doors and windows have advanced 10 to 15 per cent. Steel rope is 1/2c dearer, now 1 1/2c base. Wholesale dealers in plumbing supplies have come to agreement and advanced good lines as enamelled baths, closets, range boilers, coming away with cutting. Metals are in fair inquiry. White lead declined has 17 1/2, petroleum. Canned vegetables unsettled. Tomatoes 80 to 85c, peas and corn 75 to 80c. Yellow sugars were reduced yesterday 10c per cwt. on high grades, making No. 1 now \$1.85, and 15c on low grades. Granulated is unchanged. Shelled walnuts are 1 1/2 to 2c higher in primary markets.

TORONTO GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

Special to The Commercial. Toronto, Feb. 23. Grain deliveries are larger. Ontario wheat dull and lower. No. 1 hard is 1/2c lower. Ontario flour is easier. Oats dull and easier. Dairy butter in rolls is offering freely at steady prices. Creamery is steady. Receipts of new laid eggs are larger. Offerings of poultry are small. Potatoes are 2c lower. Hides 1/4c lower. Flour—Manitoba Patent, \$4.25; Manitoba bakers, \$4.80 for carlots at Toronto; Ontario patent, \$2.55 to \$2.60 per barrel for 90 per cent. patents, middle freights. Wheat—Ontario winter wheat, 65c for red and white, Ontario spring, 65c. No. 1 hard, 48 1/2c; No. 2 hard, 45c and No. 3, 41c, grinding in transit. Oats—No. 1 white, 29 1/2c east; 2 white, 27c, middle freights. Barley—1 1/2 to 1 1/4c for No. 3 extra at country points west. \$14.50 to \$15.00 per ton for cars west; bran, \$13.50 to \$14.00. Oatmeal—\$1.25 for cars of bags, and \$1.35 in wood for carlots, Toronto. Hay—Carlots on track, \$9 to \$10.50 per ton. Eggs—19 cents for fresh, in case lots; held lots, 15c, limed, 12 to 14c. Butter—Large rolls, 17 to 18c; pound rolls, 18 to 19c, low grades, 16 to 17c, creamery packages, 20 to 22 1/2c; prints, 22 to 24c. Cheese—10 1/2 to 11c for job lots of full cheese. Hides—7 1/4c for No. 1 cows; No. 1 heavy steers, 7 1/2c, country hides, 7c under these prices, calfskins, 9c for No. 1, and 8c for No. 2, sheepskins, 90 to \$1.00 each; tallow, 5 to 6 1/2c. Wool—Washed fleece, 15 to 16c; unwashed, 9c. Beans—\$1.50 to \$1.80 per bushel for handpicked, job lots. Dried Apples—3 1/2 to 4 1/2c for round lots; evaporated, 7 1/2c. Honey—10 to 10 1/2c per pound. Poultry—Chickens, 30c to 50c per pair; turkeys, 11 to 12c per pound; ducks, 7 to \$1 per pair, geese 7c to 8c per pound. Potatoes—31 to 32c per bushel for carlots. Seeds—Alsike at \$5.50 to \$6.50, according to size and fancy lots are quoted a trifle higher; red clover is quoted 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.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Special to The Commercial. Toronto, Feb. 20. Receipts at the stock yards yesterday were 70 carloads, including 1,219 cattle, 481 sheep and lambs, and 1,323 hogs. Export Cattle—Choice lots here are quoted lower at \$4.00 to \$5.00, while medium are unchanged at \$4.25 to \$4.50. Fine loads sold at \$4.70, \$4.80, \$4.90 and \$5.00. Butchers' Cattle—The demand was light and trade was dull, excepting for the choicest lots. These sold readily as usual, and brought good prices. Medium and poor grades were on the market in great profusion, but they were very slow sale. Picked lots of butchers' cattle brought \$4.15 to \$4.40 choice, \$3.75 to \$4.10 good, \$3.25 to \$3.80 medium, \$2.50 to \$3.15, and common, \$2.00 to \$2.50. Export Bulls—The demand is fair, in

keeping with the general inquiry for export cattle. Some fine heavy bulls were sold at prices ranging from \$4 to \$1.40. Quotations are unchanged at \$3.75 to \$1.50 for heavy and \$3 to \$3.75 for light. Stocker—There was a fair demand but the supply was small. Prices ruled steady at \$2.50 to \$3.15 for best and \$1.75 to \$2.25 for seconds. Sheep and Lambs—The run was small and trade was good. Everything was cleaned up and prices were well maintained at \$3.00 to \$3.50 per cwt. for export ewes, and \$2.50 to \$4 each for butchers' sheep. Hogs—Prices have advanced in keeping with the upward tendency of the market and quotations are 25c per cwt higher. Selected hogs of 160 to 200 pounds natural weight are worth \$6.75 per cwt, while lights and fats are selling at \$6.25. Carlots of mixed weights are quoted at \$11.50 to \$16.00 per cwt.

FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

Toront, Feb. 23. Receipts at the semi-weekly markets yesterday were 60 cars, including 500 sheep and lambs, and 3,000 hogs. Market generally dull. Export cattle a shade lower for best. For now 7c. Butchers' fancy cattle scarce. Picked lots \$4.15 to \$4.50. Common plentiful and slow at \$2 to \$3.15. Export bulls easier at \$3.75 to \$4.25. Feeders quiet. Stockers dull. Sheep and lambs quiet. Export ewes in fair demand at \$3 to \$3.50. Grain—fed lambs firm at \$4 to \$4.75, hogs firmer. Choice bacon now \$6.75, a 1d light fat, \$6.25.

MONTREAL GRAIN & PRODUCE.

Special to The Commercial. Montreal, Feb. 23. Wheat is quiet and steady. Oats active and stronger. Sale of 10,000 bushels No. 2 oats afloat May at 43 1/2c, and another 10,000 bushel lot realized 34c. Barley is 1 1/2c dearer. Manitoba flour is firmer and in fair demand. Oatmeal active and firm. Feed in good demand. Hay firm and in good demand for export. Cheese quiet and easier. The cheese damaged in recent fire were sold by auction on Thursday, 2,800 realising 4 1/2c, and remainder 4 to 7c. The Liverpool cable reports a sale by auction of 10,000 at 9 1/2 to 10c. Butter is quiet and lower. Manitoba dairy 1/2c lower. Receipts of eggs are small and demand good. New laid have advanced slightly. Hides steady. Potatoes fairly active. Poultry at fair demand and supply small. Meats active and firm. Hogs active and strong. Prices have advanced 30c. Carlots of Manitobas have sold at \$8.70. Holders now ask \$8.75.

Wheat—No. 1 spring wheat, 70 1/2 to 71c for May delivery afloat. Barley—50c for No. 2, prompt shipment. Oats—No. 1 oats are offering at 35 to 37 1/2c, No. 2 at 34 to 34 1/2c, spot oats 31 1/2 to 32c. Flour—in fair demand. Manitoba patent, \$4.60, Manitoba strong bakers, \$4.10 to \$4.20; straight rollers, \$3.30 to \$3.40. Rolloed oatmeal—\$1.35 to \$1.40 per barrel, and \$1.65 to \$1.70 for bags. Feed—Market firm, good demand. Manitoba bran, bags, \$17, shorts, \$18. Baled Hay—Choice, \$10.50 to \$11. No. 2, \$9.50 to \$10. Cheese—Finest, 9 1/2 to 10 1/2c. Butter—Finest creamery, 22 1/2 to 23c; seconds, 21 to 21 1/2c; dairy, 16 1/2 to 17c. Manitoba dairy, 16 1/2c. Eggs—Prices firm. New laid, 22 to 24c; choice cold storage stock, 13 1/2 to 15c; culls, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2c. Montreal limed, 15 1/2 to 16c; western limed, 14 1/2 to 15c. Maple Syrup—6 1/2 to 7c in wood; this, 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, 7 1/2 to 8c, No. 2, 6 1/2 to 7c, No. 3, 5 1/2 to 6c, calfskins, 8 and 9c; lambskins, 90c for good fresh skins. Potatoes—Carlots, 42 1/2 to 45c; broken lots, 50 to 55c. Poultry—Turkeys, 8c to 10c; chickens, 8 to 10c; fowls, 4 to 6c; ducks, 7 to 9c; geese, 5 to 7c. Game—Partridge, firsts, 70c a pair; seconds, 45 to 50; deer, carcasses, 4 1/2 to 5c per pound. Meats—Beef hides, 5c to 8c; fore, 3 to 5c; veal, 4 to 8 1/2c; lamb, 6 1/2 to 7c; mutton, 4 1/2 to 5 1/2c; hogs, carlots \$8.25 to \$9.00.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Special to The Commercial. Montreal, Feb. 19. At the East End abattoir yesterday

receipts of cattle were 350 head, sheep and lambs 50 head. Although the supply of cattle was smaller than it has been for some time past, yet the demand was slow and trade quiet. This was due chiefly to the fact that desirable grades were rather scarce and holders of such demanded higher prices which buyers did not feel disposed to pay and held off until holders decided to accept old rates which they did towards noon and some sales of choice were made at 1 1/2c to 4 1/2c, good at 3 1/2 to 4 1/2c; fair at 3 to 3 1/2c, common at 2 1/2 to 3 1/2c; and inferior at 1 1/2 to 2c per lb. The trade in sheep was quiet on account of the light offerings and prices ruled steady at 3c to 3 1/2c per lb. The market for lambs was stronger and prices were higher with a good demand at 4c to 5c per lb. Receipts of live hogs were small, for which the demand was good and prices were firm 6 1/2 to 6 3/4c per lb. for straight lots.

THURSDAY'S MARKETS.

Montreal, Feb. 22. Receipts of live stock at the East End abattoir on Thursday were 5,000 cattle and 50 sheep and lambs. Although receipts of cattle were larger than on Monday, yet they did not have depressing effect upon values. In fact, buyers reported the feeling very stiff for best. The demand was good for such, but common and inferior stock sold slow and some went over. Choice steers brought 4 1/2 to 5 1/2c, good 3 1/2 to 4 1/2, fair 3 to 3 1/2c, and lower grades 1 1/2 to 2 1/2c per pound. The market for sheep and lambs was firm but trade was quiet owing to small offerings. Sheep sold at 3 1/2 to 3 3/4c and lambs at 4 to 4 1/2c per pound. The market for live hogs was stronger, owing to continued small receipts and show an advance of 25c per 100 pounds since Monday. The demand was good and sales of selected lots were made at 6 1/2 to 7c per pound. According to private cables from Glasgow this week trade in Canadian cattle was not altogether satisfactory in fact some shippers stated that if they got out even on their shipments they would be satisfied.

MONTREAL GROCERY TRADE.

Special to The Commercial. Montreal, Feb. 23. Sugars are quiet. Low grade yellows have declined 1/2c and range now from \$3.80 to \$4.15. Granulated is steady. Molasses active and strong. Sales now crop at 14c. First cost now 1 1/2c and firm at that. Five hundred puncheons of old sold at \$2 to 35c. New offerings to arrive at 3 1/2c. Canned salmon is firm and tending higher. Vegetables are active in the jobbing trade. Spices in good demand. Valencia raisins firm. Sugar, granulated, \$1.65 per 100 lbs yellow, \$1.80 to \$1.85, molasses, 32 to 34c. Valencia raisins, off stalk, 7c; fine, 7 1/2c; selected, 8c; layers, 8 1/2c; currants, 8 1/2 to 9c; canned goods, tomatoes, 55 to 57c; peas, 80 to 85c; corn, 55 to 60c; salmon, 56 to 58 1/2c per case; Japan tea, old crop 1 1/2 to 1 1/4c, new crop, 16 to 22c; Ceylons, 11 1/2 to 22c for good to choice; Congous, 11 to 15c; greens, 15 to 18c. Provisions—Unchanged. Lard active. White lard has declined. Quotations are: Pork, \$19 to \$21; lard, pure, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2c; hams, 13 to 14c; bacon, 14 to 15c.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET.

Special to The Commercial. Liverpool, Feb. 22. The cattle market is steady and 1/2c higher. Quotations range from 11 1/2 to 13c per pound, dressed weights, sheep, 12 to 14c.

LIVERPOOL CHEESE MARKET.

Special to The Commercial. Liverpool, Feb. 22. Cheese quoted 6d lower at 5 1/2 to 5 1/4d.

LONDON SUGAR MARKET.

Special to The Commercial. London, Feb. 22. Beet sugar is 1/2d lower at 11s 3d for February.

BRITISH LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

London, Feb. 18.—The trade in cattle was weaker and prices show a decline of 1c compared with a week ago, with sales of choice States at 13c. American sheep sold at 13 1/2c. Liverpool, Feb. 18.—This market was also weaker for Canadian cattle and

prices 1/4c lower, with sales of choice at 12c. Sheep sold at 14c.

HOGS AND HOG PRODUCTS.

Special to The Commercial: Toronto, Feb. 23. Dressed hogs are scarce, and here are selling at \$7.75 to \$8.00 asking. Hog products are very firmly held at unchanged prices. Lard is firm. For quotations see Toronto grocery elsewhere in this issue.

Pure Bred Cattle Breeders' Meet.

Proceedings of the Pure Bred Cattle Breeders' association commenced Wednesday with the enrollment of members; and after reading the minutes of the previous meeting, which were duly adopted, the president, George Stee, of Glenboro, then addressed the meeting. He said, whilst the last season was the worst this province had experienced for many years, the cattle industry had not suffered. Referring briefly to the work of the association the president said that the association was formed in 1890, and had a membership of 30, whilst last year the membership was 88. The speaker then reviewed trade conditions and the prospects of the live stock industry. The secretary then tendered his report and financial statement, which was duly adopted.

A resolution to leave out, "and the Northwest" from the name of the association was adopted; also a resolution that the secretary-treasurer in future be elected by the directors instead of by the members. The election of officers followed.

Andrew Graham, of Fossroy, being elected president; F. W. Brown, 1st vice-president, J. E. Marple, of Deleau, 2nd vice-president, Directors—Shorthorn, J. G. Barron; Hereford, J. A. Chapman, of Beresford; Polled Angus, John Traquair; Galloway, Wm. Martin; Ayrshire, Thos. McCartney. Additional directors—Messrs. Washington, James and Style, Auditors—Messrs. Waugh and McKellar. Representatives to the fair board—Winnipeg, James Bray; Brandon, Wm. Chalmers; Portage la Prairie, F. W. Brown; Carberry, J. G. Barron; Neepawa, G. S. McGregg; Bois-Sevain, W. Ryan; Deloraine, J. Benton; Rockwood, W. James; Gladstone, H. R. Keyes; Carman, Mr. Henderson, Killarney, R. McLennan; Cypress River, Mr. Connors; Holland, R. J. Stewart; McGregg, Jas. Muir; Manitoba, John S. Robson; Kildonan, H. O. Ayerst; Glenboro, Geo. Steel, M. P. P. A resolution was adopted acknowledging the courteous treatment by the railroad companies last year in meeting some of the demands of a delegation from this association.

The representatives on last year's fair boards handed in their reports which were read and duly adopted. Provincial auction sales were then brought up, and after considerable discussion a motion was carried to dispense with government aid in connection with auction sales. A similar motion to that passed at the Swiss and Sheep Breeders' association in regard to the establishment of an agricultural college for Manitoba was unanimously adopted.

The remainder of the convention's proceedings were of an educational nature. In the evening it amalgamated with the gathering of sheep and swine breeders. A report of the proceedings at the joint meeting is given elsewhere in this issue. A point overlooked in the report of that meeting is that referring to tuberculous tests. Hon. Thos. Greenway spoke in regard to tuberculous and took objection to the tuberculin test. He said the plan now adopted was not the one that was going to cure the evil—that anybody with a herd of cattle would like to get any animals affected with tuberculous out of his herd. There was some discussion on this point and finally a resolution was passed disapproving of the regulations in regard to the tuberculin test and advocating the abolishment of the system.

The Commercial Men.

J. M. Newton, traveller for Green-shields, Son & Co., of Montreal, left on Friday for the east. Gas O'Shaughnessy, traveller for the Savanne Lumber Company of St. Anne, Ontario, was in Winnipeg this week.

Toronto Grocery Prices.

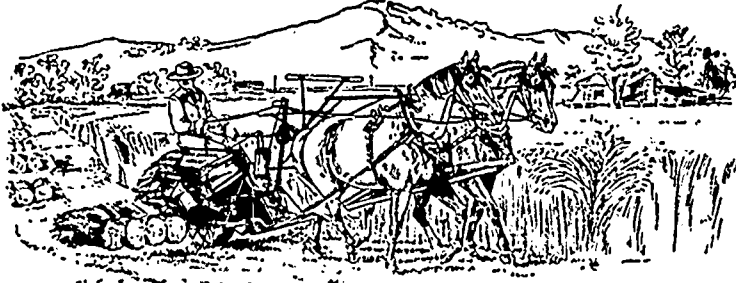
Toronto, Feb. 23. SUGARS—Granulated, delivered Toronto, \$1.78; yellow, from \$1.80; Imperial, medium, \$2.00; special bright, \$2.10. MOLASSES—West India, barrels, 32 1/2 lbs., New Orleans, 24 1/2 lbs. for medium, and 25 1/2 lbs. for light. COFFEES—Java, green, 1/2 lb. 1/3; Mocha, 2 1/2 lbs. 1/3; Java, 2 1/2 lbs. 1/3. TEAS—Java, low grade, 1 1/2 lbs. per lb. Young Hysons, seconds, 10 1/2 lbs. 1/3; Straits, 2 1/2 lbs. 1/3; Indian, 1 1/2 lbs. 1/3; Congous, low grade, 1 1/2 lbs. 1/3; medium, 2 1/2 lbs. 1/3; finest, 4 1/2 lbs. 1/3; Ceylon 1 1/2 lbs. 1/3; Formosa oolong, 2 1/2 lbs. 1/3. CANNED GOODS—Tomatoes, 80¢; corn, 75¢; silted selected peas, \$1.00; pumpkin, 80¢; raspberries, 2¢; \$1.75; peaches, 2¢; \$1.80; 3¢, \$2.00; \$2.25; apples, 2¢; \$1.80; 2¢, \$2.25; \$2.75; do. 2 1/2¢, \$2.40; do. 3¢, \$2.50; plums, 2¢; \$1.00; \$1.20; Salmon—Cohoos, prime dark, \$1.40; sockeyes, red, \$1.00; lobsters, halves, \$1.50; \$1.00, tails, \$2.50; dats, \$3.75. RICE—Rice bags, 3 1/2 lbs. 1/3; Java, 4 1/2 lbs. 1/3; Patna, 5 1/2 lbs. 1/3; Japan, 4 1/2 lbs. 1/3. SPICES—Ginger, Jamaica, 2¢; Ceylon, 2¢; cloves, 1 1/2 lbs. 1/3; Ambony, 2 1/2 lbs. 1/3; Penang, 3 1/2 lbs. 1/3; allspice, 1 1/2 lbs. 1/3; nutmegs, 4 1/2 lbs. 1/3; cream tartar, pure, 2 1/2 lbs. 1/3; compound, 1 1/2 lbs. 1/3; pepper, black, pure Singapore, 1 1/2 lbs. 1/3; Penang, 1 1/2 lbs. 1/3; compound, 1 1/2 lbs. 1/3; pepper, pure white, 2 1/2 lbs. 1/3. DRIED FRUITS—Raisins, Valencia, selected, 7 1/2 lbs. 1/3; off stalk, 6 1/2 lbs. 1/3; California 3 crown loose Muscats, 6 1/2 lbs. 1/3; Filadelfia currants, 10 1/2 lbs. 1/3; Patras, 12 1/2 lbs. 1/3; Vostanias, 14 1/2 lbs. 1/3; California dried fruit—Apples, 1 1/2 lbs. 1/3; peaches, 2 1/2 lbs. 1/3; prunes, 7 1/2 lbs. 1/3; 8 1/2 lbs. 1/3; 9 1/2 lbs. 1/3; 10 1/2 lbs. 1/3; Sultanias, 10 1/2 lbs. 1/3; Hallowee dates, 4 1/2 lbs. 1/3. NUTS—Shelled Valencia almonds, 3 1/2 lbs. 1/3; shelled Jordan almonds, 4 1/2 lbs. 1/3; Borden's walnuts, 10 1/2 lbs. 1/3; shelled walnuts, 12 1/2 lbs. 1/3; Greenolives, 12 1/2 lbs. 1/3; Sicily Almonds, 11 1/2 lbs. 1/3. PEELS—Orange, 12 1/2 lbs. 1/3; lemon, 10 1/2 lbs. 1/3; citron, 17 1/2 lbs. 1/3. PROVISIONS. PORK—Canada mess, short cut, \$20. heavy, \$19; shoulders, \$18.50. SMOKED AND DRY SALTED MEATS—Lard clear, tons and cases, 9 1/2¢; break-fast bacon, 13¢; hams, 12 1/2 lbs. 1/3; rolls, 10 1/2 lbs. 1/3; shoulders, 10¢; backs, 13¢; green meats out of pickle are quoted at 1¢ less than smoked. LARD—Tierces, 10¢; tubs, 10 1/2¢; and pails 10 1/2¢.

Toronto Hardware Prices.

Toronto, Feb. 23. ANTIMONY—11 1/2 lbs. per lb for Cook. BARBED WIRE—Car lots, f.o.b. Cleveland, \$2.80; \$2.97 1/2, Toronto, \$3.10 per 100 lbs. BAR IRON—Price for common, \$1.00 @ \$1.70 per 100 lb. BANDER TWINE—Pure Manila 10 1/2¢ per lb. mixed, 8 1/2¢; sisal, 7 1/2¢. BLACK SHEETS—28 gauge, \$3.30. BOLTS AND NUTS—Norway bolts, full square, 70 per cent; common carriage bolts, full square, 65 1/2¢ p. c. machine bolts, all sizes, 65 per cent; coach screws, 75 per cent; sleigh shoe bolts, 75 per cent; blank bolts, 65 per cent; bolt ends, 65 per cent; nuts, square, 45¢; nuts, hexagon, 1 1/2¢; nuts, bolts, 6 1/2¢ per cent; stove bolts, 6 1/2¢ per cent; rough bolts, 60 per cent; stove rods, 6 1/2¢. BRASS—Sheet and bar, 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 100 lb. half-polished, \$3.15, and all bright \$3.60; \$3.75. CEMENT—Canadian Portland, \$2.80; \$3. Canadian, \$3.00; Belgian, \$2.75; \$3. Canadian hydraulic cements, \$1.25; \$1.50; calcined plaster, \$1.30; asbestos cement, \$2.50 per barrel. COIL CHAIN—Per 100 lb., 1/4 in., \$8.50; 3/8 in., \$8.50; 1/2 in., \$8.50; 5/8 in., \$8.50; 3/4 in., \$8.50; 7/8 in., \$8.50; 1 in., \$8.50; 1 1/4 in., \$8.50; 1 1/2 in., \$8.50; 1 3/4 in., \$8.50; 2 in., \$8.50; 2 1/2 in., \$8.50; 3 in., \$8.50; 3 1/2 in., \$8.50; 4 in., \$8.50; 4 1/2 in., \$8.50; 5 in., \$8.50; 5 1/2 in., \$8.50; 6 in., \$8.50; 6 1/2 in., \$8.50; 7 in., \$8.50; 7 1/2 in., \$8.50; 8 in., \$8.50; 8 1/2 in., \$8.50; 9 in., \$8.50; 9 1/2 in., \$8.50; 10 in., \$8.50; 10 1/2 in., \$8.50; 11 in., \$8.50; 11 1/2 in., \$8.50; 12 in., \$8.50; 12 1/2 in., \$8.50; 13 in., \$8.50; 13 1/2 in., \$8.50; 14 in., \$8.50; 14 1/2 in., \$8.50; 15 in., \$8.50; 15 1/2 in., \$8.50; 16 in., \$8.50; 16 1/2 in., \$8.50; 17 in., \$8.50; 17 1/2 in., \$8.50; 18 in., \$8.50; 18 1/2 in., \$8.50; 19 in., \$8.50; 19 1/2 in., \$8.50; 20 in., \$8.50; 20 1/2 in., \$8.50; 21 in., \$8.50; 21 1/2 in., \$8.50; 22 in., \$8.50; 22 1/2 in., \$8.50; 23 in., \$8.50; 23 1/2 in., \$8.50; 24 in., \$8.50; 24 1/2 in., \$8.50; 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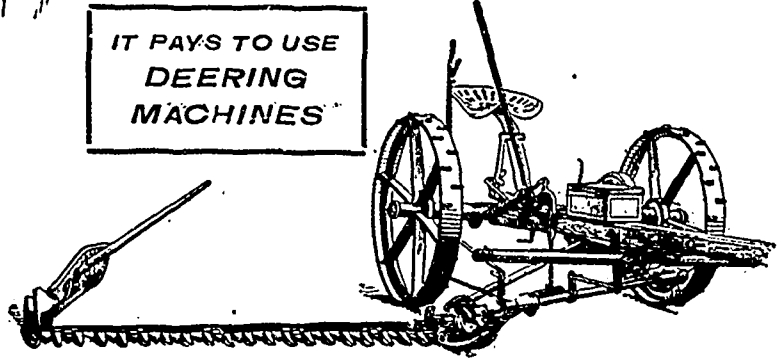
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THE IMPLEMENT TRADE.

THE NECESSITY OF NOTES.

Why credits should be longer in the implement trade than in many others has never been satisfactorily explained, nor would such explanation be of value unless the knowledge led to a material reduction in the time allowed on implement sales. But one thing is certain—the promissory note is the foundation on which these long credits rest. Remove it and the structure falls. The farmers realize this, and desiring to perpetuate the long credit system, settle their purchases by notes when asked to do so by the dealer. There are exceptions to the rule, but not many. A dealer of fifteen years' experience stated recently to the writer that none of his customers, desiring credit, had ever refused to give his note in settlement.

Now, the average implement dealer compelled to sell on long time must of necessity buy a portion, at least, of his stock under the same favorable terms. Some must buy all that way, and while the average dealers does not refuse to settle his bills by notes, too many dealers do so refuse. Fully realizing that they must give long time to purchasers, and that the continuation of their business depends upon their ability to obtain equally favorable terms, they undermine the foundation upon which their business prospects are built.

Suppose the implement dealers of the United States should agree to sign no more notes and faithfully observe the agreement. How long would it be possible to obtain September or October time on seeders and harrows delivered in February and March? Not long, surely. Credits would gradually shrink until the business between manufacturer and dealer would be practically upon a cash basis. This result would be disastrous to many dealers. Manufacturers have a right to expect that all time sales will be cheerfully settled by note upon their request, even though contracts do not specifically provide for such settlements, yet some dealers refuse to close accounts into notes when they have agreed to do so in the contract

signed by them—Farm Implement News.

IMPLEMENT TRADE NOTES.

A firmer feeling seems to have developed this week in prices of binder twine at factory points and while no actual advance has taken place there is talk of higher prices. Pure twine is worth to-day 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per lb. at Chicago in jobbing lots, 900 lbs. Manila 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, standard 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, and 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. Carlot quotations are $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ per pound lower.

On Wednesday evening the agents of the Massey-Harris Company, at present in the city from various points, were entertained to an oyster supper and a company numbering some 35 sat down. Speeches were made, in which reference was made to the progress of the company and the general harmony prevailing among the various employees. The proceedings closed by the singing of the National Anthem and "Auld Lang Syne."

The Store Window.

The art of window decoration cannot generally be elaborated to any great degree in general stores as we usually find them. Goods used to produce the most artistic effects form but a small part of the stock of the average retail country store. The proper window display should include some of the most attractive styles and latest novelties in stock, and these cannot well be spared from the shelves and show cases, where buyers can see them most readily. One of the most effective impressions made by the window artists of our large metropolitan establishments is that of lavish abundance in any important line, such a profusion of display as to suggest the heavy business that it is. The large city dealer can call in a thousand buyers by a special daily paper advertisement and a suitable window show while the country dealer must be satisfied with a score or a dozen sales, resulting from a specific attempt to force trade. This, of course, refers to some important line, where one article or class of goods is the leader for the day. If the country town be a comparatively large one, a

country seat or important business centre, the prevalent city methods may be followed to some degree, but not in full. Yet the front view of a store, in general and in detail, is of great importance and may be made always attractive to the best class of buyers.

Store windows always face the public, and like the human countenance convey impressions instantly. They are supposed to be indexes of what is within, the character and disposition of the business. It becomes, then, a matter of the utmost importance to make only agreeable impressions, and suggest the pleasure to be gained by closer acquaintance. It is easy not to do this, but the desired result is not difficult of accomplishment. The window of a country store can be arranged to show a number of lines carried, or only one at a time, according to the impression desired to be made. Where there are two good windows one may be devoted to dry and fancy goods, which should not be mixed up with hardware and kitchen utensils. It were better not to display dry goods at all than to place them beside contrasting lines, or make an insignificant showing. Specialties from a new stock may often be shown for a single day to advantage, especially if properly arranged and placarded. But while the stock will include goods for almost all the year, only things just in season or a little in advance of the season, should be emphasized by the display. It is not always the finest or most costly goods that will attract, for those of general use in all households, like muslins and gingham, may interest the public greatly at certain seasons. Such articles, from any line, as may be comprehended at a glance, in their entirety, must not long remain in front, at any time of year. A larger assortment, where the variety and arrangement are such as to require long study to familiarize one with the goods and arrangement, may be left for several days together. This applies particularly to well assorted exhibits of shoe, carpenters' tools and building supplies, kitchen hardware and perhaps canned goods if very attractive in variety.

With these suggestions we submit only this idea as a general rule to go by, viz.: Exhibit only seasonable goods and keep the display always new and attractive. If special bargains are included use price cards freely. If average prices rule, leave figures for inside inquiry. Never leave the display up long enough to make it familiar to passers by. Force the demand when you can, by offering lines as early as the inquiry can be expected. Pay strict attention to your own display, and let your neighbor's alone.—Minneapolis Commercial Bulletin.

Convict Labor and Road Building.

There is no better method of utilizing prison labor than in the work of road-building. So successful has been the experiment with convict labor in Onondaga county, New York state in the construction of the roads that the warden of King's County penitentiary has submitted a plan for building a grand highway across the state, from New York to Buffalo. The road would be 160 feet wide and 426 miles long. His idea is that the work could be done by the convicts in the penal institutions of the state, with a resultant minimum of cost to the state and a betterment of the moral and physical condition of the prisoners, most of whom are now confined in idleness. It is declared that he has interested the state prison commission and the Prison Reform Association in the undertaking, the carrying out of which he estimates would take about ten years. In Onondaga county the prisoners in this penitentiary have constructed a number of miles of excellent road, the stone for which was taken from country quarries. The cost, therefore, has been very little. And as for the effect on the convicts, it is stated that the men preferred to work on the roads rather than remain in prison. While on the road they were better fed and had plenty of tobacco, and were away from the depressing influence of a prison. It is further declared they were little or no nuisance to people living along the line of the work, and no attempts to escape were made.—Toronto World.

MINING MATTERS.

KOOTENAY MINES ARE SHIPPING.

Cranbrook Herald: The difficulties between the shipping mines of South East Kootenay and the C. P. R. and smelters have all been adjusted. This means an immediate revival of activity in mining in this district, and the resumption of the heavy shipments that have attracted the attention of the mining world to the rich mineral deposits of this territory.

The St. Eugene, of Moyle, has consummated a deal by which its output for several months will be sent to Belgium, and this insures a working of that mine to its full capacity. Work has been resumed, and the force already has been largely increased, and more men are being employed each day.

General Manager Robbins, of the North Star mine, has just returned from the east, where the difficulty has been adjusted, and that company will now ship its product to Nelson, Trill and Everett. This will mean an increase in the number of men employed on that property, and full time for all of them.

The Sullivan mine has already made arrangements for the shipment of ore to the Trill smelter, and it is the intention of that company to greatly increase its output, as soon as a spur or tram is built from the railroad to the mine.

These are most favorable conditions, since the continuous shipping by these three great properties, will mean prosperity to the district, and continue as material evidence of the fact that South East Kootenay is one of the richest mining territories on the American continent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA MINING NOTES.

Sandon ore shipments last week totalled 497 tons.

The Corinth and Grenville claims at Sandon are to be worked this year.

The Society Girl mine, East Kootenay, is again on the shipping list.

The Iron Horse mines, Rossland, are to be worked by an English company this year.

The Nettle L., a Lardeau property, will ship 250 tons of ore to the smelter this winter.

Work on the Free Coinage and I. X. L. groups, in the Lardeau, is being pushed vigorously.

The foreign shipments of coal from the Vancouver island collieries for January aggregated about 88,000 tons.

It is reported that the deal for the sale to John Lowes of the Van Anda mine near Vancouver is declared off.

Ore shipments from the Rossland mines for the week ended 2nd inst., totalled 5,663 tons, making the output for 1901 to that date 29,961 tons.

Total Boundary shipments since the first of the year amount to approximately 22,000 tons, with a net value after treatment of not less than \$100,000.

A recent shipment of a carload of ore from the Bondholder to the Nelson smelter averaged 255 ounces of silver and 6 1/2 per cent lead, amounting to \$2,400.

The manager of the Silver King mine, near Nelson, owned by the Hall Mines Company, of London, England, lately cabled to his company's head office as follows:

It is understood that a contract has been signed with a firm in Antwerp, Belgium, for the full output of the St. Eugene mine extending over a period of several months.

The manager of the Athabasca mine, Nelson, cabled to London the December returns of the mine mint as 449 tons of gold ore milled of an approximate value of \$7,550.

The Hewitt mine, a Slocan property, has a force of about 30 men at work this winter and the ore shipments to the smelter since the first of the year have amounted to 300 tons.

The tramway now being built at the Tamarac mine, near Ymir, in the Nelson district, will shortly be completed. It is 6,500 feet in length and will have a capacity of 100 tons a day.

It is now arriving at Greenwood from the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co's, owns at Fernie for the smelters of the British Columbia Copper Company and the Standard Pyritic Smelting Company. The former will begin to smelt

ore on February 15 and the latter expects to start about March 1.

During the fortnight ended Feb. 2, 5,822 1/2 tons of ore were received at the Trill smelter. The smelter sent out 772 1/2 tons of matte during the week ending on same date.

The December shipments from the Le Roi mine, Rossland, as cabled to London by the manager were 14,430 tons of ore, containing 7,743 ozs. gold, 15,550 ozs. silver and 24 1/2 tons copper, of a total value of \$252,575.

The following are the shipments from Rossland for the week ending Feb. 9: Le Roi 4,574, Centre Star 2,160, War Eagle 780, Iron Musk 90. This is the largest week's shipment in the history of the camp.

It is reported that a strike of five feet of shipping ore has been made at the 300-foot level of the Green Mountain mine, near Rossland. The main ledge was found when boring with a diamond drill.

The total amount of ore shipped from the Slocan and Slocan City mining divisions for the year 1900 was, approximately, 35,000 tons. From January 1 to February 2, 1901, the shipments amounted to 3,010 tons.—New Denver Ledger.

It is reported that a deal has been made for the purchase by an English company of the following claims in Southeast Kootenay: Galore, Emma Fraction, Santa Rosa, Hidden Hand, Last Edition, Myrtle Fraction, Jew Fraction, Mac and Violet.

It is stated that the St. Eugene mine, in East Kootenay, which last month reduced its working force, will this month again employ the full number of men. It is announced that concentrates from this mine will be shipped to Belgium for several months.

Smith Curtis, M. P. P., is reported to have stated at Rossland recently that he had reason to believe James Dunsmuir intends to open up iron mines situate on Vancouver Island on the railway land grant controlled by the company of which he is the head.

A small steam power mining plant has been ordered, and is on the way in, for the Carni mine, on the west fork of Kettle River and distant about 50 miles north-west of Midway to the railway terminus, at which town ore from the mine is now being hauled on sleds.

The holdings of the Boundary Creek Mining and Milling Company, owning 14 claims and a townsite in Providence camp, Boundary district, have been taken over by the London & Canadian syndicate of London, England, and will be extensively developed during the coming season.

The main lead of the Vancouver mine, near Silverton, in the Slocan district, has been cut by a crosscut tunnel at a depth of 300 feet or 150 feet deeper than where previously worked. The drift now being run at the lower level shows from four to six feet of concentrating silver lead ore.

J. C. Drewry, manager of the Canadian Gold Fields Syndicate, Limited, denies the report that the St. Eugene mine had closed down. There was a temporary shut-down for eight days to make some alterations in the concentrator but the mine and mill are now running full capacity, nearly 300 men being employed.

It is reported that a deal is now pending by which Gooderham and Blackstock, of Toronto, will acquire the mineral and coal lands of the Fairview Corporation, of Fairview, B. C. This property comprises 15 mineral claims and 400 acres of coal land. The coal is a lignite and tests made have shown it to be of a good quality.

An option has been secured on behalf of the Canadian Gold Fields on the Black Prince group situated on the divide between Springer and Lemon creeks, the consideration being \$75,000. This property includes the Black Prince, the Dundee No. 2, the Darius, the Black Prince fraction, the Summerside and the Four Friends claims.

Rossland and Spokane newspapers recently published particulars of an alleged sale of the B. C. mine, situate near Greenwood, in the Boundary district, to United States capitalists for more than \$1,000,000, but the manager of the mine at once expressed doubt as to the truth of the statements made in this connection. Later press dispatches from Montreal state that the owners, who are resident in that city, deny the report of the sale.

The B. C. is shipping the highest general average grade of copper ore that is going to the smelters from Boundary mines, and to date has sent out about 22,500 tons.

What is described as a very promising and extensive new coalfield, situate at Blairmore, Alberta, some 50 miles off the Crow's Nest Pass coal mines near Fernie, is now being prospected with very encouraging results. Those chiefly interested are stated to have secured 6,000 acres of coal lands on the line of the C. P. R. Company's Crow's Nest railway.

On the Paradise in Northeast Kootenay, on which H. C. Hammond, of Toronto, and R. R. Bruce, M. E., have a bond, work is being pushed with the expressed purpose of having 1,000 tons of ore ready for shipment to the smelter in the spring. One vein on this property has an average width of 40 feet. Values average about \$45 a ton in lead and silver and seem to improve with depth, as recent assays have given about \$70 a ton.

Jay P. Graves states that the amount of ore which had been mined and smelted up to the end of the month by the Miner-Graves Syndicate was: About 40,000 tons had been mined at Phoenix, some 80,000 had been shipped to Grand Forks, and about 70,000 tons had been put through the Granby smelter, showing a reserve of 10,000 tons of ore in the bins at the smelter, and 10,000 at the mines. By the first of July they expect to be treating 1,200 tons per day at the Granby smelter.

At the annual meeting of the Cariboo (McKinney) Mining Company in Toronto the president's report showed the profits for the year to have been \$53,115, out of which \$50,000 was paid in dividends. The profits, owing to difficulties in mining, were not as large as had been expected, therefore it was decided that the payment of dividends would be suspended for a time and the earnings expended in developing the ore chutes. The total revenue for the year amounted to \$160,531 in bullion. There were mined and milled during the year 15,235 tons of ore, yielding 11,409 ounces of gold bullion and 557 tons of concentrates.

Mining men connect the continued fall in the price of War Eagle stock with the following editorial statement by B. T. A. Bell in The Canadian Mining Journal of January: "No one who has followed the history of the War Eagle mine would be surprised at an announcement of its permanent abandonment at any moment. It is ancient history that the general manager, Mr. Kirby, who is a thoroughly efficient and practical mining engineer, practically turned it down in his last annual report. He told the directors in so many words: 'You have no ore reserves, the future of your mine depends upon the development disclosing pay ore. Since then the year's prospecting has been done, and from the monthly reports issued by Mr. Kirby it is perfectly clear that no considerable quantity of pay ore has yet been discovered. In fact, in his report of November, he specifically stated that there was no change since his last annual report.' The management has repeatedly stated of late, however, that there is nothing in the position of the mine warranting the rapid fluctuations in the stock."—Toronto Globe.

NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO.

Last October it was decided by the shareholders of the Golden Star mine to reorganize the company and the new company has now been incorporated with a capital of \$1,500,000. The shares of the old company are made paid up to 95c. This action of making the old shares assessable up to 5 per cent. is likely to lead to costly litigation as many of the shareholders are unwilling to pay this assessment. The shares in this mine have gradually dropped from 75c to 25c, for which latter figure they can now be bought so that under the new charter shareholders can be forced to pay 5c additional for stock that can be bought for half that price.

W. E. H. Carter, secretary of the Ontario bureau of mines, who is inspecting the mines of northwestern Ontario, writes to the bureau that he recently visited the native copper deposits of Black Bay, Lake Superior, which are now being worked. The copper occurs as grains in the cavities of amygdaloidal traps. Capt. Pritchard and others are interested in these deposits. The Tip Top copper mine, near Lake Shebaudowan, which he did not visit, be-

ing at present full of water, is said to have shown up very satisfactorily. Another property on the same lake is being worked. It consists of a large body of dyke of quartz with schist stringers unbounded, containing gold in small quantities. Mr. Carter also visited the gold prospects now being developed at Eagle Lake, which are showing up well.

The Canadian Mining Review in an article on mining in Western Ontario gives some reasons why investments in that district have been unremunerative. The failures are not due to the lack of good properties nor to the lack of capital, but largely to the lack of experienced or competent management of the properties, over capitalization and the greediness of promoters in realizing personal profits by selling their personal shares instead of treasury stock. It is the common remark of many of the first-class mining men that the management employed in the mines that were working was almost without exception inexperienced in the work it had to do, and therefore incompetent for the handling of such enterprises; and it is a well-known fact that in low grade gold countries only the best of management can expect to recover satisfactory dividends.

W. A. Preston, superintendent of the Olive mine, near Mine Centre, was in Winnipeg last week. He expects that when the railway is built through this district the mining will be done on a much larger scale as it will then be possible to bring in the necessary machinery and supplies and not only the free milling but also the smelting ores can thus be treated profitably. Mr. Preston says that it is now known beyond a doubt that the mineral wealth of the country is as varied as it is rich. In the Calm lake and Atikokan districts there are large and valuable deposits of iron and near Calm lake gold is also found, at Nickel lake there are deposits of sulphide of iron, pyrrhotite and copper. This lake is about 18 miles east of Fort Frances and the rock cutting in railway construction has disclosed some fine looking leads of copper, iron, nickel and gold ores. There are in places extensive indications of magnetite and many fine specimens of limonite. On the south shore of Bad Vermillion lake exist extensive deposits of titanite iron ore. The smelting copper and gold and nickel deposits on the Turile river are now attracting much attention. Very extensive deposits of iron have been discovered on Red Gut bay, on Rainy lake, and these will no doubt prove a source of wealth in connection with the pulp industries which will soon be established there, as sulphuric acid is one of the bye products in smelting the iron ore.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Stewart river, which empties in to the Yukon, about eighty miles from Dawson, will next season be the scene of some interesting mining by means of dredges, after the methods used in the rivers of New Zealand, says the Montreal Gazette. The Golden Crown Company has secured rights on the Stewart river from within 15 miles of its mouth up 110 miles, and will begin work next season. The company made tests last summer, and although the methods at their disposal were quite primitive the results were satisfactory. The dredge, which the company will use will cost \$25,000, and it will be accompanied by a small swift sailing steam tug. The work so far done shows the gravel containing gold to be from six to twenty feet deep, and the dredge is calculated to handle 2,000 yards a day, the season lasting four months and a half. The dredging can be carried on both night and day. The proceeds of the tests last summer equalled \$3.50 per yard, and the company expects to be able with improved machinery to net one dollar per yard for gravel.

The first telegraph for commercial purposes was constructed in 1844, and there were 160,000 miles of telegraph lines in 1870. There are now over 1,000,000 miles. In 1870 submarine cables were only 15,000 miles in length. These are now 170,000 miles. About 6,000,000 messages a year are transmitted over the submarine cables, while 1,000,000 messages a day are sent over the land lines, the greater portion of both being in the interest of commerce.

The New Century



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

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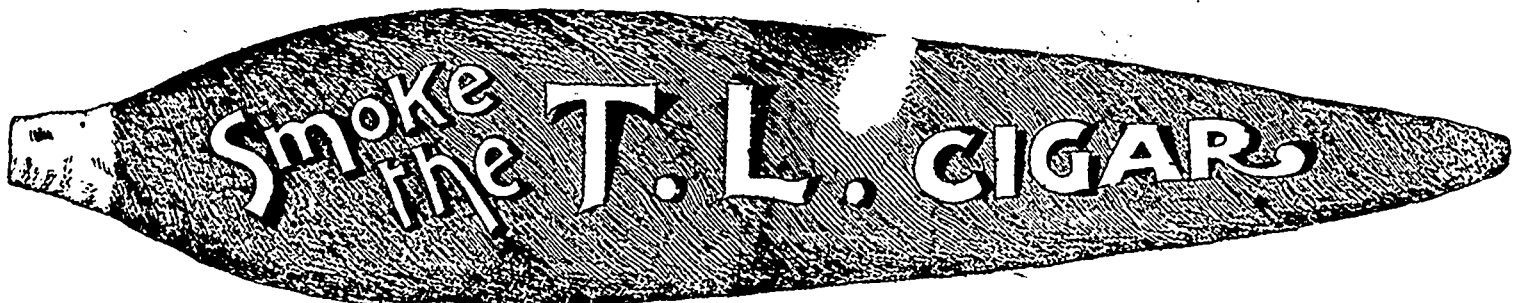
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Grocery Trade Notes.

Cranberries are scarce and dear in all American markets owing to short crops in Massachusetts and other producing districts.

Private cable advices from Europe report a considerably firmer feeling on Malaga shelled almonds, with prices quoted for shipment above the parity of spot prices.

The peanut market has manifested a steadily stiffening tendency during the past few weeks, owing to higher prices in New York and Chicago. These markets have gone up from 3/4 to 1c per pound.

The clove market is in a strong position. The receipts of cloves in Zanzibar during January were 3,700 boxes, against 9,000 boxes in January, 1900, and 22,500 boxes in 1899. This is a reduction of nearly 50 per cent compared with two years ago.

The San Francisco Trade Journal of February 1, says:—"Packers in this state and in Columbia River are getting ready for the new season. We have every reason to believe that the run on the Columbia will be larger than for two seasons, while the quality will be good. The Alaska packers are placing orders for cans. From British Columbia we have no definite advices as yet. R. P. Hithet, who has probably given more personal attention to the salmon industry on Fraser River than anyone else, says that this is the big sockeye year, this being the fourth year since the last large run, when over 1,000,000 cases were packed. In our market there is a fair movement, but which would be larger if supplies were larger and prices conformed more to buyers' views."

Regarding currants the Hills Bros. say: "Stock has been increased by the arrival of Pontiac, bringing 300 barrels. Glengoff sailed from Patras on the 5th instant bringing 300 tons. Market on the spot remains quiet; sales are considerably less than in other years at same time; prices show little variation. From England reports about consumption continue favorable. Our friends in Patras, writing under date of January 6, state that 1,000 tons had lately been sold to the continent, and further business from that quarter is expected. They report total stock remaining in Greece at that date about 7,000 tons, of which 3,500 tons is of good quality, suitable for the English or American consumption. Of the remaining 3,500 tons, all provincial, a portion are of such inferior grade as not to be suitable for food purposes, and it is not clear what disposition will finally be made of these goods, as wine makers cannot afford to pay, for their purposes, anything near the prices ruling for merchantable goods."

According to latest cable advices received from Barbadoes, says the Montreal Gazette, a weaker feeling has developed in the market for new crop molasses and prices have declined 1c per gallon, the first cost price now being 13c, and the prospects are that prices will go still lower owing to the failure of one of the leading firms, referred to in these columns a week ago, which removes one of the largest operators from the market. At the above price new molasses could be laid down here at the opening of navigation at 30c to 31c. The crop this season is roughly estimated by some importers here at 50,000 puncheons, providing nothing happens from now on to the canes. If this estimate turns out correct the yield will be about 15,000 puncheons larger than a year ago, and will, no doubt, have a depressing effect upon values. Up to the present no business is reported in new crop goods, but a sale of about two carloads of last season's crop was made in this market during the week at 35c for Halifax account, but it is reported now that round lots could be bought from local houses at 37c. Several sales of small lots of New Orleans low grade molasses have taken place for shipment to the country at prices ranging from 20 to 25c per gallon. The jobbing prices for Barbadoes is unchanged at 40c for car lots, and at 41c for smaller quantities.

Dry Goods Trade Notes.

The Montreal Cotton Company has decided to increase its capital from two million to four million dollars.

Canadian manufacturers of dress goods are congratulating themselves over the fact that they have by chance been making up for some time past large quantities of fabrics which lend

themselves readily to the mourning styles which will be so much in evidence this year.

Scotch linen bleachers at a recent meeting agreed to advance their rates by 10 per cent. on the higher and 5 per cent on the lower colors.

Notwithstanding the present and prospective activity in the demand for black goods at Canadian wholesale centres there is apparently no lessening of the sale for colored dress materials as well. Among the colors most in favor are old rose, reseda green, Wedgewood blues and hellos.

The demand for all-overs in laces is very good at present, says the Toronto Globe, and it looks as if it would pay to have liberal stocks of such goods on hand Valenciennes are in good demand for these purposes. There is a good demand for gilt braids. This demand was mentioned a week or two ago and it continues quite active owing to the fad for everything in a military line, and for the same reason gilt buttons, which give a costume quite a smart appearance, are selling freely. Everything gilt which can go on a dress or costume or blouse is selling well. The demand for velvet ribbons is very strong. They were in active demand just a year ago, but are selling quite as well now. The narrow widths are the best sellers. There has been some difficulty in getting deliveries of these ribbons. A new idea in connection with ribbons is a metal spike for trimming the ends. These spikes are usually of gilt material and two or three inches in length. They are worn like a chataleine and make a pretty novelty.

THE HARDWARE TRADE.

IRON ADVANCING.

The New York Commercial Bulletin says: An immediate effect of the purchase of Mr. Carnegie's holdings and the consolidation of several of the large steel companies, which will no doubt be made, has been to materially improve the condition of the iron trade and strengthen prices. Previous to the purchase of 150,000 tons of pig iron by the Carnegie Steel Company, the pig iron market was dull and prices weak. The purchases of the Carnegie Steel Company, together with those of Jones & Laughlins, National Tube Company and others amounting in all to between 250,000 and 300,000 tons, have put the pig iron market on a much better basis, and steel and finished material have followed suit. In fact, the pig iron market is so much better that by the end of February practically all the blast furnaces in the Mahoning and Shenango Valleys will be running, and with their output sold up to July 1. The steel market is very active, and premiums of 50 cents or more have been paid over billet pool prices by consumers of steel, in order to get prompt deliveries. There does not seem to be any doubt but that the price of billets will be advanced \$1 a ton, or perhaps \$2, at the next meeting of the billet pool, which may be held this week, if the Carnegie deal is closed up in the meantime. In finished material there is a very active market, and prices are strong. The trade will generally regard the closing of the Carnegie deal as a good thing for the iron trade as it will remove an uncertain element in the person of Mr. Carnegie, who has been strong enough to have his own way for years, and who has had it regardless of its effect upon his competitors. It is only in the last few years that the Carnegie Steel Company would agree to go into combinations aside from rails, and this has made possible the formation of the plate pool and has also kept alive the beam pool which is now in its fourth or fifth year. The beam pool has been a very profitable one to the six concerns composing it and at the present price of 150 cents for beams up to 17 inches there is a profit of anywhere from \$7 to \$10 a ton. The present price of plates 140 cents for tank at mill, leaves a very handsome profit, and has put the plate business on a better basis than for some years.

HARDWARE TRADE NOTES.

The Cramp Ontario Steel Company commenced operations on their docks and terminals at Collingwood, Ont.

Sportsmen and others will be interested in the fact that the well-known Robin Hood powder, which has been such a favorite here since its invention a few years ago is to be manu-

factured on a large scale by The Robin Hood Powder Company, of Swanton, Vermont. It will be remembered that this powder was the invention of a Manitoban, and the inventor is now engaged in the company's factory assisting in its manufacture. Besides this powder the company is also making shells and selling them either loaded or unloaded.

INSURANCE MATTERS.

WHITHER ARE WE DRIFTING?

This question naturally presents itself to those directing the affairs of our native life insurance companies at this time. The days for conservative and wise management appear to have given way to those of imprudent competition. Illustrations of this are abundant. Take, for example, the matter of guarantees. Not many years ago it was thought unwise, in the interest of the members of a company, to guarantee to pay at any period a fixed cash surrender value. This opinion, even at the present time, is held by some of the staunchest and best underwriters in Great Britain—those who have been conducting successfully the affairs of their companies for many years. Of recent years, however, practically all of our home companies have thrown to one side this safeguard, and have adopted the plan of guaranteeing surrender values, and setting forth in their contracts in dollars and cents the values at the end of each year after the third or fifth during the history of the policy. While there may not be very great danger in this, if the guarantees are conservative, there can be no question but that there is great danger in guaranteeing values approximating very closely to or exceeding the legal reserve. Some of our companies appear to have taken a frantic leap in the dark in guaranteeing values at the end of the dividend period of the policy in excess of the legal reserve.

Three illustrations are presented from the Manuals of three well-known Canadian life companies, in respect of a policy on the Whole Life Plan issued at age forty dividend period twenty years. These companies guarantee to pay, on surrender of the policy at the end of the dividend period, twenty years, as follows:—

Company No. 1.....	\$39.29
Company No. 2.....	414.00
Company No. 3.....	378.00

For purposes of comparison, the full Reserve on the basis of The Institute of Actuaries Hm. Table of Mortality and Interest at several rates is given.

Whole life—1,000—Age 40 at Issue—Reserve at end of 20 years.	
On basis of Hm. 3 1/2 per cent....	\$366.49
On basis of Hm. 3 per cent....	351.83
On basis of Hm. 2 1/2 per cent....	397.51
On basis of Hm. 2 per cent....	414.43
On basis of Hm. 1 1/2 per cent....	431.69

In the case of Company No. 1 it will be observed that its guarantee exceeds the full Hm. 1 1/2 per cent. reserve. In Company No. 2 the guarantee is practically equivalent to the Hm. 2 per cent. reserve, while the guarantee in the case of Company No. 3 exceeds the legal standard and approximates to the Hm 3 per cent. reserve. The premiums of Companies Nos. 1 and 2 are based upon the Hm. Table of Mortality, and 3 1/2 per cent. interest, while those of company No. 2 are, apparently based upon the combined experience Table of Mortality, with 4 per cent. interest.

It will be the duty of the superintendent of insurance to see that the above companies value their policies in accordance with their guarantees, which, of course, will have the effect of reducing their surplus, or margin of safety, and, while retiring members may probably fare well those who continue their policies will undoubtedly, suffer in consequence of the large guarantees paid to retiring members, but does it not appear to be almost the height of madness to offer to give to retiring members such extraordinary results when, apparently, there is absolutely no necessity for it? The continuance of the present condition of affairs can, apparently, have no other results than the material lowering of the surplus earning powers of the company, and the consequent serious reduction in profits to policy-holders. It would appear to be infinitely better for an applicant to select a non-profit policy, in preference to a with-profit

policy in a company offering unduly high surrender values.—The Bulletin Toronto.

INSURANCE NOTES.

The Ottawa Fire Insurance Company of which John W. Lord is Winnipeg agent, is distributing a finely illustrated calendar showing the parliament buildings at Ottawa, with the ceremony of opening the house in progress.

The combined incomes of the New York Life Insurance Company and the Equitable Life of New York last year was \$106,765,708. Their combined assets amount to \$200,791,575. During the year \$49,321,825 was paid to policy holders. The aggregate of their insurance in force is \$2,526,117,955.

Henry Veasey, accountant of the Union Bank branch, at Winnipeg, left the city on Saturday last for Montreal at which point he has been transferred.

One of the visitors at the meeting of lumbermen in Winnipeg, on Tuesday evening, was F. V. Town, who is reporting the Canadian Pacific Lumber Company, Limited, of Port Moody, B. C., in Manitoba.

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 Write for price list.

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PUSH THE...
STEELE-BRIGGS SEEDS
 They have the four points for success in your seed business, viz
1st Always Reliable
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See our big daily and weekly "ads." They don't forget the merchant. Please return the compliment by pushing our seeds, whenever possible, from box or catologue.
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Headquarters for commercial travellers. Free bus meets all trains.

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Good accommodation; telephone connection with the station; sample rooms; inside closet. Livery in connection.

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

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Headquarters for the travelling public. Free bus meets all trains.

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

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

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Sample rooms. Free bus. Livery in connection.

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Good sample rooms and every accommodation for commercial travellers and the general public. Rates \$2.00 per day. Bus to and from all trains.

M'NICHEL CREEK.

HOTEL ARLINGTON

MITCHELL & DOBBIE, Prop.
New Building. New and Commodious Bedrooms, Bath Rooms, and Sample Rooms. Newly Furnished, Heated Throughout with Hot Air, Lighted by Gas. Electric Bells in every room. Cuisine second to none, and the best stock of Wines, Liquors and Cigars in Alberta.
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Large and convenient sample rooms and good accommodation for commercial men. Rates \$2.00 a day.

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

Annual Convention of the Sheep and Swine Breeders.

The annual conventions of the Manitoba Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association was held in Winnipeg this week, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. The association commenced its meetings on Tuesday, when the president delivered his annual address as follows:—"He stated that the year 1900 had been an exception to the general rule,—that usually in this country the husbandmen sow the seed in spring time with a probability of reaping greater benefit than is expected in most other countries,—but that this year the crops were almost a total failure, and affected business to a tremendous extent throughout the province. He stated that had the farmers conducted their farming along more rational lines, and gone in for mixed farming, the province would not have suffered so severely. The president said the railroad companies had met their wishes with commendable enterprise and liberality, but it would be necessary to still further ask their support and co-operation, and suggested that a delegation wait on the Canadian Pacific railway, and also on the express company. He said they should receive another cut of at least 20 per cent. in express rates on short as well as long hauls, the present express rate of double first class on live poultry, although this was a swine and sheep meeting, affecting nearly everyone present. He said he had paid 50 cents on a cockerel to travel ninety three miles. The wolves continued to be very destructive and many breeders had consequently been forced to dispose of their flocks. The prevailing price of hogs was too low compared with the price paid by the consumers. His province strongly in favour of the opinion that the time had fully arrived when a thoroughly practical live stock man should be appointed as secretary of the several live stock associations possibly including the poultry and dairy associations, drawing a portion of his salary from these associations, the balance of salary and travelling expenses to be paid by the department of agriculture. As they were at present there was no man who was well versed in the live stock trade and to secure the best possible markets, and to encourage and instruct the members in the production of what is best suited for those markets. He compared the situation with the situation in the province of Ontario, where the minister of agriculture was a stockman long before becoming a politician, and who is right up to his ears in every scheme that has for its object the advancement of the live stock interests of his province. The Dominion live stock commissioner was an Ontario man who did not forsake his first love, and mentioned the thoroughly practical live stock secretary of Ontario associations, who had a staff of clerks and did a immense amount of work to further live stock interests in that province. He referred briefly to the Guelph fair and said the education in the production of the best quality of beef, bacon, poultry products and poultry was unsurpassed. He suggested a uniform date from which the ages of cattle and swine should count for summer shows, and concluded, with thanking the association for the honor conferred upon him.

The election of officers then took place and resulted as follows: President, Mr. J. A. McGill, Neepawa; first vice-president, F. W. Brown; second vice-president, James Bray; directors, Messrs. W. D. Gamble, J. B. Jickling, D. E. Corbett, W. W. Fraser, swine, Messrs. Kitchen, Baldwin, Style and Graham; auditor, R. Waugh; representative to the Winnipeg fair, Dr. S. J. Thomson; representatives to the Brandon fair, A. D. Gamble; to the Canadian fair, J. B. Jickling; to Neepawa, Mr. McGill; to Kildonan, M. Oughton; to Woodlands, W. G. Styles; to Emerson, W. W. Fraser; to Swan Lake, D. E. Corbett; to Manitoba, W. E. Baldwin; to Treherne, South Norfolk and Holland, D. E. Corbett.

There was an interesting discussion on the price of hogs. Dr. Thomson said that Griffin or Gordon, Ironsides & Fares would not give more for the best kind of hogs weighing about 200 lbs. than they would for any chump. Several members spoke and all agreed that the prices were too low, Toronto prices being higher despite the fact that hogs were shipped from the east

to here the supply in Manitoba, not equalling the demand. Mr. Cluff spoke easily in reply on behalf of the pork packers, explaining the situation, and said he was himself a raiser of hogs. A committee was appointed to wait on the pork packers' with reference to the price of hogs.

"The matter of an agricultural college was brought up and President McGill brought in the following resolution, addressed to the Hon. R. P. Roblin, minister of agriculture:

"We, the members of the Sheep and Swine Breeders' association in annual convention assembled, do hereby memorialize and strongly urge upon your government the necessity for the establishment of an agricultural school for this province."

"Whereas, the trend of education in this agricultural province is away from rather than toward the farm, and

"Whereas, the continued prosperity of this province depends entirely upon the level of our agricultural resources, and

"Whereas, farming can be permanently successful only by the more general introduction of live stock breeding in conjunction with wheat raising thus rendering it possible to conserve the fertility of the soil and in spite of the long winter and necessitated by our geographical position to place the products of the farm in concentrated form on the markets of the world at a profit to the producer;

"Whereas, competition in all live stock products in the world's markets is ever becoming keener, only the highest quality produced can hope to return a profit to the producer, and

"Whereas, the farmers appreciate the importance of education as is evidenced by the large attendance of farmers' sons and daughters at our colleges and universities, who are now debarred from obtaining a practical education in advanced agriculture,

"Therefore, we believe that the establishment of a school of agriculture along practical lines would meet this demand, conserve the interests of the province and aid in inculcating a love for and knowledge of live stock, which is the basis of all successful agriculture."

The question of the difference between the price paid for hogs here and in Ontario was the subject of a great deal of discussion. It was pointed out that the demand for pork in this province, the Northwest and British Columbia is so great that the packers cannot supply the demand and import cured meats from the States and hogs from Eastern Ontario, but the price the packer pays is nevertheless lower here than in Ontario, whilst he receives a larger price for his cured meats than the Ontario hogs.

Mr. Cluff, who represented J. Y. Griffin & Co., said that the cause was the large amount of poor meats with which the Americans flooded this market. He said the nigger in the south end of the Canada in the north end of the scavengers for Uncle Sam's poor hams and it was this the Canadian packer had to contend against. He pointed out that to take cured meats into the states Canadians had to pay four cents per pound whilst the duty on American cured meats was only two cents, advocating an increase to four cents.

In reply to this Mr. Kitchen said the packer need have no fear of competition from this source as the public knew the difference and the demand did not explain the difference in price between Ontario and Manitoba, the price in Ontario ranging from 3-4 to 1-1-20 per pound higher. To this Mr. Cluff stated they had to keep 30 or 40 men going and pay wages even when the cure was receiving hardly any hogs and only had work enough for ten men. A member said he thought the farmer should get the best market price and that if what Mr. Cluff stated was the case they should devise some system of running their plant on a more economical basis and further said he thought it looked rather queer that what he should get 4-1-2 cents for in the way of undressed hogs he should have to pay from 15 cents to 18 cents for when cured.

Joint sessions of the Sheep and Swine and Cattle Breeders' associations were held in the evening.

Prof. G. E. Day, of the Ontario Agricultural college, Guelph, said there was apparently some difficulty in reg-

ulating the supply of hogs in Manitoba and that this difficulty had been experienced in Ontario. Last year hogs were called all kinds of names by breeders, and when there was a slump in the price of hogs everyone decided to sell out, and now that pork was high, people were tumbling over themselves to buy. If he knew anything about financing, that was not the way to make money. He advised weeding out poor stock when the price was low and hanging on to the best, it would not cost much to keep these over until the price improved. He advised young men to have an ideal in breeding and to keep to that, then they would be sure to make a success. Referring to the exports of cured meats from America and Canada to the various outside markets, the Americans, he said, had an immense home market for lard, consequently the fat hogs can be handled by the Americans, while they cannot be handled here. There are some people, Prof. Day said, who say that if you take a hog of any type by feeding him properly you can get a good bacon hog. He said this was entirely erroneous, and that a short, chunky pig could never be stretched out to make a long, thin pig, fit for curing. In some strains of hogs extremes had been reached, everything had been sacrificed to producing length and the result was length of leg, which was undesirable. On the question of economical feeding, some people were under the impression that it costs more to produce a good long, bacon hog than it cost to provide a fat hog. He said this was entirely erroneous, that by experience he found it was otherwise, the flesh on the long hog weighed more than the fatty hog—the short, stubby hog, while making a great show weighed very little. Prof. Day said farmers were apt to jump on the packer; he was not there to say anything for the packer as he thought he was well able to look after himself, but the breeders were to blame themselves a great deal because they did not care as to the quality of the hogs so long as they got them off their hands. It was impossible to tell whether a hog would be soft until after it had passed through the brine, consequently the packer had to bear this risk and if he lost by this one season he was going to try and make it up next season, and consequently it came back on the breeder every time. If the breeders in this province wished to build up a good business they must pay attention to this matter. So far as feeding was concerned if corn were used in conjunction with skimmed milk a good deal of corn could be used, as skimmed milk contained what the corn lacked, good results were to be obtained from this, but corn alone resulted in soft flesh, though after the pigs have obtained a weight of 90 or 100 lbs any quantity of corn could be used. Barley is looked upon in Denmark as the standard food for producing first class bacon. He did not believe in giving pigs much exercise after they reached 100 lbs, as it then cost more to produce flesh.

T. G. Raynor, of Rosehall, Ont., delivered a short address on pork production.

Prof. Day, talking of the breeds, said the result of five years' experiments showed the breeds in the following order so far as good bacon animals are concerned: 1st, Yorkshire; 2nd, Tamworth; 3rd, Berkshire.

New Zealand Railways and Trade.

Thomas Fleming, of Invercargill, New Zealand, and a resident of that country for the last forty years, is in the city at present on a combined business and pleasure trip through Canada and the United States after which he will visit his old home, Scotland, returning again by the same route. Mr. Fleming is a member of the large milling firm of Fleming & Gekison, of Invercargill, and a director of the Southland Frozen Meat and Export Co., which operates large freezing works on the banks of the Mataura river on the Dunedin railway. The Mataura at this point has a natural sheer fall of about twenty feet over the rock. Mr. Fleming was interviewed and gave some interesting information regarding his adopted country in regard to the railways, he states that with one or two small exceptions they are owned by the state. Formerly they were under the control of three railway commissioners, but now they are under the control of a member of the cabinet who is styled the minister of railways.

"The consequence is," said Mr. Fleming, "that during election times all sorts of corruption creeps in and the railways are used as a huge political machine, all the servants having votes. The railways are all narrow gauge and the speed of the fast express trains is about 30 miles an hour, while the other trains run at a speed of from 10 to 15 miles an hour. No trains are run at night except a special once in a while. To give an idea of the way they travel there, Mr. Fleming states that a passenger will leave Invercargill for Christchurch—a distance of about 400 miles—at 11.40 a. m. arrive at Dunedin, 140 miles, at 5 p. m. He will stay there all night and again take the train at 11 a. m. and arrive at Christchurch at 9 o'clock the following evening, thus consuming two days on the journey. The passenger rates are about five cents per mile. The freight rates for grain and flour are high for short distances, but are reduced considerably on the longer hauls. Mr. Fleming thinks it a good idea to have the railways owned by the government if they could be freed from political influences. In New Zealand, for instance, several lines of railways have been built where they should not have been and these have been unprofitable to the state.

A considerable quantity of American and Canadian goods are imported by the New Zealanders, reapers and binders and other farm implements are all from Canada or the United States, together with large quantities of furniture.

The frozen meat industry is a feature of the island's economy and large quantities are exported. The rabbits, which are a worse pest in New Zealand than Australia, are also trapped and exported in large quantities. Government inspectors are appointed to look after the trapping of rabbits and also to poison them.

Mr. Fleming gave it as his opinion that the government of New Zealand is going a bit too far in its labor legislation from the manufacturer's standpoint. "There is a danger of scaring capital away from the island," he said, "and preventing the starting of new industries. Of late, their labor laws savor too much of class legislation. With such legislation it is impossible for the local manufacturers to compete with the outside world and it is getting to be New Zealand for the New Zealanders. The labor unions are strong and we have our arbitration courts and conciliation boards, but the results of compulsory arbitration are not satisfactory. Union men must get preference of employment; this is compulsory by act of parliament and is most unfair. The compulsory weekly half holiday is decided on by the borough councils and the rate of wages, number of holidays and number of apprentices in proportion to adult employees are all determined by the government. No apprentice under 18 years is allowed to work on a half holiday, and in consequence of this, the youth of New Zealand are unemployed from the time they leave school until they are 18 years old. Business people and merchants are not allowed to deliver goods after 1 p. m. on a half holiday. In conclusion Mr. Fleming commented interrogatively "What kind of a law is that for Britshers?"

Railways and Canals.

Ottawa, Feb. 19.—The annual report of railways and canals was presented to parliament yesterday. The gross earnings of the Intercolonial for the year amounted to \$4,552,071, an increase of \$813,740, and the working expenses to \$4,431,404 including \$164,694.47 rent paid for the extension into Montreal, being an increase in comparison with the previous year, (when \$210,000 was paid for such rental), of \$253,718. The excess of earnings over expenditure, being \$120,667, against an excess of expenditure over earnings in the previous year of \$62,645.23, or a betterment of \$83,021. Comparing the earnings with those of the previous year, the passenger traffic produced \$1,401,469, or 30.85 per cent of the gross earnings, an increase of \$237,006. The freight traffic amounted to \$2,912,790, or 63.99 per cent of the gross earnings, an increase of \$564,693, and the carriage of mail and express freight produced \$233,811.32, or 5.16 per cent of the gross earnings, an increase of \$12,029.62. The earnings per mile of the railway were \$362.52, an increase of \$618.97. The gross earnings of all the government roads last fiscal year amounted to \$4,774,161, showing an increase of \$828,344 com-

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"Enclosed please find \$2.50 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. It reaches nearly all business people in the West.



pared with preceding year. The gross working expenses amounted to \$4,665,228, an increase of \$758,015, net profit on the operation of the year was \$103,037. The Intercolonial gave a profit of \$120,667. The Windsor branch shows a profit of \$34,459. During the fiscal year in addition to the sum of \$1,459,000 paid to the Drummond County railway, there was an addition of \$1,790,348 on capital account expenditure charged to capital on the whole road up \$60,314,425. The number of passengers carried on the Intercolonial was 1,701,754, an increase of 183,659 over the previous year. The freight increased by 500,447 tons. There were 17,857 miles of railway operated in Canada last year, an increase of 417 miles over 1899. The number of passengers carried was 21,500,175, an increase over the previous year of 2,266,810. Other interesting figures are: A paid up capital of \$98,266,104, an increase of \$33,568,620, the gross earnings were \$70,740,270, an increase of \$8,464,486; the net earnings were \$23,010,472, an increase of \$1,602,805, working expenses \$47,690,798, an increase of \$6,983,531. The freight carried amounted to 35,946,183 tons, an increase of 4,731,430 tons. Train mileage was 55,177,871, an increase of 2,962,661; passengers killed 7

Winnipeg Raw Fur Prices.

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

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

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

Ocean Grain Freights.

There has been an improved demand for ocean grain freight from this port for spring during the past week, says the Montreal Gazette, and a moderate amount of business has been done to some ports while others are still neglected, owing chiefly to the fact that agents will not accept the bids made. In the whole, however, the feeling is easier and rates in some cases have been shaded. The first engagement of freight this season from Quebec was made last Friday, and it was for a line of 500,000 bushels to London at a rate said to be about 2s 3d. Other engagements for smaller quantities have been made since at 2s 1 1/2d to 2s 3d from here. A line of Glasgow space was taken yesterday at 2s 1 1/2d. Asking rates to Liverpool are 1s 7d to 1s 3d; Avonmouth, 2s 1 1/2d to 2s 3d; Leth, 2s 6d; Hamburg, 2s 1 1/2d, and Dublin and Belfast, 2s 6d. Mail advices from New York say—Steamers for grain are in very limited

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OUR GOODS ARE WELL MADE. They will please your customers. You will be pleased yourself. Send us your orders. Satisfaction guaranteed.

The Hoover Mfg. Co. Ltd.
Maw's Block WINNIPEG.

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 cause of selling. Possession given at once. Write C. O. S., care Commercial, Winnipeg, Man.

To Rent.

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

WANTED

A Situation by a Dry Goods Traveller. With eighteen years connections in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. Can handle any lines in connection with General Dry Goods Trade. First-class references Address Thos. A. Montgomery, 240 Garry street, Winnipeg, Man.

PARTNER WANTED

A respectable young man, worth \$1,000 to \$1,500, to go into Hotel Business in a most prosperous mixed farming district on the Soo line in Assiniboia. New building just completed. Address G. A. H., care The Commercial, Winnipeg.

TO SELL OR RENT

A good butcher business, 200 miles west of Winnipeg, main line C. P. R. A good town and country trade, also good dwelling house close by. Present occupier going west in the cattle business. Applicant must be of good standing and reliable. Apply N. Y. Z., Commercial Office, Winnipeg.

Wanted

An experienced bookkeeper for a creamery and produce business, now being organized as a stock company. One who is able and willing to take an interest in it preferred. Address: A. Whitehead, P. O. Box 163, Brandon.

SET AND CAP SCREWS

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

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

request, though tonnage is not urged, owners asking full previous rates for boats available or in prospect. February tonnage to Cork for orders is held at 3s 3d, and March 3s 1 1/2d. Berth term rates to picked ports remain 2s 1 1/2d for February, and 2s 6d for March. Charters Grain—British steamer Forest Brook, 16,000 quarters, from Newport News to Harwich, 2s 9d berth terms, February; British steamer Westminster, 2,510 tons, from San Francisco to United Kingdom or Continent, 3s 6d, prompt.

"Judge," cried the colored prisoner: "you say you gwine ter gimme justice. Fer de Lawd sake, don't do dat, jedr— I got trouble enough now!"

WINNIPEG PRICES CURRENT

The Suez Canal. New York Commercial Advertiser: The use of the Suez Canal...

When the grand Francaise, M. de Lesseps, proposed to Egypt that the Suez Canal should be constructed...

It is interesting to note not only the rapid increase in the number of vessels which have used the canal...

Table with 3 columns: No. vessels, Tons, and other metrics for various years from 1870 to 1899.

The Suez Canal cost something over \$100,000,000, of which it is said only 58 per cent was actually spent in construction.

A profitable undertaking, and it will not be long before it is done for the benefit of the people of the world...

When the canal was first opened the tolls were \$2 per ton capacity for each ship and \$2 for each passenger.

GROCERIES

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

Table listing various grocery items such as Apples, Corn, Peas, and Beans with their respective prices.

Table listing various grocery items such as Flour, Sugar, and Coffee with their respective prices.

Table listing various grocery items such as Tea, Coffee, and Spices with their respective prices.

Table listing various grocery items such as Canned Goods and Pickles with their respective prices.

Table listing various grocery items such as Dried Fruits and Nuts with their respective prices.

When the canal was first opened the tolls were \$2 per ton capacity for each ship and \$2 for each passenger.

Dried Fruits

Per pound prices for various dried fruits.

Table listing various dried fruits such as Raisins, Apples, and Prunes with their respective prices.

Table listing various dried fruits such as Dates, Figs, and Walnuts with their respective prices.

Table listing various dried fruits such as Almonds and Pistachios with their respective prices.

Table listing various dried fruits such as Peaches and Apricots with their respective prices.

Table listing various dried fruits such as Plums and Cherries with their respective prices.

Table listing various dried fruits such as Nuts and Seeds with their respective prices.

When the canal was first opened the tolls were \$2 per ton capacity for each ship and \$2 for each passenger.

Tobacco

Per pound prices for various tobacco products.

Table listing various tobacco products such as Virginia and Kentucky with their respective prices.

Table listing various tobacco products such as Connecticut and Maryland with their respective prices.

Table listing various tobacco products such as Pennsylvania and Virginia with their respective prices.

Table listing various tobacco products such as North Carolina and Maryland with their respective prices.

Table listing various tobacco products such as Virginia and Kentucky with their respective prices.

Table listing various tobacco products such as Virginia and Kentucky with their respective prices.

When the canal was first opened the tolls were \$2 per ton capacity for each ship and \$2 for each passenger.

DRUGS

Following are prices for parcel lots with usual reductions for unbranded packages.

Table listing various drugs such as Alcohol, Bleaching Powder, and Borax with their respective prices.

Table listing various drugs such as Bromide Potass, Camphor, and Carbolic Acid with their respective prices.

Table listing various drugs such as Castor Oil, Citric Acid, and Copperas with their respective prices.

Table listing various drugs such as Creosote, Glycerine, and Iodine with their respective prices.

Table listing various drugs such as Lard, Potash, and Soda with their respective prices.

Table listing various drugs such as Sulphur, Tincture, and Urea with their respective prices.

When the canal was first opened the tolls were \$2 per ton capacity for each ship and \$2 for each passenger.

LEATHER

Per pound prices for various types of leather.

Table listing various types of leather such as Harness, Sole, and Saddle with their respective prices.

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THE QUICKEST AND ONLY ROUTE

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ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINES.

ALLAN LINE— From Portland.
Tunislan Feb. 21
Sunidlan March 13

ALLAN LINE— From New York.
Sardinian Feb. 16
State of Nebraska March 2

DOMINION LINE— From Portland.
Dominion Feb. 16
Cambrian Feb. 27

DOMINION LINE— From Boston.
Commonwealth Feb. 13
New England Feb. 27

BEAVER LINE— St. John, Halifax.
Lake Megantle Feb. 15 | Feb. 16
Lake Superior Feb. 22 | Feb. 23

AMERICAN LINE— From New York.
Kensington Feb. 13
St. Louis Feb. 20

RED STAR LINE— From New York.
Kensington Feb. 13
Noordland Feb. 20

WHITE STAR LINE— From New York.
Germanic Feb. 18
Majestic Feb. 20

CUNARD LINE— From New York.
Umbria Feb. 16
Servia Feb. 23

CUNARD LINE— From Boston.
Saxonia Feb. 23
Ivernia March 9

RATES—Cabin, \$50, \$55, \$60, \$70, \$80 and upwards. Second cabin, \$35, \$37.50, \$40 and upwards. Steerage, \$21.50, \$23.50, \$25 and upwards.

Passengers ticketed through to all points in Great Britain and Ireland, and at specially low rates to all ports of the European continent. Prepaid passage arranged from all points. Apply to the nearest steamship or railway ticket agent or to W. P. F. Cummings, General Agent, Winnipeg.



To all points South, East and West, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, Chicago, Etc.

Excursion rates to all Californian, Mexican and Southern Winter resorts.
The only line running through Tourist cars to California points. Car leaves every Wednesday.
Through tickets sold to all points, also Ocean tickets.

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For information, call on your nearest Northern Pacific agent, or write.

Condensed Time Table from Winnipeg.

MAIN LINE.	
Morris, Emerson, St. Paul, Chicago, Toronto, Montreal, Spokane, Tacoma, Victoria, San Francisco	
Lv. Daily	1.45 p.m.
Ar. Daily	1.30 p.m.
PORTAGE BRANCH.	
Portage la Prairie and intermediate points	
Lv. Daily ex. Sunday	4.30 p.m.
Ar. Mon., Wed., Fri.	11.55 a.m.
Ar. Tues., Thur., Sat.	11.55 a.m.
MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.	
Morris, Brandon, St. Paul, Selkirk, Selkirk, Wawanesa, Brandon, also South River Branch, Belmont to Big Lake, W. C. Fri.	10.45 a.m.
Ar. Tues., Thurs., Sat.	4.30 p.m.
E. SWINFORD, G. A., Winnipeg	
J. T. McKENNEY, C. P. A., Winnipeg	
CHAS. S. FEE, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul.	

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10c., 15c. and 25c. per Bottle.

THREE SIZES.

Sold Everywhere.

The Old Medicine with a New Taste
As palatable as French Wine.

Trade supplied by the Bole Drug Co., Winnipeg.

* Boston Wool Market.

The wool market shows a fairly good demand, according to Bradstreet's, but territory grades, which are meeting with most business, are selling at lower prices. Manufacturers are not buying ahead, but as they secure orders for wools they are buying the raw material, and some fair lines are being taken. The range of sales is on the scoured basis of about 44@45 cents for good lines of Montana fine medium and fine, with Utah and Wyoming at 42@44 cents and shorter wools at 40@41 cents. For lots of strictly staple wools the range is about 45@48 cents on territory wools. Oregon wools range at 42@44 cents, with best Texas and California, about the same as best territories. Fleeced wools are quiet and quoted steady. Quarter-blood unwashed and B super pulled wools are in good demand. Australian wools are firm and some fair lines are being taken. Carpet wools are quiet.

Comparative Prices of Staples.

Comparative prices of staples at New York:

	Feb. 15, 1901.	Feb. 16, 1900.
Flour	\$3.40@3.75	\$3.45@3.70
Wheat	79 1/2	76 1/2
Corn	49	42 1/2
Oats	30 1/2	29 1/2
Lard	61	63 1/2
Cotton	9 1/2	8 1/2
Printed cloths	3 1/2	3 1/4
Wool, Ohio	21@25	33@34
Wool, No. 1	29	33@33
Pork, mess	\$13.75@14.50	10.75@11.50
Lard	7.80	6.32 1/2
Butter	22@22 1/2	25
Cheese	12	12 1/2
Sugar, granulated	5.50	5.25
Coffee, No. 7	7 1/2	9 1/2
Petroleum	7.50	9.90
*Iron, Bessemer, pig	14.15	21.90
*Steel bill, ton 19.75@20.75		33.00
Steel rails	28.00	35.00
Copper lb	17.00	16.25
Lead, lb	4.37 1/2	4.70
Tin, lb	28.85	30.00

Winnipeg Prices a Year Ago.

Following were Winnipeg prices this week last year:

Wheat—No. 1 hard closed at 65c in store Fort William.

Flour—Local price per sack: Patent, \$1.75; best bakers', \$1.65.

Oatmeal—\$1.65 per 50lb sack, the retail trade.

Millstuffs—Bran, \$11.50 ton; shorts, \$13.50 delivered to city dealers.

Onions—Carrots on track, new oats, 31@32c according to quality.

Barley—25@30c per bushel for feed grades of new; 30@35c for malting.

Country Wheat—\$3.15 per bushel, according to grade and freight rate to farmers at country points.

Corn—In carlots, 41 1/2c per bushel of 50lb.

Flax—\$1.25@1.30 per bushel.

Butter—Dairy, 18 1/2c per lb for best grades; creamery, 21c per lb to the retail trade.

Cheese—Regular sizes, 13 1/2@14c to the retail trade.

Eggs—16@20c for Manitoba fresh.

Hides—Frozen hides, 6 1/2@6 3/4c.

Wool—\$6c for unwashed fleeces.

Seneca Root—37c per lb.

Hay—Baled, \$5.50 per ton on cars.

Potatoes—50@60c per bushel for farmers' loads.

Poultry—Turkeys, 11c per lb; chickens, 11c; ducks, 12c; and geese, 9c per lb.

Dressed Meats—Beef, 5 1/2c; veal, 8 1/2c; mutton, 8 1/2c; hogs, 6 1/2c.

Live Stock—Cattle, 3 1/2c, as to grade; sheep, 4c; hogs, 4 1/2@4 3/4c off cars, according to quality.

Freight Rates.

Quite a lot of grain has already been engaged by lake and rail from the west to Quebec at 5 1/2c per bushel.

There is no life to the market in grain freights, although 15 1/2 has been bid for Liverpool, the asking rate being 2s, but it is thought that 1s 9d would be accepted. It is understood that 2s 3d has been taken for London for Quebec to date. The same rate being quoted at Montreal. Glasgow 2s bid and 2s 3d asked. Grain freights, however, are slack for all ports.—Montreal Trade Bulletin.

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Oak Lake

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FROM NO. 1 HARD WHEAT.

Bran, Shorts and all kinds of
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the satisfaction. Pays the retailer a big
some profit.

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FLOUR**

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TO ALL MERCHANTS:

Please remember that we can supply your wants in Paper. Wide
range in both flat and roll stock in Brown, Manilla, Express and
White. Our B Manilla for Butchers' use is the best in the market.
Heavy Red in rolls only; Straw in sheets only.

Note that we are fully stocked in GENUINE VEGETABLE
PARCHMENT, the only safe wrapper for BUTTER—all sizes, from
8x12 to 24x36. Special sizes and weights to order at close prices.
Paper Bags, Hat and Millinery Bags, Shirt Bags, Shot Bags, etc.
Full line Twines.

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