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# THE COMMERCIAL

FINANCE AND INSURANCE REPORT

Subscription, \$2.00 per Annum in Advance.

Established 1882.

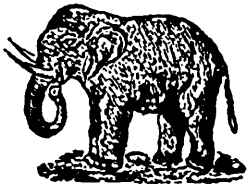
Published Weekly.

Vol. 19

WINNIPEG, CANADA, APRIL 6 1901.

No. 31

## Elephant White Lead and Paints



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

**MERRICK, ANDERSON & CO.**  
Sole Consigners, Winnipeg

## FLOUR

HIGHEST AWARDS at home and abroad:

WINNIPEG EXHIBITION, PARIS EXPOSITION.

**HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY**



INCORPORATED AD 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 COY

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.

**BANNATYNE 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**  
175 McDermott Street.  
DIRECT EXPORTER OF SENEGA ROOT

ESTABLISHED 1874



'Tis Not What is Said  
Not 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 HINES HOLDEN CO. LTD.**  
WINNIPEG.

Send for Granby Rubber Catalogue.

## Lock Bros. & Co.

WHOLESALE ..

### FRUIT AND PRODUCE

(Anything in the Fruit Line)

WE WANT YOUR PRODUCE.

125 PRINCESS ST., WINNIPEG. RAT PORTAGE.

## A Fact Worth Remembering

 OUR Carpet Department is full of new Spring goods. We wish to call your attention to our line of Tapestry to retail from 35 to 60c a yard. We have thrown big efforts into them that you may have a good profit. Will send samples or have our representative call.

**THE GAULT BROS. CO. Limited**

Importers and Manufacturers

MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

## SPRING SHOWERS AND DAMP DAYS

make it necessary for most people to wear a RAIN COAT.  
You'll be doing your business better if you don't have some good line to show your customers.

WE CAN SUPPLY YOU with the most fashionable and best selling line, at lowest prices. All English goods—THE DISTINGUISHED BRAND.

**LADIES' GOSSAMERS.**  
Single and double breasted, velvet collar, in every color, black, blue, fawn and brown sizes. 62 to 68. Price \$2.50 to \$7.25.

**MEN'S WATERPROOFS.**  
PARAMATTA—in black and navy, with cape.  
COVERT COATS—Box back, several shades. Prices \$4.00, \$5.25, \$5.75.

**MELTON COATS**—In fawn and navy. Price \$9.50.  
**GRAVENETTED COATS**—In fawn. Price \$7.50.

Men's sizes from 50 to 58 length. Men's sizes from 40 to 48 chest. SEND IN YOUR ORDER—TODAY.

YOU WILL BE PLEASED.

**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.  
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We handle only the BEST CANADIAN MADE PAPER

**McALLISTER & WATTS**  
43 Rorie St., Winnipeg.

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Cor. Portage Ave. and Fort St.

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



# EASTER

Now that Easter is almost here, don't forget that you will require more Smoked Meats than usual, as Ham and Eggs are the order of the day.

Freshly Smoked New Cured "GRIFFIN BRAND" Hams and B. Bacon are the best.

We shall be glad to have a trial order. The goods will please you.

**J. Y. GRIFFIN & CO.**  
PORK PACKERS, WINNIPEG

## IMPORTANT NOTICE TO EVERY EGG SHIPPER

We want your business and are open to meet all legitimate competition. TRY US in this line and let results speak for themselves—our facilities are unsurpassed.

We are generally acknowledged as one of the most up-to-date Egg Houses in the trade.

**R. A. ROGERS & COMPANY**  
WINNIPEG

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

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

BOX 883.

### Winnipeg Prices, Paints, Oils Glass, Etc.

**ALABASTINE**—Cases of 20 packages, \$0.00; Muralo, do., \$0.50.  
**BRUSHES**—Case, \$3.50.  
**DRY COLORED OILS**—White lead, lb. 7½c red lead, kegs, 7c; yellow ochre in barrel lots 2½c, less than barrel lots, 3c; golden ochre, barrels, 3½c; less than barrels 4c; Venetian red, barrels, 3c, less than barrels, 3½c; American vermilion, 15c; English vermilion, \$1 per lb.; Canadian metallic oxides, barrel lots 2½c, less than barrels, 3c; English purple oxides, in casks, 3½c, less quantities, 4c lb.  
**GASOLINE**—Stove, per case, \$3, 10 lbs. tin, \$2.00.  
**GLASS**—Single glass, first break 10 to 25 uncut inches, \$2.50; 28 to 40, \$2.75 per 50 feet boxes; 40 to 50, \$3; 51 to 60, \$3.50; 61 to 70, \$7 per 100 feet boxes.  
**LINSEED OIL**—Raw, gal., 75c; boiled, gal., 80c in barrels, less than barrel 3c gal. extra, with additional charges for cans and cases.  
**OILS**—Black oils, 23 to 30c gal.; clear machine oil, 30½c; cylinder oil, 53½c(78c as to quality); castor oil, 11½c per lb.; tanners' or harness oil, 65c; neatfoot oil, \$1; steam refined oil, 85c; pure winter-bleached sperm oil, \$2 gal.  
**PREPARED PAINTS**—Pure liquid colors, gal., \$1.30@1.00, as to shade and quality.  
**PUTTY**—In bladders, barrel lots, 2½c lb.; in 100lb kegs, 2½c; do. less than barrels, 3c lb.  
**REFINED PETROLEUM**—Silver Star, 10c; Oleophene, 21c; Sunlight, 22c; Eocene, 24c per gallon; Diamond, 25½c; T. & P. 24c; Solar, 22c; Brilliant, 21½c per gal in barrels. T. & P., cases, \$2.75; Solar, case, \$2.55.  
**TURPENTINE**—Pure spirits in barrels, 68c; less than barrels, 73c per gal. An additional charge for packages of small quantities.  
**VARNISHES**—No. 1 furniture, per gal. \$1; extra furniture, \$1.50; pale oak, \$1.50; classic oak, \$1.75; No. 1 carriage, \$1.50; \$1.75; hard oil finish, \$1.50@1.82; brown Japan, \$1; house painters' gold size Japan, \$1.70; coach painters' do., \$2@2.25; No. 1 brown shellac, \$2.00, pure orange shellac, \$2.25.  
**WHITE LEAD**—Pure, \$7.00 per 100lb No. 1, \$6.50.  
**WHITING**—\$1.25 per 100lb gross weight.

### Winnipeg Raw Fur Prices.

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

	From	To
Badger, prime	.. . . . \$ .25	\$ .50
Bear, black, small	.. . . . 4.00	10.00
Bear, black, middling	.. . . . 8.00	12.00
Bear, black, large	.. . . . 12.00	20.00
Bear, brown, small	.. . . . 3.00	8.00
Bear, brown, middling	.. . . . 8.00	12.00
Bear, brown, large	.. . . . 12.00	18.00
Beaver, large	.. . . . 5.00	7.50
Beaver, middling	.. . . . 3.00	5.00
Beaver, small	.. . . . 1.50	2.50
Fisher, according to size and color	.. . . . 4.50	8.00
Fox, silver, according to size and color	.. . . . 50.00	150.00
Fox, cross, according to size and color	.. . . . 5.00	15.00
Fox, red, according to size and color	.. . . . 1.00	2.50
Lynx, according to size and color	.. . . . 1.00	4.00
Marten, large, dark	.. . . . 5.00	10.00
Marten, large, light, pale	.. . . . 4.50	7.00
Mink, according to size and color	.. . . . 1.00	2.00
Musquash, winter	.. . . . .03	.10
Musquash, spring	.. . . . .06	.12
Otter, according to size and color	.. . . . 5.00	10.00
Skunk, according to size and color	.. . . . .25	.75
Wolf, timber	.. . . . 1.50	2.50
Wolf, prairie	.. . . . .50	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.

### Comparative Prices of Staples.

	March 29, 1901	March 30, 1900
Flour	.. . . . \$3.45@3.75	\$3.50@3.50
Wheat	.. . . . 80 1-2c	77 1-2c
Corn	.. . . . 50c	45 1-2c
Oats	.. . . . 31c	28 1-2c
Rye	.. . . . 61c	62 3-4c
Cotton	.. . . . 23 1-8c	23 3-8c
Printcloths	.. . . . 24@25c	24 1-2c
Wool, Ohio	.. . . . 24@25c	20 3-4c
Pork, mess	.. . . . \$15.50@16.50	\$13.00@13.50
Lard	.. . . . 8.50c	6.5c
Butter	.. . . . 22c	2c
Cheese	.. . . . 12 1-2c	13 1-2c
Sugar	.. . . . 5.25c	5.10@5.15c
Coffee	.. . . . 7.3-8c	8 1-4c
Petroleum	.. . . . 7.5c	9.5c
Iron, Bess, pig	.. . . . \$17.25	\$21.00
Steel billets, ton	.. . . . \$24.00	\$25.00
Copper	.. . . . 17.00c	16 1-2c
Lead, lb.	.. . . . 4.37 1-2c	4 1-2c
Tin, lb.	.. . . . 20.25c	22.00c

\*Pittsburg. --Bradstreet's.

# THE COMMERCIAL

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

**Nineteenth Year of Publication**  
ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY.

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

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

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

Office 219 McDermott St. Telephone 291.

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, APRIL 6, 1901.

## THE POSITION OF WOOL.

In the United States the wool men are beginning to talk of agitating for a "pure wool law," in other words a law which will compel manufacturers to put pure wool into garments which are sold as all wool and to expressly state in some way what materials have been used in the manufacture of every garment which they offer for sale. It is claimed in support of this move that there is a surprisingly great amount of deception practiced now by manufacturers of woollen goods, so-called, along this line, and that the machinery for blending cotton and wool has been so perfected that as much as 50 per cent. of cotton can be introduced into the texture of a garment in such a manner as to deceive even an expert. It is claimed that herein lies the reason for the present stagnation in the wool markets and that until a "pure wool" law is enacted the difficulty will continue. Underclothing manufacturers are among the principal offenders in this matter and many of them have become so expert at the business of substituting cotton that they do it with impunity, even in the most expensive lines. While cotton can be used in this wholesale manner in substitution for wool it must be expected that the latter will suffer depression in both demand and price and producers of wool may expect to have to sell their stocks for less money than they would otherwise be able to command. The need for a "pure wool" law is not by any means confined to the United States either as we have in Canada exactly the same sort of deception being practiced by some manufacturers who in their anxiety to be able to undersell competitors are willing to be dishonest to the extent of substituting a cheaper material for the dearer one.

## THE BAKING POWDER QUESTION.

As a result of the interviews which the deputation of Canadian baking powder manufacturers have had with the department of inland revenue recently it has been demonstrated that the ban which has heretofore rested upon what are known as alum baking powders under the Dominion statutes has been based upon representations which appear to have been made to the department by the United States

baking powder trust as to the comparative merits of alum and cream of tartar powders and not upon any results of original investigation by the department's specialists. This fact was practically confessed to the members of the deputation during one of its interviews and is a serious admission for any branch of the public service to have to make. The deputation were seeking to secure some amelioration of the position in which alum powders have been placed by the measures which have been adopted by the government to suppress its manufacture and use and they naturally asked for the data upon which the decisions of the department have been based. To the surprise of all the Dominion analyst confessed that he had no first hand information showing alum powders to be injurious, but had been relying upon hearsay. As to the merits of the dispute regarding the two baking powders it will have to remain for the scientists and doctors to decide but this much may be said that it seems very strange that a great department of public service like that which has charge of this baking powder question should take action upon

ly increased requirements of the railway service of the continent. It is said that car builders are absolutely swamped with orders. With regard to the price situation it may be said to be about on a par with the position as regards supply and demand. Prices are higher than at any time during the boom of two years ago, and have reached their present point solely through natural causes. The influence of the new trust has apparently not yet been exerted to control prices. It may be supposed that it will not be so long as prices continue to advance of their own accord.

## THE MINING SITUATION.

Among the Canadian industries which have been looking forward to the spring which is now opening up so splendidly with hope and expectation that it would bring a new lease of life and activity is that of gold mining as carried on in Northwestern Ontario and Southern British Columbia. Times have not been so good with this industry, especially in Northwestern Ontario, as the people interested had reason to expect and many of them were disappointed in

their time into it, and are making it pay. Their enterprise has led to the populating of regions which would otherwise remain uninhabited and in providing employment for a great many people in the subsidiary occupations of manufacturing, transporting and distributing to them the necessities of life so that they may be enabled to economically carry on their mining operations. They have also by their enterprise provided employment for a great army of laborers and more or less skilled workmen who receive wages for work in and around the mines and who are thus enabled to easily earn the livelihood which they might otherwise have to struggle to secure in the crowded ranks of the older industries. To say that this is not legitimate enterprise is unreasonable.

This is the situation in both the gold mining regions referred to. Northwestern Ontario has suffered most for wild-catting and is now going through a period of depression in consequence. It is also true that the risk of veins playing out there is greater, consequently investment in its mines is more risky. But that there is much gold to be found in that region no one for a moment doubts and that a profit-



Manitoba Farm Homes—Residence of John Good, Stonehall.

the representations of an interested party and seek to regulate a rival interest out of existence without positive information as to the qualities of the respective commodities.

## IRON AND STEEL.

The iron and steel markets appear to be in a state of nervous activity at present. The great question which is agitating the minds of the purchasers is as to the course of the new steel trust. Buyers feel that they are now in the power of the trust and are keen to get contracts placed for future supplies of raw material. Some are even offering to contract for a year's supply commencing from July 1 next. Failing to make satisfactory contracts they drop out of the market and leave the future to take care of itself. Some important lines of material show further advances recently. Structural material has advanced \$2 to \$4 per ton. Steel billets are also slightly higher. Southern pig has gone up 25c, bar iron \$1, and old material is also rising. It is figured by those in the trade that consumption of iron and steel this year will be fully 25 per cent. greater than during the boom year of 1899 and some believe that the percentage of increase will be even greater than that. It is certain that this will be the banner year in this industry as the building demand alone is sufficient to make it such to say nothing of the very large-

consequence. British Columbia fared better, but was still far from realizing its highest expectations. Ups and downs are to be expected in every line and it would be foolish to expect that the development of the resources of these two important gold mining regions will go on in an uninterrupted manner. As a matter of fact mining for gold is about the most uncertain business imaginable and its history has always been one of rapidly succeeding successes and failures. Unfortunately for the business it is one which lends itself readily to all sorts of scheming and fraud and this seems to be a regular feature of the development of every important mining region, especially the earlier stages of development. Both Northwestern Ontario and Southern British Columbia have been pretty fully exploited by the sharks along this line and many hundreds of people have been led to invest money in mines in both regions upon which they will never receive one cent of interest or return of principal either. This wholesale swindling business has led to many pathetic cases of destitution and want and has turned those who have been losers or onlookers into bitter enemies of the mining business and even of the districts in which mining is carried on. The result cannot fail to be detrimental to the progress of legitimate mining. On the other hand many good men have adopted mining as a business, have invested their money in it, are putting

able mining business will yet be built up there is also no reason to doubt. With regard to Southern British Columbia the following summary of the situation from the Rossland Miner gives an excellent idea of the exact position of affairs there and is better than anything we can say: "More ore is being taken out than ever before, the number of dividend payers is increasing, more of the ore is being smelted at home than at any previous time, more properties are being bought than ever, the faith in this section is greater than it ever has been, and more men are now employed than hitherto." This gives an idea of the feeling on the spot. With such a state of things existing in the district itself it matters very little what the stock jobbers of London, Montreal, Toronto or any other city may think of British Columbia mines. They will be developed anyway and perhaps the more it is left to people who are on the spot to work out their own destiny the better it will be for the country at large.

You seldom hear a woman trying to talk through her hat. She's probably afraid her words will get tangled in the trimmings. Shaking hands is a social pressure. Query—Can a pretty woman be a plain cook. The blackboard is the original board of education. It's a wise plan to try on your good resolutions before passing them. An extravagant man is always preaching economy to his wife. You can't always judge a man by the cigars he gives to his friends. Honesty is undoubtedly the best policy, but it keeps many a man poor.

### BANK OF MONTREAL

ESTABLISHED 1817.

Capital all Paid-up - \$12,000,000  
Reserve Fund, - 7,000,000  
Bal. Profit and Loss - 427,180.80

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Travellers' Circular Letters of Credit and Commercial Credits in use in all parts of the world.  
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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

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BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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Carberry, Man. Lethbridge, N.W.T. Virgo, Man.  
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Hartney, Man. Calgary, N.W.T. Fisher Creek  
Crystal City, Man. Regina, N.W.T.

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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.

### The Confederation

HEAD OFFICE  
TORONTO

### Life Association

OFFICE 467 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

There are no conditions as to residence, travel or occupation, in the Unconditional Accumulative Policies issued by this Association. They guarantee Extended Insurance, Paid-up Policies, and Cash Surrender Values.

W. C. MACDONALD, Actuary

J. K. MACDONALD, Man. Director

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

C. E. KERR, Cashier

D. McDONALD, Inspector.

### IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

Capital - - - - \$2,500,000  
Rest - - - - \$1,725,000

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DIRECTORS.

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Wm Ramsay Robt. Jeffrey. Wm Hendrie.  
T. Sutherland Stayer. Elias Rogers.

BRANCHES IN THE NORTHWEST AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Winnipeg, Man. Brandon, Man.  
Fortage la Prairie, Man. Calgary, Alta.  
Prince Albert, Sask. Edmonton, Alta.  
Strasbourg, Alta. Valcour, B.C.  
Horseshoe, B.C. Nelson, B.C.  
Golden, B.C.

BRANCHES ONTARIO AND QUEBEC

Essex, Ont. Port Colborne, Ont.  
Oak, Ont. Rat Portage, Ont.  
Fergus, Ont. St. Catharines, Ont.  
Hamilton, Ont. Sault Ste Marie, Ont.  
Ingersoll, Ont. St. Thomas, Ont.  
Listowel, Ont. St. Thomas East End.  
Paris Falls, Ont. Woodstock, Ont.  
Toronto, Ont. Welland, Ont.

Ontario, Ont. Wellington and Leader Lane  
" " Yonge and Bloor  
" " King and York  
Montreal, Que.

WINNIPEG BRANCH

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT—Deposits of \$1 and upwards received and interest allowed.

DEBENTURES—Municipal and other Debentures purchased.

AGENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN—Lloyds Bank Ltd., 72 Lombard St., London, with whom money may be deposited for transfer by letter or cable to any of the above branches.

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

DRAFTS SOLD, available at all points in Canada, United States

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in any part of the world


MONEY ORDERS issued payable at any Bank in Canada Rates—Under \$10, 2c, \$10 to \$20, 10c, \$20 to \$50, 12c, \$50 to \$100 14c.

N. G. LESLIE, Manager

### BANK OF OTTAWA.

Head Office, Ottawa.

Capital authorized, \$2,000,000  
Capital subscribed, \$1,984,900



Capital paid up, \$1,983,940  
Rest, \$1,660,456

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

WINNIPEG BRANCH, - J. R. MONK, Manager

### THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

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

Hon. Geo. A. Cox, President.  
B. E. Walker, General Manager.

J. H. Plummer Asst. General Manager.  
Winnipeg Branch: JOHN AIRD, Manager

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS IN SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

### BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

ESTABLISHED 1886.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER IN 1840.

Paid-up Capital - \$1,000,000 Stg.  
Reserve Fund - \$350,000 "

HEAD OFFICE—5 Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.  
George Drummond—J. H. Brodie, John James Olear, Henry R. Farrer, Gerard Farrer, Richard H. Olyn, E. A. Hoar, H. J. B. Knolly, Frederic Lubbock, John Paton, Geo. D. Whatman, A. O. Wallis, Secretary.

Head Office in Canada—St. James St., Montreal.  
H. Sibley, General Manager.  
J. Elmsly, Inspector.

BRANCHES IN CANADA

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO: London, Brantford, Hamilton, Toronto, Midland, Kingston, Ottawa.  
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC: Montreal, Quebec.  
PROVINCE OF MANITOBA: Winnipeg, Brandon.  
PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK: St. John, Fredericton.  
YUKON DISTRICT: Dawson City.  
PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA: Halifax, Sydney, Cape Breton.  
BRITISH COLUMBIA: Ashcroft, Atlin, Victoria, Vancouver, Roseland, Greenwood, Esalo.

AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES.

New York—52 Wall Street, W. Lawson and J. C. Walsh, Agts.  
San Francisco—120 Sansome St., H. M. J. McMichael and J. R. Ambrose, Agents.

Drafts on South Africa may be obtained at the Bank's Branches.

### E. JACOBS

ACCOUNTANT, AUDITOR, ETC.

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

GREENWOOD, BOUNDARY DISTRICT, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

### W. R. JOHNSTON & CO.

(Late Livingston, Johnston & Co.)

Wholesale Manufacturers

READY MADE Clothing

Corner Bay and Front Streets  
TORONTO

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

PATENTS TRADE MARKS AND DESIGNS PROCURED IN ALL COUNTRIES SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO PATENT LITIGATION

PAMPHLET SENT FREE ON APPLICATION

RIDOUT & MAYBEE, 103 BAY STREET, TORONTO

### SEEDS

GOOD, CLEAN, NEW SEEDS FOR 1901

It will pay you to buy from us. Get our prices before ordering, or our traveller will call on you. He is out with samples now. Buy your seeds from the great Seed House of the Northwest. Wholesale commission boxes now ready.

J. M. PERKINS

Market Square - Winnipeg

### BANK OF HAMILTON

Head Office, Hamilton.

Capital (all paid-up) - \$1,860,330  
Reserve Fund - 1,328,908

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

John Stuart, President. A. O. Ramsey, Vice President.  
John Proctor George Roach A. T. Woody M.P.  
A. H. Lee (Toronto) Wm. Gibson, M.P.  
J. Turnbull, Cashier H. B. Stevens, Asst. Cashier.

Agencies throughout Ontario and at the following points in Manitoba and the West: Brandon, Carman, Hanna, Manitoba, Morden, Plum Coulee, Stonewall, Winkler, Winnipeg and Vancouver, B.C.

Deposits received and interest allowed. General Banking Business transacted. Collections carefully and promptly effected at all points in Canada.

Savings Banks at all Offices. WINNIPEG BRANCH, Opposite Post Office.

C. BARTLETT, Agent.

### CARRUTHERS BROOK & JOHNSTON

ESTABLISHED 1874

25 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

Insurance, Financial Real Estate Agents

ESTATES MANAGED MONEY INVESTED

J. & J. TAYLOR SAFES AND VAULT DOORS.

481 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG



Somerville Steam Marble and Granite Works  
SOMERVILLE & CO., PROP.  
BRANDON, - - - MAN.

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

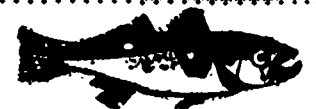
"Hold it up to the sun and note the liquid brilliancy of the Ale."

It is not alone this brilliancy that makes

### The Refined Ale

"Which sparkles like champagne," so much sought after and enjoyed, but it is also its delicious flavor, and the invigorating and nutritious qualities that it possesses.

E. L. DREWRY Manufacturer and Importer, Winnipeg



### Fresh and Salt Fish

Of all kinds constantly on hand.

W. J. GUEST WHOLESALE FISH  
602 Main Street, Winnipeg

# Along the Main Line West

Notes of a Trip by a Commercial Representative.

(Continued from Last Week.)

At Qu'Appelle Station we again come into a mixed farming settlement. To the north of Qu'Appelle Valley there is a great deal of ranching done and a considerable amount of the business from that district comes to this town. This is also the railway station for the town of Fort Qu'Appelle, which, though off the line of railway, continues to hold its own in a business way. At Qu'Appelle Station there are three general stores, a hardware, two bakery and confectionery stands, lumber yard, flour mill, drug store, butcher shop, grocery store, etc. M. G. McKwen, formerly of Griswold, Man., bought the hardware stock of Wm. Johnston, who has opened out a stock of groceries in his old stand.

From here to Regina, a distance of 33 miles, there are three stations, McLean, Balgonie and Pilot Butte; Balgonie, which has a couple of general stores, being the largest place.

Forty-one miles further on Moose Jaw is reached. This is an important divisional point on the C. P. R. and is now a lively business centre, as, in addition to the railway business, it receives a large amount of trade from the surrounding district. This is a mixed farming and ranching section and reports show that the crop last year was better than in almost any other part of Assinibola or Manitoba. It is claimed that the average wheat yield on summer-fallow last season was from 25 to 30 bushels per acre. A Dominion government creamery has been operated during the summer months for a number of years with satisfactory results. In the outlying districts to the south and west of Moose Jaw are a large number of ranchers who do their shopping and marketing at this point. A number of improvements have taken place in the town during the last year. The most substantial addition to the business community is the 225 barrel flour mill, erected by D. McLean, which started running the latter part of February. When the mill is running to its full capacity about fifteen hands will be employed. Mr. McLean also built a 65,000 bushel grain elevator adjoining the mill. The C. P. R. Co. put in an electric light plant for their own use. The Times Printing Co. built a solid brick two storey block, costing about \$3,000. The Methodist congregation built a handsome solid brick church last summer at an outlay of about \$7,000. By courtesy of the manager of the Times we show a cut of this church. R. E. Doran built a solid brick block 27x70 feet, two storeys high, costing in the neighborhood of \$6,000. Chas. Finland is at present building a two storey brick block; McKenzie Bros., grocers, built a solid brick addition of 40 feet to their premises. About thirty dwelling houses, costing from \$1,000 to \$3,000, were also built and throughout the country, also, many fine buildings were erected. A large proportion of the buildings here are of red brick taken from the local brick yard about a mile out of town. There are a number of business changes to report during the past year. Gass & Co. started a grocery store, O'Neil & Co., harness makers, opened in business about two months ago; J. A. McIntyre bought the grocery and hardware stock of E. A. Baker & Co., who will still continue their flour and feed and

implement business under the management of C. A. W. Stunt, McLean & Wilson succeeded J. J. & A. McLean, Neelands & Collins bought the dry goods business of B. Carey and

means of support for the community, the stock kept being regarded somewhat as a side issue, although this year the stock formed a very important asset, and many farmers were helped out of a tight place by having a few cattle and hogs to sell. On account of the crop shortage last year the land had a rest almost equal to summerfallowing, and if conditions are at all favorable this year a good yield should result. This is the view of the matter taken by most of the merchants, but while they are looking

## The Railway Contracts.

The Manitoba delegates who went to Ottawa to protest against the legalizing of the Manitoba railway legislation by the Dominion parliament, have returned. Interviewed by a press representative, Mr. Brock, one of the delegates, said:—

"We have succeeded in getting an interview, as reported in the press, meeting five members of the cabinet—Premier Laurier, Sir Richard Cartwright, Messrs. Sifton, Fielding and



Ranching Scene in the Qu'Appelle Valley

F. Colbourne bought out the butchering business of H. Ferguson.

Moose Jaw is the last grain district on the main line. Shortly after passing this station we enter a magnificent grazing country extending westward to the Rocky Mountains, south to the international boundary and "as far as you please" to the north. The crops throughout Manitoba and Assi-

forward to a good crop this year they are watching their business very closely and the commercial travellers report careful buying and only fairly good sized orders.

(Note—We have purposely omitted reference to the towns of Indian Head and Regina in this article, as both of these places will be dealt with in separate articles.)

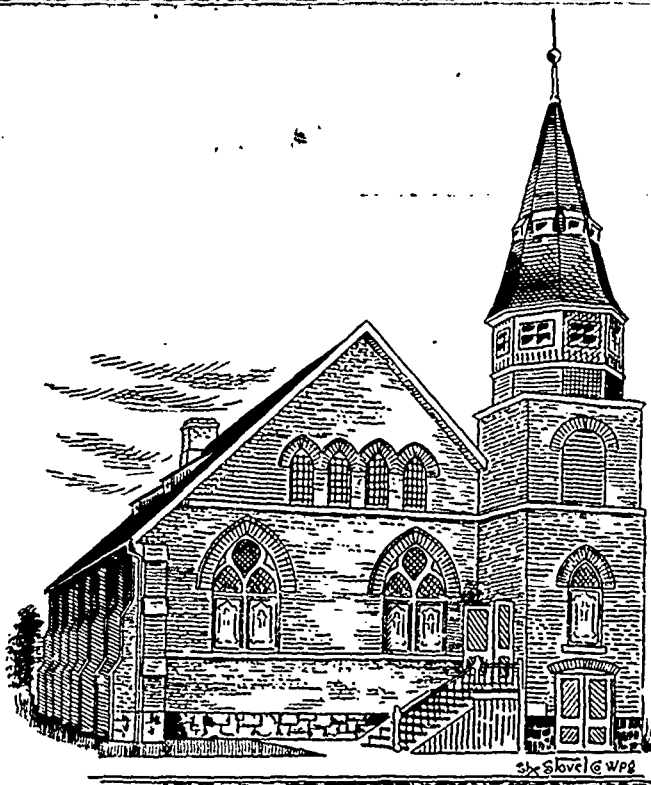
Blair. In addition to the committee there were also Senators Watson and Young. Before presenting the case we asked if any assurance had been given to Mackenzie & Mann that the bill would be passed as stated by them and were informed that the Manitoba contracts with the Northern Pacific and Canadian Northern had not been considered by the cabinet and there was no foundation for such statement.

"The merits of the contract were first presented and a number of questions were asked, showing that the ministers took a great interest in the matter. The Hon. Mr. Sifton was the only member of the cabinet, who had studied the contracts and was fully informed as to what the government proposed to do. It was made clear to the delegation that not only would the government not disallow an act of this kind but that full recognition would be given to the right of the province to manage its own affairs, even though it could be shown that the bargain entered into would be seemingly injurious to the province. This being the case however, did not prevent the government from very carefully considering the question that had been raised as to the legal right of the province to do something that required Dominion legislation to complete. The fact that the Canadian Northern had been granted a bonus to the extent of \$6,400 per mile by the Dominion and \$1,000 by Ontario, and the further important fact that the Dominion parliament now possessed the right in the interest of the people of Canada to fix the rate, complicated the question as the province of Ontario might object to the power asked by Manitoba even if it could be legally given. The legal aspects of the case would be submitted to the minister of justice and if it could be shown that the right to delegate the fixing of rates or any other power asked could not be legally given then as a matter of course the bills introduced by the Northern Pacific and Canadian Northern Railway company, could not be passed.

"The opinion of Mr. Wallace Nesbitt, who is acting as counsel for the delegation is that the Dominion parliament cannot legalize the contracts entered into, and even if the bills are passed the contracts can still not be legally entered into."

"I am of the opinion that when the whole case in opposition to the contracts is presented the bills will not be passed."

The luckiest people in the world are those who do not depend upon good luck. It's still a question whether a baby prefers to be rocked or to lie still and howl.



Methodist Church, Moose Jaw



Business Block, Moose Jaw

bolnola were very light last season, and that portion of it tributary to the main line fared no better than other sections. In many parts, however, the farmers had some stock to sell which brought a little money into circulation, but this did not amount to much, as wheat raising through this whole section forms the principal

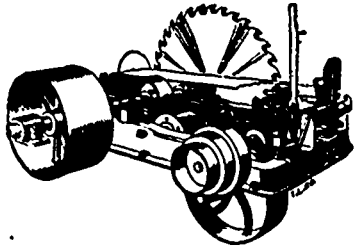
**WANTED**—Capable, reliable person in every country to represent large company of solid financial reputation; \$936 salary per year, payable weekly; \$3 per day absolutely sure and all expenses; straight, bona fide, definite salary, no commission; paid each Saturday and expense money advanced each week.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

## ARE YOU HANDLING OUR CLOTHING?

If not—why not? They are the best MONEY MAKING LINES on the market.  
Fit and Finish guaranteed and always up-to-date.  
Look out for our travellers with SPECIAL VALUES.

**DONALD FRASER & CO.**  
Manufacturers of Fine Clothing  
WHOLESALE

WINNIPEG—120 Princess Street  
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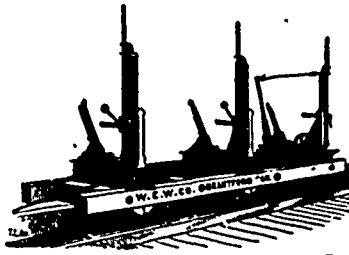


ENGINES AND BOILERS

**Watercus Engine Works Co**  
WINNIPEG, MAN. AND VANCOUVER, B.C.

## SAW MILL MACHINERY

Shingle Mills and Planers  
Edgers and Trimmers



**THE STUART-ARBUTHNOT MACHINERY CO., LIMITED**  
SUCCESSORS TO STUART & HARPER  
.. 764-766 Main Street, Winnipeg

HEAVY MACHINERY MERCHANTS  
ELECTRICIANS

Sole Agents for:

"Leonard's" Engines and Boilers, "Brown" Automatic Engines, "Canton" Mining Fire and Boiler Feed Pumps, "Cameron" Steam Pumps, "Dodge" Wood Split Pulleys, "Beardmore's" Leather Belting, MacGregor, Gourlay & Co.'s Wood Working Machinery, Stratford Mill Building Co.'s system of complete Flour Mills.

LONDON Motors, Dynamos and Elevators.  
PACKARD'S LAMPS, Transformers and Supplies.

## Mirror Plates Resilvered

**G. F. STEPHENS & CO., Limited**  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

**JOHN W. PECK & CO.**  
MONTREAL WINNIPEG  
VANCOUVER

Manufacturers of  
**Clothing  
Furs  
Shirts**  
Dealers in  
**Men's Furnishings,  
Hats, Caps**

## Have You Bought Your Bags and Wrappings

for Spring yet?

If not, we would be pleased to hear from you. Our discounts are equal to any in Canada.

HOW ABOUT INK—We have a full assortment at a price that will give you good profit.

GENDRON EXPRESS WAGONS  
RUBBER BALLS.  
STATIONERY—A very complete line, also Sporting Goods, etc., etc.

**CLARK BROS. & CO.**  
Wholesale Stationers  
and Paper Dealers  
... WINNIPEG

## Hotel Leland

The Palace Family  
and Commercial Hotel

W. D. DOUGLAS  
MANAGER

City Hall Square, Winnipeg

RATES:  
\$2.00 to \$4.00  
PER DAY

SECOND TO NOTHING  
IN CANADA

## OATS FOR SALE



Write or Wire Us  
for Prices

**The Brackman-Ker Milling Co.**

LIMITED  
STRATHCONA, ALBERTA

MERCHANTS  
TRADERS  
BUTCHERS

SHIP YOUR

## Hides and Furs

—TO—

**FRANK LIGHTCAP**

Dealer in

HIDES, PELTS, WOOL, SENECA ROOT.

Exporter of Raw Furs.

Highest market prices paid for consignments and returns made promptly.  
Write for circulars containing Market Reports and latest prices.

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P. O. Box 484.

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.

PLEASE NOTIFY.

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

"All flesh is grass," remarked the hungry vegetarian as he tackled a juicy steak. A man's friends are apt to avoid him for a few weeks after his return from his first trip abroad.

**New Summer Resort.**

One of the advantages which Winnipeg has lacked heretofore is a near-by and suitable summer resort where people can camp in the warm weather or hold occasional excursions at picnics for the purpose of relieving the tedium of city life for those who cannot afford or find it convenient to go to some of the more distant and expensive places. The want is now about to be supplied. The Canadian Pacific Railway company has taken up the matter and have secured control of Winnipeg beach on Lake Winnipeg, a spot about 50 miles north of the city, and are extending their line from Selkirk on the west side of the Red river to the beach, with a view to putting a regular and direct service between Winnipeg and that point, which service they hope to inaugurate by the first of July next. The road-bed between here and the lake is being put in first class condition, in fact it will be as fine a piece of road as the company has anywhere on its system, and the trains are to make the runs to and from the city in about one hour. It is likely that the service will be so arranged that business men and others may leave the city shortly after six o'clock in the evening and be at the beach in time for tea, leaving again in the morning so as to be in the city by 8 o'clock. This arrangement will enable men who cannot themselves spend their days at the beach to keep their families there and spend the nights and Sunday with them. Railway tickets good for this run only will be sold at so much per week or month enabling holders to go and come at pleasure. The rate has not yet been fixed but it will be made low enough to suit the most exacting.

It is said that the beach on Lake Winnipeg which has been selected as the terminus of this extension of the C. P. R. and the site of the proposed town—for it will become to all intents and purposes a town in the summer time—is an ideal one for the purpose, and will compare favorably with any bathing beach on this continent. It extends for a considerable distance along the shore of the lake and is shallow for a quarter of a mile out, while those who want deep water can also be accommodated. It is flanked on the north by a point of land which juts far out into the lake and affords protection from the waves which are sometimes raised by north winds. The land in the vicinity of the beach has been secured by the company and will be either sold or leased to persons wishing to spend time there at what is practically its cost to the company. The object of the company in securing its control is to exercise a supervision over the class of persons who secure holdings there. All questionable and bad characters will be rigidly excluded. It is intended that the place shall be made as quiet and safe as the best residential portions of the city.

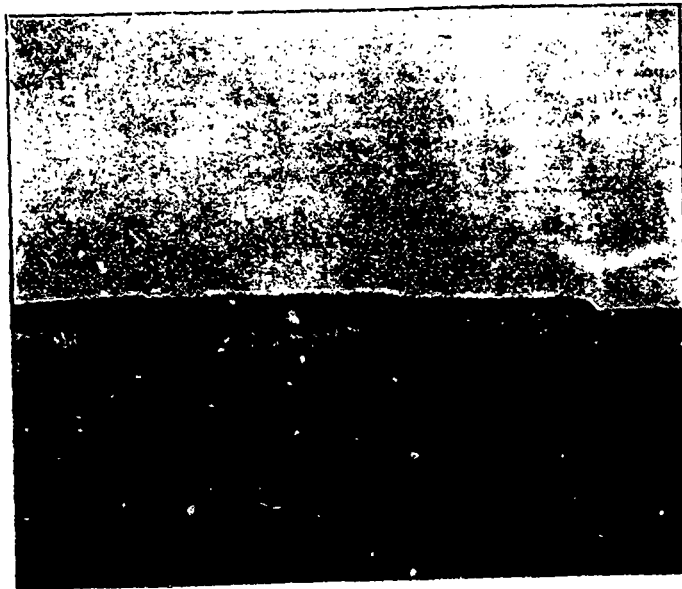
The company has already let a contract for the erection of a number of cottages at the beach with a view to having accommodation ready for the first influx of people after the line is open. A pavilion is also contracted for which will be available for all kinds of uses during the picnic season. It will be almost a summer hotel in its arrangement and furnishing. It is likely that a regular hotel will also be erected at an early date. In addition to these conveniences on land, steamers will run regularly from the beach to all points of interest on the lake giving residents an opportunity



Black Bear Harbor, Lake Winnipeg



Willow Bar, near Gimli, Lake Winnipeg



Black Bear Island and Lighthouse, Lake Winnipeg

to become familiar with the splendid scenery and enormous extent of Lake Winnipeg which is one of the very finest of the Canadian lakes.

**Business at Vancouver.**

Vancouver, April 1. Speaking of the state of trade in British Columbia H. Lockyer, manager of the Hudson's Bay Co., said to the Commercial correspondent this week, that business on the coast was dull, and worse in the interior, and that he could not say that collections were any better. He thought the prosperity of the coast cities depended largely on the amount of Klondike trade captured by them this season. Mr. Lockyer stated that he had just returned from Seattle, which was a bee hive of industry, the hotels being filled to overflowing; a large percentage of their trade was Klondike trade, that should belong to British Columbia, but Seattle had been clever enough to divert it from its proper channels in spite of the fact that shippers knew that they could save the duty on their shipments by buying and shipping from British Columbia.

Thos. Dunn & Co., hardware merchants, spoke more hopefully. They said that the hardware merchants of Vancouver have made their business to get in direct touch with Dawson, and as a result they had more orders in hand now, before shipments had commenced hardly, than they had for all the season last year; that more than double the business would be done this year than last, and that almost the entire Dawson trade, as far as hardware was concerned, would be handled by Victoria and Vancouver. The local hardware trade was reported very dull, and the interior trade getting worse and worse.

The bank clearings continue to show a falling off. They were about \$80,000 less last week, than for the corresponding week in 1900. An important meeting of the Retail Grocers' Association took place on Thursday. The Hudson's Bay Co. and one or two other firms had recently introduced coppers as a medium of exchange. The association took the matter up and condemned the innovation. It is understood that the coppers system will be discontinued. This ends the third attempt of business houses in the city in the last five years to introduce coppers into Vancouver. It was further reported at the retailers' meeting that several grocers who had been cutting prices in staples had been prevailed upon to desist, and that a uniform price was now maintained in the city. The customers black list, copies of which were shown at the meeting, contains 742 names, representing persons who must pay cash hereafter or starve, owing to their bad reputation in the matter of doing up grocers for their "dally bread." This enormous black list is a revelation. It represents more than one-tenth of the bread winners or heads of families of Vancouver. It means practically, that over 700 families have been beating their way for the necessaries of existence. There are not that many people out of employment in Vancouver, and it is not, worthy fellows, out of work that the grocers place on the black list. Where does the money go that should go to the grocer. Perhaps some statistics published by the World on Saturday will explain where some of it goes. The World says that Vancouver's bars, lined up together, would stretch over quarter of a mile. A quarter of a mile of glittering mirrors, oil paintings and glistening cash registers, and at these bars there are 165 men constantly serving drinks. They could serve 800 men at one time, and every time the thirsty 800 crooked their little finger, 12 1/2 gallons of liquor would disappear and \$100 would rattle into the cash register. There are 55 bars in Vancouver and reckoning that Vancouver has a population of 35,000, each liquor dealer depends on the nickles, dimes and quarters of 127 men for his living. The retailers have asked the wholesale grocers to stop the credit of men of straw. They complain that after the credit of certain men is really exhausted they are very often carried along indefinitely by the wholesalers, as competitors of men who are struggling along paying their debts as they go. The wholesalers have not answered the petition, but have notified the retail trade that hereafter bills must be paid on the 5th of the month to secure the customary 2 per cent, heretofore bills were payable on the 15th. Sixty days will be the limit in which the net price is charged, after that interest at 8 per cent will be charged.



53 FRONT ST. E.  
TORONTO

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ESTABLISHED  
1858  
WORKS:  
Cardinal, Ont.

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164 ST. JAMES ST  
MONTREAL

# Benson's Enamel Starch

MADE AND GUARANTEED  
BY THE  
EDWARDSBURG STARCH CO  
LIMITED



## A Cold Water Starch

SEE OUR  
PRICE LIST

### THE EDWARDSBURG STARCH CO. LIMITED

E. NICHOLSON, WHOLESALE AGENT  
115 BANNATYNE STREET EAST, WINNIPEG

## To Lumber Purchasers

WHOLESALE  
AND RETAIL

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## THE B. C. MILLS TIMBER AND TRADING COMPANY

GEO W CAMPBELL, Manager

P. O. Box 604

Office and Yard: Corner Princess and Fonseca Sts., Winnipeg, Man.

Telephone 777.



SHIP TO  
**McMillan Fur  
and Wool Co.**

200-212 First Ave. North  
MINNEAPOLIS, - MINN.

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

RAW  
**FURS**  
AND Deerskins

**WM. FERGUSON**

WHOLESALE

*Wines, Liquors  
and Cigars*

8th STREET, BRANDON

**MYRON McBRIDE & CO.**

# Liquida- tion Sale

## MEN'S FURNISHINGS

Those buyers of SPRING GOODS who have not yet placed orders will do well to look through samples of this stock promptly.

Particular attention is directed to

### Summer Underwear

in all sizes, weights and prices.

### Negligee Shirts

in a large range of attractive patterns.

### Cotton Hosiery

Prices reduced from 15 to 30 per cent throughout as well as STRAIGHT THIRD off

### Neckwear and Fancy Goods

## MYRON McBRIDE & CO.

IN LIQUIDATION

Princess St., Winnipeg



**WINNIPEG GRAIN AND PRODUCE EXCHANGE**

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

**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.  
F. O. B. offers of wheat, Barley, etc., requested.  
Established 1860. Manitoba Grain Code used.

**WHEAT** Ask for Prices Before Selling

All grades handled on commission. We make liberal advances on car lot shipments, get best prices and make prompt returns.

**THOMPSON, SONS & CO.**

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS.  
WINNIPEG.  
(Licensed and Bonded under Man. Grain Act.)

**Statistical Wheat Report.**

**WHEAT IN CANADA.**

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

Montreal	138,000
Toronto	77,000
Coteau, Que.	14,000
Depot Harbor, Ont.	8,000
Kilbuckton	50,000
Fort William, Port Arthur and Siewatin	2,172,000
Winnipeg	390,000
Manitoba elevators	2,550,000

Total March 23	5,391,000
Total previous week	5,488,000
Total a year ago	10,637,000

**BRADSTREET'S REPORT OF STOCKS.**

Total stocks in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, as reported by Bradstreet's March 23, were 76,370,000 bushels, as against 77,527,000 bushels the previous week.  
Total stocks in the United States and Canada a year ago were 81,542,000 bushels, according to Bradstreet's report.  
Stocks of wheat at Pacific coast ports on March 1 were 6,972,000 bushels.

**THE VISIBLE SUPPLY.**

The Chicago visible supply statement of stock in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, for the week ended March 30 was 54,749,000 bushels, being an increase of 35,000 bushels for the week. A year ago the visible supply was 54,204,000 bushels, two years ago 52,877,000 bushels, three years ago 50,223,000 bushels, four years ago 38,612,000 bushels, five years ago 50,322,000 bushels.

**STOCKS OF OATS AND CORN.**

The visible supply of oats in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains is 11,150,000 bushels, compared with 7,550,000 bushels a year ago. The visible supply of corn is 22,247,000 bushels, compared with 21,558,000 bushels a year ago, according to the Chicago statement.

**WORLD'S WHEAT STOCKS.**

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

Bushels.	
1901	102,000,000
1900	159,000,000
1899	124,000,000
1898	118,000,000
1897	133,000,000
1896	112,000,000
1895	103,000,000

**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	44,550,310	47,165,339
Minneapolis	7,041,020	8,453,592
Duluth	15,620,682	32,882,348
Chicago	35,032,707	19,020,213
Total	120,470,779	130,171,483

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	8,350,018	10,505,842
St. Louis	18,830,871	8,082,883
Detroit	2,650,580	3,287,838
Kansas City	32,403,717	12,622,040
Total	62,307,186	34,510,027

**British Columbia Market**

**PRICES AT VANCOUVER.**

(By wire to The Commercial.)  
Vanouver, April 6.

Owing to the sharp advance in cereal markets at Chicago there has been a rise of 1c here on all lines. Lard has also advanced to the extent of 1/2c. Poultry is very scarce and not quoted at present. California potatoes are out of the market. Tomatoes have declined to \$2 per box, asparagus to 10c, cucumbers to 10c and peas to 10c.

GRAIN—Oats, \$30 per ton; wheat, \$28. FLOUR—Delivered B. C. points—Manitoba patent, per barrel, \$5.00; strong bakers, \$4.70; Oregon, \$4.50 per barrel; Baderby, B. C. patents, \$5.00.

FEED—National mills, chops, oil cake meal, 35c ton, l.o.b. Vancouver, including duty paid on imported stuff.

HAY—Shuswap, double pressed, \$22 per ton; Fraser River valley, \$18 per ton.

MEAL—Rolled oats, 90lb sack, \$3.00; two 45lb sacks, \$3.10; four 22 1/2lb sacks, \$3.30; ten 7lb sacks, \$2.50; oatmeal in 10lb sacks, per 100lb, \$3.25; in 50lb sacks, \$3.00 per 100lb.

HIDES AND WOOL—Sound heavy steers, 7 1/2c per lb.; medium, 6 1/2c; light cows, 5 1/2c; sheep pelts, November killed, 30c each; deer skins, green, 8c lb.; deer skins, dry, 20c lb.; wool, 6c 10c lb.

LIVE STOCK—Steers, \$6.00 per 100lb; sheep, \$6.00 per 100lb; hogs, \$7.50.

POULTRY—Not quoted.  
DRESSED MEATS—Beef, 9 1/2c 10c; mutton, 11 1/2c; pork, 7 1/2c; veal, 10c 11c.

CURED MEATS—Hams 15 1/2c 16c; break fast bacon, 10 1/2c; backs, 15c; long clear, 14c; rolls, 14c; smoked slices, 14c.

LARD—Tins, 13 1/2c per lb; pails, 12 1/2c; tubs, 12 1/2c.  
BUTTER—Local creamery, fresh, 25c; California, 23c.

EGGS—Fresh local, 20c; California eggs, 19c.

CHEESE—Manitoba, 11 1/2c 12 1/2c.  
Vegetables—Ashcroft potatoes, \$23; Fraser River valley potatoes, \$18.00-\$19.00 per ton; cauliflower, \$1 per dozen; cucumbers, 10c; peas, 10c; California potatoes, \$20-\$22 per ton; silver skin onions, 4c; local onions, 3 1/2c lb; Cui. celery, 2 1/2c; sweet potatoes, 3c; tomatoes, \$2 box; asparagus, 10c.

FISH—Flounders, 3c; smelts, 5c; sea bass, 4c; halibut, 5c; soles, 5c; halibut, 6c; siliuon, 10c; cod, 6c per lb; crabs, 60c per dozen, smoked salmon, 10c; smoked halibut, 10c; smoked herring, 9c; shrimps, 20c.

GREEN FRUITS—California navel oranges, \$2 1/2c 2.50; lemons, \$2 1/2c; grape fruit, \$3 case.

NUTS—Almonds, 15c 16c; almonds, 12 1/2c; Brazil, 18c; walnuts, 14c per lb; coconuts, 30c 31c per dozen.

SUGARS—Powdered, icing and bar, 7c; Paris lump, 6 1/2c; granulated, 5 1/2c; extra C, 4 1/2c; fancy yellow, 4 1/2c; yellow, 4 1/2c per lb.

**PRICES IN THE KOOTENAY**

Special to The Commercial.

Nelson, April 6.  
Stocks of old creamery butter are nearly exhausted. Eggs are now plentiful at 18 to 20c per dozen, a decline of 1 to 3c since a week ago. Potatoes are easier at a decline of \$1 per ton. Receipts of dairy butter are light. Trade is very quiet.

Butter—Creamery, 24 1/2 to 25 1/2c dairy, choice, 22c.  
Eggs—Case eggs, 19 to 20 cents.  
Cheese—12 1/2c.

Oats—Per ton, \$28.  
Millfeed—Bran, \$20; shorts, \$22 per ton.

Flour—Manitoba patent, \$5.40.  
Hay—Per ton, \$25.  
Potatoes—Per ton, \$25.

**British Columbia Notes.**

Norman T. Macleod has purchased the coal and cartage business of C. W. West & Co., Nelson.

Robert A. Elliott, produce, etc., Nelson, has sold out his business to the Hazelwood Company, Limited, of Spokane.

Assays made on ore taken from the Grand Union claim near Cascade City, gave \$10.50 in copper and \$2.40 in gold per ton. The ledge is about two and a half feet wide.

Barnes, Croft & Dilse manufacturing brick at Fort Steele and Fernie, has dissolved partnership. J. E. Dilse will continue the business in Fort Steele, and J. Croft in Fernie.

Shipments of ore from Sloean Lake points for the year 1899 totalled 3078 tons. Shipments in 1900 totalled 4,930 tons. The shipments of ore up to and including the week ending March 25th, 1901, were: From New Denver—Hartney, 120 tons. From Bosun Landing—Bosun, 180 tons. From Silverton—Hewett, 520 tons. From Enterprise Landing—Enterprise, 120 tons. From Sloean City—Arlington, 810 tons; Two Friends, 40 tons, Black Prince, 60 tons; Bondholder, 50 tons; Chapleau, 15 tons; Speculator, 20 tons. Total, 1,905 tons.

The following companies have been incorporated. Boundary Auto-Traffic & Transportation Company, Limited, capital \$25,000; British Yukon Navigation Company, capital \$100,000; Empire Canning Company, Limited, capital \$20,000; Fisher Maiden-Ty Ty Mines, Limited, capital \$150,000; McNab Lumber Company, Limited, capital \$10,000; National Packing Company, Limited, capital \$25,000; Nelson McPherson, Sutherland Drug Co., Limited, capital \$75,000; Revelstoke Hospital Society; Thistle Gold Company, Limited, capital \$100,000, White Mountain Mining Company, Limited, capital \$100,000; Revelstoke Herald Publishing Company, capital \$10,000. The Skeena Development Syndicate, Limited, and the Sunlight Mining & Smelting Company, Limited, are registered as extra provincial companies.

**Winnipeg Prices a Year Ago.**

Following were Winnipeg prices this week last year:

Wheat—No. 1 hard closed at 67c in \$1.55; best bakers', \$1.65.  
Flour—Local price per sack: Patent, \$1.55; best bakers', \$1.65.  
Oatmeal—\$1.05 per 80lb sack, to the retail trade.

Mills—Bran, \$14.50 per ton, shorts, \$15.50, delivered to city dealers.  
Oats—Carlton on track, 30c 31c, according to quality.

Barley—36c per bushel for malting and feed grades.  
Country Wheat—\$2.65 per bushel, according to grade and freight rate to farmers at country points.

Corn—in carlots, 40c per bushel of 50lb. Flax—\$1.25 per bushel.  
Butter—Dairy, 16c 18c per lb for best grades; creamery, 24c per lb to the retail trade.

Cheese—Regular sizes, 14c 14 1/2c to the retail trade.  
Eggs—12c for Manitoba fresh, less expressage.

Hides—No. 1 hides, 7c 7 1/2c per lb.  
Wool—\$6.00 for unwashed fleece Seneca knot—28c per lb.

Hay—Baled, \$5.50 per ton on cars.  
Potatoes—45c 50c per bushel for farmers' loads.

Poultry—Turkeys, 11c per lb, chickens, 10c; ducks, 10c; and geese, 9c per lb.  
Dressed Meats—Beef, 7c 7 1/2c; veal, 8c 9c; frozen mutton, 8c 9c; fresh mutton, 10c; hogs, 5c 6c per lb.

LIVE STOCK—Cattle, 4c 4 1/2c, as to grade, sheep, 4 1/2c; hogs, 4 1/2c 6c of cars, according to quality.

**Tenders.**

Tenders for additions and alterations to the Bank of Hamilton building, Winnipeg, will be received until Friday, April 19.

Tenders will be received to 6 p. m., Saturday, April 13, for the erection of a brick block on Portage avenue, Winnipeg. Plans and specifications at Pufford's auction room.

**Winnipeg Grain Inspection.**

For the week ending March 21 there were 642 cars of grain inspected which graded as follows:

Wheat—1 hard, 16; 2 hard, 85; 3 hard, 215; 3 northern, 4; 2 northern, 1; rejected, 13; no grade, 231; condemned, 3 cars.

Oats—No. 2 white, 2 no grade, 16; rejected, 0; feed, 3 cars.  
Barley—No. 3, 9 cars.  
Flax seed—1 car no grade.

For the corresponding week of last year there were 125 cars of grain inspected, of which 225 graded 1 hwt.

**Manitoba Wheat Stocks.**

There were 2,166,286 bushels of wheat in store at Fort William on April 1. Receipts for the week were 276,987 bushels and shipments were 31,347 bushels. A year ago stocks in store at Fort William were 3,619,000 bushels. Stocks in store at Fort William, Port Arthur, Kewatin, Winnipeg and Interior points are estimated approximately at 5,112,000 bushels, compared with 9,900,000 bushels a year ago, 9,250,000 bushels two years ago, and 3,400,000 three years ago.

**The Commercial Men.**

F. C. Shorey, of Montreal, is registered at the Leland this week.

Ross Lewis, of Warwick Bros. & Rutter, Toronto, spread his stationery samples at the Clarendon this week.

A. W. Lasher and C. A. Brady, of Toronto, have returned from western trips and were at the Leland this week.

H. V. Smyth, who for some time past has represented the Joblin-Marrin Co. as city traveller, Winnipeg, has severed connection with that firm to represent the Hudson's Bay Co. in the same capacity.

Thos. Bradford has severed his connection with Donald Fraser & Co. to accept the position of western representative for the Stein Shoe Co. and the Montreal Shirt and Overall Co. M. B. Stein having been compelled to give up this work owing to ill health.

J. W. Irwin, representing McKenna, Thomson & Co., arrived in Winnipeg this week from Montreal, on his way west, with his new season samples. He will work the Territories for this house, while Mr. Book takes Manitoba.

D. K. Book, who represents McKenna, Thomson & Co., wholesale clothing, of Montreal, in Manitoba, has returned from a visit to headquarters, bringing with him new season samples, which he says are unusually good value this year. Mr. Book opened his samples at his room in the Sanford block, this week, in the city, and will shortly start on his trip throughout the province.

J. McMartin, who, a few years ago, was well known throughout the west as a commercial traveller, has again resumed work on the road in the west. He passed through Winnipeg this week en route for British Columbia, where he will represent McKenna, Thomson & Co., of Montreal. Mr. McMartin is thoroughly well posted in the clothing trade. He was formerly a member of the wholesale clothing house of McMartin & Campbell, of Montreal.

H. G. Middleton, of H. G. Middleton & Bro., wholesale shoe manufacturers and jobbers, Winnipeg, is starting for British Columbia with a new line of samples, including their special hand made lines for the western trade. These include some fine specialties in miner's shoes. In addition to the lines made formerly, several new lines, manufactured from chrome kip stock, guaranteed waterproof, have been added to samples. Another specialty is a boot with legging attachment, made in fine French kip, and designed specially for prospectors.

Walter Crone, the old time western representative of H. A. Nelson & Sons Co., is again in the west, this time representing the new firm of H. W. Nelson & Co., of Toronto. It will be remembered that the warehouse and stock of H. A. Nelson & Sons Co., was destroyed in the big fire at Montreal a couple of months ago. It has been decided in view of the fire to close up the business at Montreal. The Toronto business will be continued under the new name as above, as successors to H. A. Nelson & Sons Co. The fancy goods and toys carried by the Montreal house, will be dropped, and increased attention will be given to such lines as furs, druggists, and tobaccoists' sundries. The manufacture of brooms and wooden ware will also be continued as heretofore at Toronto. Mr. Crone is accompanied on this trip by his son, Nelson J. Crone.

**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.

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Write for Prices on . . .

## Wabash Screen Doors and Windows

Strongest and Best

**MARSHALL-WELLS CO.**  
WHOLESALE HARDWARE  
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BUY THE BEST ALWAYS

## Formalin Strychnine and Lime Juice

Write for quotations on an excellent quality of FORMALIN in 5 and 10 gallon carboys, also in pint and quart bottles. PURE STRYCHNINE in any quantity. LIME JUICE in barrels and pint and quart bottles. These goods are the best that money can buy. We solicit correspondence.

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WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS  
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## Tinplates Canada Plates Terne Plates

"Alloway's" Charcoal  
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"Alloway's" Half Bright  
"Dominion Crown" All Polished

"Dean" Brand

You are safe in specifying the above standard brands, and prices are right. The wholesale trade only supplied.

**A. G. LESLIE & CO., Agents, Montreal.**

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IMPORTERS OF

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Small Wares and Fancy Goods

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# Do You Want a Handsome Profit?



If you want to make money in the CLOTHING BUSINESS, wait and see our samples for Fall and Winter, 1901-1902.

We are showing a complete range of Men's, Youths', Boys' and Children's Clothing, in all the latest styles.

If you wish to be convinced of the superiority of our CLOTHING, both as regards fit, finish, quality and price, wait and see our samples before placing your orders.

We are represented in the West by

MR. D. K. BOOK for Manitoba.  
MR. JOHN W. HEWIN, for North West Territories.  
MR. McMARTIN for British Columbia.

**McKENNA, THOMSON & CO. CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS**  
423, 425, 427 St. James St., Montreal  
ROOM 4, SANFORD BLOCK, WINNIPEG

### Winnipeg Board of Trade.

A meeting of the council of the board of trade was held Wednesday at 1 o'clock in the board room. A letter from the general freight agent of the C. P. R. was read to the council in reference to a complaint re delay occasioned in connection with small shipments of freight to the Kootenay district. They were answered that the matter would be looked into and would receive close attention.

A letter was received from the city council in which they notified the board that they accepted the suggestion of the board that a joint committee should consider the present system of civic accounting with a view to making recommendations if it is considered advisable to the city council.

Mr. Tarte, minister of public works, acknowledged receipts of the board's request that the present post office building should be enlarged with a view of concentrating therein all Dominion public offices in Winnipeg. The minister informed the board that he would enter fully into the whole matter. It was decided to forward Mr. Tarte's letter to A. W. Fudge, M.P., W. F. McCreary, M.P., and R. L. Richardson, M.P., with a request that they act together and urge this matter upon the minister.

Some time ago the council wrote all the members and senators for Manitoba at Ottawa urging that they endeavor to secure legislation for the

protection of consumers of apples in Manitoba which had been packed elsewhere in Canada, making it compulsory that all packers of apples should brand the barrels with the name and address of the packer and variety and quality of the fruit and that a penalty should be imposed for packing apples in a manner intended to deceive the purchaser. Most of the members and senators have written the board promising their hearty co-operation. The minister of agriculture has introduced a bill which embodies the views of the Winnipeg board. This action evidently was the outcome of a discussion in the House last session. The council have approval of the bill and consider that it will be a great protection to a long suffering Manitoba public.

Letters from W. F. McCreary, M. P., and J. O. Smith, commissioner of immigration, on the subject of the advisability of requesting the Dominion government to remove the customs duty on oats and barley imported from the United States till June 1 next, for seed purposes, was discussed. On the ground that there are plenty of oats in Manitoba fit for seed and a large quantity of oats are on the way from Ontario for seed purposes and that no data has been furnished to show where seed oats and barley would be obtained from in the United States and the danger of importing new descriptions of noxious weed seeds, it is to be avoided, the council could not see how clear to enforce

the request.

A form of petition forwarded by the city council of Toronto, Ont., asking the Dominion government not to allow the Bell Telephone company to increase the charges shown on the schedule of rates at present allowed by the government, was ordered to be signed and forwarded to Ottawa.

A committee on beet root growth were requested to wait on the provincial minister of agriculture and ask him to carry out the arrangement made with the Manitoba government last year whereby plots of ground in the Winnipeg district should be sown with sugar beet seed as a test of the quantity and quality of sugar beets possible to be grown here.

A letter from the London, Eng., chamber of commerce, referring to insolvency legislation in Canada, was referred to the committee on legislation.

A deputation from the Winnipeg fruit exchange interviewed the council requesting that they should communicate with the Dominion government and represent the situation that would be created in Manitoba if the bill now before parliament in connection with the marking of berry boxes became law. The fruit men claim and the council concur that while the general principle of the bill is correct that it practically would prohibit the importation from the United States into Manitoba of small fruits and berries which are sold in small boxes and baskets.

## MARTIN QUAKER MONARCH

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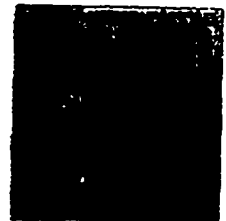
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**Boot and Shoe  
Manufacturers**

MONTREAL, QUE.

W. WILLIAMS, Agent.

YOUR STOCK IS NOT COMPLETE WITHOUT

## Victoria Yeast

For sale by all the leading jobbers.

**Manitoba.**

Joseph Pritchard, of Killarney, has opened out a lumber yard at Holm-

W. David has purchased the bicycle repair outfit from Falconer & Martin, Dauphin.

Allen, Lee & Co., dry goods merchants, Winnipeg, have dissolved partnership.

A Grubman has opened a grocery and fruit store at 185 Higgins street, Winnipeg.

Mr. McMillan is succeeding E. Widmeyer as proprietor of the Grand View Hotel, Dauphin.

Geo. Winram has purchased the improvement business of O. G. & N. J. Rutledge, Killarney.

Argue & Childerhose have opened a real estate office in the Campbell block, Winnipeg.

Mrs. R. H. Richardson, Melita, has sold out her grocery business to Miss Embleton, late of Winnipeg.

The Manitoba Red River Valley Land Company, Limited, Winnipeg, is applying for incorporation.

The Boyne Valley Brick Works Company, Limited, headquarters Winnipeg, is applying for incorporation.

Taylor, Breen & Fraser, of Minnota, have dissolved partnership. Breen continues the store at Minnota and Taylor goes to Beulah.

The Plum Coulee Farmers' Elevator Company, Limited, of Plum Coulee, is applying to the local legislature for incorporation.

The Winnipeg Sanitary and Pure Milk Dairy, Limited, is applying for incorporation for the purpose of carrying on business at Winnipeg.

The stock of Norman Holmes, general merchant, MacGregor, will be sold at Newton & Davidson's office, Winnipeg, on the 9th inst.

The postponed sale of the stock of the Neepawa Trading Co., Ltd., will be held at the office of Newton & Davidson, Winnipeg, on the 9th inst.

There are at present six implement agencies represented at the town of Gilbert Plains with the probability of another firm opening a warehouse.

The stocks of Carmichael & McDowell, boot and shoe dealers, and J. Pycinch, Jeweller, Portage la Prairie, were damaged by fire on Tuesday, the loss being only about \$20.

The Northern Lumber Company, Limited, of Dauphin, is applying for incorporation. T. A. Burrows, J. E. Hedderly, W. J. Osborne, H. E. Crawford and Isaac Cockburn are the applicants.

An act to amend the Municipal Act relating to the city has been passed giving the Winnipeg city council authority to issue new debentures for the extra \$72,000 expenditure on the waterworks, not included in the \$700,000 loan.

ed, the appropriation in each case being considerably in excess of last year, with the exception of the grounds and buildings. It was decided to make some improvements to stables, etc., and to have a better making competition or a complete working dairy in operation during the week of exhibition, and also to make a special feature of a floral display. The revision of the prize list was completed and will be published by the 15th of April. Copies will be mailed free on application to any one sending name and address to the manager.

**Assinibola.**

Stevenson & Robertson, tailors, Medicine Hat, have dissolved partnership.

It is understood that a request will be made by the Montana Stock Growers' Association to have American beef on the Canadian side shipped and inspected at Canadian stock yards and the proceeds, less the duty, forwarded the American owners.—Medicine Hat News.

**Alberta.**

C. Pratt has opened a general store at Spruce Grove.

J. Nicoll and T. D. Kevin, trading as The Lethbridge Drug Co., at Lethbridge, have dissolved partnership.

Sage and Nelding will start in business in Lethbridge as painters, paper hangers, auctioneers, auditors, etc.

T. F. Kirkham, tinmith and hardware merchant, Lethbridge, has admitted D. Stewart into partnership.

C. E. Compton, general merchant, Wetaskiwin, is taking H. J. Montgomery into partnership.

**Northwestern Ontario.**

Samuel Arthur is opening a grocery store in Port Arthur.

A. Locking is opening up a general butcher shop at Emo.

H. Hills has purchased the Couchiching hotel, Fort Frances.

Thos. A. Boucher has bought the stock of E. J. Boucher, Emo.

**Fraudulent Packing of Fruits.**

A bill has been introduced at Ottawa to prevent fraud in packing apples and other fruits. As the bill is a government measure it will doubtless be adopted. It provides that the name of the packer must be placed on the package; also the name of the variety and grade of the fruit. If more than fifteen per cent of the fruit is not equal to the marking of the package, or if the fruit as shown on the surface of the package, it will be considered a fraudulent package. This bill has been received with general favor by the fruit trade of the West, owing to almost general prevalence of fraud in packing apples, which has existed for years. The usual custom of the Ontario packers seems to be to surface the package or barrel with a row or two of choice fruit and fill up the centre with inferior fruit. At least this is the condition of most of the apples reaching this market. The bill will no doubt put a stop to this fraudulent custom.

**Small Fruits.**

A bill has been introduced at Ottawa, evidently in the interest of Ontario growers of small fruits, which, if it goes into effect, will entirely deprive Winnipeg and other points in this district of their supply of strawberries and similar small fruits. The intention of the bill is to regulate the size of the boxes used in marketing small fruits of this class. Strawberries received in this market come entirely from the United States, and United States shippers will not regulate the size of their boxes and brand them to meet the requirements of this proposed law. If the act is, therefore, passed and enforced, it will simply shut supplies of strawberries out of this market entirely. The local fruit dealers will make representations to Ottawa against the adoption of the measure in this form.

The marine and fisheries department, Ottawa, will have a survey and chart of Lake Winnipeg made as soon as possible.

The following are the C. P. R. land sales for the month of March last as compared with the same month a year ago: The returns for March 1901, were 29,546.14 acres for \$122,362.47, and for March, 1900, 31,183.01, for \$97,777.78.

**THE FUR TRADE.**

**LONDON MARCH SALES.**

The Hudson's Bay Company's sale was on March 18, 19, 20 and 21; the offerings comprised: Badger, 647; black bear, 7,293; brown bear, 723; gray bear, 132; white bear, 59; ermine, 11,405; fisher, 3,356; blue fox, 23; cross fox, 1,359; red fox, 5,919; silver fox, 278; white, 2,903; lynx, 4,356; marten, 49,673; mink, 46,837; musk-ox, 569; land otter, 9,078; sea otter, 1; raccoons, 9,067; dry hair seal, 3,548; skunk, 5,961; wolf, 2,596, and 710 wolverine.

C. M. Lampson & Co. held their sale on March 18 to 22, inclusive, and 25 to 29, inclusive; the offerings comprised: Cross fox, 2,300; blue fox, 3,400; fisher, 2,500; squirrel, 29,000; wolverine, 400; beaver, 4,900; otter, 6,900; lynx, 11,200; musk-ox, 13; dry fur seal, 800; salted copper fur seal, 13,237; Northwest Coast fur seal, 1,200; Cape Hope fur seal, 1,850; Cape of Good Hope fur seal, 900; sea otter, 430; silver fox, 900; Thibet lamb crosses, 600; kid crosses, 1,800; Australian opossum, 260,000; wombat, 30,000; wallaby, 57,000; kangaroo, 7,000; and Australian sundries—marten, 27,000; Japanese marten, 500; mink, 180,000; wolf, 14,000; wild cat, 11,000; house cat, 13,000; badger, 23,000; musquash, and black musquash, 1,000,000; American opossum, 120,000; bear, 6,000; bastard and real chinchilla, 120,000; Russian sable, 20,000; baum marten, 2,000; stone marten, 2,000; kolinsky, 2,000; ermine, 10,000; fish, 5,000; white fox, 10,000; Japanese fox, 1,000; skunk, 375,000; civet cat, 23,000; red fox, 42,000; gray fox, 16,000; kitt fox, 500; dry hair seal, 1,500; erbe, 5,000; raccoon, 155,000; tiger, 130; leopard, 500, and sundries.

**LONDON FUR SALES.**

Hudson's Bay company's report by cable to New York Fur Trade Review:—

- Marten, 12 1/2 per cent. lower than March, 1900.
- Red fox, 45 per cent. lower than March, 1900.
- White fox, 45 per cent. lower than March, 1900.
- Pale otter, 10 per cent. lower than March, 1900.
- Otter, thirds, 25 per cent. lower than March, 1900.
- Fisher, 2 1/2 per cent. lower than March, 1900.
- Silver fox, 60 per cent. lower than March, 1900.
- Cross fox, 35 per cent. lower than March, 1900.
- Black bear, 5 per cent. lower than March, 1900.
- Brown bear, 12 1/2 per cent. lower than March, 1900.
- Grizzly bear, 15 per cent. lower than March, 1900.
- Mink, 10 per cent. lower than March, 1900.
- Lynx, 40 per cent. lower than March, 1900.
- Wolf, 50 per cent. lower than March, 1900.
- Musk-ox, 35 per cent. higher than March, 1900.
- Dark otter and wolverine, same as March, 1900.

C. M. Lampson & Co.'s report by cable to the same paper:—

- Fisher, 2 1/2 per cent. lower than March, 1900.
- Pale otter, 10 per cent. lower than March, 1900.
- Wolf, 22 per cent. lower than January, 1901.
- Lynx, 40 per cent. lower than March, 1900, same as January, 1901.
- Cross fox, 40 per cent. lower than March, 1900.
- Blue fox, 60 per cent. lower than March, 1900, same as January, 1901.
- Silver fox, 50 per cent. lower than March, 1900.
- Marten, 15 per cent. lower than March, 1900, 15 per cent. lower than January, 1901.
- Wolf, 40 per cent. lower than March, 1900; 20 per cent. higher than January, 1901.
- Wild cat, 50 per cent. lower than March, 1900, 25 per cent. higher than January, 1901.
- Otter, dark, same as March, 1900, or 1 1/2 per cent. lower than January, 1901.
- Badger, same as March, 1900.
- Beaver, 10 per cent. higher than January, 1901.
- Australian opossum, 10 per cent. higher than January, 1901.
- Wallaby, tanners, 25 per cent. lower than January, 1901.
- Mink, eastern, 15 per cent. higher than March, 1900.

Mink, northern, 15 per cent. higher than March, 1900.

Mink, Northwest, 5 per cent. higher than March, 1900.

Mink, Western and South-western, same as March, 1900.

Wallaby, furriers, same as January, 1901.

Sea-otter, same as January, 1901.

Wolverine, same as January, 1901.

Wombat, same as January, 1901.

Hous cat, same as January, 1901.

Copper Island fur seals, salted, 35 per cent. lower than March, 1900.

Cape Horn fur seals, salted, 5 per cent. higher than December, 1900.

North-West Coast fur seals, salted, same as December, 1900.

Muskrat, 10 per cent. lower than January, 1901.

Opossum, 20 per cent. lower than January, 1901.

Bastard chinchilla, 15 per cent. lower than January, 1901.

Real chinchilla, same as in January, 1901.

Black muskrat, same as in January, 1901.

Black bear, same as in January, 1901.

Brown bear, 10 per cent. higher than January, 1901.

Grizzly bear, 10 per cent. lower than March, 1900.

White bear, 20 per cent. lower than March, 1900.

Russian bear, 10 per cent. lower than March, 1900.

Russian sable, same as in January, 1901.

White fox, same as in January, 1901.

Skunk, northern, 6 per cent. lower than January, 1901.

Skunk, W. and S. W., 15 per cent. lower than January, 1901.

Red fox, 20 per cent. higher than January, 1901.

Gray fox, 15 per cent. lower than January, 1901.

Civet cat, 10 per cent. higher than January, 1901.

Hair seal, dry, 10 per cent. higher than March, 1900.

Raccoon, northern, same as January, 1901.

Raccoon, western, 10 per cent. lower than January, 1901.

Raccoon, S. W., 15 per cent. higher than January, 1901.

**FINANCIAL**

**WINNIPEG BANK CLEARINGS.**

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

Week ended April 4, 1901	\$1,882,722
Corresponding week, 1900	1,799,722
Corresponding week, 1899	1,578,454

The monthly totals are as follows:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Jan	\$9,623,467	\$9,906,007	\$7,683,052
Feb	7,158,270	6,702,646	6,299,471
Mar	7,829,627	7,320,962	6,756,121
Apr		7,091,519	6,916,431
May		6,762,579	7,472,835
June		6,612,684	8,211,716
July		8,385,428	8,198,528
Aug		8,173,650	7,984,291
Sept		7,329,147	7,258,020
Oct		6,183,477	12,689,020
Nov		11,618,958	14,428,210
Dec		10,893,225	12,060,205
Totals	\$17,463,158	\$106,866,792	\$107,786,914

**THE BANK STATEMENT.**

The Dominion government bank statement for February indicates a steady condition of affairs in Canadian financial circles. The increase in various accounts shown in previous months continues and there is a healthy tone to the whole situation, which is exceedingly gratifying. The total amount of bank bills in circulation at the end of the month was \$45,905,942 as against \$45,000,306 at the end of January, and \$41,029,231 at the end of February, 1900. The total amount of money on deposit subject to demand was \$92,182,219, as against \$93,909,326 at the end of January, and \$92,500,743 on February 28, 1900. The total amount of notice deposits was \$207,004,610, as against \$204,038,710 in January and \$174,606,918 a year ago. The call loans in and out of Canada totalled \$65,791,541 as against \$62,087,968 the previous month, and the current loans totalled \$307,631,825 as against \$292,132,911 the previous month.





## TORONTO WHOLESALE TRADE.

Toronto, April 6.  
Dry Goods—Rather slow this week owing to retailers being busy with Easter trade. Prospects are bright. Public oil cloth is per cent lower. Other oil cloths remain unchanged. Summer millinery openings here will probably be held the last week in April.

Hardware—Quite active. Retailers are ordering in large quantities in expectation of a big turnover the coming season. Wire nails have advanced 2½¢ per keg. The discount on a few lines tacks has been advanced 5 to 10 per cent. Putty is 10¢ per quart lower. Lead is 25¢ lower. Whiting is likely to advance soon. Galvanized buckets, straight or improved pattern, discount now 45¢. Binder twine is firm owing to difficulty in securing good hemp. Some manufacturers have practically withdrawn quotations on the 450 feet grade of manilla twine. Canadian Portland cement is 20¢ lower. Glass is firm at advance. Enamelware is 10¢ lower for Crescent, Imperial and Pearl and the granite discount is now 50, 10 and 10. Metals are rather quiet. Solder firmer. Zinc sheet lower. Pig tin is 1¢ lower. Lined oil is stiffening in Britain.

Groceries—Rather less active than a week ago. Prices are generally steady and unchanged. Indian and Ceylon teas continue to improve abroad. There is more inquiry for currants at 25¢ per cwt. than for raisins at 15¢ in better demand for vegetables. Tomatoes 75 to 80¢; peas and corn 70 to 80¢. The high price of salmon is curtailing trade.

## TORONTO GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

Special to The Commercial.  
Toronto, April 6.  
The grain market is dull and lower in sympathy with outside drop. Ontario winter grades of wheat are 1¢ lower. Manitoba wheat is ½¢ to 1¢ lower. Flour is dull and exporters have lowered their prices for Ontario patents to the extent of 3¢. Butter receipts are heavy and there is no outlet for large and dairy pound rolls. Stocks are accumulating. The market is dull and weak, but so far receipts are unchanged. No choice dairy tubs are offering. Creamery butter holds steady. Eggs are weaker on large receipts.

Flour—Manitoba Patent, \$4.20; Manitoba bakers, \$4.30 for carlots at Toronto; Ontario patent, \$2.55 to \$2.60 per barrel for 30 cent patents, middle freights.  
Wheat—Ontario red and white wheat 45 to 65¢; middle freights; Ontario spring, 68¢ to 68¢; No. 1 hard, 67¢; No. 2 hard, 64¢; No. 3 hard, 51¢; milling in transit.

Oats—No. 1 white, 30¢ east; 2 white, 29½¢; middle freights.  
Barley—42¢ for No. 3 extra at country points west.  
Milfeeds—Shorts, \$15.50 to \$16 per ton for cars; middles, \$14.50.  
Oatmeal—\$3.25 for cars of bags, and \$3.25 in wood for carlots, Toronto.  
Hay—Carlots on track \$9 to \$10.50 per ton.

Eggs—13 to 13½¢ for fresh, in case lots for Toronto.  
Butter—Large and pound rolls, 15¢ to 16¢; low grades, 12¢; creamery packages, 19¢; prints, 21 to 22¢.  
Cheese—6½¢ to 10¢ for choice lots of fall cheese.

Hens—42¢ for No. 1 cows; No. 1 heavy steers, 74¢; country hides, 14¢ under these prices; calfskins, 9¢ for No. 1, and 7¢ for No. 2; sheepskins, \$1.00 each; tallow, 5¢ to 5½¢.  
Wool—Washed fleece, 13 to 14¢; unwashed, 8¢ to 10¢.  
Hides—\$1.00 to \$1.70 per bushel for handpicked, job lots.

Dried Apples—3½ to 4½¢ for round lots; evaporated, 5½¢.  
Honey—8½ to 10½¢ per pound.  
Poultry—Chickens, 5½¢ to 10¢ per pair; turkeys, \$1 to 12¢ per pound; ducks, 75 to \$1 per pair; geese 7¢ to 8¢ per pound.  
Potatoes—22¢ per bushel for carlots.

## HOGS AND HOG PRODUCTS.

Special to The Commercial.  
Toronto, April 3.  
Hog products are in active demand, especially smoked meats for Easter trade. Stocks of some lines are getting reduced and prices are generally firm.  
Pork—Canada short cut, \$20; heavy mess, \$19; shoulder mess, \$16.50 to \$17. Smoked and dry salted meats—Long clearans and cases, 10¢; breakfast bacon, 14¢; hams, 12½¢; shoulders, 10 to 10½¢;

bacons, 14¢ to 15¢; green meats out of pickle are quoted at 1¢ less than smoked.  
Lard—Tierces 10½¢, tubs, 10½¢, and pallis 10½¢.

## TORONTO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Special to The Commercial.  
Toronto, April 3.  
Receipts at the stock yards yesterday were 81 carloads, including 1,225 cattle, 472 sheep and lambs, and 1,193 hogs.

Export cattle demand was steady, offerings fair and prices unchanged at \$4.45 to \$5 per cwt for choice and \$2.75 to \$4.00 for lights.

Butchers' Cattle—Were easier at \$1 to \$1.35 for picked, \$1.75 to \$4 for choice, \$1.25 to \$1.75 for medium to good, and common cattle down to \$2.50 per cwt.

Feeders—Offerings light and demand steady at \$3.75 to \$4.25 for short-keep steers and \$3.25 to \$3.75 for others.

Stockers—Steady demand and moderate offerings at \$2.75 to \$3.35 for choice yearlings.

Bulls—Export bulls were in steady demand at \$3.50 to \$4.50 per cwt.

Sheep—Moderate offerings sold out at \$5 to \$3.00 per cwt for export ewes and \$2.50 to \$4 a head for butchers' sheep.

Lambs—Steady at \$4.50 to \$5.25 per cwt for best, \$3.75 to \$4.50 for seconds and spring lambs at \$4 to \$4 a head. Five to six inches at \$3.50 per cwt for selects of 100 to 200 lbs. natural weights and \$6 per cwt for light and fat.

## FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

Toronto, April 6.  
Receipts at the semi-weekly markets yesterday were 41 cars, including 250 sheep and lambs, and 800 hogs.

Export cattle offerings light and prices steady, 7 to 8¢ was asked for selects of 100 to 200 lbs. natural weights and \$6 per cwt for light and fat. Hogs steady and unchanged.

## MONTREAL GROCERY TRADE.

Special to The Commercial.  
Montreal, April 6.  
The demand for sugar is good and prices hold steady. Molasses is strong and prices 3¢ higher. First cost at Island is now 12¢. Sales of 2,000 puncheons have been made to arrive. Spot round lots are worth 20 to 30¢. Dried fruit is dull. Teas are slow sale. One thousand packages of black greens and Japans have been sold at 12½¢. Ceylon tea is holding strong. Cables show prices 1¢ higher on low grades.

## MONTREAL HOG AND HOG PRODUCTS MARKET.

Special to The Commercial.  
Montreal, April 6.  
Hogs are stronger and 25¢ to 50¢ higher. Abattoir killed now \$2.25; country, \$2.50 to \$3. Hams, bacon and lard are active and firm. Pork is quiet.

## MONTREAL GRAIN &amp; PRODUCE.

Special to The Commercial.  
Montreal, April 6.  
Grain is moderately active. Large sales of oats have been made at prices 4¢ higher. Flour is quiet. Oatmeal stronger and 5¢ higher. Feed firm and active. Receipts of hay are small and demand fair at firm prices. Cheese is quiet. Butter is slow sale. Eggs active and steady. New maple syrup is in good demand. Honey is quiet. Potatoes and onions are moving freely. Hides dull and 15¢ lower. Poultry slow. Meats active. Hogs stronger.

Wheat—No. 1 spring wheat, 77¢ for May delivery afloat.  
Barley—Sales No. 2 afloat May at 30½¢.

Oats—No. 1 oats are offering at 32¢ to 35¢; No. 2, 34½ to 34½¢ afloat, May, and 33 to 33½¢ for spot car lots.  
Flour—in fair demand and firm. Manitoba patent, \$4 to \$4.30; Manitoba Strong Bakers, \$3.75 to \$4; straight rollers, \$3.15 to \$3.40; winter patent, \$3.05 to \$3.35.

Rolled Oatmeal—\$1.45 to \$3.50 per barrel.

Feed—Market firm, good demand. Manitoba bran, bags, \$18, shorts, \$19. Rolled Barley—Choice, \$10.50 to \$11; No. 2, \$9.50 to \$10.

Cheese—White, 9½¢; colored, 9½¢. Butter—Finest creamery, 21 to 21½¢; seconds, 17 to 19¢; dairy, 12½ to 15¢; Manitoba dairy, 12 to 14¢.

Fresh Eggs—14¢ to 15¢.  
Honey—\$1.00 to 7¢ in wood; tins, 70¢ to \$1.00; sugar, 10 to 11¢ for new.

Hides—No. 1, 6½ to 7¢; No. 2, 5½ to 6¢; No. 3, 4½ to 5¢; calfskins, 8 and 9¢; lambskins, 90¢ for good fresh skins.

Vegetables—Potatoes, carlots, 38 to 40¢; onions, \$3.25 to \$3.50 per barrel.  
Poultry—Turkey, 10 to 12¢; chickens, 8 to 10¢; fowls, 4 to 6¢; ducks, 7 to 8¢; geese, 5 to 7¢.  
Eggs—Best hinds, 5¢ to 8¢; fores, 3 to 5¢; veal, 8 to 7¢; fresh lamb, 9¢ to 10¢; mutton, 7½ to 8½¢.

## MONTREAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Special to The Commercial.  
Montreal, April 2.  
Receipts were 850 cattle and 150 sheep at the East End abattoir yesterday and lambs, 50 spring lambs, and 400 hogs.

This was Easter market day for cattle, and as the offerings were large and something above the average quality, buyers had no difficulty in filling their wants. There was no fancy prices asked by holders except in a few cases and this fact helped the sale of the stock considerably. A feature of the market was the demand for export account and about 50 head for this purpose were bought at 5¢ per pound. On the whole a very satisfactory Easter trade was done and few complaints were heard from drovers.

A very few fancy steers and heifers sold at 3½¢ per lb., and some fancy stock at 3½¢ to 4½¢. Choice cattle brought 4½¢ to 5½¢; good, 4¢ to 4½¢; and common, 3¢ to 3½¢. There was a good demand for sheep and lambs, but as the offerings were small trade was quiet and prices ruled high. Sheep sold at 3½¢ to 4½¢, and choice ling lambs at 5½¢ to 6¢ per pound. Spring lambs met with a fairly good sale at prices ranging from 3¢ to 4½¢ each. In hogs an active trade was done and the tone of the market was strong, prices advancing 45¢ per 100 lbs., with sales at 6½¢ to 7¢ per lb.

## THURSDAY'S MARKETS.

Montreal, April 5.  
Receipts of live stock at the East End abattoir on Thursday were 100 head of cattle.

The demand was very slow, butchers having filled their principal requirements on Monday. Sellers, therefore, had to accept lower prices in order to do business. Good butchers' cattle sold at \$4.50 per 100 lbs., lower grades, 2½ to 3½¢. The market for hogs was firm at \$7. Yearling lambs sold at 5½¢ to 6¢ per lb.; mixed lots, 4½¢ to 5¢; spring lambs, \$3.50 to \$6.

## OCEAN FREIGHTS.

Montreal, April 6.  
A fair business has been done in ocean grain freights and the market has been moderately active, but lower rates to some ports had to be accepted in order to do business, while in the other hand, rates to Manchester and Antwerp are 1½d higher than a week ago. Choice rates as follows: Liverpool 1s 4½d to 1s 6d; London 2s; Glasgow is 9d; Avonmouth 2s, May; Manchester 1s, 3d; June; Antwerp 2s, 3d; June; Hamburg 2s 3d; June; Leith 2s 6d; June; Dublin and Belfast 2s, May; Aberdeen 3s; Cardiff 3s.  
The feature in export live stock circles has been the demand for ocean freight and all space to Glasgow has been engaged for May, June and July at 47s 6d per head, without insurance. Number on each boat limited to 400 head and space taken principally by Canadian shippers.

## BRITISH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Special to The Commercial.  
Montreal, April 6.  
Cable from Liverpool for cattle and sheep was easier and selling at lower prices. Advances from Glasgow reported trade in cattle fair and the prices realized made money for shippers.

London, April 1.—There was no change in the market from a week ago, prices being steady. Choice States cattle sold at 13½¢ and sheep at 15¢.

Liverpool, April 1.—The tone of the market was steady and prices unchanged at 12½¢ for Canadian cattle.

## LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET.

Special to The Commercial.  
Liverpool, April 3.  
Quotations range from 11½ to 13¢ per pound, dressed weights. Sheep, 13 to 14¢ per pound.

## LIVERPOOL CHEESE MARKET.

Special to The Commercial.  
Liverpool, April 5.  
Cheese quoted at 47s 6d to 48s for both white and colored.

## LONDON SUGAR MARKET.

Special to The Commercial.  
London, April 5.  
Beet sugar is quoted lower at 14½d.

## Western Business Items.

Wm. Last, butcher, of Stonewall, is giving up business.  
James Shaw has opened an improvement warehouse in Morden, Man.

The court has decided that the Long Lake Railway Co. is entitled to a grant of 100 acres.  
Dow & Curry, Pilot Mound, shipped a carload of hogs to Winnipeg this week.

W. Mumberson has taken over the livery stable business of D. E. Jones, Roland, Man.

Fred Lincoff, florist, of Brandon, Man., has taken Weeks, of Belmont, into partnership.

Thomas Oliver, stock buyer, Calgary, shipped a car of beef cattle to Winnipeg last Monday.

Omer Cook, Manitow, Man., has sold the fruit and confectionery branch of his business to J. C. Saunders.

Farmers are at work in the fields near Morden, and spring work will be general in that district next week.

D. W. Bole, Winnipeg, who went to the citizens' delegation to Ottawa to oppose the railroad deal, has returned.

A attempt was made last Wednesday to burn the buildings occupied by B. E. Gilbert, general merchant, Fleming, Assa.

At a meeting of the Winnipeg civic trades and commerce committee it was decided to take steps towards the securing of a lower rate.

Edmond Lafrance, of the firm of Ben Albeck & Lafrance, Winnipeg, has left for Dawson City, with 70 head of cattle, 300 sheep, 60 hogs and 4 horses.

A valuable team of horses, belonging to Taylor Bros., wholesale fruit dealers, Winnipeg, broke through the ice on the Red river and were drowned.

W. Arnott has retired from the firm of Herald & Arnott, general merchant, Manitow, Man. Herald continues the business.

It is reported from Calgary that F. Cudby, of the big Omaha packer, is taking a large interest in a proposed packing house at Calgary, Alta.

T. Turnbull, Manitow, Man., is advertising for tenders to be in by the 20th inst. for the stone, brick and carpenter work in connection with the Presbyterian church to be built at Manitow.

A big delegation leaves to-day from Kootenay towns for Ottawa to lay before the government the position of the silver lead mining industry. They will urge the granting of a bonus of \$5 per ton on lead refined in Canada, which will lead to the establishment of smelters and bring relief to the silver lead miners.

## SEED GRAIN.

Owing to the great prevalence of wet weather last fall in some parts of the West much of the grain was rendered unfit for seed purposes. This is particularly true of oats, which appear more susceptible to damage in this way. Farmers should, therefore, test their oats before sowing. The oats from Northern Alberta, though a better sample than Manitoba oats of last year's crop, show very poor germinating quality, tests made by the department of agriculture going only 40 per cent of good seed. Winnipeg dealers are bringing in seed oats from Ontario. It need of some vitality is shown an extra quantity per acre should be used, but it would seem foolish policy to sow poor seed at all.

New York advices state that a new anthracite coal schedule has gone into effect, which will be \$4 for the spring opening, \$4.25 for the summer, and \$4.50 for the winter period.

## TO MILLERS.

The Delaware district markets half a million bushels of No. 1 hard wheat. It will sown a mill of not less than 20 barrels capacity, and will give the miller a good yield. The Columbia territory heard of trade, Delaware, Pa.

**Boston Wool Market.**

The demand for wool has been more active, some large lines having been taken this week. Values are on a firm basis and it looks as though the turn had come. The purchases of the week include about 6,000,000 pounds choice staple territory wools, which are said to have been bought on the sourced basis of about 41@45 cents. This wool was taken by two leading mills, and cleans up nearly all of the Montana staple on the market. The range of sales for territory wools is about 40@43 cents for fine medium and fine, with staple at 44@45 cents, and shorter wools at 35@38 cents, as to quality. The most of the weak-hold lots cleaned up, the present market is very steady and buyers are forced to bid close to the market to get supplies. Fleece wools are nominal in price in the absence of demand, with offerings light. The London Auction sales closed March 27, with fine merinos 5@10 per cent. higher and crossbreds firm. American purchase at the sale were 4,000 bales. The next auction sale opens April 30. —Bradstreet's.

**Grocery Trade Notes.**

Barbadoes molasses is unchanged. English and continental rice markets are reported firmer. Patna and Japan rice are strong and the tendency is to higher prices.

A weaker feeling is reported at Montreal for Valencia raisins and prices have been reduced all round. They now stand: Off stalk, 5c to 5½c; fine off stalk, 6c; selected, 6½c; and layers, 7c.

Advices from Patras state that fears are entertained for the new currant crop. A great many of the vines and those that have resisted do not show much vigor. Notwithstanding these conditions the market in Greece is easier.

The feeling in the refined sugar situation is a trifle firmer but no change in price has yet taken place, although the general impression is that prices will be advanced in the near future. In New York a firmer feeling has prevailed for raw beet sugar.

London advices say that in 1800 only about 13,000,000 lbs. of Indian and Ceylon tea were taken in the markets other than the United Kingdom, while in 1800 the quantity had risen to nearly 83,000,000 lbs. In spite of the enormous relief thus afforded to the tea producing industry production has increased too rapidly for consumption to keep pace with it. Good flavory Indian and Ceylon teas are firm, and low grades, though still low in price, cannot be bought on the same basis as they were a short time ago.

The ship Ardnamurchan, loaded with 78,000 cases of Fraser river salmon, is reported lost and as a consequence prices have advanced in London \$1 a case. The eastern market is reported very firm and higher prices are anticipated later on. In the American market the attention has been diverted from spot red Alaska salmon to future sockeye through the naming of prices on tails by the Alaska Packers' Association on the basis of \$1.02½ f.o.b. coast for carload lots. This price is about 2½c below the lowest figure made at the opening last year, and is admitted to be under cost to pack.

London advices say as to the current market:—Export orders for the continent are clearing off the lower grades of provincial, for which 27s has been accepted, but it is difficult to meet with parcels at 26s equal in quality to those obtainable a week ago. Holders of Gulf and Vostizza are realizing the fact that there is an ample supply of these growths, and sales have been made from 34s to 35s, and there is no reason to expect an improvement on these prices unless the vines in Greece should have been so injured by last year's calamity that only a small crop can again be produced, but it will be some months before this can be ascertained with any certainty.

**Hardware Trade Notes.**

Turpentine and linseed oil prices in the east remain steady at the recent reduction.

Machinery cast iron is 5c and stove cast 15c dearer on the Toronto market.

An advance of about 10c or 15c per box on glass is expected. The price of black iron has again advanced.

Scrap copper bottoms are 1c and heavy copper ½c higher in the east. The discount in shot on the eastern markets has been raised from 7½ to 15 per cent, and the discount on lead pipe is now 25 per cent. instead of 15 per cent.

Advices show a further decline in the price of white lead of 12½c per 100 lbs. This makes the price for pure in Toronto \$6.37½, and for No. 1 \$6, and in Montreal \$6.25 for pure and \$5.87½ for No. 1.

**Dry Goods Trade Notes.**

A good demand is noticeable for homespuns, some firms finding difficulty in filling the orders. In colors, outside the staple black and grey, there can scarcely be said to be a leader, all colors in plain homespuns being fashionable.

There has been no further advance in cotton goods and prices are steadily maintained.

Owing to further advances in flax and yarns, due to war rumors, the demand for linen goods is considerably better.

**RAT PORTAGE BOARD OF TRADE.**

At the annual meeting of the Rat Portage board of trade the following officers were elected for the coming year: President, C. E. Neads, vice-president Jacob Rose, members of the council, Geo. Drewry, Wm. Margach, D. C. Cameron, F. Gardner, W. A. Weir, Jno. Dean, J. E. Rice and M. Kyle.

A report was read from the delegates sent to interview the provincial and Dominion governments. No definite promise of aid was secured towards the construction of storage dams. In regard to replacing the present floating bridge by an iron bridge a promise of assistance was secured but a definite statement as to the amount could not be obtained. The questions of the establishing of a pulp industry, the construction of locks and dams on the Rainy river, etc., were also gone into but without any definite answers being secured. A definite promise was given by the minister of customs and the minister of marine and fisheries that Rat Portage would be made a port of entry and a port of registry. On representations made by the board two additional light houses will be added to the service of the Lake of the Woods during the year and a considerable improvement made to navigation on the Rainy river.

The secretary's report showed some good work having been done during the past year.

**CARBERRY BOARD OF TRADE.**

At the annual meeting of the Carberry board of trade the following officers elected for 1901: President, H. A. Manville; vice-president, N. Dickie; secretary-treasurer, J. M. Neilson. Council, B. Stewart, A. E. May, G. S. Haslam, H. A. Manville, W. I. Smale, G. B. Murphy, J. D. Hunt, and T. H. Logan.

The question of an hospital was brought up, but the general opinion of those present was that the expense was too great for what would be accomplished. A committee was appointed to wait on the provincial government regarding the Carman-Carberry railway.

**WESTERN BUSINESS ITEMS.**

Mordecai Weldman, boots, shoes, clothing, etc., of Winnipeg, has assigned.

Wm. Craig, who purchased the McLeod bankrupt stock at Prince Albert, has backed out of the deal.

M. C. Tynen is building a 60 room hotel at Beaver Mills, Ont., on the line of the C. N. R.

J. Crawford & Co., implement dealers, Neepawa, are opening a branch at Franklin.

**NOTES.**

Wheat seeding has commenced in the Northwestern States. It was expected to be general this week in southern Minnesota and in South Dakota.

A reduction is announced by the Canadian Pacific Navigation company, in the fare from Vancouver to Victoria. Effective on April 1st, the one-way fare will be reduced from \$3 to \$2.50, and the round trip rate, good for thirty days, will be reduced from \$5 to \$4.

The Toronto Lithographing Company has favored The Commercial with one of its maps of the Dominion of Canada. The map is neat and beautifully lithographed. It is not, however, as accurate as it might be as regards western railways.

**Chicago Board of Trade Prices.**

Chicago, April 1.—Wheat, May open 75½, close 74¾; Corn, May open 44½, close 43¾; Oats, May open 20¼, close 25¾; Pork, May open \$15.02, closed \$16.00; Lard, May open \$8.25, close \$8.30.

Chicago, April 2.—No market. (Citic election.)

Chicago, April 3.—Wheat, May open 73¾, high 73½, low 71½, close 72¾; Corn, May open 42¾, high 42½, low 40½, close 41¾; Oats, May open 25¾, high 25¾, low 24½, close 24½; Pork, May open at \$15.20, high \$15.65, low \$15.40, close \$15.45; Lard, May open \$8.37, high \$8.65, low at \$8.37, close \$8.47; Ribs, May open \$8.27, close \$8.25 b.

Chicago, April 4.—Wheat, May open at 72¾, high 72½, low 71¼, close 72¾; Corn, May open 42¾, high 42½, low 40½, close 41¾; Oats, May open 25¾, high 25¾, low 24½, close 24½; Pork, May open \$15.45, high \$15.20, low \$14.95, close \$15.20; Lard, May open \$8.50, high \$8.52, low at \$8.42, close \$8.42.

Chicago, April 6.—May wheat opened at 72¾ and ranged from 70¾ to 72¾. Closing prices were:

Wheat—April 70¾c, May 70¾c.  
Corn—April 41¾c, May 41¾c.  
Oats—April 25¾c, May 25¾c.  
Pork—April \$14.75, May \$14.85.  
Lard—May \$8.37, July \$8.25.  
Ribs—May \$8.12, July \$8.00.

A week ago Many wheat closed at 70¾c. A year ago May wheat closed at 63¾c, two years ago at 71c, three years ago at \$1.05; four years ago at 66c; five years ago at 64½c, six years ago at 55c.

**New York Wheat.**

New York, April 1.—Wheat, May open 60½, close 79¾c a.

New York, April 2.—Wheat, May opened 79¾c, close 79¾c a.

New York, April 3.—Wheat, May open 78¾c, high 78½, low 77½, close 78c b.

New York, April 4.—Wheat, May open at 77½, high 78½, low 77½, close 77¾c.

New York, April 6.—Wheat closed at 77¾c for May option.

**Minneapolis Wheat.**

Minneapolis, April 1.—Wheat, May open 74¾c, close 79¾c.

Minneapolis, April 2.—Wheat, May open 73¾c, close 72¾c.

Minneapolis, April 3.—Wheat, May open 71¾, high 72½, low 71½, close 71¾c.

Minneapolis, April 4.—Wheat, May open 71¾, high 71½, low 70½, close 71¾c.

Minneapolis, April 6.—Wheat closed at 72¾c for May option. Cash No. 1 hard wheat closed at 72¾c; No. 1 northern at 70¾c.

**Duluth Wheat.**

Duluth, April 1.—Wheat, May open 76½, b, close 75¾c. No. 1 hard 75¾c. No. 1 northern 75¾c.

Duluth, April 2.—Wheat, May open 75c b, close 74¾c. No. 1 hard 75¾c. No. 1 northern 75¾c.

Duluth, April 3.—Wheat, May open 74 b, high 74½, low 73, close 73¾c. No. 1 hard 73¾c. No. 1 northern 71¾c.

Duluth, April 4.—Wheat, May open 73½, high 73½, low 72½, close 73½c. No. 1 hard 72c b. No. 1 northern 72c b.

Duluth, April 6.—May option closed at 70¾c for No. 1 northern wheat. Cash No. 1 hard closed to-day at 73½c and cash No. 1 northern at 71¾c.

A week ago May option closed at 76¾c. A year ago May option closed at 66¾c; two years ago at 71c, three years ago at \$1.00, four years ago at 67½c; five years ago at 63¾c, six years ago at 61¾c.

**WINNIPEG CLOSING WHEAT.**

Wheat closed weak and ¼c lower for 3 hard at 66½c Fort William, No. 1 hard is down to 79½ to 80c Fort William.

**Railway and Traffic Matters.**

Press dispatches from Ottawa under date April 2, indicate that there have been some warm debates in the House of Commons railway committee meetings over western railway charters. The reports say that the C. P. R. very nearly had a fall over an application for a charter to build a line from a point near the terminus of its Stonewall-Toulon branch to the Narrows of Lake Manitoba. As the Canadian Northern already holds a charter to build a line to the same objective point it was contended that another road would not be needed. After a warm debate the motion to grant the charter carried but it was also provided that the charter could not be made use of until the company has

built a line to Gimli, the Icelandic settlement on the west shore of Lake Winnipeg, which has so long been waiting for railway accommodation.

The Northern Pacific Railway Co. is extending its system in Minnesota. By the purchase of the logging road of the Red Lake Transportation Company in Beltrami county it will be able to connect Bemidji with Red Lake early this summer, twenty-five miles of the extension of the Minnesota & International branch of the Northern Pacific having already been completed in the direction of Red Lake, from which the logging road extends towards Bemidji for a distance of twelve miles.

The track on the South-Eastern section of the Canadian Northern Railway has been laid from Winnipeg to Itainy River, and the Ontario and Itainy River section has been completed from Port Arthur to within 150 miles of the Itainy river. Owing to soft weather some of the men have been laid off temporarily. The line crosses a large muskeg and has a great number of wooden bridges over valleys. One of these bridges which is to be built over Itainy lake will be of wood and from point to point will be about three miles in length. Work has been started on the bridge over Itainy river. This is to be 1,170 feet in length.

**MAPLE PRODUCTS.**

A large dealer, writing to the Montreal Trade Bulletin from Sutton, P. Q., on Monday, the 25th inst., says: "Our farmers are very generally tapping to-day—a few of them commenced last Friday and Saturday. The snow is very deep here, and will render sugaring very difficult for some little time to come. But this is one of the very earliest localities and our people try to get the sap while it is going, even if snow is deep. I ship my first new syrup to-morrow."

Another prominent dealer writes as follows from Sutton Junction, on March 25: "Sap began running a little on the 23rd, and is doing well to-day, with tapping going on in the majority of sugar orchards. A few are holding off on account of snow, which is from 2 to 3½ feet in depth in the bush. This will make tapping and gathering roads broken. There will be a tendency to cut down the output, as the first run will be well over by the time the trees are tapped, and the gathering road broken. There will be a little new stock shipped from this section about Thursday."

Mr. C. B. Hall, of Barnston, P. Q., writes on March 25, as follows: "Farmers are just commencing to tap their sugaries and sap is running a little. Snow is deep, and ground warm. Indications of a short sugar season and light crop. Prices here in the country will run on early made sugar from 7½ to 10c, and sugar 5½ to 7c per pound."

**SENECA ROOT MARKET.**

The New York Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter of Saturday last says Seneca is unsettled owing to continued lack of important demand. Prices are 35 to 36c for western. The following letter from our Minnesota correspondent gives information on the crop prospect:

Seneca is fairly well cleaned up in this section. The total stock on hand in the Twin Cities and Winnipeg is about 30,000 bales, divided as follows: About 5,000 bales in St. Paul, 15,000 bales in Minneapolis and 10,000 bales in Winnipeg. Understand the largest lot, which is being held in Minneapolis, is there for the purpose of pounding the price down when the new crop comes in.

Last season the Indians, who were the principal diggers, were well pleased with the prices they received, and were it not for the bad season there would have been a great deal more dug than there was. If the Indians can get 27 cents per pound, they will dig it and keep at work at it, but when it goes down to 20 cents they are not anxious to go after it. It takes a fairly good digger to get from six to eight pounds per day, and unless they can make \$1.50 or \$2 per day they will not work, neither will a white man. We are of the opinion that there will be a big rush for the Seneca fields when the season opens, provided the weather is favorable, and if prices do not go lower than they are at present there will be a large quantity of it dug.

The root that is held in St. Paul and Minneapolis could not be bought at less than 32 and 33 cents there.



WINNIPEG PRICES CURRENT

Pure Gold Flavoring Extracts

are... True to name, always the same profitable, honest bottles.



They Sell Well

PURE GOLD CO.

TORONTO

GROCERIES

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

Dried Fruits

Table listing dried fruits and nuts including Raisins, Apples, Prunes, and various nuts with prices per pound.

To acco

Table listing various tobacco and cigar products with prices per pound.

DRUGS

Table listing various pharmaceuticals and chemicals with prices per pound.

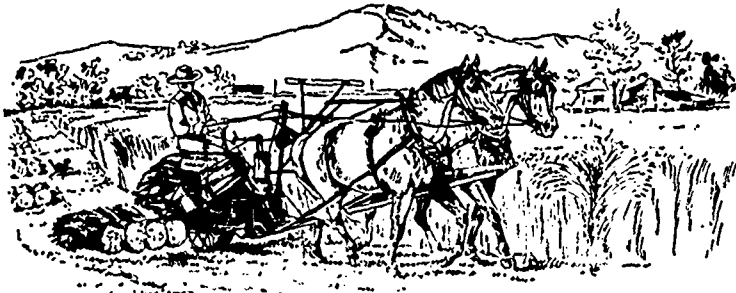
Nearly a Year and a Half

ago you found us introducing Green Ceylon Teas. We are still the leaders, and Mr. C. R. Dixon will convince you that when you see his samples.

LUCAS, STEELE & BRISTOL, Wholesale Grocers Hamilton C. R. DIXON, CALGARY.

# DEERING LIGHT DRAFT IDEALS MAKE HARVESTING EASY

**DEERING  
BINDER TWINE.**  
"New Twine from New Mills"



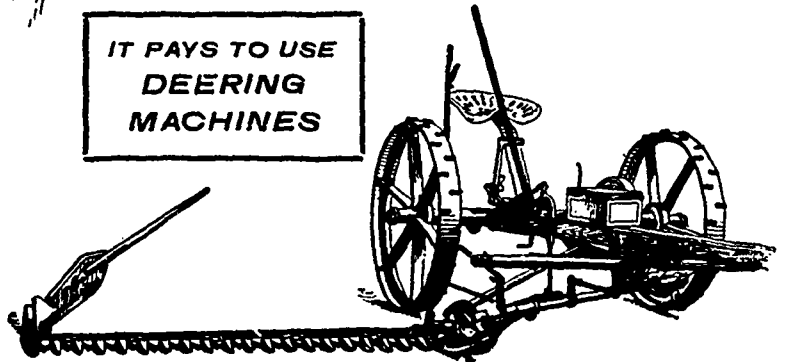
Deering Light Draft Ideal Binder

700,000 FARMERS USED DEERING BINDER  
TWINE LAST YEAR.

DEERING SALES ARE THE WORLD'S  
LARGEST.

MOST MODERN IN CONSTRUCTION  
LIGHTEST IN DRAFT.  
MADE IN THE LARGEST HARVESTER WORKS  
IN THE WORLD.  
FIRST IN IMPROVEMENTS.

IT PAYS TO USE  
**DEERING  
MACHINES**



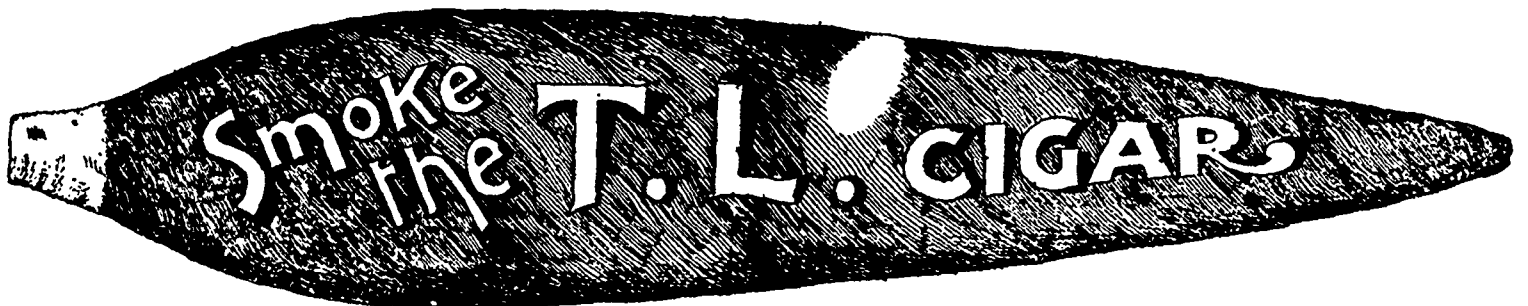
Deering Ideal Mower with Bicycle Bearings

**DEERING  
HARVESTER OIL.**  
Keeps The Bearings Cool

IF YOU ARE INTERESTED  
FOR 1901,  
WRITE US

**DEERING HARVESTER COMPANY, Chicago**

Canadian Branches: WINNIPEG, TORONTO, LONDON, MONTREAL



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

THOS. LEE, Prop.

**WESTERN CIGAR FACTORY, Winnipeg, Man.**

Head Office: Montreal

Branches: Toronto and Winnipeg

**P. D. DODS & CO.**

MANUFACTURERS OF

# The Island City Brand

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

OUR HANDSOME CATALOGUE FOR THE ASKING.

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

Full Stock in Winnipeg.

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

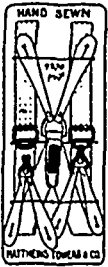


**M**R. MATTHEWS is now leaving on his regular trip and will notify our friends by post card later, the exact date on which he expects to see you with new samples for

## FALL AND SORTING TRADE

Our range of samples has never been so interesting as now to anyone on the look out for *Good Value* and *Up-to-date-goods*.

We are particularly strong in **UNDERWEAR**, including the celebrated



# Wolsey Unshrinkable Brand

ENGLISH ALL-WOOL UNDERWEAR, IN WINTER AND SUMMER WEIGHTS

THIS LINE IS ABSOLUTELY

## UNRIVALLED

Also a splendid selection of Fleece Lined **UNDERWEAR**:



COMFORT HALF HOSE

**SILK FLEECE**

**WOOL FLEECE**

**COTTON FLEECE**

IN ALL PRICES

Full range of

**NECKWEAR,**

White and Colored

**SHIRTS,**

**COLLARS,**

**RUBBER COATS,**

**UMBRELLAS,**

**SWEATERS, Etc.**

**GOLF HOSE,**

Best range ever shown in Canada

Comfort Brand of

**HOSIERY**

For Men and Women

**SPLIT NATURAL WOOL FOOT**

**ENGLISH HAND SEWN BRACES**



COMFORT HOSE

With compliments, and asking the usual kind consideration which we trust is mutually advantageous,

**The Great Hosiery  
and Underwear  
House of Canada**



**MATTHEWS,  
TOWERS & CO.**

14 St. Helen St., Montreal

INSURANCE MATTERS.

THE RATIONALE OF LIFE INSURANCE.

The history of life insurance is coeval with the history of American life insurance, and the latter, a few earlier tentative beginnings being disregarded, is hardly more than three-score years old. Yet this is too long a term to allow, for the real growth of the institution is not forty years old, and its large growth has been accomplished within twenty.

The early notion was that to take out an insurance upon life was to attempt to set up a sort of bulwark against death; hence this was pronounced a tempting of Providence and was undoubtedly among the first obstacles. Another was a doubt whether the promised payments would really be made, and so loose were the criticisms that it is not more than a quarter-century since one of the triumvirate of great daily newspapers in this city editorially made the unqualified assertion that of all money paid into life insurance companies not more than one dollar in ten is (or will be) "ever paid back." Restrictions and conditions, of which absolute forfeiture in case of non-payment of renewal premiums was worst, have gradually been dropped, this process of increased invitation having gone quite to the limit of safety. The original "plain ordinary life" policy, on which premiums were payable until death, has been supplemented by others which shorten the term of payment and bring settlement-day forward; the ingenuity of actuaries have been put to test, since the first ten years and especially the past five, to devise new forms, until there is no conceivable situation which has not a policy suitable for it. Indeed, the range for choice is almost embarrassing; but flexibility has taken one more step, for the new entrant can start upon a term of moderate length, at the end of which he may find a reasonable range of option for the future according to the situation as he finds it then. Flexibility thus includes convertibility somewhat.

These changes, together with the general growth of the country and the law that all healthy increase tends to be cumulative, go to account for the accelerating expansion of life insurance, one company having written almost \$250,000,000 of new business in 1900, which is thus far "record" for the world. Yet there must be another cause—the growing appreciation of the fact that life insurance is an indispensable provision. It will not be pessimism to admit that the average young man starts life with conditions less favorable for successful start than existed forty years ago, for the country has been getting on a new base, which is always a disturbing process. We need not quote statistics of failures which dismally show that the chances of collapse within the first five years of new business are greater than formerly; assume as sufficient that making a fortune is rarer than ever. To be accredited owner of fifty millions in twenty years after manual labor occurs often enough to show that this is the country of possibilities and hopes, but the wise man will decline to wager anything. A comfortable subsistence and fair advantages of equipment of children to make the same fight their parents made—this is all one can reasonably count upon, and a vast multitude come short of it. The luxuries of one generation are the necessities of the second one following, but the increased margin above consumption does not necessarily grow with the growth in the scale of competition itself.

However that may be, recorded figures and observation come to this: life insurance is the only wager a man can make that can really be called "a sure thing." It is the positive key to something "over"—if not a competence, and the only key. When we consider the prospects of being able to bequeath anything more concrete than good works and a good example, it is for the overwhelming majority life insurance or nothing. It was once advocated as especially for the great mass to whom a thousand dollars seemed a large sum, though in those days the congestion of wealth was small as compared with the present, later, it was declared to be not for the poor only; and now the very

rich, partly because they know the instability of wealth and partly because the "investment" view of it has been strongly pressed, make use of this provision. Mr. P. D. Armour did not see how he could profitably use it, but he was one of the exceptions. The man who now denies that life insurance is a sound provision, in some amount and in some form, for all persons in all circumstances, sets himself up as the only wise person in a nation of simpletons, his own dictum against the verdict of the civilized world. For the need of some provision is so general, the applications of life insurance are so varied, and the experience of it has been so ample, that we are fast coming to such recognition of it that men must insure as a thing of course, and who ever omits to do so will be put on his defense by the very omission. Lacking enough prudence and decision to guard his future so far, a man will ere long be counted unworthy of any mercantile credit and without a right to marry.—Bankers' Journal, New York.

THE PLACE OF FIRE INSURANCE.

The basis of commercial paper, even of the best double-name, is not wholly the personal character of the individuals whose name it bears. This basis in part is indirectly, in case of discounts at bank, and in some cases of collateral loans more directly the merchandise behind the loan, and it is always at least conventionally supposed that bank loans are somehow based upon merchandise—they are not evolved out of air.

If this is a correct statement of the understood fundamental character of good loaning by banks, it must follow clearly that bankers are concerned very deeply in the safety of merchandise from fire and water. Consumption is the material law of the universe, so far as man can discover; it is only through consumption (which is a general expression denoting changes in form) that material things work any service; but there is a wide difference between the slower consumption which renders service as it goes and the hasty sort which renders none. The latter unregulated sort is best known to us as fire waste, because the sort most common.

Fire insurance has in society the place of a tax collector and tax distributor. It settles with the individual loser, but (if the matter comes out as it always ought) it does not make even him quite whole, and it has absolutely no power whatever to make the community whole, even in part. If the reader will kindly take this last sentence as if it were in bold-faced type a few inches long, and will be correspondingly impressed by it and correspondingly remember it, our purpose will be favored, because this elementary and entirely obvious fact is the one which is most generally forgotten, if perceived at all. Fire insurance restores nothing and can restore nothing. Buildings or merchandise, once burned, are unprofitably consumed, and there is the end; time and labor cannot restore them, because the loss is the loss of time itself. More buildings and merchandise are produced, but the subtraction and loss are unaltered; the community are so much the poorer, and must remain poorer. All that insurance does is the important work of lightening the loss, as to the individual, by spreading it over some thousands of others.

This is a re-distribution of tax. But the tax must first be collected, and this is done in what are graphically termed premiums. Each company is engaged in collecting these from its mass of policy holders and redistributing them to such contributors as have property burned. This is the essence of the transaction; the expenses are incidental to it. The insurance, and the substantiality of the insurance, depends upon the collections. The transaction is essentially and inseparably mutual. True, there is a capital stock, and there is a corporation; but this is an endorser only, and we will not speak of it further now. Incidentally, insurance ought to, and in some measure does, serve the function of lessening the fire waste by encouraging precaution and care.

As a banking not less than an individual matter, insurance is of the highest importance. It is natural to esteem lightly what we have always had and never missed; but a good test can be applied by just imagining that we "miss" insurance. Let us suppose that by general bankruptcy

of the companies, or by the general refusal of the stockholders to continue their capital, or by any other cause, insurance policies become blank paper; can the effect be easily measured in advance? Where would credit be?

Now, underwriting is not, and for some years has not been, in a sound financial condition. There is a notion, notwithstanding, that it is both profitable and extortionate. There is a general disposition to tax it and in many ways worry it. There is fault on both sides, and as the result of this fault the companies and the public are not in touch. The community of interests and position is not realized; yet it is real. There are suspicion and incredulity where there ought to be accord.

The foregoing is necessarily a general review of the situation. But an institution so useful and indispensable as insurance is—and how indispensable it may be proved by the suggestion that we dispense with it—ought not to be so unhealthy, and the fact that it is so proves that something is wrong. Or it is said that insurance is not unhealthy, unless from greed and pithora, and if this is admitted at present (for the sake of getting a supposition) there is still disagreement and antagonism, and so a condition of out-of-health on the subject.—Bankers' Magazine, New York.

British Columbia Fisheries.

The men in the industry in the Pacific province are partly engaged as fishermen and partly as operatives in the canning factories. A large number of Indians, Chinese and Japanese are engaged, as well as white men. Indeed, white men are in a decided minority. In the fisheries, Indians take a large part, and in the canneries the majority of the employees are Chinese.

Most of the fishing has been done by whites and Indians, but lately Japanese fishermen have taken a prominent part. Thus for example, one firm last year had in its employ 70 white, 36 Japanese and 10 Indian fishermen. Payment is usually made at a specified rate of so much per fish, the rate ranging from 6 cents to 30 a fish, according to the quantity caught and the general state of the market, the average price being about 15 cents a fish. White men who follow fishing exclusively (of such men one of the firms has 100 in its employ) average about \$600 per year.

In the case of five typical canneries the distribution of employees is as follows:

	Chinese.	Whites.
Case 1. . . . .	80	20
" 2. . . . .	100	20
" 3. . . . .	75	8
" 4. . . . .	180	20
" 5. . . . .	70	5

In the canneries the white labor is mainly employed in superintending and directing the work. Foremen receive \$100 to \$125 per month; or in some cases where they are employed under a more permanent agreement, from \$600 to \$1,000 for the season. The wages of the other white employees range from \$40 to \$100 per month; foreman's assistants receive from \$60 to \$75 per month; bookkeepers from \$60 to \$85 per month, all with board; watchmen and tallymen, from \$40 to \$50; and white employees generally from \$40 to \$60 per month. The Chinamen as a general rule work under contract with one firm, and receive from \$35 to \$50 per month. In some cases Indian women are employed, receiving from 15 to 20 cents per hour without board.

The hours of labor per day vary according to the run of the fish. Sometimes the working day consists of as much as sixteen hours, although the average day is probably within ten hours.

The duration of the season is also uncertain, the period of employment for white men being at the most from five to six months; and for Chinamen, four months. At the close of the season the Indians usually return to their reservations, the other men finding employment locally, on railway construction, lumbering or such other employment as may offer for the time being. Some of the men continue fishing for the fresh fish market.

Some employers report a scarcity of white men for work in the canneries, but otherwise the returns received do not show an unusually strong demand for labor.

In the year 1899 there were 27 British Columbia sealing vessels, (with a total register of 1,804), engaged in sealing on the Pacific coast. These

vessels were manned by 213 whites, and 587 Indians. There were engaged in sealing, some 68 boats and 285 canoes.

The sealing catch for 1899 was distributed as follows:

H. C. coast . . . . .	5,384	5,707	11,093
Vicinity Copper I . . . . .	210	489	699
Behring Sea . . . . .	9,669	13,715	23,384
Total . . . . .			35,340

Roughly speaking the British Columbia sealing vessels are in use, or in preparation for immediate use, about ten months in the year. About the middle of December they sail south, latterly to below San Francisco and slowly follow the seals northward along the American coast to Behring Sea. The close season in Behring Sea lasts from May 1 to August 1. This period the sealers usually occupy, in the voyage home, in disposing of their catch, in refitting their vessels, and in the return voyage to the Behring Sea, where they arrive about the end of the close season, after which there is usually about two months of sealing, the vessels returning home about the end of September.

While this is the usual course of British Columbia sealers, it was not usual up until a few years ago for sealers to prolong their season by operating on the Asiatic side of the Pacific, where there is no close season. In every case however the opportunity for following up and capturing the seals is limited by weather conditions. Between seasons most of the men are engaged in scuffling.

The wages paid on the average are as follows: Boat-pullers and steersmen, \$25 per month, and 50 cents per skin taken in the boat; hunters (white) \$3 per skin; hunters (Indians) \$2 per skin.

Masters of sealing vessels report a scarcity of good experienced men. In winter months an inferior class of labor is plentiful; in summer it is reported difficult to secure men even with an increase of wages to \$30 per month and 50 cents per skin.—Labor Gazette.

A FINE STOCK OF DRY GOODS.

A Commercial representative had the pleasure of being shown through the stock of the wholesale dry goods house of The Gault Bros. Co., Limited, at Winnipeg, a few days ago by one of the staff here and in the process received a great deal of instruction as to the extent and variety of the stock carried by this house and the styles of goods that are being sold for 1901 wear. The top flat of the firm's warehouse on Bannatyne Avenue is devoted exclusively to the stock of carpets, rugs, curtains, etc., of which a large assortment is carried. Carpets may be seen in stock; there of every color and kind and at prices which enable them to be retailed at all the way from 12 1/2c per yard up. A splendid range of rugs and mats is also shown to sell at all prices. Lace curtains are another big line with this house and are shown from the cheapest kinds up to the most expensive. Descending to the next floor the visitor finds himself in the small-ware's department. This entire floor is stocked with collars, ties, shirts, ribbons, furnishings, combs, brushes, buttons, and an endless variety of small lines which go to make up the stock of a modern dry goods store. The special line of gentlemen's white and colored shirts, known as "Perfection" brand, which is carried by this house is worthy of special mention. These goods are made expressly for their own trade and in their own factory, and include everything that is popular both in style and color in the way of men's shirts. Their "Crescent" brand of ties is another special feature worth noticing. These ties are also made in their own factory and are put up to each individual merchant order with his name and address stamped upon them if he so wishes. The second floor contains the stock of dress goods, silks, satins, made-up garments, hosiery, underwear, etc., which make a very interesting display. The "Tiger" brand of dress goods is a special line made exclusively for this house and which is proving to be a great favorite with buyers in the west. Every popular material for making dresses is shown on this floor, and the stock carried is certainly as complete and extensive as anything shown anywhere in the east. The hosiery and underwear departments are also on this floor. On the first or ground floor is the stock of cotton staples, etc., which is a large and well assorted one. On this floor is also located the general offices and Manager Becher's private office.

### Brandon Experimental Farm Report.

The following extracts are taken from the official report for 1900 of S. A. Bedford, superintendent of the Brandon Dominion experimental farm. Seeding commenced on this farm on April 5th. On account of the light snowfall the soil was very loose and towards the latter part of April it began to drift with the wind, doing great damage to young growth. There was 18 degrees of frost on May 2, followed on June 8th by another frost of eight degrees, cutting back the early grain and doing a great deal of damage to incipient effects of these frosts were greatly increased by the drought prevailing at the time; for it is found that a heavy rain directly after a frost materially assists vegetation to recover from the shock. The wheat was not so much injured by rain during the spring months which greatly retarded all vegetation. After the 20th of June, when the first heavy rain fell, there was a rapid growth, but the rain came too late for the cultivated hay and the wheat crops. Heavy rains interfered greatly with the harvesting and hail storms were very general. On account of the unfavorable conditions the wheat yield was very disappointing and owing to wet weather, much of the grain sown in the stock or was bleached thus injuring the quality. The importance of selecting the most suitable kind of stock for wheat was emphasized this year. While the large round compact stocks stood up well and protected the inner sheaves from bleaching, such stocks were invariably badly sprouted. The most satisfactory form of stock was found to be that composed of ten sheaves, six being placed opposite each other and the six remaining for the sides, so as to break the joints. This sort of stock was firm and dried out quickly.

An experiment was made with Speltz wheat which has been attracting considerable attention lately. This grain has so far been used her only for feed purposes, owing principally to the difficulty in separating the chaff from the kernel. The Speltz was grown side by side with red rye and the yield was 45 bushels of 60 lbs. of Speltz to 23 bushels of red rye. The Speltz really yielded about 40 per cent more to the measured bushel.

Tests made with formalin as a smut preventative for wheat gave very satisfactory results, the best results being obtained by steeping for five minutes, .4% ounce formalin to 10 gallons water. Massey powder also gave good results. For oats formalin proved a very good preparation but massey powder does not appear to be of much value for this seed. As regards barley, formalin gave better results than massey but it was not a complete success.

Experiments made with potatoes were successful as regards a comparative test of varieties although the Dakota red yielded 34 bushels to the acre, poor quality, Delaware produced 363 bushels of fair quality, Seattle and Carman 348 bushels, fair quality. The average yield for four years from 1887 to 1900 puts Seedling No. 7 on top with an average of 402 bushels per acre, good quality, Delaware 333 bushels, fair quality, followed by Drier's Standard, State of Maine, Clark's No. 1, etc.

The benefits of seeding to grass as a preventative to drifting were very clearly shown this year. Knolls and other exposed spots which were often so badly blown as to lose the seed were so protected by the fibre of grass plants ploughed under in former years that the injury was scarcely noticeable. It is evident that one of the best preventatives of injury from drifting soil is to seed down to grass every year.

It appears, after several years' tests, that millets are quite reliable in this climate if sown on summer fallow or on naturally ploughed land, newly ploughed. On dry land, or land which has been ploughed for sometime, the millet seed germinates so slowly that the weeds usually choke it out. Out of seven varieties Italian, an Indian gave the highest yield amounting to 5 tons 490 lbs. per acre; then Cam. Golden with 4 tons 1,978 lbs., Hungarian, 4 tons 600 lbs., etc., the small

lest yield being the Pearl variety, which only gave 1 ton, 1,280 lbs.

Fifteen steers were selected with a view to testing the effects of dehorning. Ten steers were dehorned and the experiment would have had little or no effect on cattle either one way or the other.

Brome grass pasture was found to be best suited for fattening hogs. Four pigs were turned into an acre of brome pasture and more than sufficient purchased. Grain fed to these cost \$7.15, while a like number of pigs confined in a pen cost \$10.01 to feed. The pastured pigs gave a profit of \$10.64 and those without pasture \$6.46.

The current was the only one of the small fruits which gave satisfaction during the past season and even this was not up to the standard. Experiments made with a number of varieties of trees indicates that native spruce makes the best hedge for a wind break. This was planted in 1893 and is now an almost impenetrable hedge ten feet high. Native maple also makes a good hedge and it branches close to the ground and does not readily kill out by crowding. The cottonwood was killed to the ground by rust, and Russian poplar is showing signs of deterioration as it evidently will not stand close planting. The most serviceable deciduous hedge is the Siberian pea tree. This is very dense, is a rapid grower, readily submits to pruning into any shape desired and is thoroughly hardy. Asiatic maple is generally regarded as one of the best dwarf ornamental hedges.

Tests were made with 26 varieties of beans; Roger's Lima Wax, Canadian Wonder, Scarlet Flageolet Wax and New Everlasting proving the best suited to this country. The present tests as to the value of different cuts of potatoes showed that the two eyes gave the best average returns. The sizes of cuts were seed ends, one, two, three and four eyes and whole potatoes.

Many of the experiments did not prove satisfactory owing to the unfavorable season.

### Calcium Carbide.

Among the papers read at the International Congress of Applied Chemistry, recently held at Paris, those relating to the carbide of calcium industry and the production of acetylene were of great interest. The present development of the carbide industry in Europe was shown by a series of papers read by different delegates, each of which described the carbide plants of one of the leading countries. M. Minet, in his opinion, is the most extensive electro-chemical processes from a historical and industrial point of view, mentions the carbide industry in a general way, and gives a resume of the installations in Europe. The paper read by M. Gieseler, on some interesting details as to the development of the carbide industry in Austria-Hungary, where the abundance of water-falls has led to the establishment of a considerable number of carbide plants. At present in operation, and the total water power used is about 24,000 horse power. A number of projects are shortly to be put in execution, which will bring the total up to nearly 50,000 horse-power.

The largest of these works, from the point of view of capacity, is that of Jaice, which has been erected by the Bosnian Electric Company; the large falls of the River Pliva are utilized, and the river widens into a lake which discharges into a lower lake in a series of cascades. The dam has been placed shortly below the mouth of the upper lake, where the waters are taken off in a canal about twelve miles long; the canal passes through 15 tunnels of 12x15 feet section, and ends in a large reservoir near the station. From this point the water is brought to the turbines by two iron conduits of 5 feet diameter, the total horse-power of the plant is about 9,500. The turbines are eighty turbines are installed in the station, of 1,000 horse-power each, connected to Schuckert dynamoes. The electric furnaces for this plant have been installed by the latter company. The plant situated at Paterson is of much smaller capacity, but represents many points of interest. It has been installed by the Venetian Electro-chemical Society, which is located on the bank of the River Crenona. The lime is furnished by quarries of limestone which are found in the neighborhood. A head of water 200 feet is obtained from a waterfall in this stream; the water is

brought to the turbines by canals and iron conduits to the station, situated at 1,000 feet from the fall. Here are installed three turbines, of 400 horse-power each, connected directly to a triphase alternator, working at 350 revolutions. The grinding machines will pulverize 8,000 pounds of lime and 5,000 pounds of coke per day. This material is transported to a station, where it is placed in a converter to a screw mixing tank; from here it falls to the doors of the electric furnaces by a series of conduits. The mechanical operations are controlled by two electric motors. Nine double electric furnaces are used, with space for three others to be installed later; the furnaces have a capacity of 125 horse-power.

The Meran works is one of the most important plants; it is operated by the Gin and Leleux process. It utilizes the water power of the Etsche, one of the tributaries of the River Adige. The fall has a height of about 200 feet. The canal is 1,000 feet long; it passes in a tunnel for a part of the way; there are five of these, of the Garry pattern, with horizontal shaft. To these are coupled five alternators of 1,200 horse-power. Of these two are used for the carbide plant, to which the current is transmitted by two cables in subway and overhead line; these furnish 2,000 horse-power to the plant. A deposit of acetylene gas, made very pure, is found near the works. It is carried by an aerial transporter to the calcining furnace. The lime and coke are elevated by a bucket conveyor to the grinders, passing thence to the mixers and finally by a conveyor to the furnaces. The latter have a capacity of 200 kilowatts each; they are disposed in a battery in a large room 35 by 130 feet. These furnaces are claimed to give 100 kilowatts over 11 pounds of calcined carbide.

Among the plants shortly to be erected is that of Petrozeny. The fall of the Sill River here situated belongs to the Acetylene company of Vienna. It is about 100 feet high, and the minimum and a mean of 4,800 horse-power may be obtained. Another project is that of Almessa, on the Cetina river. This large fall belongs to a syndicate, including Ganz & Company, of Budapest, the Belgium Alumina Company, and others. This fall is to be obtained by a derivation from the Cetina, using for the purpose a tunnel five miles in length, and in this way 50,000 horse-power could be utilized. Another fall on the same river is to be utilized by the same firm, who have obtained the concession; a head of water of nearly 300 feet is assured, which will give 6,000 horse-power. A central station is to be established below the fall, and the energy to be transmitted to the turbines by the high tensions system at 12,000 volts; at the latter point will be located the carbide works.

The carbide industry in the United States was the subject of a paper read by Mr. John A. Matthews, a historian of the subject, describes the Niagara and Sault Sainte Marie plants, and brings out the fact that the former works turn out most of the carbide consumed in America. He gives the selling price of carbide as varying from \$70 (11s) to \$90 (11s) per ton, and estimates that it requires 300 horse-power for twenty-four hours to produce a ton of carbide. The cost per ton he estimates at \$38 (57 sh). The carbide produced at Niagara is guaranteed to contain 90 per cent of acetylene per pound, but the production of gas is usually greater. Mr. Matthews says that acetylene lighting is being extensively introduced in the Western States.

Another interesting paper was read by M. A. Rosset, upon the state of the industry in Switzerland. Up to the time of the discovery of carbide of calcium, hydraulic power was but little used in that country, and there were only two important electro-chemical works, the Neuhausen, which utilized a part of the fall of the Rhine for the production of aluminium, and the Valorbis plant, making various electro-chemical products. The first carbide was made in the latter works, and soon after the Neuhausen plant followed its example, as also the Luterbach works. From this point the carbide industry developed rapidly, and a large amount of capital was obtained for establishing hydraulic plants for this purpose. The Neuhausen company recently increased its plant, and erected that of Rhein-

felden; Siemens & Halske, with the Wyman Company, installed a carbide works at Langenthal, etc. M. Rosset then gave an account of the state of the leading works. The Neuhausen works use hydraulic power to the extent of 2,000 to 2,500 horse-power, from the fall of the Rhine. A part of the energy is utilized to generate direct current and another part for alternating current on the two-phase system. Both aluminium and carbide are produced at these works, which are in active operation. The Valorbis factory takes its energy from the large hydraulic plant at Chevres; it utilizes about 7,000 horse-power in the shape of two-phase alternating current. The primary tension is 2,000 volts, and a series of transformers reduces this to 200 volts to operate the furnaces. There are thirteen of the latter, to give being 500 horse-power and one of 1,000 horse-power.

The Langenthal works were destroyed by fire on June 5th last. It was erected in 1897 by Siemens and Halske and operated by them in conjunction with the Societe Electrique de Langenthal. The fire started at the fall produced triphase alternating current at high tension, which was brought by overhead line to the carbide plant, four miles distant; it was transformed here to 45 volts and 3,000 amperes. Three transformers of 500 horse-power each, direct-connected to low-tension alternators, while the second fall, of 680 feet, drives ten similar turbines with high-tension dynamos; the two-phase system is used. The first fall gives 2,500 horse-power, which is all used for the production of carbide; the second fall gives 5,000 horse-power, and one half of this energy is used for the same purpose. M. Rosset describes a number of other plants, including that of Vernoy, with turbines of 4,500 horse-power, 900 of which is used for carbide; Thuis, using 3,000 horse-power, with twelve furnaces of 250 horse-power; the Nidau plant, disposing of 5,000 horse-power, and using carbide of 100 per cent purity.

The three furnaces installed here produced about 500 tons of carbide per year. Another large plant is that established on the Lonza river, at Gampel, utilizing two of the falls of that river. The first fall has a head of 450 feet and drives five turbines of 500 horse-power each, direct-connected to low-tension alternators, while the second fall, of 680 feet, drives ten similar turbines with high-tension dynamos; the two-phase system is used. The first fall gives 2,500 horse-power, which is all used for the production of carbide; the second fall gives 5,000 horse-power, and one half of this energy is used for the same purpose. M. Rosset describes a number of other plants, including that of Vernoy, with turbines of 4,500 horse-power, 900 of which is used for carbide; Thuis, using 3,000 horse-power, with twelve furnaces of 250 horse-power; the Nidau plant, disposing of 5,000 horse-power, and using carbide of 100 per cent purity. The carbide is delivered to commerce is guaranteed to give 4.8 cubic feet per pound, but generally it exceeds this by 2 to 5 per cent. Acetylene lighting is being adopted for public systems as well as in some of the factories.—Imperial Institute Journal.

### Taking the Profits on Advances.

The retailer should always keep in touch with the latest market conditions, and should strive at all times to take advantage of advances in any line of goods, adding them to his profits for the time being. This is easier said than done, and the merchant who plans can be laid down which should be followed as closely as possible.

In putting in effect advances on goods there should be a principle involved. The retailer must understand two things: First, that when he makes his next purchases in that line he will be obliged, ordinarily, to pay more for his goods, and secondly, that the selling price when he pays more for the articles which he sells. Then it follows that an advance to the consumer must come sometime. Second, by the time the advance on goods has been only doing himself justice, for when there is a decline in any line, everyone in the community generally knows it, and consumers demand lower prices, and sometimes cause a loss to the dealer who bought on a high market. In the course of a year or more in business, the merchant will discover that the increased profits gained on an advancing market will about offset the loss in profits due to the declines in the market.

To put advanced prices in effect immediately after they are announced by the jobber is a matter of large importance to the merchant. It is not so much with his local newspaper editor he can very oftentimes secure the latter's co-operation. For instance, when a radical advance in the price goes into effect, he can get the local newspaper to publish the fact and can call upon him to give him

correctly. The information will go out through the columns of the paper to possibly a thousand readers in the community, they will comment upon the advance among themselves and will be prepared the next time they purchase to pay higher prices. This paves the way for the advance to the consumer. The newspaper editor will publish items concerning market conditions free of charge, and will regard it as a favor that his attention was called to the fact, especially if he is progressive, for he is in business to give information to the public and this is always valuable and important information. He should not always be called upon to give all the advances and none of the declines. Give him the declines in the market when it will not do your neighbor or yourself to treat an injustice.

If the local editor will not publish advances in his news columns call attention to them in your advertisements occasionally, and educate the public in this way. You can also call attention to advances in your store. If an article has advanced paste up the article from your trade paper or from the daily paper that has called attention to it in a conspicuous place in your store room, so that customers entering can readily see it, and when you charge a higher price for any commodity, if there is complaint, refer the customer to the printed article. Ordinarily this will be sufficient, for most people are reasonable, and if they understand you are obliged to pay more for your goods they will expect to pay you more for the goods they buy from you.

It is just as easy to put in effect the advance on goods when it is announced by the jobber, as it is when you have made your new purchase at the higher price, and there is more profit in it. There is always more or less complaint at higher prices on the part of everyone, retailers as well as consumers. If you have a good stock of any commodity on hand and wait until you close this stock out before raising the price in proportion to what you pay for the goods, it will frequently happen that the advance at one jump is so large consumers will believe you are raising prices on them arbitrarily. On an advancing market if you raise prices gradually it does not appear so large to the consumers, and in the end they will be paying you what the goods are worth. Bear this in mind at all times and it will help you in putting advances in effect.

There is only one condition that does not warrant the retailer in advancing prices at the time that advances are made by the jobber. If the market on a commodity is rapidly fluctuating, very high one day and low the next, and is see-sawing up and down, in all probability it is better to pay no attention to it, but this rarely happens. At other times keep your retail price fully up to the wholesale price. Your competitors may not always follow this policy, but they will lose in the end if they do not.—Minneapolis Commercial Bulletin.

**New Manitoba Legislation.**

At the closing of the Manitoba legislature last week, the following acts were assented to by the lieutenant-governor:

- An Act to amend "The Queen's Bench Act 1895."
- An Act to amend "The County Courts Act."
- An Act to amend "The Real Property Act."
- An Act to amend "The Manitoba Gaols Act."
- An Act to amend "The Builders' and Workmen's Act."
- An Act respecting fees payable on legal proceedings.
- An Act respecting election of members of the legislative assembly.
- An Act to amend "The Real Property Act."
- An Act to amend "The Corporations Taxation Act."
- An Act to legalize and confirm certain debentures issued under the provision of the Land Drainage Act and for other purposes.
- An Act to incorporate "Les Freres Missionnaires de Marie."
- An Act to amend "The Municipal Boundaries Act."
- An Act to incorporate "La Congregation du Tres Saint Redempteur."
- An Act to amend "The Mutual Hall Insurance Act."
- An Act to legalize by-law No. 6 of the school district of Douglas No. 591 and the debentures issued thereunder.

- An Act to amend "The Municipal Act."
- An Act to amend "The Horse Breeders' Lien Act."
- An Act to amend "The Game Protection Act."
- An Act respecting the Manitoba Central Railway company.
- An Act respecting the Morden and N. W. R. company.
- An Act to amend "The Manitoba Public Printing Act."
- An Act to enable the Government of Manitoba to lend limited amounts of money to municipalities in certain cases.
- An Act to amend "The Mutual Fire Insurance Act."
- An Act to incorporate "The Colonial Investment Company of Winnipeg."
- An Act to incorporate "The Shoal Lake Cottage Hospital."
- An Act to amend "The Public Parks Act."
- An Act to amend "The Municipal Act."
- An Act to amend "The Assessment Act."
- An Act to amend "The University Act of Manitoba."
- An Act to amend "The Municipal Act."
- An Act to amend "The Municipal Hall Insurance Act."
- An Act to incorporate "The Commercial Club of Winnipeg."
- An Act respecting the Branding and Sale of Dairy Products.
- An Act respecting the Sale of Dairy Products.
- An Act to amend "The Surrogate Courts Act."
- An Act respecting Aid to Railways.
- An Act to amend "The Insectivorous Birds' Act."
- An Act respecting the Construction and Maintenance of Bicycle Paths.
- An Act to amend "The Assignments Act."
- An Act to revive Chapter 104 R. S. M.
- An Act to amend "The Municipal Act."
- An Act to amend "The Municipal Boundaries Act."
- An Act to amend "The Joint Stock Companies Act."
- An Act to amend "The Liquor Act."
- An Act to provide for the construction of a certain railway line.
- An Act for granting further sums of money to His Majesty required for defraying certain expenses of the civil government of the province for the fiscal year ending 31st day of December, 1901, and for other purposes connected with the public service.

**Developing Latent Resources.**

The Manitoba Union Mining Co. has everything now ready for operating its cement plant, near Miami, Man., and work is expected to start in about a week or ten days. From tests made of this cement it is expected that it will prove to be of very high quality. This company also owns a deposit of gypsum, comprising about 2,000 acres, at the north end of Lake Manitoba, and has erected a plant for the manufacture of plaster of paris and hard wall plaster. Hard wall plaster is now being used in place of lime plaster in many of the buildings in the United States, and last season some twenty carloads were brought into Winnipeg, but it has not become generally known in this country as yet. A passenger and freight steamer will make tri-weekly trips on Lake Manitoba this season, and the first shipment of plaster will be brought down as soon as navigation opens.

Better a dinner without meat than a domestic broil.  
It is truly a fine art to wear new clothes unobscurely.  
When fortune is on our side popularity always bears her company.  
A man never seeks a woman's society because he thinks she needs him.

**INDIAN HEAD—**

**ROYAL HOTEL**

H. W. SKINNER, Proprietor.  
Every accommodation for the general public. Heated by furnace; lighted with acetylene gas. Bus meets all trains.

**ROSTHERN—**

**OCCIDENTAL HOTEL**

H. A. McEWEN, Prop.  
New house. Up-to-date appointments.

**LEADING COMMERCIAL HOTELS**

**WINNIPEG**  
**HOTEL LELAND**  
Headquarters for commercial men.  
CITY HALL SQUARE.

**DRYDEN, ONT.**  
**DRYDEN HOTEL**  
A. R. HUTCHINSON, Prop.  
Headquarters for commercial and mining men and the general public.

**RAT PORTAGE**  
**HILLIARD HOUSE**  
LOUIS HILLIARD, Prop.  
First-class accommodation for commercial men.

**RAPID CITY**  
**QUEEN'S HOTEL**  
THOS. EVOY, PROP.  
Headquarters for commercial travellers. Free bus meets all trains.

**BIRTLB**  
**ROSSIN HOUSE**  
B. FENWICK, Prop.  
Good accommodation; telephone connection with the station; sample rooms; inside closet. Livery in connection.

**YORKTON**  
**BALMORAL HOUSE**  
McDOUGALL BROS., Props.  
Good sample rooms and every accommodation for the general public. Heated by furnace and lighted by acetylene gas.

**TREHERNE**  
**LELAND HOTEL**  
W. F. LEE, Prop.  
First-class accommodation for Commercial Travellers, etc.

**GLENBORO—**  
**QUEEN'S HOTEL**  
M. E. NEVINS, Prop.  
Best hotel on the Glenboro branch. Three large and first-class sample rooms.

**SOUTH—**  
**CRESCENT HOTEL.**  
N. TAYLOR, Proprietor.  
Headquarters for the travelling public. Free bus meets all trains.

**NAPINKA—**  
**HOTEL LELAND.**  
B. HALLONQUIST, Prop.  
First-class in every department. Sample rooms. Every convenience for the travelling public. Opposite C. P. R. depot.

**DELOIRAIN—**  
**PALACE HOTEL.**  
LAIRD & MCGARVEY, Props.  
New building, new furnishings, furnace heating, acetylene gas. First-class. Large sample rooms.

**MACGREGOR, MAN.**  
**THE STANLEY HOUSE**  
E. WATSON, Prop.  
First-class accommodation for travellers. Commodious sample rooms. Livery and feed stable in connection. All kinds of teaming attended to.

**GRISWOLD—**  
**WESTERN MANITOBA HOTEL**  
T. B. McDONALD, Proprietor.  
Good accommodation for the travelling public. Under new and greatly superior management.

**ELKHORN**  
**HOTEL MANITOBA**  
W. J. DIXON, Prop.  
New building. New furnishings. Furnace heating. Acetylene gas. First-class. Large sample rooms.

**FLEMING**  
**WINDSOR HOTEL**  
W. GEO. CLIBBERLY, Prop.  
New management. Rates \$1.25. Renovated and refurbished. Commodious sample rooms. Heated by hot air. Livery and feed stable in connection. Inside closet.

**QU'APPELLE—**  
**LELAND HOTEL**  
LOVE & RAYMOND, Proprietors.  
Newly furnished and under new management. Good sample rooms.

**PRINCE ALBERT**  
**PRINCE ALBERT HOTEL**  
DAVID POLLOCK, Prop.  
First-class accommodation. Good sample rooms for commercial men. Bus meets all trains.

**ROSTHERN**  
**QUEEN'S HOTEL**  
CAZES & POIBIER, Props.  
Every accommodation for commercial travellers.

**MOOSE JAW**  
**THE MAPLE LEAF HOTEL**  
EDW. C. MATHEWS, Prop.  
Heated by steam. Lighted with acetylene gas. Hot and cold baths. Barber shop in connection. Commercial trunks moved from and to station free. Rates \$2 per day, including sample room.

**MEDICINE HAT**  
**ASSINIBOIA HOTEL**  
H. H. ROSS, Prop.  
Commercial headquarters. Commodious sample rooms. Newly furnished bathrooms. Rates \$2.50 per day.

**STRATHCONA**  
**STRATHCONA HOUSE**  
W. H. SHEPPARD, Prop.  
First-class. Opposite depot.

**EDMONTON**  
**ALBERTA HOTEL**  
JACKSON & GRIERSON, Proprietors.  
Sample rooms. Free bus. Livery in connection.

**MACLEOD**  
**MACLEOD HOTEL**  
R. S. IRWIN, Prop.  
Good sample rooms and every accommodation for commercial travellers and the general public. Rates \$2.00 per day. Bus to and from all trains.

**PINCHER CREEK.**  
**HOTEL ARLINGTON**  
MITCHELL & DOBBIE, Props.  
New Building, New and Commodious Bedrooms, Parlors, 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.  
Miss Mitchell, Matron.

**CRANBROOK, B. C.**  
**CRANBROOK HOTEL**  
JAS. RYAN, Prop.  
Large and convenient sample rooms and good accommodation for commercial men. Rates \$2.00 a day.

**FORT STERLE, B. C.**  
**HOTEL WINDSOR**  
Headquarters for commercial and mining men. All modern conveniences. Large sample rooms for commercial men.

**MOYIE, B. C.**  
**THE CENTRAL HOTEL**  
V. DESAULNIER, Prop.  
Headquarters for commercial and mining men. Sample rooms. Rates \$2 per day.

**REVELSTOKE, B. C.**  
**HOTEL VICTORIA**  
JOHN V. PERKS, Prop.  
Large and well lighted sample rooms. Hot air and electric bells and light in every room. Night Grill Room in connection for the convenience of guests arriving and departing by night trains.

**NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.**  
**HOTEL COLONIAL**  
J. E. INSLEY, Proprietor.  
Special attention given to commercial travellers. Charges moderate.

**NANAIMO, B. C.**  
**HOTEL WILSON**  
GEO. B. RAYMOND, Proprietor.  
Headquarters for commercial travellers. Well lighted sample rooms. Booking office Alberta Stage.

### Ontario Railway Legislation.

Toronto, April 3.—In the legislative last evening Premier Ross introduced a bill for the subsidizing of the Manitoulin and North Shore railway, one of the most important projects for the development of the province yet brought forward. The premier explained the bill at considerable length, and Mr. Whitney, while not discussing the measure, expressed pleasure at its contents.

The provisions of the bill are as follows: In return for the grant by the province of Ontario of 2,642,000 acres of land, and no cash, the Manitoulin and North Shore Railway company, one of the enterprises of the Clergue syndicate, undertakes to build a railway, commencing at Meaford, running thence by Bruce peninsula, thence by car ferry to Manitoulin Island. Crossing the island, it will run northerly for some distance, sending a spur to Sudbury and then head west to the mines. The government will grant running privileges to any other railway, and the government retains the control of the right of way and of the rates. The company will erect a 3,000-public building at the Sudbury mining region, and will locate 1,000 settlers per year for ten years on its lands.

Another important step in development is the announcement of a grant for the building of the "Joe" line running from Port Arthur toward Lake Nipigon.

In explaining the bill Premier Ross said by the proposed line the distance from Toronto to Sault Ste. Marie would be shortened by 201 miles; from London to the Soo, 201 miles, and all over western Ontario the distance would be shortened on an average of 200 miles. Thus the whole of Western and Eastern Ontario would be brought more direct communication, and by a shorter route with that new part of Ontario in which are nickel and iron mines of the province. It would give also to all the manufacturers and producers of older Ontario a shorter route to the large market growing up in the new districts of the province. The question of transportation, Mr. Ross continued, had forced itself on the country. A railway commission had been promised by the Dominion House, but in the meantime anything the local legislature could do to cheapen transportation should be done. Rates depended upon competition, and the line proposed would give competition. It was proposed that the lieutenant-governor in council having power to regulate rates. The province of Ontario had suffered considerably in building parallel lines. If they had had power to give to one large amount of money might have been saved; but what had not been done before was proposed to be put in force now. Under the Dominion Act that right existed, but had not been enforced. It was part of the provision of the present plan that the Dominion resign to the province that control. Not only was a shorter route guaranteed, but it would be guaranteed to all systems.

It was proposed so far as the province was concerned the line should be subsidised with land. There was no money consideration whatever, because the company dealt with would sooner have lands than money. A fifth of the line, a little less than 45 miles, an extending east to the Ottawa river there were 118,000,000 acres of land only 2,000,000 or 3,000,000 less than the latter amount, he thought, in occupation, so that the 118,000,000 acres to draw upon. This had been unproductive since the beginning of time. The government reserved the pine on these lands, except the usual quantity allowed to settlers. The line would be granted wood for 10,000 acres a mile from Meaford to White Fish river, a distance of 105 miles, the same proportions from Tobermory to Fitzwilliam Island, 15 miles, 7,400 acres to White Fish river, extending 45 miles, from Trill township to Sudbury, 30 miles, and from Trill to a point 106 miles westerly or northwesterly. The whole amount would be about 2,500,000 acres. The lands to be set apart in alternate blocks six miles square, and would extend only five miles on each side of the railway. No lands lying between Trill township or Sudbury, or within twelve miles north or south of the intervening townships, or within twelve miles north or south

of intervening townships were to be set apart. That district contained most valuable nickel deposits, and these were to remain under control of the government. North of Onaping there were valuable nickel deposits. From here it was intended the road would strike out westerly towards Lake Superior. It was possible by following this road we might lay the foundation for another transcontinental railway. He had had submitted to him a project for a car ferry from Port Arthur to Batchelor Bay on Lake Superior, connecting with Rainy River railway at the former and with the present proposed line at the latter point. This would give a through line from Toronto, the centre of Ontario, to Winnipeg, a scheme which was not a mythical one. If this road were built we would be subsidising a direct route from Toronto by way of Rainy River railway to Winnipeg.

There were also the advantages of Eastern Ontario. All Eastern Ontario will by this means gain admittance to the prairies of the west. The scheme had been laid out, not simply with a view to securing for Ontario what may be a great future, but also as well as a local road. Terminal points were to be located subject to the approval of the commissioner of crown lands, and was to be granted on the completion of the road in ten mile sections. For the purpose of that when in the opinion of the crown lands, the lands which were allotted to the company were absolutely unfit for settlement, other lands might be granted in lieu thereof. Provision was made in the bill for communication along the western side of the lake shore by means of a steamer between Windsor, Sarnia, Goderich, Kincardine, and Little Current, during the navigable season. This would mean that as soon as a connection were made between Little Current and Trill was completed there would be during the season direct communication between Sudbury and the water as Little Current was only sixty-six miles from Sudbury, the advantage of this connection would be great. That this steamship system would not be necessary is a matter of business when the route was complete, but, of course, it might be continued to advantage.

In order to bridge the fifteen mile gap between the coast of Bruce and the lake, the company would have to establish suitable terminals and a steel car ferry capable of maintaining regular daily communication between the terminals the year round. This would cost \$100,000 and the grants of land cost \$100,000 and the grants of land would be given through the gap were land terminals. Mr. Ross thought this would cost about \$50,000, and the car service \$250,000, and the whole cost of the line would be \$1,000,000. The company would be given the option of keeping this service in operation. As to settlers the company must in every one of the ten years after the passing of the act place on the lands the settlers. The word settlers would mean only males over sixteen years of age, and would include artisans, operatives and regular employees of the mining industrial or manufacturing establishments in the townships through which the line will pass. The settlement was one of the most important features.

The control of rates for passengers and freights, and the control of running powers over the line, and the most important provisions, but there was still another which provided that the government reserved to itself the option or right to purchase the line at the end of fifteen years, at a price to be based on the actual cost and outlay, and cumulative interest on such investment at not less than 6 per cent per annum. The company bound itself to sell the land back to the government in case of purchase for 50 cents an acre, and to deduct one half of the money received from the Dominion government by way of subsidy from the purchase price paid.

### Australian Fruit in British Columbia.

A Vancouver paper says: As a recent experiment, Vancouverites may be proud of the coast generally may enjoy the luxury of consuming ripe, fresh fruit during that period when California does not supply the market. On the recent arrival here of the steamer *Mlowera*, Mr. W. Peters, general agent of the C. P. R., received from the head offices of the Canadian-Australian line a sample shipment of fresh fruit, consisting of grapes, peaches, pears, apples and lemons. This is the first instance on

record of fresh fruit from Australia being received at Vancouver, but owing to the excellent refrigerating apparatus and accommodation provided aboard the *Mlowera* the very perishable delicacies arrived in the best condition possible. The fruit was exceptionally well packed in cork and canvas boxes, and was taken so that even the stems of the grapes were saved with wax. The safe arrival of the shipment, which was in the nature of an experiment, has demonstrated that during the season when California is unable to supply the market it is quite possible to secure a very fine selection of fruits from the Antipodes. This sample shipment was turned over to a Vancouver merchant by Mr. Peters and the latter received an assurance that the whole consignment was in very fine condition and the fruit itself was all of excellent variety. It is probable that other shipments of Australian fruit will arrive in Vancouver on the next steamer, which is the *Aorangi*.


### New Coal Bed Discovered;

James Thompson, contractor, of Winnipeg, acting as general manager for Messrs. Taylor & Sons, of the Canadian Anthracite and Lignite Lignite coal company, has for sometime been engaged in drilling on their property at Estevan for the purpose of discovering what was below the lignite coal deposit. After passing through some small strata of iron tinged clay and one or two seams of

coal an inch or two thick, he finally struck a bed of "wild class" forty feet thick. Below that again a reach a seam of sandstone seven feet thick; underneath that a seam of coal twenty-six inches thick. This coal approximated in quality to the best American bituminous soft coal. It coals well and was of a totally different quality to that of the surface seam and in fact proved to be a coal of a very superior quality. The depth at which this seam was found was 106 feet below the present seam on Taylor & Sons' property, which is close to Roche Perce station. Great excitement has been occasioned in the district by this find, which evidently goes to prove that beds of coal of superior quality exist below the lignite deposits of the surface, and experts freely assert that when the proper depth is reached an unlimited supply of coal will be placed on the market, which renders this region a country independent of eastern importations for its fuel supply.—Souris Plaindealer.

The weather is said to be so far favorable for the new crop of Sicily fliberts but the damage last year occurred in April. The tendency of the market in Sicily is easier.

The high liver may dwell on the ground floor or in the garret.



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### NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the two lien notes signed by the undersigned in favor of Ed. Jobin, of St. Claude, Mo., on 25th day of March, 1906, for the sum of one hundred and ten dollars (\$110.00), one note due next fall, and another note of one hundred dollars \$100.00 due in full of 1906, will be paid by the undersigned, for which notes I didn't receive value. J. Marignac.

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