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# THE COMMERCIAL

FINANCE AND INSURANCE REPORT

Subscription, \$2.00 per Annum in Advance.

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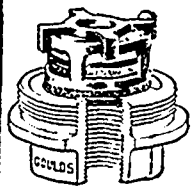
Published Weekly.

Vol. 19

WINNIPEG, CANADA, JULY 13, 1901.

No. 45

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Pumps

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GOULD'S PUMPS FOR EVERY SERVICE.

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WINNIPEG, MAN.

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In lace, Button, Oxford, or Sandal Slipper.

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Immediate orders shipped same day as received.

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**ORANGES LEMONS  
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All kinds, in Jet, Steel, Oxidized and Gilt, also the "Marie Antoinette Dip" in different designs. Quick sellers.

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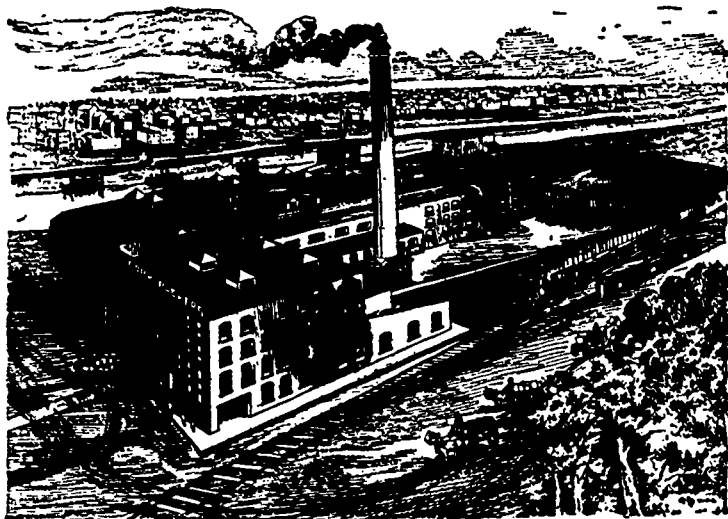
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THEY ARE CURED AND  
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### Heavy Deficit.

Chicago, July 10.—The endowment rank of the Knights of Pythias has a deficit of \$25,267.

This announcement was made by Supreme Commander Ogden H. Fethers yesterday to the Supreme Lodge of the order, which has been assembled in this city for the purpose of looking into the affairs of the rank. Mr. Fethers' announcement was based on the official report of the insurance commissioners of Illinois, Connecticut and Kansas, who made an exhaustive examination of the financial condition of the order, and copies of these reports were placed in the hands of the representatives. Before the rank can legally continue doing business as an insurance institution, this deficit must be made good, and the question of how this is to be done, and the greater one of the funds of the organization are to be safeguarded in the future, occupied the attention of the supreme lodge officers and representatives all day yesterday and far into the night.

That there has been misappropriation of the funds of the organization by past officers of the endowment was freely charged in the reports as well as in the meetings yesterday, and there was said to be little doubt that after the supreme lodge had financial dealing with those who are thought to be responsible, the evidence will be laid before the states attorney with a request that it be submitted to the grand jury.

Chicago, July 11.—The Supreme Lodge of the Knights of Pythias, now in session in Chicago investigating the affairs of the endowment bank of the order, late last night accepted the resignation of John H. Hinsey, ex-president of the endowment rank, as a member of the board of control.

Following this the Supreme Lodge adopted a resolution which instructed the supreme chancellor and board of control to prosecute civilly and criminally all persons liable for offences committed against the endowment rank.

This resolution passed by a unanimous vote, as did another which instructed the chancellor commander and board of control to proceed with a view toward expulsion against members of the order in their respective lodges who might be found guilty of violating their obligations in the handling of funds.

After the adjournment of the session it was said that if criminal prosecutions are instituted, which now seems to be almost certain, that a number of men who were formerly connected with the endowment rank and whom the Supreme Lodge members consider responsible for the present financial condition, will be involved.

As to how to replenish the funds, the Supreme Lodge has not as yet decided. There is a proposition before it materially to increase the monthly payments on insurance policies. It seemed to be the opinion of the representatives that this would be adopted.

### Dairy Trade Notes.

The extremely hot weather which has prevailed lately in the east has had a detrimental effect upon the butter trade as dealers have had great difficulty in securing the butter in good condition. Prices fell off about 1c at Montreal.

The better element of citizenship in Chicago is trying hard to rid the city of its reputation as the most wicked spot in the universe, but with the city administration hand in glove with the criminal classes, as it appears to be, the task seems an almost hopeless one.

The French river improvement may be begun sooner than was expected, according to a report from Ottawa. Engineers were sent up by the public works department to see how much money it would cost to render the French river navigable, and the reply is that it can be accomplished for between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000.

All monthly records in the history of lake commerce passing the ship canals at Sault Ste. Marie were broken during June, when the enormous total of 4,519,975 tons of freight passed through. It exceeded the next largest month's traffic a year ago the same month by over 400,000 tons. The largest items were: Iron ore, 3,161,982 tons; wheat, 3,421,902 bushels and other grain, 1,637,757 bushels. The vessel passages numbered 3,197 and the registered tonnage was 3,975,392.

# 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 Province 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 224.

D. W. BUCHANAN,  
Publisher.

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

WINNIPEG, JULY 13, 1901.

## SOLVING THE DAIRY PROBLEM.

The extension of railways throughout the country seems likely to solve the dairy problem in Manitoba and the West generally. The great difficulty experienced in establishing dairy factories throughout the country is the sparse population. On this account it is difficult to secure a sufficient quantity of milk or cream in one district to render the factory a profitable venture. If a sufficient quantity cannot be obtained within reasonable driving distance of the factory, such a venture cannot be made a success. The plan of establishing large central factories, equipped with a full complement of up to date plant, is possible where the cream can be carried by rail to the factory, thus practically annihilating distance of travel, which is the great drawback to the successful operation of factories generally throughout a sparsely populated country.

Success, we may say, has now been achieved in the establishment of central factories. Four years ago S. N. Barre started a creamery in Winnipeg with the object of testing what could be done in the direction of building up a large central factory, which would be supplied by cream brought to the city by rail from the tributary lines. The Canadian Pacific railway authorities at once recognized the importance of this work to the country, as it meant a great deal in developing our resources if it could be made a success. Favorable arrangements were made by the railway company for delivering the cream in the city, and to Mr. Barre's enterprise, with the assistance of the railway authorities, may be attributed the great success of the undertaking. Mr. Barre started out with ten patrons and now about 800 persons are sending cream to the factory. The growth of the business has been especially rapid during the past year. To such an extent has this been the case that it has been found necessary to put in new plant. Last year a churn with a capacity of 400 pounds was sufficient. This was replaced a short time ago by a churn of 700 pounds' capacity, and now it has been found necessary to put in another churn of 900 pounds' capacity. Winnipeg has now a really large butter factory, and the success of the central creamery plan has been abundantly demonstrated. The

cream is brought to the city from points along the railways, some coming quite long distances. The one thing needed to further assist the industry, is refrigerator car service during warm weather, and this will doubtless be supplied in good time, as the railway companies have shown every disposition to encourage the development of the industry. In fact it is understood that the railway companies have agreed to provide such a service next season. What has been accomplished here can also be done at other points, where a sufficient number of farmers can be reached by rail, and we may expect that a number of large central creameries will be in operation in Manitoba within a few years.

## U. S. Boot and Shoe Industry.

A dispatch has been received at the British Foreign office, from H M embassy at Washington, transmitting copy of a report, drawn up by the British commercial agent in the United States, on the boot and shoe industry of that country.

The report calls the very particular attention of British manufacturers to the fact, as evidenced by the statistics, that the exportation of boots and shoes

be some important reason why the latter should cost less than the former. That America is a large exporter of leather to the United Kingdom shows that they can manufacture it cheaper. Considering that so much of the raw material has to be imported into the United States by the tanners, there seems no reason why leather should not be manufactured as cheap or cheaper in the United Kingdom. This applies especially to the finer qualities, such as patent leather, glazed kid, and others.

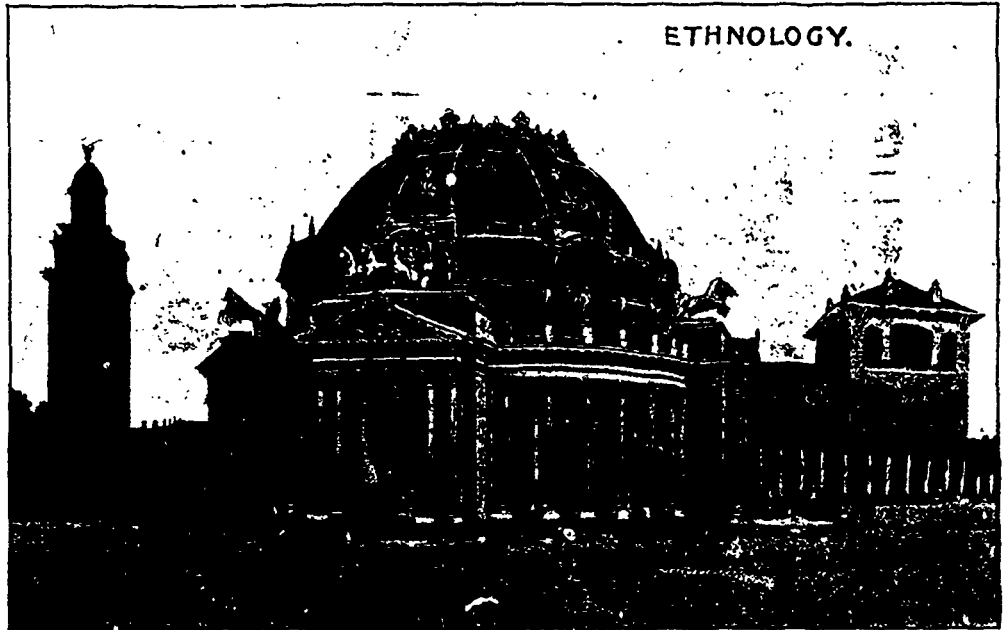
There is no doubt that as far as certain class leather is concerned, America possesses considerable natural advantages. There are plentiful supplies of suitable bark growing in the different parts of the country, and the tanneries have been placed at no great distance from it. The hemlock bark, which is that most used for tanning sole leather, is obtained from the forests situated in the States of Wisconsin and Michigan. It is also found in New York state and Pennsylvania, but not in such large quantities, and the supply is rapidly diminishing. The larger tanning companies in the west own large tracts of forest lands from which they draw their supply of bark. Oak bark, which makes the best leather, is not used in any large quantity in the eastern and central northern states. Oaks grow in the northwestern and southern states, but only sparsely in the others. It is consequently too costly to use in comparison with the hemlock. For tanning the finer qualities of leather, chemicals and

certain qualities of fine leather, and so on. In one they treat about 900 horse hides and 700 calf hides a day, and employ about 550 hands. They make nothing but the finer qualities of leather, and import most of their hides and material.

A visit to some of the boot and shoe factories in the United States will at once convince one that American manufacturers mean business, and are doing their best to overcome the difficulties of transport, etc., under which they labor, by producing an article cheaply and, at the same time, of a sufficiently good quality to please their customers.

All the latest designs of machinery are found in the workshops. With the exception of cutting out the materials used in making the upper part of the boots, practically none of the work is done by hand. Large and small sewing machines are, of course, largely used and are driven by power. Scalloping, skiving, folding, button sewing and self-feeding eyeletting machines are in universal use, also the usual sole-cutting and rounding machines, wire tackers, pegging and heel attaching, trimming and burnishing machines. It is impossible to give a list of all the machinery in use. The mere fact that from 300 to 500 hands are able to turn out from 1,500 to 3,000 pairs of boots and shoes per day is sufficient to show that practically all the work is done by machinery.

It is the use of so much of this improved machinery that enables the



from the United States is increasing at a rapid rate. The value of the exports of boots and shoes from that country last year amounted to £963,805, against £764,257 in the preceding year and £465,088 in 1898.

A glance at the following figures will show how American-made boots and shoes are being pushed with success in places where British-made goods ought to have practically the monopoly.

Table showing the value of boots and shoes exported from the United States during twelve months ended December 31.

To	1898.	1899.	1900.
United Kingdom	£72,714	£147,944	£224,057
West Indies and Bermuda	58,033	135,106	119,355
British Australasia	67,652	157,053	278,587
Africa	10,643	31,144	28,182
Total	£142,328	323,308	429,121

Table showing the exports from the United Kingdom during the twelve months ended December 31:

To	1898.	1899.	1900.
British West Indies	£59,387	91,210	79,339
" Australasia	359,955	329,076	381,241
" South Africa	630,752	581,641	614,898

Total . . . . . £1,022,094 1,001,927 1,075,478  
Why this state of affairs should be possible is not, at first sight, quite clear. It means, either the American made article is cheaper than the British made one, or, that it is of better quality. Taking it for granted that the British boots and shoes are not inferior to those of America, there must

extracts are used, a large quantity of which is imported.

The United States is a large importer of hides. There were imported during the twelve months ended Dec. 31, last, 307,257,924 hides, valued at £10,748,007, of which 152,792,232, valued at £4,815,987, were hides of cattle which pay import duty of fifteen per cent ad valorem, and 69,121,666, valued at £3,440,320, were goat skins, which are admitted free of duty. Of the total imposts, 124,255,261, valued at £4,288,707, came from Europe, and 66,212,792, valued at £2,191,451, came from the East Indies.

Those in the trade will doubtless be able to say whether the disadvantages of having to import this quantity of hides, bringing them from such great distances and paying fifteen per cent duty, paying higher wages than are customary in Europe, and heavy railway and steamer freights, are compensated for by getting cheaper bark; if not, then there must be something in the process of tanning that enables the American tanners to compete with other countries in their own markets. This is surely a question that tanners in the United Kingdom would do well to study. Needless to say, only the latest improvements in the general process of tanning are employed in the United States. Though there is necessarily a large amount of manual labor in the process, the latest thing in machinery is used wherever possible to save labor and time. Each tannery, as a rule, keeps to its particular speciality. One makes nothing but sole leather, another

American manufacturer to turn out such large quantities, and do it so cheaply.

Hand-made boots are almost unknown, as so many of the difficulties to be contended with formerly have been overcome. In consequence of this the public get a cheaper article in comparison with the quality than formerly, and the manufacturer obtains a correspondingly higher profit.

The machines are run at a rapid rate and the work is divided up in such a way that the workpeople are kept doing the same work continually. Payment by the piece is generally adopted, and the hours from 10 a. m. to 5.30 p. m., with half-an-hour interval in the middle of the day for dinner.

The organization as a rule leaves nothing to be desired. The factories in Chicago are generally in buildings of five or six storeys, fitted with electric light and elevators throughout. The leather is cut at the top of the building and passes down from floor to floor as the work progresses until it reaches the ground floor as a finished article. It is here packed and sent away. So systematically is the work done in many of the factories that a boot will pass down from the top to the bottom of the house without once crossing from one side of a floor to another until it goes to be packed.

During the week ended Saturday last there were 16 business failures in Canada, exactly the same number as during the same week a year ago.

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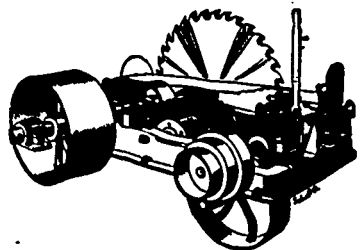
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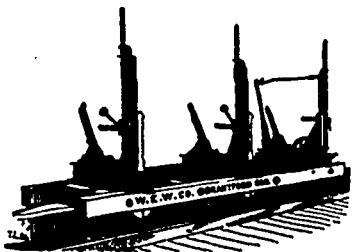
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MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

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Dealers in  
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**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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Spring Chickens—Highest cash prices paid for choice stock.  
All varieties of fresh and salt fish constantly on hand.

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SPECIALLY MADE FOR FAMILY USE.

**OGILVIE'S FLOUR**

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### Labor Parliament of Canada.

The seventeenth annual meeting of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada will be held in Brantford, Ontario, commencing on Tuesday, September 17. All labor organizations in the Dominion have been invited to send representatives.

A circular has been sent out from Ottawa to the officers and members of trades councils, trades unions, district and local assemblies of the Knights of Labor, and federal unions throughout the Dominion of Canada. It is signed by the following officers of the congress: Ralph Smith, M. P., president, Nanaimo, B. C.; John A. Flett, vice-president, Hamilton, Ont.; P. M. Draper, secretary-treasurer. The circular states that the basis of representation will be as follows: Trades unions, local assemblies of the Knights of Labor and federal unions will be allowed one delegate for each one hundred members or under, and one for each additional one hundred or majority fraction thereof; trades councils, central labor unions, national trades unions and district assemblies of the Knights of Labor, three delegates each. Two or more trades unions or local assemblies of the Knights of Labor, whose aggregate membership does not exceed 150, may unite to send one delegate. No proxy representative will be allowed, and all delegates must be members of the bodies they represent (except in the case of bodies composed of delegates from local organizations), at least six months prior to and at the time of election, but unions or assemblies can combine to send one representative who is a member of one of such unions or assemblies.

The expenses of the congress are to be met by a per capita assessment on the membership of the organizations represented at its sessions, and such other organizations as may signify their willingness to contribute to its funds.

The circular requests that in order that the wisdom of bodies which, through any cause, may be unrepresented by delegates, may not be lost to the congress; such bodies should forward, by resolution, such views as they entertain on any particular phase of labor, or the tenor of any question which in their judgment may be worthy of discussion or action by the congress.

### B. C. Salmon Fishermen Strike.

Vancouver, July 8.—The threatened trouble in connection with the salmon canning industry reached a climax today. The fishermen and the cannerymen have been unable to agree upon the remuneration to be paid for the former for catching fish and as was the case last year, the fishermen, who are well organized, have declared a strike. The Fishermen's union comprises all the whites and Indians, who, by reason of many years service, have become experts in working for the fifty canneries operating on the Fraser river. The cannerymen, unable to come to terms with the union fishermen, have arranged to employ Japanese to catch salmon.

When the Japanese started out to fish to-day, the union men organized a system to patrol boats and every Jap found fishing was ordered to desist and to return to shore. A number of Japs resisted this command, and fights between Japanese and union men followed resulting in five broken heads for as many Japs. None of the latter are fatally injured, but all are pretty well battered up. Following this incident, the Japs held a mass-meeting at which it was decided that their entire strength should be paraded to-night. Consequently twelve hundred boats, each containing three Japs, started simultaneously this evening from the fishing village of Steveston, fourteen miles from Vancouver. Twenty-five special policemen were sworn in, besides the regular force at Steveston, but these proved unable to restrain the union men. The union patrol of 300 boats is arranging to follow the Japs at midnight and both sides significantly agree that the matter will be settled before morning. All the Japs are armed and so are the whites. There is talk of calling out the militia but it is likely the trouble will be settled, whether with or without bloodshed, before a military force could be got to the scene of trouble. A strange feature about the strike is that there is little difference between the price offered by the cannerymen and that demanded by the fishermen. Slight concessions on both sides would conciliate the opposing forces in the controversy.

### Roseland Mining News.

Roseland, B. C., July 8.—The output of ore for the week ending Saturday night is the smallest in the records of the camp for the past six months and more, holidays and a temporary lay-off at several of the big mines reducing the aggregate to a little over 3,000 tons. The figures are: Le Roi, 1,150; Centre Star, 1,320; War Eagle, 510; Iron Mas., 100; I. X. L., 30. Total, 3,110; for the year 209,967.

This week the aggregate will be nearer to 10,000 than to last week's total, all the mines being in full swing with the exception of the Le Roi, which resumed to-day with a full crew.

The Homestake will ship the first car to-day and the Iron Mask will more than double last week's output, a scarcity of cars having prevented this being done last week.

Bright reports are to hand from the mines and properties still in the prospect stage. There is every indication of a busy and successful summer from this out.

### 20,000 Harvest Hands.

The local government and the C. P. R. are already collaborating as to the ways and means of bringing in harvest hands from the south. It was learned Monday that the prospects for a harvest are so good that about 20,000 hands will be required in Manitoba and the west this year. An effort to secure this number will be made by the C. P. R. and they will be advertised for in the east immediately.

Mr. C. E. McPherson, of the C. P. R., speaking of the number of men to be required in the harvest fields of the province this fall, said that at a low estimate 15,000 men would be required, but if the present splendid prospects continued good this number would not be enough. In 1899 the company brought 10,000 men. It is not likely that it will be an easy matter this year to get men from Ontario, as already this year a large number had come up and labor in the east was very scarce.

### Wheat Crops of Europe.

London, July 8.—The Mark Lane Express to-day, in its weekly crop review, says it is doubtful if the recent rains will effect greater "transformation scenes" in the wheat crop of England. It thinks the yield may reach an average of 28½ bushels per acre.

The Express considers that the enhanced price and big weekly market in Paris furnish evidence that the French farmers consider the government estimate as being quite 10 per cent. too high. The agricultural press puts the yield at 35,000,000 quarters, 3,000,000 quarters below the government estimate.

Spain is reaping a magnificent harvest, estimated at 12,500,000 quarters. The Italian harvest promises to reach the full average and the Roumanian harvest is estimated at 9,000,000 quarters, leaving 3,000,000 available for export.

The spring wheat in Russia is less promising. In several provinces, the winter crop, however, is splendid, according to the moderate standard prevailing. Their rye will make an excellent harvest. The other autumn-sown crops are all above the average, but the spring barley and oats are below par.

### The B.C. Sailing Fleet.

A letter to the New York Fur Trade Review from its special correspondent at Victoria, B. C., dated June 13, said:

The first schooner of the Behring sea fleet is now in the offing ready to leave. She is the C. D. Rand, and the Victoria and Zillah Bay are ready to tow down for the start. All the schooners are at the various wharves in the upper harbor loading stores and equipment, and by Monday quite a number will have started for the "smoky seas." There will be two other schooners than the fleet which hunted off the British Columbia coast this spring go to the Behring sea, the Fawn and the Carrie C. W. All of the coast fleet, without exception, will go to Behring Sea. A difficulty has been encountered in getting seamen for this year, as a heavy salmon run is expected on the Fraser and most of the seamen are going up to the canneries. The Indians are more independent, too, and it may be that they will stand out for more than \$3 per skin paid by sealers.

The fleet of eight schooners hunt-

ing off the Japan coast are having poor luck, the vessel having the highest catch at last reports (a letter was received dated May 21) having 399 skins; this was the schooner Carlotta G. Cox. One of the fleet from Japan is now on her way home from Hakodate, having left that port for Victoria on June 5. A cablegram was received when she left, which for a time gave joy to the sealers, for, according to the manner in which the dispatch was worded, it seemed to read that the Borealls had taken 1,882 skins off the Japan coast, but this was found to be a mistake. She had 1,882 skins on board, but these included her own catch of 80 odd and the catches left by other schooners with the sealing company's agent at Hakodate. In a letter from the mate of the Borealls, he says that not many seals were seen from the schooners.

Great interest is being taken by the Victoria sealers in the catch made by the schooner Edward Roy off Cape Horn. The Edward Roy is owned by a number of Victoria sealing men, and when she was purchased and outfitted at Halifax last year, Captain Gilbert, master of the Director for many years, was sent across from Victoria to take command of her, when coming around the Horn in 1895 and 1896 to Victoria in the Director, Captain Gilbert took a number of seals off the South American continent, and it was due to his report that the cruise of the Edward Roy was made. The schooner took 1,600 skins off Cape Horn. Capt. J. W. Peppit, owner of the Umbrina, who went east last fall to buy a sealing schooner off the Atlantic coast, and who was reported by a Boston paper to have been robbed of \$4,000, is said by local sealers to have a similar venture as that of the Edward Roy in view, and, according to the belief of local sealers, there will be several vessels outfitted during the coming season to seal off the rookeries of Cape Horn and Staten's Island. It is a well known fact that there are fur seals off many points along the Southern American continent, and sailing ships coming out to Victoria from England have on several occasions reported seeing large herds off the River Plate.

Prof. Macoun, who went to the Pribilofs to investigate the habits of the seal on behalf of the Canadian government some years ago, is in Vancouver, in which city he arrived a few days ago. During a conversation regarding sealing, Prof. Macoun said that he had written to Rudyard Kipling, a short time ago, pointing out how, by a wonderful coincidence, one of the sections of the noted Anglo-Saxon writer had been borne out by the fact. In the Jungle Book there is a pretty tale of "The White Seal," which wandered off from the rookeries on Otter Island, in Behring Sea, to look for rookeries where hunters never came. During his investigations Prof. Macoun found one, and only one, family of white seals, and these were on Otter Island. But one white seal is known to have been taken by the Victoria sealers, W. Shields, a hunter of the schooner E. B. Marvin, having shot one in 1895.

### The Torrens System of Registering Titles.

The difficulties attending the transfer of real estate from one owner to another, although much reduced in the course of the last century, still remains of sufficient magnitude and complication to be obstructive of business operations involving interests arising out of the title to real estate. It is within living memory that the transfer of a plot of land, or its use as security for a loan, entailed investigations as to the validity of the title, and such an elaborate deed to give effect to the desired transaction, as were so exceedingly costly and involved such prolonged delay as to constitute a very serious burden on all concerned—except the conveyancer. It was no uncommon experience for the expenses of a land purchase, or lease, or mortgage, to exceed the value of what was transferred, while costs ordinarily range from 25 to 50 per cent. of such value. In the old land the varieties of title, and of possible encumbrances upon it, are still more complicated. Not only has the written law to be considered, which only professional specialists are able to interpret, who constitute a distinct and very highly paid branch of the legal fraternity, but there are local usages

which have the force of law, some of which present a curious study of the habits and customs prevalent centuries ago. Thus, for example, in Derbyshire, a custom exists and is recognized which was established by the Romans in regard to the miner's right of way over another's person's land to reach a mine, or to test a prospective mine, and a right to occupy without purchase enough land for the mining works. Strangers who bought land in that country have been startled to find their fields or lawns taken for a roadway or for a mining shaft without having any remedy. Other districts have very quaint and some most absurd customs relating to the ownership and occupation of land, which have come down from the days when owning land was a rigid class distinction that required to be guarded against deterioration by barriers obstructive to transfers of title. After land was bought the title was often encumbered with a nominal charge to avoid its passing as freehold. Thus a plot of land once owned by the ancestors of a prominent banker in this city was held by them under a rent of a peppercorn per acre. In Canada the title in a large number of cases can be traced to the crown, so that a crown patent starts the title schedule and of which it forms an excellent basis, as it is indisputable. Trouble, however, often arises from the area conveyed in a patent being divided, and sub-divided, and mortgaged, or leased, or sold, or put under some other obligations complicating the title. In Ontario, however, there are many thousands of acres for which the title deed was drawn, or the mortgage covering them, by a school-master or storekeeper, or clergyman, or even by the owner himself. In numberless instances the title deed to 100 or 200 acres of land consists of nothing more than a copy of a statutory form of conveyance, the description being expressed through a number of ownerships, especially in cities where the original lots become minutely divided, the title becomes so intricate as to demand a legal expert to trace the ramifications and "to make assurances double sure" that the title is sound. To simplify the work of investigation and to establish an indisputable basis beyond which the enquiry need not be pushed, the Torrens system was devised which is highly favored by purchasers of land, by loan companies, by insurance companies and investors in mortgage loans. In ordinary cases the certificates of one solicitor, which was given at a previous stage of the title, is disregarded by a later examiner; by the Torrens system the certificate of title is issued by some state authority which is legally indisputable, as after the proceedings are complete, the title as registered cannot be assailed after two years has elapsed without its being attacked. After that period the owner of the certificate of title can rest as secure of its being inalienable from defect in title as the cash in the pocket, or a bond in his safe. Thus a deed of land with a Torrens certificate attached can be deposited as collateral for a loan the same as a bond, or scrip, and all subsequent transfers are simplified by the title passing by a new certificate being given to replace the old, which is destroyed when the transfer has been registered. The system is usually a voluntary one, but in some countries in the States the Torrens system of registering titles is compulsory—Insurance and Finance Chronicle.

### MUCH IN LITTLE.

This is a fairly good old world, so 'tis well not to take it too literally, and it is as well to wink at its white lies. Fault-finding has its root in dislike, criticism in kindness.

Argumentative victories always leave scars behind.

Envy none. Every heart has some secret chamber of horrors, and those who seem most gay have often the grimest skeleton.

It is rather a silly notion that men should be as pure minded as women. Who goes out into the world is bound to get a little mire upon its mental garment.

Impulsive women dig pits, into which they finally fall headlong.

Seraphim cannot abide here. Whereupon it behooves all women, and most men, to be grateful for decently amiable partners.

Many a very feminine body has a decidedly masculine mind, and vice versa.



# 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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BRANCHES in all the principal cities and towns throughout the Dominion of Canada, and in the following cities: St. John's, Newfoundland, London, Eng., 23 Abchurch Lane, E.C. New York, 59 Wall St. Chicago, 165 La Salle Street.

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Travelers' Circular Letters of Credit and Commercial Credits issued, or used in all parts of the world.  
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A. F. D. MACGACHEN, Manager

# DOMINION BANK

Capital Authorized \$3,000,000.  
Capital Paid Up, \$2,400,000.  
Reserve Fund, \$2,400,000.

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

HEAD OFFICE - - - - - TORONTO

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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.

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CAPITAL PAID-UP - 3,000,000  
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Carleton Place, Man. Lethbridge, N. W. T. Verdun, Man.  
Brandon, Man. Souris, Man. Daerborn, Man.  
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A General Banking Business Transacted.  
Safe Deposit Boxes to Rent.

# IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

Capital (paid up) - \$2,500,000  
Rest - \$1,850,000

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Hamilton, Ont. Portage la Prairie, Man. Calgary, Alta.  
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Saskatoon, Alta. Vancouver, B. C.  
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Galt, Ont. Port Hope, Ont.  
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AGENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN—Lloyd's Bank Ltd., 72 Lombard St., London, with whom money may be deposited for transfer by letter or cable to any of the above branches.

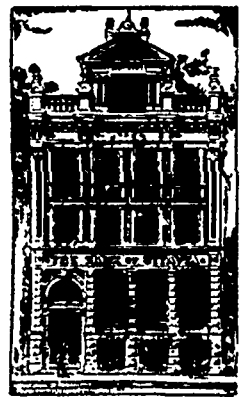
DRAFTS SOLD, available at all points in Canada, United States and Europe.

N. G. LESLIE, Manager

# BANK OF OTTAWA.

Head Office, Ottawa.

Capital authorized, \$2,000,000  
Capital subscribed, \$1,994,900  
Capital paid up, \$1,660,485  
Rest, \$1,993,940



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

WINNIPEG BRANCH, J. R. MONK, Manager

# THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

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

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Winnipeg Branch: JOHN AIRD, Manager

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INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS IN SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

# BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

ESTABLISHED 1858.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER IN 1860.

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

HEAD OFFICE—3 Greenchurch Street, London, E. C.

Chas. de Darnley—J. H. Brodie, John James Caley, Henry R. Farrer, George Farrer, Richard H. Glyn, E. A. Moore, H. J. B. Kennell, Frederic Lubbock, Geo. D. Whitman.  
A. G. Wallis, Secretary.

Head Office in Canada—St. James St., Montreal

H. Nicholson, General Manager.  
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We also buy or handle on commission everything in the way of country produce at highest cash prices and lowest rates of commission.

Settlements made promptly.  
330 Elgin Avenue, Winnipeg

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Gossip is the sand in the sugar of speech. Cry to-morrow if you must, but laugh to-day.

Hot cakes and caterpillars make the butterfly.

The self-unmade man always blames it on the other fellow.

Boasting houses are probably so called because a man is expected to plank down in advance.

A few drinks of tanglefoot, like pride, very often go before a fall.  
Many a man conducts his bride to the altar and then resigns the leadership.  
The earth is believed to be flat at the poles, and some candidates are also flattened at the polls.

# BANK OF HAMILTON

Head Office, Hamilton.

Capital (all paid up) - \$1,995,750  
Reserve Fund - 1,500,000

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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.

# An Effervescent Tonic

Such is a fair description of our

Refined Ale

"Which Sparkles Like Champagne."

Both for women who require building up after illness, or for men to keep up their strength, a good, matured, sparkling ale like this is a grand "tonic."

E. L. DREWRY Manufacturer and Importer, Winnipeg

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Made specially for Manitoba and Western trade by Morden Woollen Mills. They are the best money on the market.

May we not hope to have your order when we can quote prices that will make these goods of interest to you. Merchants having wool to sell would do well to write and get our prices.

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MORDEN, MANITOBA

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Incorporated 1852.

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JOHN V. PAYZANT, Pres. H. C. McLEOD, Gen. Mgr.

Capital Paid-up - \$1,850,000.00  
Reserve - \$2,418,000.00

A general banking business transacted.

Interest allowed on deposits, including Deposit Receipts and Savings Bank Balances.  
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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 Street.  
C. E. KERR, Cashier D. McDONALD, Inspector

## THE GROCERY TRADE.

## THE CURRANT SITUATION.

Private mail advices from Patras, Greece, under date of June 10, state that a continued firm market exists for currants at the highest prices touched, and that a considerable business has been done for shipment to Australia, America and the Continent. The total shipments to June 10 have aggregated 32,200 tons to Great Britain, 5,112 tons to the United States and Canada, 3,475 tons to Australia, 120 tons to France, and 0,860 tons to the Continent. The total shipments from Greece for the season to May 31, 1900, compare as follows with the total shipments to the end of the season of 1899:—

	To end of 1899.	To end of 1900.
Great Britain . . . . .	60,427	61,497
U.S. and Canada . . . . .	10,374	17,330
Australia . . . . .	6,243	5,731
France . . . . .	3,953	4,041
Continent . . . . .	31,685	35,520
Total . . . . .	117,722	124,025

On June 10 the available stocks in Greece were placed at not exceeding 1,500 tons. In regard to the new crop, reports officially published from all quarters are favorable. The damage done by peronosporis in some isolated cases is insignificant. The rainy and cool weather that prevailed during the last fortnight or three weeks has not apparently been injurious to the fruit and the crop promises to be a good middling one as to the volume and acceptable as to quality.

Mail advices from London under date of June 22 say: Notwithstanding the fact that clearances have continued good and the general position of the article therefore unchanged, prices during the early part of the week were irregular, owing to the action of a few of the lighter holders, who wished to clear their remaining stocks and close their books for the season. The receipt of telegrams from Greece hinting at damage to the growing fruit owing to continuous rain, not only arrested the decline, but had the effect of restoring prices to the level of those ruling at the commencement of the week, and the market closes firm and steady. At present prices, Vostizza and Panariti fruit show the best value and are naturally in fair demand. Market values: Provincial, 2s to 2½s; Patras, 3s to 3½s; Gulf, 3s to 3½s; Vostizza, 3s to 4s.

## GROCERY TRADE NOTES.

Lemons advanced \$1 per case at Toronto last week.

Cable advices from Barbadoes state that all the new crop molasses has been sold.

Advices from the east say that all recent quotations on pepper have been firmer and that there may be some advances.

The Ontario canned vegetable market is unsettled owing to price cutting on the part of certain wholesale houses.

Latest advices received from southeastern Texas report that the recent showers have improved the rice crop prospects.

New pack canned strawberries were selling in round lots at Montreal last week at \$1.50 for preserved and \$1.35 for syrup goods.

Letters from Messina say that reports of damage to crop of filberts were exaggerated, and with a large spot supply that market shows an easier tendency.

The New York sugar market was in a decidedly quiet condition last week owing to the fact that refineries were closed down for a few days due to the heat. Prices ruled steady.

Mail advices from London reporting on Valencia raisins state:—"Advices are highly satisfactory, the vines never appearing in a more healthy condition, and in the Pedregues districts, which usually produce the finest fruit, the prospects of an abundant yield were never better. This state of affairs is causing holders to be more anxious to dispose of their old fruit and quarter boxes of good selected quality are offering at 2½s, showing a decline of several shillings. Very little definite information has been received as to the coming crop of sultanas and latest news points to a much smaller yield than for many years."

In connection with currants the Hills

Bros. Co., of New York, have the following to say: "Business during the week has been quite satisfactory as to volume, considering the season of the year through which we are now passing. The market holds firm at unchanged quotations. Our advices from England note a brisk demand in the Liverpool market, and satisfactory clearances are reported from London. The market in Greece is unchanged, at about the parity of prices here, and present stocks held there are estimated at between 700 and 800 tons. Inasmuch as Holland and Germany continue buying in Greece, it is probable that the bulk of the remaining stocks will be worked off to these countries. With regard to the new crop, it appears that there has been more or less rainy weather, but no damage thus far has been done. Most exporters estimate a moderate crop, and all agree that the quality will be excellent."

## Hardware Trade Notes.

Paris green has advanced 2c per pound in eastern markets and is very scarce.

Linseed oil advanced another 3c per gallon at Montreal last week owing to the strong tone of the market in England.

The Canadian White Lead association met in Montreal on June 28, and decided to continue the present price of lead. A discussion took place as to advisability of establishing a Canadian white lead corroding and red lead works but no action was taken.

Thirty-one iron pump manufacturers of the United States have organized an association for the purpose of regulating prices. The factories represented produce 90 per cent. of the country's output. An advance of 10 per cent. was made in prices on July 1.

## THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

## COTTON GOODS FIRM.

The advance in the prices of cotton goods on the other side of the line continues to strengthen the Canadian markets. A feature of the market this week was the advance in prices of American cotton goods offering here, which had done so much to upset the calculations of the Canadian mills. An agent for American goods who had been soliciting orders from the local trade this week received instructions to advance all his lines ½c per yard. This resulted in withdrawing the goods from the Canadian markets, because with an advance of ½c it was impossible to meet the prices of the Canadian mills. Canadian manufacturers, as stated in this column last week, have been gradually firming up their prices, and are not now taking orders at the prices quoted three weeks ago. They have not completely restored prices to the list they issued at the beginning of the season, but they are gradually drawing all lines to that basis, and in the meantime continue indifferent about booking further orders at current prices.—Toronto Globe.

## DRY GOODS TRADE NOTES.

Wholesale houses have been looking for an advance in the price of short lengths of spool.

An advance in the prices of linoleum, floor, table and allied cloths is among the possibilities of the near future.

Cables from Calcutta say: "Jute crop estimated at 94 to 97 per cent." "Taking all factors into consideration, some declines may be looked for in gunnies. The estimates of the jute crop places it very close to a 16 anna or "bumper crop."

There has already been an advance of 25c to 50c a pound in raw silk, without any appreciable change in the price position of goods. Manchesterers are better employed than at any time in a year or more, yet neither this improvement nor the radical advance in raw material prices warrant them in accumulating stocks.

Cable reports from Lyons state the market has been active, with an upward tendency. Cevennes extra, it is thought, can still be purchased at francs 45½; premier ordinary, francs 44½; Piedmont extra, francs 45½; and Messina, extra, francs 45½. Crop in Europe will be small. Cocoon markets very animated and prices steadily rising. The Canton market is stated to have advanced in consequence of European and American purchase, with dealers very firm and offering little.

## THE LUMBER TRADE.

## HARDWOODS.

The hardwood trade continues very much in the dumps as far as this market is concerned and to a greater or less extent all over the country. For several months past hardwood men have vainly endeavored to find out the reason for the demoralizing conditions that have existed and while various explanations have offered none seem to fit the case exactly. One man who is probably as good an authority as any in the trade says that while the volume of business is satisfactory enough, the low prices are caused by an overweening anxiety on the part of the holders to dispose of their lumber. Dealers are not satisfied to sit still and see any body else selling to their old customers, but must needs rush into the market and make the sale regardless of price. They are here to do business and propose to do it even at a sacrifice of their stock and profit.

Meanwhile conditions are favorable for better prices, better demand, badly broken stock, and general prosperity in the hardwood industry. When one looks about and sees the enormous quantities of hardwood lumber that are daily being consumed; when he observes the activity existing in the manufacture of agricultural implements, railway cars, furniture, wagons, interior finish and in nearly every other sort of woodworking industry, when he considers that there is no great surplus of dry hardwoods in stock, he may well wonder why it is that holders are fairly striving to outdo each other in getting the lowest possible price for their product.

There are not wanting those who predict with a considerable show of confidence that within the next month or two the prosperity visible in other channels of the lumber trade will be reflected in hardwoods. This is by no means an unreasonable idea, but there are so many others who are disappointed over the demoralized condition of the business, when they had anticipated an entirely different state of affairs, that they are not expecting any early betterment of the market and probably a majority of the trade is taking this pessimistic view. The contingency of a great activity in the hardwood trade this fall with a resultant improvement in prices is not so remote, however, but that there are many well posted authorities who are confidently looking forward to it, believing it to be justified by all the surrounding conditions.—American Lumberman.

## LUMBER TRADE NOTES.

Reports regarding hardwood from the south are to the effect that the markets are mostly quiet. Price cutting is going on in many quarters.

Shingles are in big demand and higher prices in United States markets. Red cedar shingles are as high as \$2.60 Minneapolis, with prospects of still higher prices.

Sash and door business in the Northwest States is unusually good. Prices hold firm and there are no immediate prospects of any changes. Many factories are behind with their orders.

The white pine lumber manufacturers of the Northwestern States have advanced their prices on a number of lines. No. 1 and 2 boards 10 and 12 inches wide have been advanced 50 cents a thousand. Finishing lumber has advanced \$1 a thousand.

Latest statistics of the lumber trade at Minneapolis show that the trade so far this year has more than exceeded expectations and the output has been in respect to quantity the largest on record. The total receipts of white pine lumber to date this year have been 57,855,000 feet.

## THE IMPLEMENT TRADE

## THE TWINE MARKET.

A striking contrast between two classes of twine sellers is presented by conditions now prevailing in the market. On the one hand are certain large concerns rigidly adhering to the season's top price—8½ cents, small lots—yet unable to deliver twine as rapidly as their trade demands. On the other hand are smaller houses making concessions in prices, some of them issuing printed quotations at intervals, each lower than the one preceding which in itself would show, if it was

not known to be a fact, that they are obtaining only a meager trade. It seems to be the rule, with few exceptions, that the houses maintaining the highest prices are obtaining the greater proportion of current business, a condition that never before existed in the twine market.

The explanation is probably to be found in these facts: That the concerns selling at the highest prices sold so large a part of their product early in the season they are still in arrears on many shipments, that a large portion of the current business comes from dealers who prefer the twine sold by these houses, even at a higher price, than others are quoting, that many of the smaller concerns coming late into the market have failed to establish an early trade as the basis for second orders; and that their late quotations have not fallen into the hands of dealers who require additional twine and who have no preference. All of this is the result of extremely low prices which prevailed for several months after the selling season opened. The tardy sellers now realize what they have all along denied, that the bulk of the season's business was captured by a few houses during the five months beginning with October and ending with February.

One new circular quotation appeared this week, naming 7½ cents as the price for seal and stancard in small lots. Though not stated, it is presumed that the usual discount would apply on car loads. This price is doubtless the bottom, and the range is from that up to 5½ small, or 5¼ car loads. The winter wheat harvest appears to be quite as early as usual, notwithstanding the cold, backward weather of last spring.—Farm Implement News, Chicago.

## IMPLEMENT TRADE NOTES.

A number of the implement dealers of Winnipeg are expecting heads and officials of the manufacturing concerns for which they do business to visit them during exhibition week, for the purpose of getting into closer touch with the trade here.

It appears that the deal for consolidating the plow business of the United States is falling through. The option on the plant of the Moline Plow Company expired on July 1 without the necessary cash payment of \$500,000 having been made. This company's officials are said to be pleased.

## Sponges Becoming Scarce.

"New York sponge dealers are wondering what is going to become of their business," declares the New York Tribune. "The supply of sponges is not increasing, while the demand is growing larger every year. Five years ago the price of sponges began to go up, and this season's quotations show a rise of nearly 100 per cent. over the prices of 1895 and 1896. Many varieties cost the buyers on the fishing grounds more to-day than they formerly sold for in local markets. A constantly increasing demand for sponges and a stationary yield has put prices to a point where wholesalers are at their wits' end to make a profit. The competition between buyers at the fishing grounds has become almost ruinous. Many dealers, especially in England, are introducing foreign substances into their sponges in order to make a greater profit. They use molasses and sand or salt to make them heavier and press them into molds to give them better shape. There seems little prospect of developing new fishing grounds. The last sponge bed to be discovered was in British Honduras. An Englishman imported a score of Greek divers to that field about three years ago. Only two are now at work, as the sponges were of so low a grade that they could only be improved by expensive cultivation. The yield of 'sheepswool' or high-grade sponges in the Florida grounds has been steadily decreasing since 1895. In that year 231,000 pounds were marketed. Last year the total product weighed 151,000 pounds. The deficiency has been partly made up by an increase in the yield of 'grass' or third-grade sponges of from \$1,000 to 100,230 pounds."

One little step won't take you far,  
You've got to keep on walking;  
One word won't tell just what you are,  
You've got to keep on talking;  
One inch won't make you very tall,  
You've got to keep on growing;  
One small ad. won't do it all,  
You've got to keep them going.  
—W. H. Black, in Advertising Experience.



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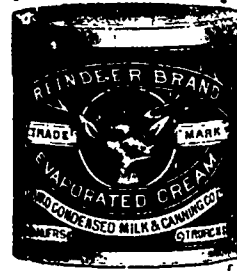
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They delight and satisfy consumers For sale by all Winnipeg Wholesale Grocers.

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We are manufacturing all kinds of BRITISH COLUMBIA FIR, SPRUCE and CEDAR LUMBER. We also carry in stock a full supply of Pine, Native Spruce, Building Material, Also perfect Maple and Birch Flooring, (end matched, hollow back, bored and polished), Red and White Oak, Lath and Shingles, Sash, Doors and Mouldings, Cedar and Tamarac Posts, Building Paper, etc., etc., at bottom prices, guaranteeing satisfaction. No trouble to show you our stock. See us before placing orders.

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Telephone 777.

**SHIP YOUR SENECA ROOT**

RAW FURS and DEER SKINS to

**MOMILLAN FUR & WOOL CO.**

200-212 First Avenue North, Minneapolis, Minn.

We are paying 20¢ per lb. for good dry Seneca, delivered in Minneapolis. Freight from Winnipeg to Minneapolis is 1¢ 16 per cwt. No duty on Seneca, Raw Furs or Deer Skins. Write for circular.

**WM. FERGUSON**

WHOLESALE

**Wines, Liquors and Cigars**

8th STREET, BRANDON

**Results of Deforestation.**

"When in our western forests one is constantly impressed by the change in relative humidity wrought wherever the forest has been removed," observes a writer in Popular Science Monthly. "Springs have disappeared and canyons and ravines are now dry where there were formerly perennial streams. Under the leaf mold and other debris of the forest the soil is always moist, while on denuded areas in the same locality it is parched and dry. Everywhere the deep mulch forming the floor of the forest grasps the descending rains and melting snows and guides them into the deeper recesses of the earth. Where the forests have been destroyed, or even the mulch and litter forming the forest floor, as it so often is by fire or the excessive grazing of sheep, the rains for the most part, instead of sinking into the soil, pass over the surface, carrying silt and other debris into the streams and reservoirs, causing vital injury to irrigation enterprises. So, also, in the semiarid regions, where there are no forests or where they have been destroyed, the wind has a free sweep, resulting in an enormous increase in evaporation. In some instances the evaporation from a water surface exposed to the free sweep of the wind reaches a maximum of thirteen inches in a single month. In exposed situations snows a foot in depth are frequently lipped up in a single day without even moistening the soil beneath. We do not appreciate how great the necessity for the preservation of the forests is to the irrigable west. Reservoirs for the purpose of impounding water to be used in irrigation have been constructed by private enterprise in many parts of the west, and the possibility of governmental construction of such reservoirs is by no means improbable. Effective reservoirs are not possible in our irrigable regions without due regard for the forests that feed the streams which fill them. Forests everywhere are the great preventers of erosion, and nowhere is this more evident than in our western mountains. The utility of reservoirs, and to a lesser extent of distributing canals and laterals, becomes destroyed as they fill with silt. To prevent this filling the forests must be preserved; they must be protected from fire in so far as an efficient forest service can protect them, and also from grazing wherever it seriously interferes with the effectiveness of the forest floor as a water absorbent."

**Cast Steel.**

"From the earliest times up to the middle of the eighteenth century the only method by which steel was made was by heating wrought iron in close contact with charcoal or some carbonaceous material," says the International Monthly. "In 1741 Daniel Huntsman, a clockmaker of Handsworth, near Sheffield, England, made practicable a process of making steel in small crucibles. At first the contents of the different crucibles were not sufficiently uniform in composition to allow of mixing, and the size of steel castings or forgings was limited to the amount of steel contained in one crucible. Later, however, as skill in refining became more expert, the contents of many crucibles were poured into a ladle and the resultant mixture cast into moulds of suitable shape for use in the trades. The most successful pioneer in developing the crucible steel industry was Alfred Krupp, of Essen, Germany, who, with his descendants, have always led their competitors in size and excellence of castings and forgings of this metal. At the International exhibition in London in 1851 the manufacturer exhibited a cast-steel ingot weighing two and one-quarter tons, this being by far the largest casting made up to that time. He progressed rapidly after this, and at successive world's exhibitions—at Paris in 1855, at London in 1862, at Paris again in 1867 and at Vienna in 1873—exhibited ingots weighing respectively two, twenty, forty and fifty-two and one-half tons. Since then the weights of ingots at these works have nearly doubled the amount last mentioned. When it is borne in mind that the contents of over 4,000 crucibles are necessary to furnish the metal for the largest ingots, the great skill attained in the manipulation of material and men will be appreciated."

Never build upon a possibility. Thereby you will be saved much disappointment.

Statistical Wheat Report.

WHEAT IN CANADA.

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

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

Total June 29... Total previous week... Total a year ago...

BRADSTREET'S REPORT OF STOCKS.

Total stocks in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, as reported by Bradstreet's June 29. Were 20,317,000 bushels, as against 22,017,000 bushels for the previous week.

Total stocks in the United States and Canada a year ago were 25,521,000 bushels, according to Bradstreet's report.

THE VISIBLE SUPPLY.

The Chicago visible supply statement of stocks in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, for the week ending July 6 was 22,884,000 bushels, being a decrease of 1,105,000 bushels for the week.

STOCKS OF OATS AND CORN.

The visible supply of oats in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains is 9,108,000 bushels, compared with 7,140,000 bushels a year ago.

WORLD'S WHEAT STOCKS.

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

Table showing world's wheat stocks from 1901 to 1905. Columns include year and bushels.

CROP MOVEMENT.

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

Table comparing crop movement for Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Duluth, and Chicago from 1900 to 1901.

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

Table comparing winter wheat crop movement for Toledo, St. Louis, Detroit, and Kansas City from 1900 to 1901.

Winnipeg Prices a Year Ago.

Following were Winnipeg prices this week last year: Wheat—No. 1 hard closed at \$3c in store for William. Flour—Local price per sack: Patent, \$2.50; best bakers', \$2.35.

Grain and Milling Notes.

It is stated that the Lake of the Woods Milling Company will erect an elevator at Gilbert Plains this summer.

Recent advices from England speak of a most demoralized flour market, one report stating that Pillsbury's best Minneapolis spring patent flour has sold to arrive in London at 22s c.l.f., and an equally well known Minneapolis brand at 21s 6d c.l.f.

The Mark Lane Express of July 8, in its weekly crop review, says it is doubtful if the recent rains will effect greater transformation scenes in the wheat crop of England.

Yorkton Fair.

Yorkton, N. W. T., July 11.—The first midsummer show of this district was a success both numerically and financially.

Messrs. Porter Bros., and Bredenburg showed a good team of Clydesdale mares, bred by A. J. Turner, Calgary, which took the red ticket for the best team of the agricultural class.

Mr. W. Miller, Yorkton, scored a first in heavy drafts with his brood mare. The stallion award went to Mr. D. Fullerton's imported Prince of Wales.

The lady riders were Miss Macfarlane and Mrs. Whitman for first and second respectively.

Amongst the cattle exhibitors were: Messrs. Peaker Bros., J. Lippington, and Lennox. In aged bulls, Peakers' Brampton Chiet took first and also the special prize of \$50 donated by the York Farmers' Colonization company for best beef bull.

Knights; second in yearlings was Peaker's Sittytan Hero, which just arrived from the east on the day previous.

The first h. cow and bull calves went to Peaker Bros., with Lennox second. The herd prize also went to the former.

Most of the butter prizes were secured by Mrs. Outhwaite. The ladies' work was the attraction of all the exhibits, there being the largest number of entries, and the work of special merit.

The C. P. R. ran an excursion from Portage la Prairie, bringing in about 1,500 visitors, who enjoyed the exhibition very much.

The racing events were captured by Menzies' Uncle Dan and Congrove. The number of people present was 5,000.

Comparative Prices of Staples.

Table comparing prices of staples at New York for July 5, 1901, and July 6, 1900. Items include Flour, Wheat, Oats, Corn, Rye, Cotton, etc.

The Ontario Apple Crop.

Considerable interest is already being manifested in the apple crop of 1901. A dealer working from Toronto, under date of July 2nd, says: "Both leaders and growers have already commenced to talk apples; and you will be surprised to learn that a large grower, west of this city was here a few days ago, and actually desired to find some one who would contract his orchards for the coming season."

Chicago Hide Market.

Business has been checked somewhat this week by the increased prices demanded. Several cars of nearly all classes of hides have been shipped out on last week's sales.

A few cars of all short-haired buffs have sold at 9 1/2c, also extremes at same price. Ohio buffs are held at 9 1/2c and it is claimed several cars have been taken at this price.

No. 1 heavy steers, 60 lbs and up, free of grubs and brands, are in good demand, but in limited supply.

Branded steers and cows continue in good demand. Sales of heavy weights have been made at \$8c flat, now asking \$8c. Medium weights, 50 lbs average, are quiet at 8c flat; under 10 lbs, hardly any demand at present.

Deacons continue steady in price. A good run of skins, light weights, quoted at 60 to 62c; 7 to 8 lbs., 80 to 82c.—Hide and Leather.



WINNIPEG GRAIN AND PRODUCE EXCHANGE

President WM. MARTIN, Vice-President, Secy-Treas., C. A. YOUNG, CHAS. N. BELL.

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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.

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# Why Be Satisfied



with a small profit when a big margin can be made selling our Tobacco's choicest goods in the market.

Our Black Prince Tobacco at 46c per pound is best value going in Chewing Tobacco.

A 100c caddy of Pride of London retails at 3 for 25c, and gives a profit of 33 per cent. A Trade Winner.

Manufactured by the London Tobacco Co.

**THE MACPHERSON FRUIT CO.**  
LIMITED

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Sole Agents for these Goods

# Bicycles Bicycle Supplies

Send for Catalogue

**MARSHALL-WELLS CO.**  
WHOLESALE HARDWARE  
WINNIPEG

# Lime Juice

We have just received a consignment of LIME JUICE of rare quality, which we offer in barrels, or in pint and quart bottles at a figure that will make you money.

We have just what you want. Write for quotations. Order Early.

**The Martin, Bole & Wynne Co.**  
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS  
P.O. Drawer 1461. WINNIPEG

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**DRY GOODS  
MEN'S FURNISHINGS  
CARPETS, ETC.**

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Represented by—R. R. GALLAGHER  
G. M. NEWTON

# Queen's Head Galvanized Iron



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Bristol, England

The standard for forty years and never so popular as to-day. Don't accept something "just as good"—there is none.

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Managers Canadian Branch

# HODGSON, SUMNER & CO.

IMPORTERS OF

**DOMESTIC  
BRITISH  
FRENCH  
GERMAN  
AMERICAN** Dry Goods  
Men's  
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Small Wares and Fancy Goods

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A. C. McLAUCHLAN, Box 208, Winnipeg.

# Get Your on our Nos. 546 and 544 Balmorals and Congress

They are exactly what you and your customers have been looking for. Why? They are hand made. None other as good. Moderate in price. Made to fit. Sell on sight and lasting satisfaction to every customer. We manufacture them, sell them and guarantee them. Order a sample dozen to-day. Try us for sorting. Stock complete. Orders promptly and satisfactorily executed.

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Manufacturers of

# Model Gasoline Engines

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The Largest and Most Up-to-date Business in Canada. Capital \$250,000

Our saddles good, made of leather and wood.

Make Riders shout with glee. Smooth and bright; strong but light. Those made by the "G. W. S. Company"

Our harness best, that stands the test. However severe it be. Construction strong; never wrong. Those coming from the "G. W. S. Company."

Our collars you know; they fit just so. And their quality, you'll agree. Is no fake, like others make. For they're made by the "G. W. S. Company."

Our trunks and valises; the very best made. They'll suit you a tee. Handsome, neat and can't be beat. Furnished only by the "G. W. S. Company."

Now dealers shrewd, please be subdued. And to this factory flee. Their saddlery sells, you're treated well by this wonderful "G. W. S. Company."

Send for our new and beautifully illustrated Catalogue and Price List.—Free

# Great West Saddlery Co. Ltd.

122 and 124 Market St. East.

WINNIPEG, MAN.



IT PAYS TO USE THE BEST  
**WOLVERINE IS UNEXCELLED**

WHOLESALE AGENTS  
**MICHIGAN PORTLAND CEMENT CO.**  
Branch Warehouse 1007 of Upper Street WINNIPEG

# British Columbia Fruit

WHOLESALE

**R. L. GODD & CO.**

PORT HARMOND, B.C.

# CHEAP FLOUR

**SPECIAL BARGAINS**

Several thousand sacks of prime flour. 1st and 2nd patents in splendid condition. Samples on application.

# WILSON, GEORGE & WILSON

Millers, Etc.

INDIAN HEAD, N.W.T.



California . . .

Peaches

Plums

Cherries

Car

WATER MELONS

**BRIGHT & JOHNSTON,** 137 BANNATYNE ST WINNIPEG

Manitoba.

D. Clement will open a drug store at Brandon.

R. K. Sadler has bought out the grocery business of J. P. Graves at Elgin.

F. K. Weldon & Co., grocers, Winnipeg, have dissolved partnership. F. K. Weldon continues the business.

The Globe hotel, Winnipeg, was damaged by fire this week to the extent of \$100. Loss covered by insurance.

John Forbes, contractor, Brandon, has the contract for the improvements to the Merchants' bank building there.

W. J. Currie, grocer, Brandon, has taken G. H. Bond into partnership with himself, the firm name to be Currie & Bond.

A large number of labourers with teams and construction outfits went out this week to commence work on the Waskada extension of the C. P. R.

The Vulcan Iron Company, Winnipeg, has its new machine shop and power house well under way. The new building makes a fine addition to the company's plant. It is costing \$15,000.

It was reported from Brandon this week that the terminus of the Manitoba branch of the C. P. R. will shortly be changed from Chatter to Brandon, thus making direct entrance to that city.

Quite a lot of Manitoba land has been changing hands lately in a speculative way, the business being mostly for the account of people from the United States. Many settlers have moved into the province also from the south.

The Klugeur, Rhmer Co., boot and shoe merchants, Winnipeg, will erect a new four story block on Princess street adjoining the Canadian Rubber Company's premises, this summer. This is for the accommodation of their growing wholesale trade.

At the meeting of the fire, water and light committee of the Winnipeg city council held this week, the city building inspector reported that up to date 375 building permits have been issued. These cover an expenditure of \$1,075,000. Last year at the same date 263 permits aggregating \$799,800 were issued.

Thos. Kelly reports that work on the St. Andrew's railway is progressing as favorably as could be expected. The rains during the past few weeks have been so bad that the water is very high and all of the small gullies are full. The work now going on is being done by steam shovel.

It is the intention of the Western Horticultural Society to hold a convention in the exhibition grounds on the afternoon of August 1. Short speeches will be delivered by Prof. S. H. Green, of the Agricultural Society of Minnesota; Prof. T. A. Hoyerstadt, of the Minnesota Experimental station; S. A. Bedford, of the Brandon Experimental farm; Angus McKay, Hugh McKellar and Professor Hainel, of Manitoba College.

D. M. McMillan, a well known Brandon business man, who left town suddenly about three weeks ago, left a pretty heavy list of liabilities behind him. It appears that he has been in deep water for some time and has been working his friends for accommodation. He was engaged in the insurance and loan business, in addition to which he ran a coal yard, bicycle livery and repair shop. At one time he was city treasurer of Brandon. The sheriff is now in possession of his household effects, which was about all he left behind him outside of his debts.

Assiniboia.

H. H. Benson & Co. are opening a general store at Indian Head, Assn.

E. McCormack is opening in the harness and saddlery business at Moose Jaw, Assn.

Alberta.

C. W. Fisher, general store, Cochrane, has taken Mr. Malone, of Regina, as partner; firm name, Fisher & Malone.

The relief of Edmonton and Strathcona on Wednesday evening, when the train arrived after ten days' absence was a joyful event, and from the conduct of the people, old as well as young, one thought of LadySmith and Vankling.—Edmonton Bulletin.

L. Moret, proprietor of the Fort Saskatchewan Milling Co., has sold out the mill property and plant to John N. Varty, who in turn has leased the

property to J. W. Shera for a term of three years. Shera takes possession on the first of August and will operate the mill.

A race from Calgary on Wednesday said: Calgary's fall opened to-day with glorious weather attending the wet of the past four months having providentially lifted this week. The proceedings at the opening was quiet. The races, which naturally are attracting the largest crowd, will not commence until to-morrow. The chief event of the day was team title shooting, which, among others, Moose Jaw, who won the championship recently, competed. Calgary put four teams in the field and that commanded by H. A. Crofton won the match. The other three Calgary teams followed, with Moose Jaw coming last. The usual side shows and other attractions claimed the bulk of attention. The town is, however, filling up and to-morrow and succeeding days promise to attract great crowds.

Saskatchewan.

There is a good opening for a general store at Oiler. It is stated that there are upwards of 100 families in the vicinity of that point.

Northwestern Ontario.

R. H. Rapshaw will open a general store near Boucherville.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL

B. C. BUSINESS REVIEW.

Vancouver, July 8, 1901.

Local business continues very dull. In the wholesale markets cereal meats have experienced a drop in sympathy with the decline in Chicago. The price cutting of the physical cereals has been stopped and creamery has jumped 5 cents a pound. Local trade is still reported very dull, but business is good from outside points. At this writing the strike among the Fraser river fishermen is still on, but the canners will utilize some 3,000 Japanese who have consented to fish. It is reported that large numbers of sock-eyes are being caught in the American traps, so that in spite of the partial failure of the Columbia river run reported, a heavy run is anticipated on the Fraser. Klondike gold is beginning to arrive in Vancouver. Some \$70,000 has already been received at the Vancouver assay office. The government assay office is being rushed to completion and Mr. Hunter, in charge, says that if the supplies arrive when due that he will be able to open for business on the 15th of July. Lumber trade continues very dull, but some slight improvement has been shown since the last report.

PRICES AT VANCOUVER.

(By wire to The Commercial.)

Vancouver, July 13. Sugar has advanced 1/2c. Beef is dearer and mutton has advanced 1/2c. Cured meats are 1/2c dearer. Fruit is in abundant supply. GRAIN—Wheat, \$30 per ton; oats, \$25 per ton; corn, \$28 per ton. FLOUR—Delivered B. C. points—Manitoba patent, per barrel, \$4.80; strong lake, \$4.50; Oregon, \$4.50 per barrel; Portland, B. C. patents, \$4.70. FEED—National Mills chops, \$25 per ton; bran, \$21; shorts, \$23; oil cake meal, \$23 ton loaf. Vancouver, including duty paid on imported stuff. HAY—Shawag, double pressed, \$22 per ton; Fraser River valley, \$18 per ton; ordinary hay, \$12. MEAL—Rolled oats, 20th sack, \$3.00; two 40th sacks, \$3.10; four 25th sacks, \$3.20; ten 7th sacks, \$2.50; oatmeal in 100b sacks, per 100lb, \$3.20; in 20th sacks, \$3.25 per 100lb. HIDES AND WOOL—Sound heavy steers 75c per lb; medium, 65c; light cows, 55c; sheep pelts, November killed, 30c each; deer skins, green, 2c lb; deer skins, dry, 30c lb; wool, 60c lb. LIVE STOCK—Steers, \$4.50 to \$5.00 per 100 lb; sheep, \$5 per 100lb; lambs, \$4.25 to \$4.50; hogs, 7c. POULTRY—Chickens, \$3.00 to \$3.50; turkeys, 10c to 12c; ducks, 10c to 12c. CURRED MEATS—Hams, 14c to 15c; break fast bacon, 10c to 12c; backs, 12c to 14c; long clear, 12c to 14c; rolls, 12c; smoked sides, 12c to 14c. LARD—Tins, 13c to 14c per lb; rolls, 12c; tubs, 12c. BUTTER—Local creamery, 20c to 22c; Manitoba creamery, 20c to 22c; dairy, local, 18c; Manitoba dairy, 14c to 16c. EGGS—Fresh, local, 20c; Northwest eggs, 16c; western, 15c per dozen. CHEESE—Manitoba, 11c. VEGETABLES—New potatoes, 2c

to 2 1/2c per pound; Fraser River valley potatoes, \$3.00 to \$3.20 per ton; cauliflower, \$1.25 per doz.; cucumbers, local \$1.25 per box; beans, 5c; peas, 6c; red onions, 1 1/2c; silver skins, 2c; sweet potatoes, 3 1/2c; tomatoes, per pound, sweet potatoes, 3 1/2c; tomatoes, 2 1/2c; cabbage, 2 1/2c; asparagus, \$1.00 to \$1.25.

FRUIT—Flourishers, 5c; apples, 6c; sea bass, 4c; whiting, 6c; cod, 6c; halibut, 6c; salmon, 10c; cod, 10c; per crate, 10c; per dozen, 10c; salmon, 10c; smoked fish, 10c; smoked herring, 10c; shrimps, 20c. GROCERIES—Michael and Valon oranges, \$1.50; lemons, \$2.50; bananas, \$2.75; cherries, \$1.10 box; apricots, \$1.15; coconuts, \$5.50; plums, \$1.15; peaches, \$1.25; strawberries in large crates, \$1.25.

NUTS—Almonds, 15c to 16c; almonds, 12c; peanuts, 14c; Brazil, 18c; walnuts, 11c per 100 lbs; coconuts, 10c to 11c per dozen.

WINE—Flourishers, 10c; wine and beer, 10c; Paris honey, 6c; granulated, 5 1/2c; extra C, 5c; yellow, 4 1/2c per lb.

SCRAPES—No gal, barrels, 2 1/2c; 10 gal, kegs, 2 1/2c; 5 gal, tins, \$1.75 each; 1 gal, tin, \$1.50 case of 10; 1/2 gal, tin, \$5.25 case of 20.

CANNED GOODS—Corn, \$1.00; peas, \$1.00; tomatoes, \$1.20; beans, \$1.25. HARDWARE—Bar iron—Base, \$2.75; horse shoe nails, discount 5c and 10c per cent; horse shoes, kegs, \$4.75; nails, base, 10c; wire, \$3.50; rope, Manila, 1 1/2c; boiled oil, white, 45c; gal, \$1.50; gal, \$1.50; gal, \$1.50; gal, \$1.50.

PRICES IN THE KOOTENAY.

Special to The Commercial.

Nelson, July 11.

The butter market is very dull, and there is but little enquiry for it. The price of cheese is 1/2c higher. The first car of new potatoes from Okanagan will arrive on Monday and will sell at 2 1/2c per pound. Trade is quiet.

Butter—Fresh Manitoba creamery, 16 to 18c; dairy, 13 to 14c. EGGS—17 cents. Cheese—New 1 1/2c; cows Oats—Per ton, \$30. Milled—Wheat, \$20; shorts, \$22 per ton.

Flour—Manitoba Patent, \$5.20 Potatoes—New, 2 1/2c per pound.

B. C. BUSINESS NOTES.

Geo. E. Williams, dry goods, Greenwood has made an assignment.

Philip Wade, boot and shoe dealer, Vancouver, has made an assignment. A co-operative store is being opened at Fortle, with G. P. Lambert in charge.

Henry Mansell, boot and shoe dealer, Victoria, has assigned to R. S. Day, for the benefit of his creditors.

The Vancouver customs returns for the fiscal year ending June 30th show an increase of about \$30,000 over the figures of the former year.

During the six months ending June 30 the inland revenue collection at Nelson amounted to \$55,885.07. The month of June collections were \$5,000.88.

George Cole and Harry Beaulier, formerly of Brandon, Man., are opening a dry goods store at Fortle.

During the month of June the revenue collected at the Victoria customs house amounted to \$80,340.01, made up of duty, \$72,275.16, and other revenues, \$7,133.55. The imports were, free, \$51,747, and dutiable, \$210,500. The exports were, produce of Canada \$10,485, and other than produce of Canada, \$25,788.

The sailing vessels of British Columbia are having difficulty in securing hunters this season and it is possible that a number of vessels will have to stay at home for want of hunters. The Indians who are so largely employed in this business have refused to work for the rate of wages offered by vessel owners, hence the delay in sending out vessels.

The following new companies have been incorporated—Anderson-Smith Co., Ltd., capital \$50,000; Canadian Pacific Fish Oil & Tinning Co., Ltd., capital \$100,000; Cassiar Power & Industrial Co., capital \$25,000; Bardsley & Okanagan Mining Co., Ltd., capital \$100,000; Gopher Mines, Ltd., capital \$100,000; Laura Lake Lumber Co., Ltd., capital \$100,000; The Creek Power Co., Ltd., capital \$200,000; Vancouver Mercantile Co., Ltd., capital \$10,000.

MINING MATTERS.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The King Solomon group of mines on the north fork of the Salmon River has been handed to an Indiana company.

The London & British Columbia Gold Fields Syndicate have taken an option upon the Imperial and Eya groups of mines on Lexington Mountain, Lar Jean district. The mines will be worked and are expected to yield substantial profits.

The regular report of the famous Treadwell mine on Douglas Island, Alaska, shows a gold yield of \$100,000 for May. This showing was made with a 240-stamp mill in operation but twenty-one days of the month. The other, a 300-stamp mill twenty-eight days. All told, 55,143 tons of ore were crushed yielding \$81,050, with 1,122 tons of sulphur saved, of the value of \$11,830. The ore gave an average of \$2.45 per ton. The gross expense of operation for the month was \$17,810.

The Rossland Mine, of July 6, says: All the big mines in Rossland with the one exception of the Le Roi are working today. Operations were resumed yesterday as announced, the men took up the work where it was suspended a few days before, and everything appears to be running smoothly. With the Homestake commencing shipments at once, the Iron Mine more than doubling its crew and output and the Spruce coming into excellent production at every step, it would seem as though the outlook for a busy and successful season in the Golden City was brighter than has been the case for several months.

NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO.

The Gold Standard Mining Co. are advertising for tenders for sinking a shaft on G 310 in the Lower Manitow from 200 feet to 150 feet.

Winnipeg Grain Inspection.

For the week ending July 6 there were 162 cars of grain inspected which graded as follows:

Wheat 1 hard, 25; 2 hard, 53; 3 hard, 11; 3 northern, 0; no grade, 36; rejected, 1; contaminated, 2 cars.

Oats—No. 2 white, 1; feed, 1. Barley—None. Flax seed—None.

A year ago the total number of cars inspected was 230, of which 85 graded No. 1 hard wheat.

Winnipeg Prices, Patents, Oils Glass, Etc.

ALABASTINE—Cases of 20 packages, \$4; barrels, \$4.50. BURNING OIL—No. 1, \$2.50. DRY CALICHE—White, 10c; red, 12c; less than barrel lots, 2c; yellow ochre in barrel lots, 2 1/2c; less than barrel lots, 2c; golden ochre, barrels, 5 1/2c; less than barrels, 4c; Venetian red, barrels, 3c; less than barrels, 2 1/2c; American vermillion, 15c; King fish vermillion, \$1 per lb; Canadian vermilion, 15c; barrel lots, 2 1/2c; less than barrel lots, 2c; English purple ochre, in sacks, 2 1/2c; less quantities, 4c. \$4.00 to \$4.50—Stove, per case, \$3, sulphate, \$2.00. GLASS—Single glass, first break, 10 to 25 cent inches, \$2.50; 2 1/2 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. LANSING OIL—Raw, gal. 12c; refined, gal. 10c in barrels; less than barrels, 5c gal, extra, with additional charges for cans and cases. OILS—Black oils, 25 to 30c gal.; clear machine oil, 30c; cylinder oil, 35c to 40c; motor oil, 40c; all, 1 1/2c per lb; ten tons or more of any oil, 10c; motor oil, \$1, steam refined oil, 8c; pure winter bleached sperm oil, \$2 gal. PREPARED PAINTS—Pure liquid red oak, gal. \$1.50 to \$1.75, as to shade and quality. PUTTY—In bladders, barrel lots, 2 1/2c to 3c; in 100b kegs, 2 1/2c, do, less than barrels 2c. REFINED PITCH—Silver Star, 10c; Green Star, 11c; Sunlight, 12c; Koenig, 13c per gal; Diamond, 25c; T. & L., 31c; Solar, 22c; Brilliant, 21c per gal. In barrels: T. & L. cases, \$2.75; Solar, case, \$2.50. TURPENTINE—Pure spirits in barrels, 90c; less than barrels, 85c per gal. An additional charge for packages of small quantities. VARNISHES—No. 1 furniture, per gal. \$1.50; furniture, \$1.75; pale oak, \$1.50; elastic oak, \$1.75; No. 1 carriage, \$1.50; \$1.75; hard oil finish, \$1.50 to \$2.00; Japan, \$1; house painters' gold size 2 1/2c; \$1.75; coach painters' do., \$2.25 to \$2.50; No. 1 brown shellac, \$2; pure orange shellac, \$2.25. WHITE LEAD—Pure, \$7 per 100lb; No. 1 \$6.75. WHITING—\$1.25 per 100lb gross weight.

During the week ending July 6 there were 2,101 head of cattle, 2,443 sheep and 217 horses shipped from the port of Montreal to British markets. During the same week shipments from Boston amounted to 1,753 cattle and 1,125 sheep, and from New York 2,100 cattle and 1,502 sheep.

## THE BUSINESS SITUATION

Winnipeg, July 13.

Business continues moderately active. In summer lines of wearing apparel there is still some sorting business being done, although the season is now getting advanced for this trade, whilst for staples of all kinds there is a good steady demand and some lines are quite brisk. Hardware and lumber especially are feeling the stimulus of the almost perfect crop conditions. Implement men are busy shipping harvest machinery and expect to do a large trade in this line. There are some complaints of slow delivery from factories which makes it difficult to keep things moving right here. Building operations in both city and country are proceeding actively and labor is well employed. The numerous public improvements in progress, together with the demand for men for railway construction work absorbed the local supply of labor pretty fully and the question of help with harvest and threshing operations is beginning to loom up pretty large. It will take a lot of men to handle the Manitoba crop this year and there will probably be difficulty in securing a supply. So far the indications are that the crop will be a bumper one and by the time the work of reaping and threshing is finished there will not be much chance left for fall plowing. For the first time in several weeks bank clearings at Winnipeg are larger than in 1900, the difference in favor of this year being \$30,570 for the week. Money is getting a little easier in some ways as the harvest time approaches, but there is no change in interest rates, which remain at 6 to 8 per cent, for ordinary mercantile loans and about the same for mortgage loans.

## WINNIPEG MARKETS

Saturday, July 13

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

## BUILDING MATERIAL.

Dry weather having now set in building operations are going ahead uninterrupted and material is in better demand. Prices remain unchanged as follows: Rubble stone, \$1 per cord; footings, \$5.50 per cord; broken stone, \$1.25 per cubic yard; white lime, 20c per bushel; gray lime, 15 to 16c per bushel. Veneer brick \$11 per thousand; kiln run, \$9 per thousand.

## BINDER TWINE.

There is nothing new in the twine market. No business is being done and prices hold steady so far as this market is concerned. We understand that in Kansas and some of the more southern grain states where the harvest is now on there has been some cutting in prices, but in more northerly markets there is so far very little tendency to shade prices, at least so far as the big companies are concerned. There is likely to be plenty of twine for all requirements. We quote f. o. b. Winnipeg: Sisal and standard, 2c per pound; manilla, 11c, and pure manilla, 12½c.

## DRY GOODS.

The exodus of fashionable people to the numerous summer resorts in favor with the people of the west is making an appreciable difference in the demand for summer lines, and moreover the season is now getting somewhat advanced for active buying. There are always some belated buyers to keep things from getting too dull, but, generally speaking, the summer dry goods season is about over. There is still, of course, a demand for outing goods, negligee, etc. The splendid crop prospects assure the wholesale trade an active fall business, a great many of the orders for which are already on file.

## FISH.

Business in this line is steady with fish. We quote:—Whitefish, fresh, caught, 5c per pound; pickerel, fresh caught, 4c per pound; pike, fresh caught, 3c; goldeyes, 2c; trout, 10c; fresh spring salmon, 14c per pound; fresh spring salmon, 14c per pound; halibut, 12½c; Lake Superior herring, 20c per dozen; salt cod, 6½c; Labrador herring, per barrel, \$1.00; salt mackerel, \$2.00 per kit; boneless fish, 5½c per pound; fresh sea cod, blk, 7c per pound, smelts, 8c; mackerel, 12½c; fresh shad, 10c.

## GREEN FRUITS.

Hot weather is increasing the demand for fruit and jobbers find difficulty in securing supplies fast enough. Small fruits are coming forward more freely. The action of the Winnipeg exchange in sending an inspector to New Orleans to look after the shipments of bananas destined for this market has had the effect of greatly improving the quality of this fruit arriving here. Peaches are 25c per case lower this week. Lemons have advanced \$1.00. Red currants and gooseberries are in and so also are blueberries. We quote prices as follows: Oranges, \$1.15 to \$1.75 seedlings, \$1.50 to \$1.25; blood oranges, in half boxes, \$2.25; lemons, \$1.00; bananas, per bunch, \$2.75 to \$3.00; California peaches, \$1.75 per box; plums, \$2.25; apricots, \$2.00; cherries, \$2.00 per 10-pound box; pineapples, \$2.50 to \$2.75 per dozen, watermelons, \$6 per dozen; red currants and gooseberries in 24 basket crates, \$1.00; blueberries, 10 cents per pound; figs, \$1.40 to \$1.50 per 10-pound box; carton dates, per package, of 1-pound, 9c; new dates, 6c; elder in kegs or barrels, 30c per gallon; comb honey, fancy, 2 dozen combs in a case, \$5; honey, 1-lb. jars, \$2.50 a dozen; maple sugar 14c; maple sugar 2-pound tins, per dozen, \$2.25; half gallon tins, per dozen, \$6.50; gallons, \$12.00; native rhubarb, 5c per pound; Egyptian onions, 4c per pound.

## GROCERIES.

Trade in groceries is moderately active. New and higher prices have been made by the canned goods people for vegetables and unless a change takes place and they are lowered again the trade will have to pay considerably higher prices this year than last. Tomatoes will probably be sold at from \$2.25 to \$2.50 per case, and corn, peas and beans at \$2.10 to \$2.15. As the whole business is in the hands of a syndicate and the arrangement with these people is that the pack is to be limited to a certain quantity the chances are in favor of prices advancing rather than declining. New strawberries are in and show fair quality. The price is very much lower than that being asked for the balance of the old crop, the figure being from \$3.25 for syrup goods to \$3.00 for preserved. Apricots are firmer, the balance of the old crop being held at ½ to ¾ higher than last quotations. Granulated sugar advanced 10c per hundred on Wednesday evening. Yellows remain unchanged. Winnipeg jobbing prices for all staple lines of groceries are given on another page.

## HARDWARE.

Trade is active and prospects good. Barbed wire orders are still behind. The discount on light T and strap hinges has been advanced from 60 to 65 per cent, making the price that much lower. Cut nails have advanced another 10c per hundred, making the base price here \$1.10. Black iron pipe has advanced 25c per 100 feet all around. Sleigh shoe steel is 25c higher. Zinc is 30c per hundred lower. A full list of jobbing prices is given on another page.

## PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS.

Business is rather quiet in these lines and there are no special features. Linseed oil is firmer in sympathy with eastern markets, but has not changed in price. The amount of the advance in oil at New York is 7c per gallon. Prices here are given on another page.

## GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

WHEAT—A very radical change has come over the American speculative markets since Tuesday. From the end of last week up till Tuesday there was a continuation of the decline which has been going on in the wheat markets for the past few weeks and which in

face of the grand crop prospects seemed as if it had no bottom. And probably on its own merits and prospects wheat would have been declining in price yet had not another protracted spell of very dry and hot weather which has obtained over the state of Kansas and part of the surrounding states during the last few weeks, and which began to assume a serious aspect about a week ago, and has become intensified since, so that at time of this writing it is still hot and dry in that part of the states and no signs of relief are perceived by weather observers. This weather is not adverse to the wheat crop, but is considered to be disastrous to the corn crop at its present stage, and as there is already the prospect of a light crop of corn and oats in the states, these grains have been advancing sharply, and have at last had sufficient sympathetic influence on wheat to cause it to start up too. There is nothing new in the wheat situation, the crop, where already harvested, is up to or exceeding the high expectations formed of it both in yield and quality. Where still growing it is progressing very satisfactorily under very favorable weather, and there is every prospect of an aggregate yield far ahead of any previous year on this continent. The high prospect for the crop has led to an enormous short selling on the speculative markets, hence the large decline in prices, and now that a scare has been brought about by the situation in corn and oats, short sellers have boomed the market in trying to cover their sales, and yesterday this resulted in an advance of the day of from 2½ to 3c per bushel. The close yesterday was from 4 to 4½c above the lowest point for the week and 1½c above the close a week ago. Prices have not been so low since December, 1888, as they have been the past week. There is no change to report in the crop situation in Europe. The southern countries are now harvesting abundant crops. The Russian crop generally is good, and the central and western countries are variable, being poor in Germany, moderately good in France, and about the same as last year in England. There will be a good demand from Europe for wheat during the coming year. Last week the visible supply decreased 1,105,000 bushels compared to an increase for the same week last year of 45,000 bushels and the visible supply is now 29,688,000 bushels against 46,877,000 bushels for the same week last year. The world's shipments were 7,327,000 bushels against 6,627,000 bushels same week last year. The world's visible supply according to Broadstreets, decreased 4,338,000 bushels compared to a decrease of 6,100,000 bushels same week last year.

There has been almost nothing doing on the local market the past week. In the forefront of the week prices for wheat at Fort William got to an extremely low ebb and on Tuesday the best bid for 1 hard was only 66c in store Fort William. With the advance in the American markets prices have firmed up somewhat but not nearly to the extent that might be expected. The trouble is there is no demand for our wheat at present. It is not wanted for export, and the Ontario miller doesn't seem to care for it, as almost never before have orders from the east been so scarce or so difficult to get. The lowering of the price has not induced demand. Many dealers are away on their holidays and that also helps to kill the trade. Since Tuesday prices have slightly firmed up but without increasing trade. On Thursday 1 hard was worth 66½c, and 2 hard 64½c; yesterday prices rose to 68½c 1 hard, 66½c 2 hard, and 62½c 3 hard, all in store Fort William, spot or en route, buyers at these prices, sellers asking ½ to 1c more.

FLOUR—Demand is steady and prices unchanged as follows: Ogilvie's Hungarian, \$2; Glenora Patent, \$1.85; Alberta, \$1.65; Manitoba, \$1.50; Imperial XXXX, \$1.10; Lake of the Woods Five Roses, \$2; Red Patent, \$1.85; Madras, \$1.45; XXXX, \$1.15 per sack of 48 pounds.

MILLFEED—Bran is worth \$11.50 per ton in bulk delivered, and shorts, \$12.50.

GROUND FEED—Pure oat chop is \$2 per ton higher at \$30 per ton delivered. Mixed barley and oats is 10c offering. Corn chop is worth \$22 per ton.

COUNTRY WHEAT—Deliveries are very light. Prices to farmers range from 50 to 55c per bushel according to quality and rate of freight.

OATMEAL—The market is firm at \$20½ per 50 pound sack to the retail trade. Supplies are all from the United States.

OATS—Manitoba oats are practically out and the market is being supplied from Ontario. Carlots on track are worth 47 to 48c per bushel.

BARLEY—There is no barley offering and the market is in a nominal condition.

CORN—Corn is in good demand and 1 to 2c higher; No. 3 grade is worth 53 to 54c per bushel in carlots on track.

HAY—New hay is offering freely and shows fine quality. Prices are \$1 per ton lower. We quote: Fresh baled in carlots on track, \$8 to \$9 per ton; loose hay on the street, \$7 to \$8.

POULTRY—Dressed spring chickens are beginning to offer at 30 to 40c each. Dealers will take all they can get at these prices.

DRESSED MEATS—Beef is ½ to 1c lower as cattle are becoming plentiful. We quote: Beef, fresh 6½ to 7c per pound; veal, 7 to 8c per pound; hogs, 8 to 8½c per pound.

BUTTER—Creamery—Receipts are quite large and owing to the overplus of dairy butter dealers are not disposed to buy creamery, but are handling it on commission. Most of the output is going east for export. In the absence of sales it is hard to quote prices, but the prevailing idea seems to be about 15c per pound.

BUTTER—Dairy—Very large quantities of dairy butter are being received and the difficulty is to dispose of it all. Dealers are paying 10½c net for round lots of good butter delivered here. Second grades are worth from 8 to 9c.

CHEESE—Receipts are liberal and prices hold at 8c per pound to factories, less freight to Winnipeg.

EGGS—Receipts are only fair and the price has advanced ½c per dozen making the quotation now 11c delivered here.

VEGETABLES—New potatoes from the south are offering at \$1.50 per bushel. Good old potatoes are worth 60 to 70c in a jobbing way here. Evaporated onions are quoted at \$1 per bushel; carrots 20c per dozen bunches, beets and turnips 15c per dozen bunches; cabbage, 40 to 50c per dozen, native cauliflower, 60 to 70c per dozen, cucumbers, 75 to 90c per dozen; asparagus, 50c per dozen; lettuce, radish, and watercress, 20c per dozen; rhubarb, 3c per pound.

HIDES—Receipts are very light. Prices remain unchanged as follows: We quote. No. 1 hides, 5½c per pound delivered here; No. 2, 4½c; No. 3, 3½c; kids, 5½ to 6½c; veal calf, 7c to 8c; deakins, 25c to 40c; slunks, 15 to 20c; horse hides, \$1 to \$1.50.

WOOL—Manitoba wool is worth 7½c per pound delivered here. Offerings are almost nil. So far as we can learn no quantity of Territorial wool has been bought yet as buyers and sellers are away apart in their views.

TALLOW—No. 1 tallow is worth 11c per pound here. Second grades 3c per pound.

SENECA ROOT—The market is quiet. A few odd lots are coming in for which in the neighborhood of 2½c is paid.

## LIVE STOCK.

CATTLE—Sufficient cattle are now coming in to supply the local market, but they are not of very good quality. Most of the offerings are cows and heifers and they do not dress out well. Butchers are still using some stall fed animals wherever they can be obtained. The dry weather now prevailing should improve the grass very much and the cattle will fatten better on it. Reports from the western range country are to the effect that the cattlemen there are getting into shape and will be ready to ship in about three weeks if the weather keeps favorable. Some business is still being done in stockers at from \$14 to \$16 per head for yearlings and \$20 to \$22 for two years olds. Beef cattle continue to decline and we quote 3 to 3½c per pound for best steers.

SHEEP—Choice mutton sheep are worth about 5c per pound and the range of prices for both sheep and lambs is from 4½ to 5c.

HOGS—Receipts are decreasing and the market holds firm at 6c per pound for choice packing hogs. Heavies and inferior grades range from 5c up.

MILCH COWS—Supply is limited and there is not much demand. We quote \$30 to \$40 per head, according to grade.

HORSES—Work horses are fetching all the way from \$125 to \$200 each, according to weight and quality.

It is reported that Lord Strathcona may shortly retire from the post of Canadian high commissioner in London.



**Movements of Business Men.**

Gordon Mackenzie, of Mackenzie Bros., hardware brokers, Winnipeg, has gone on a trip west to Calgary and Edmonton.

S. A. Hoover, of the Commonwealth clothing store, Winnipeg, has returned from a visit to the 22nd-American at Buffalo. Mr. Hoover also paid visits to Montreal, New York, Toronto, Albany and Troy, the latter the centre of the collar and shirt making industry. His return trip was made via the Great Lakes.

Fred Cockburn, who ten years ago was a well known resident of Winnipeg, connected with the business of R. G. Dun & Co. paid the city a visit this week on his way home from an eastern trip, and spent a few days renewing old acquaintances. Mr. Cockburn now resides at Vancouver, where he is district manager for one of the large insurance companies.

Wm. McKenzie, of McKenzie & Mann, was in Winnipeg this week, looking after the railway business of his company. He will make an inspection of the road before returning east. He stated that the bridge across the Red river, at Winnipeg, will be finished by Oct. 1. The company's shops at Winnipeg will get out a lot of new box cars in time for the grain trade.

F. G. Crawford, of The Gault Bros. Co., Winnipeg, left on Thursday on a purchasing trip. Mr. Crawford will go to Montreal, and thence to Europe where he will visit the principle markets in Great Britain, Germany, France, etc., making a trip of about three months duration. Owing to the growth of their business they find it necessary to send a buyer this early in the season to the principle markets, to secure additional supplies for the season's trade, as well as to buy for next season.

C. N. Bell secretary of the Winnipeg board of trade, has returned from a trip to the mountains and range country. Mr. Bell reports that the live stock industry in the western range country is progressing favorably. The young stock have done well this season, and there is a large natural increase on this account. Owing to the plentiful rains, the grass is softer than usual and on this account cattle are not fattening up quickly, which will make the shipping season for fat grass cattle a little later than usual this season.

**Crop Items.**

Brandon, Man., Independence:—The splendid growing weather which set in during the first week in June still continues and with an abundance of moisture the growth is remarkable. Wheat is heading out and though the weeds in some places have done harm, yet the growth of the crops has been so rapid that only in few cases have they not outstripped the weeds in growth. Hailstorms here and there throughout the province have done considerable damage, but so far this will not affect the total crop, though owing to the absence of any effectual protection from this loss many individuals will have to suffer great hardships. Certainly the outlook for a good crop was never better nor was the area under crop ever larger.

Deloraine, Man., Times:—The rain continues to fall at regular intervals, and, with a hot sun between the showers, the crops are keeping up to the front. The prospects are as bright as they have been for many years. In the Napinka district, where rains have fallen ever since the grain was sown and at regular intervals since, the crops are excellent; in fact, unless one could see the crops as they are in the district surrounding Miami, they would be considered as good as they could be. There the prospect for a heavy crop distances even Deloraine's good crop. Last week they were heading out and stood from 24 to 30 inches high, and as thick and luxuriant as it could possibly be. There is sufficient moisture now in the ground to mature the grain even without another shower. Forty bushels per acre, even here should be a common yield.

Wemling, Man.:—Crops in these parts are growing fine. Prospects are bright and farmers are hopeful.

Russell, Man., Banner:—The outlook for a heavy wheat crop in this district has not been brighter for years than it is just now. The rains and warm weather has caused an excellent growth. The oats are not quite so good owing in some instances to

poor seed and in others to the ravages of the grub.

Hazelliffe, Assa.:—Rain every day and the crops growing fine, wheat two feet high. There is wheat out in head in this district.

Carnoustie, Assa.—The crops are looking fine. They can't help it if rain and heat have any effect on them. It's to be hoped that they will escape damage by hail this year. We have had a few slight showers of hail already, but nothing to do any hurt. Those who are depending on putting up a lot of hay are feeling anxious now. By the continuous rains they fear the sloughs will keep full of water so it cannot be cut so its anxiety for the farmer whether he be grain raising or cattle raising.—Wapella Post.

Brandon, Man., Times: An unusually large number of farmers from the surrounding districts have been in the city during the last few days and all tell the same story that the growing grain is making phenomenal progress. Enquiries regarding the reports that so much rain had fallen that in some districts damage had been done were invariably met with the reply that no damage whatever has resulted. The farmers and other visitors from all sections declare that never in the history of Manitoba have the prospects for a bumper crop been better than they are at present.

Flindlay, Man.: The grain in this district is looking well owing to the grand showers of rain that fell during the past month. Wheat on the summer sowing is leaving the weeds away behind. It looks as though we are going to have an old time harvest.

Edmonton Alberta, Bulletin: The warm showers and ensuing heat of the last few days have given a great impetus to the growth of grain and garden produce. The rain was not needed but the warmth was welcome. Growth, while very satisfactory, has been a little slow, this spring, but the heat during the week has made amends for all. The rains have not been heavy, but they have been frequent. A great deal of moisture is in and on the land, not too much, but sufficient for growth without any additional rainfall. Reports from the country as to the crop conditions are very favorable. There is nothing wrong with the crop. The oats, which some Manitoba papers discovered would not germinate, are growing just the same. Garden produce has been a little late, but is now catching up. On the whole the weather, while showery, has been favorable to growth, and crops are looking excellent. Prospects are first class, and only the happening of the unexpected can prevent a yield unusual in extent in all kinds of produce.

Gilbert Plains, Man., Maple Leaf: The appearance of the growing crops in the Gilbert Plains district continues to be most encouraging, and the prospects for an abundant yield were never better.

**Tenders.**

Tenders addressed to the postmaster general, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, 26th July, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's mails on a proposed contract for four years, six times per week each way, between Selkirk and Winnipeg via Lower Fort Garry, St. Andrews, Parkdale, Middle Church and Kildonan, from the first September next.

Tenders for the purchase of debentures of the Minto school district of the Northwest Territories, will be received by James K. McKenzie, North Royal P. O., Assa., until the 21th of July, tenders to state the rate of interest. The amount of issue is five hundred dollars, repayable to the bearer in ten consecutive annual instalments.

The road South African output of gold ore for June was 19,779 ounces, against 7,478 in May.

General Manager McNeill, of the C. P. R., left Montreal for the west on Thursday on a tour of inspection.

The Bank of England gave notice on Thursday of an issue of three million pounds India 4 per cent stock, not redeemable before October 5, 1918. The price named was 98.

The Canadian Northern put new special tariffs on grain, flour, mill-stuffs and live stock into effect on Saturday last. Carload rates were reduced 7½ per cent from the rates previously charged over its lines and the acquired lines of the Northern Pacific.

**Metallic Skylights.**

Made with hollow bars of Galvanized Steel or Copper—light in weight, strong, and not deranged by cold or heat,

as there is no contraction or expansion.

When glazed with our fire-proof wired glass, they offer absolute protection from fire.

All sizes and styles are made, for flat or pitched

roofs, with and without ventilators—every possible variety.

Fullest information in our new catalogue, with explanation of method of ordering.

**METALLIC ROOFING CO., Limited**

Wholesale Manufacturers, TORONTO, CANADA.

THOS. BLACK, Selling Agent, 131 Bannatyne Ave., Winnipeg

*The Extracts That Bring Your Customers Back*

**Pure Gold Brand**

*The Largest Sale in Canada and this is why.*

**PURE GOLD CO.**

Toronto



Winnipeg Hardware and Metal Prices.

Montréal, July 13, 1901. ANVILS—Per pound, 10 1/2¢; navil and vice combined, each, \$36.50. ALGERS—Post hole, Vaughan's, each, \$64.55. ANVILS—Bench, 30 and 10 per cent; chop ping axes, per dozen, \$76.52; double bit, per dozen, \$126.50. BARS—Iron, \$5.50 per 100 lb. BELLOWS—20x24, \$4.50, 28, \$4.95, 28, \$5.10; 30, \$5.85; 32, \$6.30; 34, \$7.25; 36, \$8.10; 38, \$9.40; 40, \$10.35. BELTING—Agricultural, 65 per cent, 1, 60 per cent; extra, 50 per cent off new list. BITS, ALGER—American, 60 per cent; Jennings Dacelor, 45 per cent. BOLTS—Carriage, 55 and 5 per cent, machine, 55 and 5 per cent; plow, 50 and 5 per cent; sleigh shoe, 70 per cent; stove, 60 per cent; fire, 60 per cent. BUILDING PAPER—Anchor, plain, 55c, Cyclone and Jubilee, plain, 65¢; Anchor, tarred, 60¢; Jubilee, tarred, 75¢; Cyclone, tarred, 80¢; Shild, tarred, 60¢. BITS—Cast, loose pin, com., 60 per cent; Petroboro, 45 per cent, wrought steel narrow, 45 per cent, loose pin, 65 per cent, bronze, 45 up. CARTRIDGES—Htm fire, American disc count 33 1/3 per cent; Dominion 50 and 5 per cent; central fire pistol, American disc count 5 per cent, Dominion discount 20 per cent; military and sporting, American 10 per cent advance on list; Dominion 15 per cent. CEMENT—Portland, barrel, \$4.25@4.50. CHAIN—Coll, proved 3/4 inch, \$8.50; 5/8 inch, \$9.25; 3/4 inch, \$9.75; 7/8 inch, \$10.00; 1 inch and up, \$4.75. Logging chain, 5-16 inch, \$6.25; 8 inch, \$6.25. Jack, iron, singles, per dozen yards, 15 to 75c; double, 25c to \$1. Trace chain, per dozen yards, \$3.75 to \$5.50. CHAINS—H. B. Steel frame, 55 per cent; wood frame, 20c less net. COPPER—Plated sheets, 28c, planished, 30c, boiler and T. K. plate, plain, 30c, per lb, 20c; spun, 33c. FILES—Com., 70 and 10 per cent, Nicholson's and Black Diamond, 60 per cent. FILES—Sheets, 75c, broken, 12 1/2c. Fine, white, for balancing, 15¢. GREENS—ANL—Eraser's, per case, 4 cases, \$8.75; Diamond, light, \$1.75 case; dark, \$1.75; Mica, \$3. GRINDSTONES—\$1.50 per 100 lb. HAIT—Plasterers', 90c bale. HARVEST TOOLS—55 per cent. HORSESHOES—Iron shoes, keg, 0 and 1, \$4.65; 2 and larger, \$4.40. Less than full kegs, 25c extra. Steel shoes, 0 and 1, \$4.75; 2 and larger, \$4.50. HORSE NAILS—Pointed, finished, oval heads, flat price, No. 5, \$7.50 box, No. 6, \$6.75 box, No. 7, \$6 box, No. 8, \$7.75 box, No. 9, 10 and 11, \$5.50 box. Discount on these unless, 45 per cent. HINGES—Heavy T and strap, per 100 lb, \$6.25@7.50. Light do., 60 per cent; screw hook and hinge, 6 to 10 in., 5c per lb; 12 in., 6c per lb. IRON—Bar iron, 100 lb, base price, \$2.40. Round iron, 100 lb, \$2.45 base; Swedish iron, 100 lb, \$4.75 base; sheet, black, 100 lb, \$4.75; 22x26 gauge, \$3.75; 23 gauge, \$4. Galvanized American, 16 gauge, \$4.25; 16x22 gauge, \$4.50; 21 gauge, \$4.75; 26 gauge, \$5. 28 gauge \$5.25 per 100 lb; Queens head, 25c advance on American prices. Canada plates, Garth and Blain's, \$3.25. Imitation Russian sheets, 7x8c, genuine Russian sheets, 12, 12 1/2, 13c. LEAD—Pig, per lb, 6c; sheets, 6 1/2c. NAILS—Cut, 2 1/2 in., \$1.20; 2 3/4 in., \$1.15; 3 in., \$1.10; 3 1/4 in., \$1.05; 3 1/2 in., \$1.00; 4 in., \$0.95; 4 1/2 in., \$0.90; 5 in., \$0.85; 5 1/2 in., \$0.80; 6 in., \$0.75; 6 1/2 in., \$0.70; 7 in., \$0.65; 7 1/2 in., \$0.60; 8 in., \$0.55; 8 1/2 in., \$0.50; 9 in., \$0.45; 9 1/2 in., \$0.40; 10 in., \$0.35; 10 1/2 in., \$0.30; 11 in., \$0.25; 11 1/2 in., \$0.20; 12 in., \$0.15; 12 1/2 in., \$0.10; 13 in., \$0.05. OAKUM—Navy, \$3.25 bale. U. S. navy, \$3.75; comm, \$4. PICKS—Clay, \$6 dozen; pick hammers, \$6.50 dozen. PIPE—Iron, black, per 100 feet, 3/4 in., \$2.75; 1 in., \$2.85; 1 1/4 in., \$3.10; 1 1/2 in., \$3.25; 2 in., \$3.50; 2 1/2 in., \$3.75; 3 in., \$4.00; 3 1/2 in., \$4.25; 4 in., \$4.50; 4 1/2 in., \$4.75; 5 in., \$5.00; 5 1/2 in., \$5.25; 6 in., \$5.50; 6 1/2 in., \$5.75; 7 in., \$6.00; 7 1/2 in., \$6.25; 8 in., \$6.50; 8 1/2 in., \$6.75; 9 in., \$7.00; 9 1/2 in., \$7.25; 10 in., \$7.50; 10 1/2 in., \$7.75; 11 in., \$8.00; 11 1/2 in., \$8.25; 12 in., \$8.50; 12 1/2 in., \$8.75; 13 in., \$9.00; 13 1/2 in., \$9.25; 14 in., \$9.50; 14 1/2 in., \$9.75; 15 in., \$10.00; 15 1/2 in., \$10.25; 16 in., \$10.50; 16 1/2 in., \$10.75; 17 in., \$11.00; 17 1/2 in., \$11.25; 18 in., \$11.50; 18 1/2 in., \$11.75; 19 in., \$12.00; 19 1/2 in., \$12.25; 20 in., \$12.50; 20 1/2 in., \$12.75; 21 in., \$13.00; 21 1/2 in., \$13.25; 22 in., \$13.50; 22 1/2 in., \$13.75; 23 in., \$14.00; 23 1/2 in., \$14.25; 24 in., \$14.50; 24 1/2 in., \$14.75; 25 in., \$15.00; 25 1/2 in., \$15.25; 26 in., \$15.50; 26 1/2 in., \$15.75; 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TORONTO WHOLESALE TRADE.

Special to The Commercial. Toronto, July 13. Dry Goods—Hot weather is keeping trade quiet. Sorting trade in outing goods active. Cottons are firm. Two numbers of spool cotton have been reduced 30c per gross. The best sellers in fall dress goods are satin faced Venetian and Amazon cloths. Hardware—Fair sorting demand and prices generally are steady to firm. Agricultural implement concerns have been inquiring for metals and quite a number are disposed to make contracts. Groceries—Granulated and cream yellow sugars were reduced 10c on Thursday. Coffee, bright yellows, are down 5c. Nos. 1, 2, 3 yellows unchanged. Refiners announce that they have stopped making extra bright coffee sugar. Canned berries have advanced 25c. The feature of the week has been that prices were made for the season on canned vegetables showing 7 1/2c per dozen advance. Jobbers have not yet advanced their prices, but are still quoting tomatoes at 75c to 80c; peas and corn, at 70 to 75c. Coarse salt has advanced 2c per pound, and is now 40c, f. o. b. wharf, here.

HOGS AND HOG PRODUCTS.

Special to The Commercial. Toronto, July 13. Hog products are strong and there is a keen demand for all lines. Packers say that these goods could not be replaced with hogs at present prices. Pork advanced 50c to \$1.00 this week. Hogs—Dressed, \$8.50 to \$9 per 100 pounds. Pork—Canada short cut, \$20.50 to \$21.50; heavy mess, \$20 to \$20.50. Smoked and dry salted meats—Long clear, tons and cases, 11c to 11 1/2c; clear, tons and cases, 10 1/2 to 11c; breakfast bacon, 1 1/2 to 1 5/8c; hams, 13 1/2c; rolls, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4c; shoulders, 11c; backs, 14 to 15c; green meats out of pickle are quoted at 1c less than smoked. Lard—Threes 10 1/2c, tubs 11c, and pails 11 1/2c.

TORONTO GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

Special to The Commercial. Toronto, July 13. Wheat is stronger owing to advances at Chicago. Red and white winter has sold at 2c higher. Flour is dull and lower. For Ontario patents \$2.50 was asked without covering to-day. Oats are 2c dearer. Butter receipts are liberal, but the quality of the dairy butter is not very good. Best packages sell at 16c for choice cold storage. Eggs are steady. Flour—Manitoba Patent, \$4; Manitoba Bakers, \$3.70 for carlots at Toronto, Ontario Patent, \$2.50 per barrel for 90 per cent. patents, middle freight. Wheat—Ontario red and white wheat 6c, middle freight; Ontario spring, 6c; No. 1 hard, 50c; No. 2 hard, 75c; No. 3 hard, 74c, grinding in transit. Oats—No. 1 white, 35c east; No. 2 white, 31 1/2c, middle freight. Barley—40c for No. 3 extra at country points west. Milfeed—Shorts, \$12.50 per ton for cars west; bran, \$10.50 to \$11. Oatmeal—\$1.05 for cars of bags, and \$1.75 in wood for car lots, Toronto. Hay—Carlots on track, \$9.50 to \$10.00 per ton. Eggs—12c for selected; 11 1/2c for fresh in case lots; seconds, 8 1/2 to 9c. Butter—Best rolls and packages, 16 to 17c; medium, 15c, low grades, 12 to 13c; creamery, 19 to 20c for solids and 20 to 21c for prints. Cheese—9 1/2 to 10 1/2c for job lots of new cheese. Hides—7 1/2c for No. 1 cows; No. 1 steers, 5 1/2c; country hides, 1/2c under these prices; calfskins, 9c for No. 1, and 8c for No. 2; deakins, 50 to 55c, sheepskins, 90c to \$1.00 each; tallow, 5 to 6 1/2c. Wool—Washed fleece, 13c for new clip; unwashed, 8c. Beans—\$1.50 to \$1.65 per bushel for handpicked, job lots. Dried Apples—3 1/2 to 4 1/4c for round bus; evaporated, 5 1/2c. Maple Syrup—New is quoted here at \$1.10 to \$1.15 per imperial gallon, in bulk or gallon, tins. Honey—9 1/2 to 10 1/2c per pound. Poultry—Spring chickens, 90c to \$1 per pair; turkeys, 10 to 11c per pound. Potatoes—25c for carlots, old.

MONTREAL GRAIN & PRODUCE.

Special to The Commercial. Montreal, July 13. Oats are firmer and some holders refuse to sell at present prices. Wheat is lower. Hay lower. Butter steady. Cheese quiet, but firmer, at about 1/2c advance. Dressed hogs are 1/2c higher. Wheat—No. 1 spring wheat, 74c alfalfa, white, 72 to 72 1/2c, red, 72c to 72 1/2c. Barley—50 1/2 to 51c for No. 2. Oats—No. 1 oats are offering at 37 1/2c alfalfa. Flour—Manitoba patent, \$4.10 to \$4.20; Manitoba Strong Bakers, \$3.75 to \$4, straight rollers, \$3.25 to \$3.40; winter patents, \$3.65 to \$3.90. Rolled Oatmeal—\$3.00 to \$3.80 per barrel, and \$1.75 to \$1.85 for bags. Feed—Manitoba bran, bags, \$14.00; shorts, \$15.00. Baled Hay—Choice, \$10.50 to \$11.50. No. 2, \$9.50 to \$10.50. Cheese—Eastern, 8 1/2 to 9 1/4c; Western, 9 1/2c. Butter—Finest creamery, 19 to 19 1/2c, seconds, 18 to 19c; fresh made dairy, 10 to 10 1/2c; medium, 11 to 11c. Eggs—Choice, 11 1/2 to 12c; seconds, 9c to 9 1/2c. Maple Syrup—6 1/2 to 7c in wood; tins, 65 to 75c per wine gallon; sugar, 9c to 9 1/2c for new. Hides—No. 1, 6 1/2 to 7c; No. 2, 5 1/2 to 6c; No. 3, 4 1/2 to 5c; calfskins, 10c and 8c; sheepskins, 90c to \$1.00, for good fresh skins. Vegetables—Potatoes, 38c to 5c. Poultry—Turkeys, 10 to 12c, chickens, 8 to 10c; fowls, 4 to 6c; ducks, 7 to 9c; geese, 5 to 7c. Meats—Beef, 7c to 8c, veal, 2c to 6c; fresh lamb, 6c to 7c; mutton, 5c to 6c; fresh killed hogs, \$9.50 to \$10. Provisions—Mess pork, \$19.50 to \$20, pure lard in tins, 11 1/2c per lb.; pails, 12c; compound, 1 1/2c; hams, 12 1/2c to 14c; bacon, 14 to 15c.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Special to The Commercial. Montreal, July 13. Receipts at the East End abattoir on Monday were 500 cattle, and 500 sheep and lambs. The favorable change in the weather from a week ago was the means of improving the demand considerably. A few sales of extra choice stall-fed cattle were made at 5 1/2c, while choice sold at 4 1/2c to 5c, good at 4c to 4 1/2c, fair at 3c to 3 1/2c, and common at 2 1/2c to 3c per pound. The market for sheep was weaker, owing to sharp decline in prices in the foreign markets of late. The demand was fair and shipping stock sold at 3 1/2c to 3 3/4c, and lower grades at 3c per pound. The tone of the market for live hogs was firmer. The demand was good and sales were made at \$6.50 to \$7.10 per 100 pounds.

THURSDAY'S MARKETS.

Montreal, July 12. Receipts of live stock at the East End abattoir on Thursday included 550 cattle and 150 sheep and lambs, and 500 calves. Cattle sold slow and best brought from 4 1/2 to 5c, medium 3 1/2 to 4 1/2c, calves \$1.50 to \$5.00 each. Export sheep brought 3 1/2c per pound, and butchers' 3c. Lambs worth \$2.75 to \$1.50. Hogs 6 1/2 to 7 1/2c per pound, the latter price being for select.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Special to The Commercial. Toronto, July 10. Receipts at the stock yards yesterday were 50 carloads, including 947 cattle, 844 sheep and lambs, and 1,000 hogs. Export Cattle—A firm feeling was given by the demands of those buyers who had space to fill, and prices were paid for stock which were a little above ordinary market quotations. One fine load sold at \$5.30 and another brought \$5.25, while a number sold at \$5.10 to \$5.20. The range of the market for choice stock is from \$4.75 to \$5.25, and this quotation covers the great majority of the sales made here. Medium exporters, including light weights, are steady at \$4.40 to \$4.75, and cows are easier at \$3.75 to \$4.10. Butchers' Cattle—There was a scarcity of stock and the market for good cattle was firm. Quotations on picked lots ranged from \$1.40 to \$1.60, choice sold at \$1 to \$1.40, and common to good cattle brought \$1.50 to \$1. Feeder and Stocker—Offerings are

light. There seems to be no sale for light stock, and outside markets are reported to be in very bad shape. Short keep feeders are worth \$1.25 to \$1.75, and best stockers, \$3.00 to \$3.25. Sheep—Export ewes were quoted at \$3.25 to \$3.40 per cwt., and bucks, \$2.50 to \$2.75. Hogs—Steady and unchanged at \$7.25 for select, \$7 for corn-fed and \$6.75 for lights and fats. The run was moderately large and the prospects are that the market will hold steady.

FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

Toronto, July 13. Receipts at the semi-weekly markets yesterday were 61 cars, including 500 sheep and lambs, and 800 hogs. Export cattle were weaker on heavy offerings. Best sold at 5 1/2c, others at \$1.75. Butchers' cattle were scarce. Best butchers were firmer at \$1.75. Stockers and feeders were dull and unchanged. Milch cows were in active demand at \$50, top price. Export ewes were firmer at \$3.25 to \$3.45. Other sheep steady. Lambs were firmer at from \$2 to \$1.25 each. Hogs were unchanged and steady.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

Chicago, July 8.—Wheat, July open 63 1/2, close 63 1/2c. Sept. open 61 1/2, close 61 1/2c. Corn, July open 40 1/2, close 40 1/2c. Oats, July open 28 1/2, close 29 1/2c. Pork, July open at \$15.50, close \$15.70. Sept. open \$15.30, close \$15.40. Lard, Sept. open \$8.50, close \$8.57 1/2. Chicago, July 9.—Wheat, July open 63 1/2, close 63 1/2c. Sept. open 61 1/2, close 61 1/2c. Corn, July open 40 1/2, close 40 1/2c. Oats, July open 28 1/2, close 29 1/2c. Pork, July open at \$15.50, close \$15.70. Sept. open \$15.30, close \$15.40. Lard, Sept. open \$8.50, close \$8.57 1/2. Chicago, July 10.—Wheat, July opened 63 1/2, close 63 1/2c. Sept. open 61 1/2, close 61 1/2c. Corn, July open 40 1/2, close 40 1/2c. Oats, July open 28 1/2, close 29 1/2c. Pork, July open at \$15.50, close \$15.70. Sept. open \$15.30, close \$15.40. Lard, Sept. open \$8.50, close \$8.57 1/2. Chicago, July 11.—July open 64 1/2, close 64 1/2c. Sept. open 62 1/2, close 62 1/2c. Corn, July open 40 1/2, close 40 1/2c. Oats, July open 28 1/2, close 29 1/2c. Pork, July open at \$15.50, close \$15.70. Sept. open \$15.30, close \$15.40. Lard, Sept. open \$8.50, close \$8.57 1/2. Chicago, July 12.—Wheat, July closed at 63 1/2, Sept. open 61 1/2, close 61 1/2c. Corn, July open 40 1/2, close 40 1/2c. Oats, July open 28 1/2, close 29 1/2c. Pork, Sept. open \$15.50, close \$15.70. Lard, Sept. open \$8.50, close \$8.57 1/2. Chicago, July 13.—September wheat opened at 63 1/2c, and ranged from 63 1/2c to 63 1/2c. Closing prices were: Wheat—July, 63 1/2c; Sept., 61 1/2c. Corn—July, 40 1/2c; Sept., 39 1/2c. Oats—July, 28 1/2c; Sept., 29 1/2c. Pork—July, \$15.25; Sept., \$15.42. Lard—July, \$8.05; Sept., \$8.07. A week ago July option closed at 61 1/2c. A year ago July wheat closed at 76 1/2c, two years ago at 72 1/2c, three years ago at 67 1/2c.

New York Wheat.

New York, July 8.—Wheat, July opened 71 1/2 b, closed 70 1/2 b. Sept. open 70 1/2 b, close 70 1/2 b. New York, July 9.—Wheat, July opened 70 1/2 b, close 70 1/2 b. Sept. open 69 1/2 b, close 69 1/2 b. New York, July 10.—Wheat, July open 70 1/2 b, close 70 1/2 b. New York, July 11.—Wheat, July opened 71 1/2 b, close 71 1/2 b. Sept. open 70 1/2 b, close 70 1/2 b. New York, July 12.—Wheat, Sept. open 72 1/2, close 73 1/2 b. Dec. open 7 1/2, close 7 1/2 b. New York, July 13.—July wheat closed at 73 1/2c, Sept. at 72 1/2c.

Minneapolis Wheat.

Minneapolis, July 8.—Wheat, July open 62 1/2, close 61 1/2c. Sept. open 60 1/2, close 60 1/2c. Minneapolis, July 9.—Wheat, July open 61 1/2, close 60 1/2c. Sept. open 59 1/2, close 59 1/2c. Minneapolis, July 10.—Wheat, July open 61 1/2, close 61 1/2c. Sept. open 61, close 61c. Minneapolis, July 11.—Wheat, July open 61 1/2, close 62c. Sept. open 61 1/2 b, close at 62 1/2c.

Minneapolis, July 12.—Wheat, Sept. open 61, close 61 1/2c b.

Minneapolis, July 13.—Wheat closed at 61 1/2c for September. Cash No. 1 hard wheat at 67 1/2c, No. 1 northern at 65 1/2c.

Duluth Wheat.

Duluth, July 8.—July wheat opened 67 1/2 b, close 67 1/2c b. Duluth, July 9.—Wheat, July open 61 1/2 b, Sept. open 61 b, close 61c. No. 1 hard 67 1/2c, No. 1 northern 61 1/2c. Duluth, July 10.—Wheat, July close 61 1/2, close 61 1/2c. No. 1 hard 68 1/2c, No. 1 northern 61 1/2c. Duluth, July 11.—Wheat, July open 65 b, close 65c b. Sept. open 65, close 65c. No. 1 hard 69c, No. 1 northern 60 1/2c. Duluth, July 12.—Wheat, Sept. open 65 b, close 65c. Duluth, July 13.—July option closed at 67 1/2c. A year ago July option closed at 70c, two years ago at 72 1/2c, three years ago at 68 1/2c, four years ago at 70c, and five years ago at 57c.

Liverpool Wheat.

Liverpool, July 12.—Closing: Wheat, spot dull; No. 2 red western winter 55 1/2d; No. 1 northern spring 54 1/2d; No. 1 California 53 1/2d. Futures firm, Sept. 55 1/2d; Dec. 55 1/2d. Liverpool, July 13.—Wheat closed to-day 1/2 to 5d higher. WINNIPEG CLOSING WHEAT. No. 1 hard wheat closed to-day at 68 1/2c. Fort William, No. 2 hard, 66 1/2c, and No. 3 hard 62 1/2c.

BRITISH LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

London, July 8.—There was a much stronger feeling in the market for cattle, and especially so for American stock, as prices for such show an advance of 1c per lb., compared with a week ago, while values for Canadians are barely 1/2c higher. States cattle sold at 12c, and Canadians at 11 1/2c to 12c. States sheep brought 13c, and lambs, 14c. Liverpool, July 8.—There was no actual change in this market since a week ago. A fair trade was done in Canadian cattle at 11 1/2c to 12c, and sheep at 10 1/2c.

LIVERPOOL CHEESE MARKET.

Special to The Commercial. Liverpool, July 13. Cheese 6d lower at 45s for colored and 46s for white.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET.

Special to The Commercial. Liverpool, July 13. Cattle steady at 10 to 12 1/2c per pound, estimated dressed weight. Sheep dull.

LONDON SUGAR MARKET.

Special to The Commercial. London, July 13. Beet sugar 1 1/2d lower at 9s 1 1/2d.

Manitoba Wheat Stocks.

There were 1,241,080 bushels of wheat in store at Fort William on July 8. Receipts for the week were 37,436 bushels and shipments were 118,755 bushels. A year ago stocks in store at Fort William were 1,618,000 bushels. Stocks in store at Fort William, Port Arthur, Kewatin, Winnipeg and Interior points are estimated approximately at 2,482,000 bushels, compared with 3,425,000 bushels a year ago, 5,350,000 bushels two years ago, 1,200,000 three years ago.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

The weather this week has been dry and warm saving for a heavy thunderstorm on Friday night. Reports from all parts of the country say that the grain crops are progressing splendidly.

Newton & Davidson will sell the grocery stock of Fred U. Hill, grocer, Winnipeg, on Tuesday next. The estate is valued at \$650.

WINNIPEG PRICES CURRENT

Railway and Traffic Matters.

Wm. Stitt, assistant general passenger agent of the C. P. R., at Winnipeg, is likely to be appointed to a responsible position in the company's service in Australia.

The Great Northern Railway company is sending out a neatly printed card folder giving facts regarding the many points of interest to tourists and sportsmen along its route. The fishing resorts are said to be many.

Railway construction has been much delayed on the Great Northwest Central extension owing to the heavy rains. About twelve miles of the line is now graded, several sub-contractors with outfits having recently arrived.

Montreal Gazette: A weak feeling has developed in the ocean grain freight market, and a sharp decline in rates for prompt or near-by shipments has taken place, but the tone of the market for future engagements is fairly steady, and rates for the same show little change. The demand during the week has been exceedingly slow; consequently the market has been dull. We quote: Liverpool, 1s 11/2d; London, 1s 7/2d; Glasgow, 1s 11/2d, July; Manchester, 1s 9d; Leth, 3s; Aberdeen, 2s 9d August; Hamburg, 3s; Antwerp, 3s, August and September; Dublin, 2s 11/2d; Belfast, 1s 9d, and Cardiff, 2s, July.

W. R. MacInnis, freight traffic manager of the C. P. R., and H. B. Langdon, his assistant at Winnipeg, returned this week from a ten days' trip of inspection over the lines as far as the Crow's Nest Pass. Mr. MacInnis, speaking of the trip to a reporter, said that the country was in the very best condition. The stock at Calgary and through the western ranges are in excellent shape, but owing to the slowness in fattening them during the early part of the season the shipments would be late. The grass is now coming on in fine condition and the cattle would be in shipping condition very soon.

Edmonton Exhibition.

Edmonton's big fair opened this morning. The weather is perfect. For a week there has been no rain and the grounds and track are dry and in first class shape. The town is gay with with bunting. It flies from every store and almost every house. Many people are in from the country and for the first day the attendance exceeds expectations. Athletic contests have been going on all morning at the track where the crowd has been accumulating since 10 o'clock this morning. This afternoon rises are arriving in rapid succession, depositing their loads at the grounds. A band of Indians is camped near the entrance to the track, and others are arriving. No train has arrived from the south, but one is expected at any time. The day has been occupied at the grounds in bringing in and arranging exhibits, the bulk of them being now in place with others arriving continually. In the exhibition building some exceptionally fine exhibits have been arranged, of which a fuller report will be given later. The exhibits of growing grains are large and evidence the wonderful growth.—Bulletin.

The Commercial Men.

J. Peers Wilson, travelling representative of The Ontario Chemists' Manufacturing Co., of Hamilton, Ont., was in Winnipeg this week on his way back east from a trip west.

S. M. James, one of the best known western travellers in the clothing trade, has accepted a position as traveller with The Gault Bros. Co., dry goods, Winnipeg, assuming this new position the first of the present month.

A. K. Morrison, city traveller for the Macpherson Fruit Co., left this week for Calgary, to take charge of a new branch recently started there by the firm. On Saturday night Mr. Morrison was presented with a pair of field glasses by his fellow employees.

The Dominion government gives notice that all persons desiring to avail themselves of the co-operation of the government in forest tree planting, should make application to the superintendent of forestry, department of the interior, Ottawa, before the first of September next, stating the number of their lot and post office address. In order to give sufficient time for visiting and inspecting the land, and to arrange for supplying seeds, cuttings and young trees for use in planting next spring.

GROCERIES

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

Table of grocery prices including Canned Goods, Dried Fruits, Matches, Nuts, Syrup, Sugar, Salt, Cereals, Coffee, Cigarettes, and various oils and fats.

Dried Fruits

Table of dried fruit prices including Raisins, Imperial, Connoisseurs, Royal Buckingham, Loose Muscatels, California Evaporated Fruits, and various nuts and syrups.

Teas

Table of tea prices including China Blends, Indian and Ceylon, Young Hysons, Japan, and various grades of tobacco and chewing plugs.

CURED MEATS, ETC.

Table of cured meats and other products including Lard, Smoked Meats, Dry Salt Meats, Barrel Pork, Meat Sundries, and various drugs.

See Our Fruit Prices

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TWINES**

Complete Stock Carried  
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### English Butter and Cheese Markets.

English mail advices of 22nd say of dairy produce: Butter—The butter market as a whole has a firm tone generally. There is a good demand for French, and it is anticipated that prices will advance on Monday to the extent of 6d on rolls and 4s on baskets. Danish is wired unchanged from Copenhagen. The tinned trade there is causing supplies to be moderate, and full prices are obtainable on the market, viz., 10s to 10 6s, with an occasional 1s more. There is not much Finnish on offer, but supplies of Russian have been more plentiful of late and sell readily at 8s to 9s. Shipments of Irish do not seem likely to increase much in volume. There is only a moderate quantity on offer. Creameries sell at 100s to 102s, and occasionally 1s to 2s more, and factories are offered at 9s to 9 5s. The quantity of Canadian on offer is not large, and with a very fair enquiry sellers are making about 100s. There is not much doing in Friesland. There are still some New Zealand on offer, which change hands at about 9s to 10s, but so far as shipments are concerned the season is over.

Cheese—There is evidence of an improvement in demand during the past week, and a considerable quantity of cheese has found its way into buyer's hands at rather firmer rates. The stock of finest old cheese is limited, and is gradually being still further reduced by demand, so that prices are firm at 48s, 49s for finest white, and 44s to 45s for colored. For new cheese there is a good demand for all grades, and with the cable quotations from the other side much in advance of prices here, the tendency of the market has been upwards, and both white and colored changed hands at about 45s to 46s. New States cheese are offering at about 1s to 2s under the price of Canadian, and meet with a moderate enquiry. There is a fair trade passing in New Zealand, and prices generally have advanced. Finest white, 47s to 48s finest colored, 43s to 44s, undergrades, 41s to 42s. Dutch—O' cheese does not sell readily, and prices are irregular. The tendency of the market for new is slightly against buyers, with a steady trade. English is rather featureless.—Montreal Gazette.

### Hudson Bay Co. Statement.

The financial statement of the Hudson's Bay Company for the year ending May 31 has just been published. The statement shows a profit for the year of \$342,685, to which is to be added \$260,065 brought forward, making a total of \$602,750; the committee recommended a dividend of 15s. per share, tax free, leaving 227,750 to be carried forward. At the spring fur

sales a very marked fall in prices took place, and the collection of furs disposed of was much smaller than for several years past, owing to a scarcity of some of the fur-bearing animals and to increased competition arising from the high values of 1899 and 1900. From advices so far received from Canada, it is expected that the quantities of furs to be sold next spring will be larger than those of this year. The land department again shows good re-

sults. Receipts amounted to \$252,525 and expenses (including \$90,530 for taxes), to \$110,000 for the year, as compared with \$266,360 and \$120,110 last year. The sales of farm lands were 71,703 acres for \$351,487, as compared with 691,528 acres for \$321,702 last year, the average price per acre being \$4.90, against \$4.68. Town lots realized \$60,177, as compared with \$54,470 in the previous year.



### Winnipeg Board of Trade.

The quarterly meeting of the Board of Trade was held Thursday afternoon president, W. Georgeson presiding. The attendance was not large, a large number of the members being out of the city, while also the business was only of ordinary importance.

The president gave an account of the work which had been done at the council meetings since the last general meeting. A great deal of business he said had been routine, but many matters had been disposed of. The council had been very diligent, and large and representative meetings had been held on every occasion. Some of the business had been of a very special character.

A telegram of sympathy had been sent to the Montreal Board of Trade in reference to the loss of their building.

Several communications had been received regarding the proposed insolvency legislation. The boards of Trade of Toronto, and Montreal were strongly of the opinion that there should be a uniform insolvency act, the difficulty here was that most of the estates were small and the necessary cost under a Dominion act would mean that a large proportion of the dividends would be eaten up by legal expenses. Hence this board had had to oppose any act unless it contained provision for speedy liquidation of small estates where the assets would not realize more than \$10,000, such as constitute about 75 per cent of the assets to be dealt with. So far the Dominion had not been able to frame an act that would meet the requirements of the various provinces, including Quebec, but they were still trying to frame one that would meet with approval.

The navigation of the Red River to United States points had in the past been restricted, Canadian vessels not being allowed to touch at United States points without paying duty, but this had been changed, so that in future steamboats could be used in both directions.

The council had appointed a committee for the purpose of acting jointly with the city in respect to the city accounting. A great many members felt that the present system was entirely too antiquated and did not give the citizens the full information they required as to the city's affairs. The committee had been in communication with the city council, and the matter was now awaiting action by the latter. The Aldermen had been busy with the estimates, but it was hoped the matter would very shortly be gone into.

A committee had been appointed re the Dominion board of trade. That body had practically died a natural death, and had done nothing for years, but a very strong feeling had arisen of late that there should be a board at which questions concerning Canada should be discussed. This idea carried very prominently at a meeting of the boards of trade in London; they would like to have under discussion something of general interest, something on which the whole Dominion has taken a stand.

The council had urged the extension of the city post office, this matter had been up for a great many years. The feeling was that it would be an advantage to have the customs and inland revenue offices and the post office all together, and that the post office, which was altogether too crowded, should be extended. The government had promised to look into the matter before next session.

The question of an official assignee had been dealt with. It was felt that as this was purely a commercial matter it should be taken out of political hands and that the recommendation of the board of trade should be taken into account in making the appointment, as the commercial community paid the expenses themselves. The government conceded this and appointed Mr. Newton as official assignee.

A vacant lands committee had been appointed year after year to work in connection with a civic committee. The city council had voted \$500 for advertising vacant lands, and the matter had been got into the best possible shape. This year they had worked very largely among the Norwegian people, and special pamphlets had been got out in their language.

A lot of work had been done in connection with inspection of apples, and the Act now provided for full inspection and made it a criminal offence to stuff the centre of a barrel.

A bill had been introduced providing

for the stamping of boxes of strawberries and other small fruits, but a deputation had been pointed out the inconvenience of opening every case and branding every box, and this had been done away with.

A deputation had met the government at Ottawa and urged the equalization of the duty on oats and oatmeal. Unfortunately the matter had not yet been adjusted in a satisfactory way, and the result was that every oatmeal mill in the country was closed down. As the duty was very high it was impossible to bring oats and manufacture in Canada; but the whole of the eastern provinces were against the proposed equalization.

The board had been working on very old by-laws, but the committee on by-law amendments would, it was understood, be able to report shortly.

There had been complaints of unnecessary delay in shipping goods for the Kootenay, by the Crow's Nest Pass. The railroad people promised that the difficulty would be obviated in the future.

As to the request to remove the duty on seed oats and barley, the board had felt that they could not possibly agree to the proposition, and the results showed the correctness of the position, for even the seed oats distributed by the government had turned out very bad.

The Bell Telephone company had applied for special legislation, but their bill was opposed. It provided that they should be allowed to raise their schedule of charges. Other boards of trade had opposed the bill, this board had worked in harmony with them, and as a result the company had withdrawn the bill.

Changes had been made in the Inspection Act, re the survey board. There had been a good deal of carelessness with reference to the inspection of grain at Montreal. After having had a lot of trouble, the government had decided to do away with survey boards. The board here had taken a strong stand, they had had Mr. Sifton attend a meeting and explained the matter fully. He had at once taken the side of the board and acted with the result that no change had been made so far as this board was concerned.

Communications had been received respecting the nationalization of the telegraph service, but the board had not felt itself in a position to take any part.

The Vancouver board of trade had requested this board to act with reference to legalizing the metric system, asking that after two years the system should be made obligatory, and that in the interval it should be legal. It seemed that the system was legal now if both parties to a contract agree, and it seemed to be the general opinion that before many years the metric system would generally obtain.

The Canadian club, Boston, had asked this board to name a suitable date when they could pay a visit to the city. The council had acted with the exhibition committee and suggested exhibition week.

The Nelson board of trade asked co-operation to urge upon the government; the advisability of granting a bonus for lead. The board had not sufficient information, and in the meantime a deputation had been in Ottawa and the government had practically met their views.

The Wern Tannery Co., England, backed by Mr. McCreary, M. P. for Selkirk, wrote that they desired to establish a tannery, but as they required exemption from taxation, a bonus, a monopoly, etc., the council had turned the request over to the city council.

A disturbing subject had been that of fire insurance rates; these had been raised 25 to 60 per cent. The board felt that Winnipeg had never had justice done in this matter, and that the city, which is placed in class E, the 5th class, should be placed much higher in view of the good wide streets, the fire apparatus, etc. The board felt pretty strongly that the rates should be decreased. While the Canadian board of underwriters were perhaps justified in raising Canadian rates they should not make us pay for others' losses. A committee had been appointed and the Dominion adjuster was here. It was hoped a final report would be made before long. The local board of underwriters had done everything to assist.

The council had lost one of its most valuable members when Mr. Baker resigned. Mr. McInnis had been elected in his place.

The question of the C. P. R. Co.

not purchasing sufficiently here has been brought up. Many felt that Winnipeg should not be expected to compete with eastern firms without taking freights into consideration. They felt that from Port Arthur to Donald, Winnipeg should have all the business that fairly comes to it.

The matter of a hotel for Winnipeg had been brought up, but nothing had been done. The city was suffering for lack of hotel accommodation, and the tourist traffic was very materially hindered thereby. The president suggested that the C. P. R. and C. N. R. be urged to take one side or the other, and either go on or leave the matter to private enterprise. Private parties did not want these companies to come in and swamp them after they had put their money into a scheme.

On motion of Mr. Strang, seconded by Mr. Monk, the actions of the council were approved.

A letter from Indian Head was read, complaining of the mail service. On motion of Mr. Strang, seconded by Mr. Hutchinson, it was referred to the post office committee.

The annual report of the hide and leather inspector was presented. It was to the effect that not a single hide had been inspected for two years. In answer to an enquiry it was stated that plenty of hides had been sold; but eastern people would not buy on western inspection; besides, most hides come in frozen in the winter and would have to be thawed out to be inspected.

Charles Simpson, real estate and general agent, wrote on behalf of a number of land agents, stating that they were handicapped in their efforts to induce intending settlers to come to Manitoba by the cheap transportation offered to Assiniboia and Alberta.

On motion of Mr. Elliott the secretary was instructed to communicate with Mr. Simpson, asking for suggestions.

Motions were passed reappointing the following boards:

Flour and meal examiners—R. Muir, G. V. Hastings, S. Spink, F. W. Thompson and C. H. Steele.

Hide and leather examiners—P. Gallagher, A. Carruthers, F. W. Itiner.

Representatives on grain survey board—G. V. Hastings, S. Spink, F. W. Thompson, G. R. Crowe, R. Muir, T. T. W. Bready.

Under the head of general business, Mr. Gilroy brought up the hotel question, making reference to the unsightly ruins on the site owned by the Canadian Northern. He moved that the president appoint a committee to ask the railway companies for a declaration of their intentions.

Mr. Elliott was opposed to this. He had had conversation with the Canadian Northern officials; and the feeling was that if citizens would form a joint stock company, some one would build a hotel. He didn't think the city would bonus a hotel or that it would be wise to do so. The people had voted against the Main street subway on the ground that it was bonusing a hotel scheme. He thought the board should leave the matter severely alone.

Mr. Gilroy held that the proposition had not been to bonus a hotel, but to furnish necessary protection to the city. He moved, seconded by Mr. Hutchinson, and it was carried that the secretary communicate with the C. P. R. and the C. N. R. companies, pointing out the necessity for increased hotel accommodation, and asking for a declaration of their policy in that regard, suggesting that if they do not propose to do anything perhaps private capital would be furnished. This was carried and the board adjourned.

The members in attendance were Messrs. W. Georgeson, president; R. Muir, A. Atkinson, D. Horn, R. J. Campbell, G. H. Erb, J. B. Monk, H. W. Hutchinson, A. Frank, A. Wickson, I. W. Martin, E. F. Kohl, C. A. Kennedy, D. K. Elliott, S. Spink, D. W. Buchanan, John Russell, T. Gilroy, M. Bullman and H. S. Crotty.

### British Columbia Strikers.

Rossland, B. C., July 11.—All the miners employed in the Rossland Great Western mines formerly the B. A. C., went on strike this morning. The corporation operates the Le Roi, Le Roi No. 2, Nickel Plate, Josie No. 1, Kootenay mines, employing between 900 and 1,000 miners, underground laborers. Of these only the engineers and pumpmen are now at work. The balance of the crews, numbering over 900, went out this morning at 7 o'clock when the day shift was to have gone to work.

The Miners' union demands an increase on the shovelers or underground laborers' pay from the present scale of \$2.50 per day to \$3, also an adjustment of the other grievances not made public, but presumed to be in connection with the strike at the Northport smelter, which is under the same management. A ballot of union men was taken last week, but the result was not made known till last night, when at a largely attended meeting of the union a statement was made that the vote was almost unanimously in favor of a strike. It was resolved that the strike should take effect this morning and a programme was carried out.

In the other Rossland mines, the War Eagle, Centre Star, I X L, Iron Mask, Home Stake, New St. Elmo, about 500 men are employed and the same scale of wages is paid. The union has the matter of a strike in these mines still under advisement, but they are still working. The city is quiet. Few people are on the streets and there is on talk of trouble and none is expected. The Rossland Great Western mines closed to-day, but may attempt starting shortly with non-union crews.

Trail, B. C., July 11.—The Trail smelter closed down its large copper furnaces in consequence of the Rossland strike and will close down their other copper furnaces in the next few days. The lead furnaces will, however, be kept in operation so long as sufficient ore can be obtained to keep the business supplied. There was considerable disappointment felt in Trail when it was learned the strikers had prevented the loading of Le Roi ore for Trail. This ore had already been mined and was lying on the dump and would have aided in keeping the Trail plant in operation. As an illustration of the general effect of the action upon the part of the leaders of the Western Federation of Miners besides causing the laying off of perhaps half the employees at Trail, the smelter is compelled to practically stop its coal coke and limestone shipments, which in turn will result in laying off numerous men in the coal and lime properties and also compel the railway to reduce the number of crews.

Vancouver, July 11.—The developments in the Fraser river strike situation during the past twenty-four hours read like the proverbial dime novel. The union fishermen have now the upper hand, having accomplished a coup d'etat which is without parallel in the history of the many labor disturbances in British Columbia. As a result of a battle of small boats on the gulf, a battle in which many shots were exchanged, but in which no combatant was killed, sixteen Japs were taken prisoners by strikers, the Japs boats were overturned, the rifles and fishing gear of the Orientals thrown into the water and the Japs themselves taken to one of the small islands away out in the gulf. Exactly where this island is located is a secret of the white fishermen, for they chose it several weeks ago for occasions such as this. They say they will continue to maroon non-union Japanese there for the remainder of the season or until the place is discovered by the authorities. All that is known is that the island is between here and Nanaimo, fifty miles away, and that it is hard to find. The Japs will be given food every few days and maintained comfortably although closely guarded until a settlement is reached or until the island prison is located by the authorities.

Two provincial constables were out in Japanese boats to-day and effected the arrest of six white fishermen. These are charged with molesting Japanese and their cases will be heard tomorrow. A shot was fired from another boat at the time of the arrest and the arrested men themselves tried to bind the constables at the time of the arrest by firing into the air. No one was hurt by the shooting.

The Japs held a big meeting at Stevenson and raised by voluntary subscriptions \$4,000 for a Japanese hospital, which they think may be needed, and then discussed the salmon catching situation. Some were in favor of joining the union men in the strike, especially as the run of salmon has been small this season up to date. The meeting broke up without definite action.

This evening a big run of salmon is reported as coming in from the south. The canners think the union men will not stand firm in view of the temptation to participate in the catching. There is renewed talk this evening of turning out the militia.

Department of Agriculture,  
N.W.T., Annual Report  
For 1900.

METEOROLOGICAL.

The report points out the importance to the farmer of securing reliable statistics of temperature and rainfall. Tables are given of each of these as observed during the growing season of last year at well distributed points in the Territories, and a synopsis of the actual conditions which prevailed during last season at the principal stations. Tables of the annual precipitation from 1886, and monthly temperatures and precipitation for 1900 are also found in this section.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

Under this head considerable stress is laid on the necessity which exists for the collection, compilation and publication of statistics of crops and farm produce generally. The department has hitherto been obliged to confine its operations in this line to the compilations of statistics from returns furnished by threshers. It is observed that something will have to be done in the near future in the way of furnishing to the public, transportation companies and others interested, estimates of the probable yield of growing crops. The results for 1900 are as follows:—

Wheat, 4,028,204 bushels, average yield per acre 9.75 bushels. Oats, 4,226,152, yield 21.08 bushels. Barley, 353,216, yield 20.72 bushels.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTS.

The result of certain experiments carried out at the Calgary Experimental Station with varieties of wheat, barley, oats, rape, potatoes, timothy, bromus, alfalfa, and in the eradication of sweet grass are given in the report of the Manager, on page 25. Owing to the abnormal weather conditions which prevailed last year in the west, agricultural experiments could only be partially successful. Particular attention is being given to tests of matting varieties of barley. It is stated that an important feature of next season's operations will be the determination of suitable varieties of forage plants and pasture grasses. Professor Shutt, chemist of the Central Experimental Farm, at Ottawa, furnishes an interesting report on samples of Central Alberta soils, submitted to him for analysis by the department. The soils dealt with were secured both from lands that had been under irrigation and from those which had not been so treated.

NOXIOUS WEEDS.

Thirteen pages are devoted to this important subject, the greater part of this space being taken up by the report of T. N. Whiting, chief inspector, who notes several weeds of recent introduction and points out the necessity for active steps in the eradication of weeds by municipalities and on roads. Among agencies which tend to disseminate weeds are mentioned irrigation ditches and foul feed oats.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

The department found some difficulty in dealing with the returns of these societies, owing to misapprehensions on the part of many of the secretaries of the provisions of the ordinance with regard to making returns. A satisfactory feature is the tendency on the part of societies which seems increasingly manifest to combine for the purpose of holding exhibitions. The supply of qualified judges for agricultural exhibitions, furnished by the department, seems to be meeting with the appreciation of the societies. A table showing the present standing of the various Territorial societies is appended to this section.

DAIRYING.

This industry shows considerable development, so far as the business of the various Territorial creameries is concerned. A feature brought out is this fact, that while the number of inches of cream supplied to the creameries rose from 333,606 in 1898 to 569,989 last year, the number of pounds of milk supplied fell from 1,667,542 to 462,211 in the same period, doubtless due to the large sales of separators in the rural districts. There was a considerable increase in the number of days the creameries were in operation last season.

CATTLE.

This section of the report shows the cattle industry of the Territories to be in a flourishing condition. Reference is made to the unusually high prices being given for stocker cattle. Reports from leading stockmen in various districts and details of last year's importation of purebred bulls under the auspices of the department are given. Full statistics of exports of cattle and horses and movements of stockers to ranges are given in tables on pages 62 and 63.

SHEEP.

Under this head comment is made on the fact that the sheep industry of the Territories shows no tendency to expand, notwithstanding the crowded conditions of the ranges in the United States and the existence of large tracts of land in this country admirably adapted for sheep raising. The wool clip was slightly better than that of last season as to weight of fleece.

SWINE.

A comparative table showing prices for live and dressed pork at Winnipeg and Edmonton in each month of 1899 and 1900 is given on page 68. Last year's prices show a slight decrease. A full report is given of the department's experimental shipment of bacon hogs into Central and Northern Alberta.

BRANDS.

This branch of the department's work shows a distinct tendency to increase. There are now about 11,000 brands on the records. By way of comparison it is noted that the total number of brands on the records of the state of Montana is 18,000, while the number allotted last year was 1,000 against 2,621 in the Territories in the same same period.

ESTRAY ANIMALS.

The statistical statement on page 77 shows strikingly the result of the department's administration of The Estray Animals Ordinance, which is further borne out by the statement that while in 1899 out of 486 animals reported estray, 86 per cent. were recovered by their owners, in 1900 with the large increase in the number of animals owned in the Territories, resulting in 863 being reported estray, the proportion recovered by owners rose to 90 per cent.

DESTRUCTION OF WOLVES.

The number of wolves destroyed shows a decrease for the year, notwithstanding the very considerable increase in the bounties offered by the Western Stock Growers' association, half of which is paid by the department.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The statistical tables under this section will prove of considerable interest to our readers; although, as is pointed out, comparisons with other countries and states cannot be made until the census returns of population are available. Comparative statements are given for the years 1899 and 1900 of the ratio of births to deaths; births, males and females; excess of males; marriages, mean marriage age, and deaths, males and females. Additional information is furnished this year in the report as to the religious denominations under whose auspices marriages were celebrated during the year. Presbyterians head the list with 236, the next in order being Methodists with 155, Roman Catholics with 154 and Church of England with 142. Thirteen different denominations are represented in this table.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

The chief matter of interest in this section is the particulars of the inception of the smallpox outbreak in the Territories, which took place towards the close of the year just past. The table of contagious diseases in municipalities shows a decrease from the previous years in the total number of cases, though there was a striking increase in the number of cases of measles. One of the most interesting features of this section is the table of mortality statistics which occupies four pages of the report. In this the causes of deaths are analyzed. There are still many deaths from tubercular disease. There were sixty-three fatal accidents during the year.

HOSPITALS.

The deputy commissioner, under this head, again draws the attention of

philanthropic individuals to the opportunity offered by the Territorial hospitals to aid in a noble and useful work and a statistical statement is presented showing the present standing of the various institutions of this class in the Territories. One hospital, that at Sisseton, had to be closed last year on account of insufficient support.

Other matters dealt with are incurables and colonization besides the departmental work and staff. The local department of agriculture administers nineteen services, more than twice as many as are handled by any other similar department in Canada.

Appendices A and B consist of the reports of the secretaries of the Territorial Horse Breeders' and the Purebred Cattle Breeders' associations respectively and worth the perusal of those engaged in the stock industries. A feature of this section is the reports furnished by Lieut.-Colonel L. W. Herchmer and Colonel Evans, C. B., on the Northwest horses sent to South Africa with the Canadian Mounted Rifles.

A copy of the above report should be in the hands of all farmers and can be procured by applying to the department of agriculture, Regina.

FINANCIAL

WINNIPEG BANK CLEARINGS.

Returns from the Winnipeg clearing house for the week ending Thursday, show as follows:

Week ending July 11, 1901	\$2,432,594
Corresponding week, 1900	2,482,434
Corresponding week, 1899	1,871,869
The monthly totals are as follows:	
1901.	1900.
Jan. . . . . \$9,624,460	\$9,306,607
Feb. . . . . 7,158,276	6,702,640
Mar. . . . . 7,839,622	7,320,362
Apr. . . . . 7,931,291	7,061,519
May . . . . . 8,681,057	9,702,579
June . . . . . 8,547,908	9,612,084
July . . . . . 8,225,427	8,169,565
Aug. . . . . 7,320,147	7,995,291
Sept. . . . . 9,183,477	12,689,000
Oct. . . . . 11,618,985	14,435,219
Nov. . . . . 10,569,325	12,066,905
Dec. . . . .	
Totals	\$106,956,792

SILVER.

Silver prices at London continue steady, and the market is without feature. Buying for eastern account is slow at present, but the market shows no signs of weakness. The shipments of silver from this country have been on a fairly large scale. Prices are: London—July 5, 27s. d., New York, 59c.—Bradstreet's.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Canada Gazette of July 6 contains the statement of revenue and expenditure of the Dominion for the fiscal year closing with June. It shows a revenue of \$50,735,947, and expenditure of \$38,574,508. The capital expenditure is \$9,556,169. The revenue is a gain of \$1,701,350 over last year, and the expenditure greater by \$3,748,108.

Tenders, addressed to the Secretary-Treasurer of the Winnipeg Public School Board, and marked "Tender for Debentures," will be received up to 1 p. m., on July 19th next, for the purchase of the whole or any part of \$50,000 of debentures of the school district of Winnipeg, payable at the expiration of 50 years, with interest from 1st August, 1901, at the rate of four per cent. per annum.

A report from Greenwood on July 5 said: After a brief illness J. W. H. Smiche, manager of the local branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, succumbed to Bright's disease last night. Deceased has been connected with the Bank of Commerce for fourteen years, and his promotion was rapid. He leaves a widow. Of the provincial branches he was successively at Fort Steele, Cranbrook and here.

INSURANCE

GREAT WEST LIFE OFFICE.

The Great West Life Assurance Co. has moved their home office in Winnipeg to the Livingston block, south west corner of Main street and Port-

age avenue. The company will occupy the entire second floor in this block, formerly occupied by the law office of Macdonald, Tupper, Phippen & Tupper, and the London and Ontario Loan Co. The flat has been overhauled and brightened up as good as new for the new occupants. The location of the new offices of the Great West Life is one of the very best and most central that could be secured in the city. The offices are lighted on three sides, and are admirably suited to the purposes required. Entering on Portage avenue there is a large room to the right, separated from the other apartments, which will be used as a board room. There is also a separate room for agents. To the left is the general office entrance, with apartments for the general manager, and a room specially fitted for the typewriters to deaden the sound, so that the clatter of the several machines which are kept constantly going during business hours is not annoying to those in the other offices. The staff at the home office of the Great West has kept on increasing with the growth of the business, until now over twenty persons are employed in the offices here.

INSURANCE NOTES.

Inspector Howe, of the Fire Underwriters' Association of Canada, was in Winnipeg this week, and has commenced his inspection of the Winnipeg fire protection facilities. It is three years since Mr. Howe visited Winnipeg. He made the rounds in company with Chief Buchanan, and among other places he visited were the new and old waterworks systems. There was an exhibition run of the fire brigade for his benefit.

English municipalities are recommended by the "Insurance Guardian" to watch the experiments now being conducted in Paris with automobile fire engines. The Paris fire department has just been equipped with a set of electric automobile fire-engines, trucks, ladder trucks and hose carts. The new machines, says the "Municipal Journal," are more speedy and more easily manoeuvred than horse-drawn machines. They will, moreover, accommodate more men, ladders and life-saving apparatus, and run forty miles without recharging.

The Western Farmers' Live Stock Insurance Company held its annual meeting on July 2nd in Winnipeg. Favorable reports were presented. The total receipts from assessments for the year were \$7,216,666, out of which \$3,698,344 was paid in claims, \$3,440,044 used for running expenses and \$178,282 carried forward. The running expense account included cost of organization which will not figure in future statements. The following directors were elected: D. Pritchard, Carman; G. H. Munroe, J. M. Chas-holm, D. A. Ross and H. S. Patterson. Subsequently D. Pritchard was elected president and H. S. Patterson, secretary.

Platinum.

The uses to which platinum is put are very multifarious. It is employed to-day in electric incandescence lamp as a fine wire for conveying the electric current through the glass walls of the bulb to the light-giving carbon filament within, in telegraph, telephone, and other electric apparatus for non-corroding contact points, in warfare, in the form of fine wires for exploding torpedoes and submarine mines; in pyrometers, for the measurement of the temperature of blast furnaces and for determining the fusing point of other metals; in the X-ray tube, as leading-in wires and as a source of excitation of the X-rays, and in photography, in the production of platinumotypes noted for the artistic effects produced and the permanency of prints attained.

These are but a few of the many applications of this metal and its salts, but enough are enumerated to illustrate the wide and varied applications. It is of some significance that the world depends for about ninety-five per cent. of its annual supply upon Russia alone, and were that country to fall us, the position would be serious. Happily, Russia's output has increased steadily, and has just about kept pace with the enhanced demand.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

A prudent enemy is preferable to an indiscreet friend.

Unselfishness is one of the things that is unknown to politicians.



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**F. W. HEUBACH**

General Manager, Winnipeg.

**Wheat Is Heading Out.**

The crop report issued by the Canadian Northern Tuesday is of a most encouraging nature. In all parts of the province the wheat crop is growing splendidly and the weather conditions are all that can be desired. Plenty of sunshine is now all that is required to assure one of the greatest yields on record. In about four or five weeks time the hum of the binder will be heard in the land.

The report is as follows:  
Beaver, July 7.—Have had rain daily during the past week. Some reports of fields being under water, but no extensive damage done yet. Crops generally continue well.

Wawanesa, July 7.—Frequent heavy falls of rain during the week. Grain is steady and wheat is commencing to head out. Everyone is expecting a very fair yield, providing weather is favorable. No more rain needed.

Hilton, July 7.—Crops in this vicinity looking their very best. Wheat out in head and promises to fill good. Weather rather wet; but indications point for fine crops.

Ell, July 7.—All grains reported favorably in this vicinity. Outlook good for big crop. Having plenty of rain for past week. Nice weather prevailing to-day.

Portage la Prairie, July 7.—Crops looking well; weather everything that could be desired.

Plumas, July 7.—Wheat, barley and potatoes looking remarkably well. Oats fair. Weather showery during last week, clear and hot to-day.

Makina, July 7.—No change in crop prospects since last report; dry here now.

Winnipegosis, July 7.—Crops in this district are looking well with exception of some low spots that have been drowned out. At present they promise above the average.

Ethelbert, July 7.—Crops in this locality doing splendid. Weather dry and warm and very favorable.

Miltona, July 7.—Wheat and oats looking the best for years. Farmers expect a heavy yield; vegetables also good.

Swan River, July 7.—Crops coming on very fast, weather bright and warm. No rain since last report. Prospects good.

Hartney July 7.—Weather for past week has been very wet and cool, today clear and hot. Crops of all kinds very heavy, and could not look better, but warm weather is now required.

Baldur, July 7.—The wheat crop is growing fast and is starting to head out. Oats are a little backward, weather warm and showery.

Somerses, July 7.—Weather for past week has been quite changeable and showery. Crops are looking fine, oats doing well. Wheat promises good yield.

Miami, July 7.—Crop prospects could not be improved, no complaint of too much rain. Wheat in head. Could do without rain for some time now.

Ninette, July 7.—Weather during past week fine with frequent showers. Crops are all in fine condition, and from present indications promises to be heaviest in years.

Elgin, July 7.—Crops about the same as last week. Grain now heading out. If we have a warm spell it will mature very rapidly. Weather during past week cloudy and cool and heavy rains. Now clearing off and warm.

Rokand, July 7.—During past week weather has been fine and warm with several heavy rains. Crops growing very fast and heading out rapidly. Prospects brighter than ever for one of the best harvests yet.

Pelletier, July 7.—Early sown wheat all out in head and maturing rapidly and in good condition. No damage done by recent heavy rains.

Emerson, July 7.—Last week showery and warm. All crops continue to look first class except flax which is considerably choked by weeds.

Methven, July 7.—Very rapid growth since last report of all grains. Wheat is mostly in shot blade, and some heading out. Prospects very bright.

Brandon, July 7.—Considerable rain during week but has now turned warmer and very favorable for crops, which are looking fine. Grain is heading out and with favorable weather should assume a big yield.

Routhwalte, July 7.—Wheat heading out, weather getting more favorable. No more rain needed for a month. Prospects good.

St. Jean, July 7.—Weather during past week has been warm and showery. Crops growing rapidly. Prospects I am not better.

McMonto, July 7.—Raining almost

continually since last report. Crops are coming along splendidly and with some warm weather will come on very fast. Wheat that was halied is coming along nicely and crops will be saved from it in many instances. What is needed now is dry and warm weather.

Swan Lake, July 7.—Present weather very favorable for growing crops. Wheat coming out in head, barley and oats still somewhat backward on account of wet weather.

Morris, July 7.—Too much rain but grain does not show any bad results as yet. With favorable weather from now yield will be heavy.

Dunrea, July 7.—Weather is favorable for crops. Wheat heading and very heavy. Oat crop in some places a little backward on account of wet weather. Root crop doing nicely.

Altamont, July 7.—Weather cool with heavy rains. Grain and roots all doing fine. Farmers expect to be cutting wheat in four or five weeks.

Minto, July 7.—Weather during past week very wet and stormy. Crops making good headway under the circumstances. Large portion of wheat crop heading out and looking healthy.

Oats and barley not advancing so well on account of wet weather. A small portion of crop reported under water, but with favorable weather damage will not be serious.

Dauphin, July 7.—No change in report from last week. Weather dry.

Gilbert Plains, July 7.—Crop looking fine; prospects for heavy yield good. Some wheat already in head.

Grand View, July 7.—Crop prospects bright, grain advancing rapidly.

St. Anne, July 7.—Crops doing nicely. Heavy showers doing crop and hay much good. Farmers cutting hay and say it is the best for many years.

Steinbach, July 7.—Weather for past week showery and warm. All crops in first class shape.

Bedford, July 7.—Weather showery and good prospects for good yield.

**C. P. R. Crop Reports**

The C. P. R. crop report issued Saturday, shows excellent conditions all over, with favorable weather. Several places report slight damage by hail and locusts, but the extent is very slight, and the prospects at every point are considered better than ever before. On the Edmonton branch too much rain, with crops suffering therefrom, is reported.

**London June Fur Sales.**

C. M. Lamson & Co. offering the following at their sale, beginning June 18th:

- Raccoon, 50,000; last year, 77,000.
- Skunk, 120,000; last year 100,000.
- Opossum, 35,000.
- Silver fox, 50; last year, 130.
- Cross fox, 150; last year, 400.
- Blue fox, none; last year 200.
- Otter, 1,100; last year, 2,000.
- Lynx, 150; last year 5,500.
- Beaver, 1,200; last year, 1,000.
- Bear, 1,200; last year, 2,000.
- Muskrat, 240,000; last year, 300,000.
- Mink, 36,000; last year, 70,000.
- Red fox, 8,700; last year, 8,000.
- Squirrel, 24,000; last year, none.
- Gray fox, 5,000; last year, 6,000.
- White fox, none; last year, 2,000.
- Wildcat, 4,500; last year, 8,300.
- Wolf, 4,400; last year, 7,200.
- Russian sable, 2,000; last year, 1,500.
- Japanese fox, 1,300; last year, 12,000.
- Japanese marten, none; last year, 13,000.

- Dry hair seal, none; last year, 300.
- Grebe, 900; last year, 6,500.
- Thibet lamb, none; last year, 2,000.
- Chinchilla, 5,500; last year, 1,000.
- Bastard chinchilla, 65,000; last year, 60,000.
- Australian opossum, 72,000; last year, 75,000.
- Wombat, 71,000; last year, 57,000.
- Wallaby, 77,000; last year, 43,000.
- Kangaroo, 2,500; last year, 5,000.
- Cape Horn fur seal, salted, 900; last year, 2,500.
- Cape of Good Hope fur seal, salted, 300; last year, none.

Results by cable:  
Same as in March—Skunk quality considered, otter, civet cat, silver fox, gray fox, Russian sable, wombat, furlers wallaby, kangaroo, mink other than south-western, brown bear.

- Raccoon, 10 per cent. higher than in March.
- Beaver, 10 per cent. higher than in March.
- Lynx, 10 per cent. higher than in March.
- Wolverine, 10 per cent. higher than in March.
- Mink, South-Western, 15 per cent. higher than in March.

Marten, 10 per cent. higher than in March.

Red fox, 15 per cent. higher than in March.

Wolf, 20 per cent. higher than in March.

Black bear, 15 per cent higher than in March.

Grizzly bear, 10 per cent higher than in March.

Russian bear, 10 per cent. higher than in March.

Opossum, 10 per cent. lower than in March.

White fox, 20 per cent. lower than in March.

Chinchilla, 15 per cent. lower than in March.

Wild cat, 10 per cent. lower than in March.

House cat, 15 per cent lower than in March.

Badger, 10 per cent. lower than in March.

Wallaby, tanners, 40 per cent. lower than in March.

Grebe, 15 per cent. lower than in March.

Muskrat, spring, 10 per cent. higher than in January.

Muskrat, fall, 10 per cent. lower than in January.

Muskrat, winter and black, same as in January.—Fur Trade Review.

**Interesting Legal Decision.**

The full court sat Saturday morning and delivered judgment in the following case:

Codville vs. Pearce. — Plaintiffs brought this action to have lots 23 and 24, in block 3, of the town of Cypress River declared subject to a lien from the registration of a certificate of judgment recovered by plaintiffs against defendants, and for an order for sale of such property to satisfy the judgment. The defence was that the property constituted the residence of the defendant and was exempt under section 12 of the Judgments Act. Defendant was not a farmer. There was a building on lot 24, of which the lower storey and cellar were built for the purposes of a store and the upper storey for a dwelling. Defendant formerly carried on business as a merchant in the store part, but had not done so since prior to the recovery of the plaintiff's judgment. Defendant had continuously occupied the upper part as a dwelling for several years, and since a period long prior to the recovery of plaintiff's judgment. The property cost over \$4,000, but was shown to be worth about \$3,000; there was a mortgage on it of over \$2,000, that left less than \$1,000 to represent defendant's actual interest while the value allowed of such exemption as might be claimed might be \$1,500. The case was heard before Mr. Justice Richards, who delivered judgment in favor of defendant with costs; he held that as the debtor's interest was under \$1,000 his defence, on the ground of exemption, seemed to be a good defence in law. Plaintiffs appealed. Mr. Howell, K. C., and Mr. Mathers for plaintiffs. Mr. Crawford, K. C., and Mr. Grundy for defendants. Judgments were delivered by Chief Justice Kilham, Mr. Justice Dubuc and Mr. Justice Bain that the appeal should be dismissed with costs, such costs to be set off against the amount due plaintiffs under their judgment.

Before Mr. Justice Dubuc:  
McCowan vs. Mackey.—Plaintiff sued to recover for seventy-nine tons of hay at \$10 a ton. Plaintiff alleged the agreement was that defendant agreed to buy from him 100 tons of hay, pressed, at \$10 a ton, f. o. b. at Beausejour, that plaintiff delivered ten tons when defendant declined to take any more. Plaintiff having the hay, shipped same to Winnipeg, where it netted \$4.70 a ton after paying freight. Plaintiff now claims damages for non-fulfillment of contract. Defendant contended that the hay was not equal to the sample agreed upon and delivery was not made as agreed. Mr. Phippen and Mr. Hartley for plaintiff; Mr. Atkins, K. C., and Mr. Robson for defendant. His Lordship gave judgment in favor of plaintiff for \$260.35 with costs.

Before Mr. Justice Richards:  
Birtle Dairying Co. vs. Barre.—In 1899 an agreement was made between plaintiffs and defendant that defendant would purchase all the butter made by plaintiffs during that season. Some of it was shipped to British Columbia and 12,000 pounds to Winnipeg. Defendant refused to take what was sent to Winnipeg and it was sold to other parties at 20 1-2 cents a pound, entailing a loss, as defendant was to pay 23 1-4 cents a pound. Plaintiffs sued to recover \$175 as damages which they had sustained. The

defence was that the butter was not accepted because it was not up to the standard agreed on. Mr. Howell, K. C., and Mr. Mathers for plaintiffs. Mr. Ewart, K. C., and Mr. Robson for defendants.

**Further Decline in Wool.**

Cables from London, where another series of colonial wool sales began this week, report that fine wools are selling at from par to 5 per cent. lower, while medium and coarse cross-breds are from 5 to 10 per cent. lower. Thus each successive series of sales witnesses a further fall, until, as brokers now say, prices have receded to a point never previously imagined. A comparison between the prices realized for English-grown wools in 1895 and 1901 is interesting, but is liable to give rise to the most serious reflections as to what is to be the end of it. In 1895, Southdown was quoted at selling at 10d; half-bred hoggets, 10½d; Leicester hoggets and wethers, 10½d; Lincoln wethers, 12¾d; Irish wethers, 12¾d; whereas at the present time the same grades are selling at 7½d, 6¾d, 6¾d, 3½d and 5¼d, respectively, a decline of 25 to 35 per cent. in fair and medium, and of from 39 to nearly 57 per cent. in coarse qualities.

The above-mentioned continued fall in coarse cross-breds makes the situation well-nigh hopeless for Canadian wool products. An American purchaser needing such wool will naturally enough compare prices, and, doing so, will find that he can get what he wants cheaper from London to Boston or Philadelphia than they are from Toronto. The question then as to where the Canadian crop is to be disposed of is an open one. Last year's clip is still in the warehouses. More and more is becoming recognized the fact that, in sheep-raising the wool must be relegated to a backward position. As has already occurred in Australia, mutton will be regarded as the leading factor of the business from a profit point of view. This is what has really led to the present state of over-production in the wool market—the increasing exportation of mutton, owing to the development of cold storage—as was explained in a recent issue.—Monetary Times.

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### New York Stock Market.

Only three days of this week were devoted to business in Wall street, and the market, especially on Monday and Tuesday, was narrowed by the torrid weather, and the natural curtailment of outside interest. Transactions were on a very small scale, and this fact was as effectual as the discomfort which the financial community experienced in causing the New York Stock Exchange members and governors to reverse a previous decision and determine to close the board on Friday and Saturday, as well as for the legal holiday on Thursday. This action has been criticized in some quarters as a neglect of duty on the part of a body which performs such extremely important functions in the financial mechanism of the country. In the street itself the unusual step involved was generally approved even in banking circles, though it was noted that banks and other lenders, in view of the four days holiday, took the precaution to call in loans extensively, putting the money in some cases out at much higher rates or exacting pledges to be prepared to repay the loans on Friday if it was deemed necessary to call them. This process led to a decided hardening of call money on Wednesday, the rate advancing to 15 to 20 per cent, and a good part of the loans made over the holiday were at from 8 to 12 per cent. Prior to this the money market seemed to be reverting back to an easier condition. The July 1 interest and dividend disbursements, which were the largest on record for that date, had been reassured as to their being any further complications growing out of the difficulties of the Seventh National Bank and the firm of H. Marquand & Co. The intense heat of the weather naturally reduced the market to a condition of complete inactivity, which on the whole favored recessions in prices. Steadiness, however, prevailed for the most part, though a good deal of attention was paid to the reports of drought at the west and of damage to the crops especially to corn. Intelligence that such adverse conditions had been altered by local rains modified this influence, though the granger and Pacific stocks were irregular in tone, and speculative hesitancy was shown in regard to them. But, while giving the crop outlook its due prominence as a speculative factor, there were two questions which directly affected the action of the market—the decisions as to dividends on the United States Steel stocks and the strike of operatives at some of the mills controlled by that corporation. The dividends on the steel stocks were duly declared on Tuesday afternoon, and, as expected, were 1 1/2 per cent. on the preferred and 1 per cent. on the common. The latter was not, however, stated explicitly to be a quarterly dividend, and there was, consequently, a feeling of disappointment, supplemented by the customary realizing sales which often follow the announcement of news long expected by the market. Besides this, the disposition shown at first to minimize the importance of the strike of the American Sheet Steel Company's workmen seemed to give way to an appreciation of the fact that a struggle had perhaps begun between the United States Steel Corporation on the one side and organized labor on the other. It, therefore, needed only the appearance of higher rates for money on Wednesday to produce a decided selling movement in United States Steel, which affected the entire list more or less. Traders showed a disposition to even up their contracts and stand clear of the market over the holidays while commission brokers, besides feeling the effects of exceptionally light business, were somewhat inclined, perhaps without due reason to complain, that the expected July investment demand was likely either not to show itself or to be so long delayed and so diffused as to be of no assistance to the general market. The selling movement on Wednesday, with which the stock market week closed, was, therefore, quite general, and left the street undecided as to the future, though it is claimed that none of the large financial and speculative interests have changed their position or are inclined as yet to take an adverse view of either the crop outlook or the labor situation.

Owing to the restricted character of the trading the features of the market were not numerous. The grangers and Pacific stocks were irregular. In keeping with the varying nature of the crop news. At concessions, however,

the leading stocks of this group, notably Union Pacific, found buying support of a good quality. It was also noted that the trunk lines and other dividend-paying shares were bought to some extent by investors, though they receded in price with the general list. Vague reports of something favorable to transpire in connection with New York Central are again heard. The coal stocks were firm, and the Reading issues improved on news that a settlement with the company's striking machinists had been effected, the report that the strike had been renewed not reaching the street in time to cause further bearishness. Erie issues were firm but not active, and they as well as other securities with which the Morgan interest is identified are objects of attention in view of the reports that Mr. J. P. Morgan's return to the country will be followed by important developments in a number of properties. The Southwestern stocks, headed by Missouri Pacific, have not been prominent despite renewed rumors about the prospective consolidation of the Gould railroad interest.

As already mentioned, United States Steel shares were a controlling factor in the market. The attention given to them diminished that paid to industries, so that otherwise little or nothing of an interesting nature was noted in that part of the share list. Tennessee Coal, however, was active and advanced on the report that Mr. H. C. Friel, formerly the executive head of the Carnegie Company, had become interested in the company, but the stock sold off on denials of this. People's Gas was the object of buying by western interests on the improvement in the company's position as regards the Chicago municipal. Of the traction group Brooklyn Rapid Transit was the most active and continued to be the object of favorable rumors, bearing mainly on the increase of the system's earning power.—Bradstreets.

A gentleman took a house in a London suburb which proved to be of the usual modern jerry-build order of architecture, so much so that one day the rain came through the roof and regularly swamped the place.

The gentleman was naturally angry, and when the landlord called for his rent the tenant exclaimed indignantly: "I say, it is too bad; the other night the rain came through my roof and gave me a regular shower bath. You really ought to do something."

"Ought to do something," growled the landlord, who was a very surly individual. "What are you complaining of? Do you expect me to provide you with soap and towels, too?"—London Spare Moments.

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#### DETROIT LAKES, MINN.

Good Fishing, Boating, Bathing, Hotels, etc. Round trip tickets \$10. Good for 15 days. (Includes three days' hotel accommodation.) Tickets good for 30 days \$10.80.

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Trains arrive and depart from the Canadian Northern depot, Water street, Winnipeg, as follows:

Leaves Winnipeg daily at 1.45 p.m.  
Arrives Winnipeg daily at 1.30 p.m.

For information call on your nearest Canadian Northern Ry. agent, or write CHAS. S. FEE, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul. H. SWINFORD, G. A., Winnipeg.

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## ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINES.

ALLAN LINE— From Montreal  
Australasian... July 13  
Corinthian... July 20  
PRINCE OF WALES LINE— From Montreal  
Lake Champlain... July 12  
Lake Megantic... July 19  
DOMINION LINE— From Portland  
Cambrian... July 13  
Vancouver... Aug. 13  
WHITE STAR LINE— From New York  
Majestic... July 17  
Oceania... July 21  
PENINSULAR LINE— From New York  
Campania... July 13  
Umbria... July 29  
PENINSULAR LINE— From Boston  
Sylvania... July 13  
Saxonia... July 7  
PRINCE OF WALES LINE— From New York  
St. Louis... July 17  
St. Paul... Aug. 7  
WHITE STAR LINE— From New York  
Erlesland... July 17  
Flintland... Aug. 17  
DOMINION LINE— From Boston  
New Zealand... July 17  
Commonwealth... July 31  
ALLAN STATE LINE— From New York  
Sardinian... July 21  
State of Nebraska... Aug. 7  
PENINSULAR LINE— From New York  
Ancholia... July 13  
Furnessia... July 29  
RATES—Cabin, \$50, \$55, \$60, \$70, \$80 and upwards. Second cabin, \$35, \$37.50, \$40, and upwards. Steerage, \$21.50, \$23.50, \$25 and upwards.  
Passengers ticketed through to all points in Great Britain and Ireland, and at special low rates to all parts of the European continent. Pre-paid passage arranged from all points. Apply to the nearest steamship or railway ticket agent, or to W. P. F. CUMMINGS, General Agent, Winnipeg, Man.

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### MAIL CONTRACTS

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, 26th July next, for the conveyance of His Majesty's mails on a proposed contract for four years, six times per week each way, between Selkirk and Winnipeg, via Lower Fort Garry, St. Andrew's North, St. Andrew's, Parkdale, Middlechurch and Killdonan, from the first September next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the post offices of Winnipeg, Selkirk and the intermediate offices and at this office.

W. W. McLEOD,  
Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,  
Winnipeg, 14th June, 1901.



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Court House, etc., Carnduff, N. W. T." will be received at this office until Saturday, 27th July, 1901, for the construction of a building for court house, etc., Carnduff, N. W. T.

Plans and specifications can be seen and forms of tender obtained at this department and at the post office, Carnduff, N. W. T.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the form supplied and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent (10 per cent) of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned. The department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,  
FRED. GELINAS,  
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,  
Ottawa, June 26th, 1901.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the department will not be paid for it.

### Expenses of an Ocean Greyhound.

"It is estimated that it costs the Hamburg line about \$15,000 to run the Deutschland across the sea. The largest item of expense is that of coal. She sends through her four monumental funnels every trip vapor representing \$7,000. Then there is the bill for lubricating oil, and the cost of the ship's immense laundry," remarks a writer in *Ainslee's*. "In the seasons when the cabins and the steerage are crowded the ship's washing usually consists of nearly 21,000 pieces, including table linen, blankets, sheets and the coats of the stewards. The laundry bills for a single trip vary according to the number of passengers carried, from \$300 to \$500. Next to the cost of coal is the expenditure for wages. The board of the *Deutschland's* crew of 557 persons, the cost of providing her 700 or more cabin passengers with meals, the wages of the commander, her officers and the chief engineer help to swell the list of expenses. The commanders of the German ships receive more pay than those of either the American or British lines. Aside from their regular wages, which range from \$1,500 to \$4,000 a year, they have a share in the earnings of their ships. On the British lines the captains receive from \$1,500 to \$6,000 a year, without perquisites. If at the end of a year a British commander's ship has met with no accident he gets a bonus. The British lines think this system of reward has a tendency to make commanders more careful."

Hoax—Funny! Did you ever notice it? Hoax—Notice what? Hoax—Why, in the beginning of the world a rib became a woman, and now it's ribbons that become a woman.—Philadelphia Record.

The good villagers of Tarrytown are puzzling their heads over a recent ordinance adopted by the village fathers in which dogs and their owners are hopelessly mixed. The ordinance reads: "Any owner of a dog found at large without being muzzled will be subject to a \$10 fine."

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All kinds of Forms and Notes printed to order.

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LATH, SHINGLES,  
SASH,  
DOORS**

AND ALL KINDS  
OF WOODWORK

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A new and important remedial agent. For Imperfect Digestion, Dyspepsia, or Nervous Dyspepsia, Exhaustion, Nervous Debility, Lack of Energy, Overwork, especially excessive brain work, and all other evils following modern style of living and business methods, STEVENSON'S PHOSPHO TONIC is unquestionably the remedy of the period.

For broken down business men, professionals, workmen, farmers, school teachers, delicate women, pale, peaked girls and children, this new remedy will be found a real blessing. It stimulates the appetite, restores vigor, quietly excites all the glands of the digestive organs, livens the skin, induces healthy action of kidneys, liver and bowels, and generally tones up the system. It is, as the name indicates, a genuine tonic, representing the happiest combination of the triple phosphates, with most efficient diuretics and laxatives ever offered the public, either from the standpoint of merit or pharmaceutical perfection. In every respect it is simply perfect. It will commend itself to any man, woman or child who needs a body builder or system renovator. It matters not what else you have tried, or what else has failed, if you are run down,

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