

THE COMMERCIAL

FINANCE AND INSURANCE REPORT

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Established 1882.

Published Weekly.

OL 21

WINNIPEG, CANADA, MAY 9, 1903

No. 35



ELEPHANT BRAND
PURE LINED OIL
PAINTS

It is the favorite mixed Paint. More "ELEPHANT" sold than any Mixed paint in the Dominion of Canada. Write for shade cards.

MERRICK, ANDERSON & CO.
WINNIPEG.

TETLEY'S
TEA

Is Economy, Health and Pleasure, all in an Air-Tight Packet.

TUDSON'S BAY COMPANY
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Wholesale Distributors for Western Canada.



TENTS, FLAGS AND
ROLLER AWNINGS

EMERSON-HAGUE
MANUFACTURING CO. Ltd.
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CODVILLE & CO.
Wholesale Grocers



—Packers of—
Celebrated
Gold Standard
Teas

Coffees, Baking Powder and Spices.

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

BROMLEY & CO.



Tents
Awnings and
Mattress
Factory.

Cor. Princess and Alexander St., Winnipeg

J. McLEOD HOLIDAY
Wholesale Importer of
SMALL WARES, NOTIONS, TOYS,
FANCY GOODS, CLOCKS,
JEWELLERY & MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

DIRECT EXPORTER OF SENEGA
ROOT.

173 McDermot Avenue. - Winnipeg.

Discounts Reduced

5 %

Send us your Detailed Orders at once **FOR FALL AND WINTER RUBBERS**, as on May 15th Discounts are positively reduced 5 p.c.

We handle goods manufactured by The Canadian Rubber Co., of Montreal.

THOMAS RYAN & CO
LIMITED

Wholesale Boots, Shoes and Rubbers.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

5 %

Advance in **RUBBER GOODS** will go into effect on May 15th. Customers who have not already bought, and desiring to place orders for Fall, 1903, can do so at present Quotations, on advising us by mail or wire, before that date, the amount to book them for. The detailed quantities must be given before July 1st.

Catalogues on Application.

THE AMES, HOLDEN CO. Ltd.
Boots and Shoes and Granby Rubbers.
WINNIPEG.

Foley, Lock & Larson

Wholesale
GROCERIES, FRUIT AND PRODUCE



Successors to
Specials in Fruit:
FANCY UNFROZEN
CRANBERRIES,
LEMONS,
ORANGES,
BANANAS.

DON'T FAIL

To try our new summer line of heather.

Half Hose

Silk and wool mixture. Just the thing for summer wear. Price \$3.75 per dozen. Done up in half dozen packages.

We have a complete range of gents' summer hose. Fine black cotton from 80 cents to \$2.00; either plain or with ball-triggen foot. Lisle thread in plain or fancy from \$2.00 to \$3.00.

Also Special Values in fine imported cashmere socks, to retail from 25 to 50 cents. With silk apitied sole, plain, or fancy embroidered.

Letter orders receive our special attention.

THE GAULT
BROS. Co., Limited

Importers and Manufacturers.
WINNIPEG

RAIN IS COMING YOUR WAY
TO HELP YOU SELL

Waterproof
Coats

Better have a few on hand in time.

We carry an assortment of the best English and American makes in Coverts, Serges, and Meltons. Cravenette Rain Coats to retail from \$2.50 up.

HATS AND CAPS,

Tweed and Serge Caps, for Men and Boys. Retail, 15c up.

Cotton and Duck Hats (washable) in White and Grey. These are to be all the rage this summer.

STRAW HATS—A full assortment of low-priced goods.

ORDER NOW.

R. J. WHITLA & CO'Y
LIMITED,
Wholesale Dry Goods.
WINNIPEG.

We are better prepared than ever to supply

Wrapping Paper
Paper Bags
Counter Check Books
Stationery and Smallwares

and shall be pleased to have your orders.

McALLISTER & WATTS
43 Rorie Street - WINNIPEG.

WINNIPEG
Business College

Portage Ave. North End Branch opp. G.P.R. Depot.

COURSES—1, Business; 2, Shorthand and Typewriting; 3, Telegraphy; 4, Civil Service; 5, Primary English. Twelve experienced teachers employed. It pays to go to the BEST. We are not adventuriers in the line of educational work. Full particulars on application.
G. W. DONALD, Secretary.

FRESH EGGS WANTED

In order to supply our own Branch Houses at Vancouver and Nelson, B.C., we require very large quantities of Eggs. Highest market prices will be allowed on all shipments you may favor us with.

In shipping to us you do not have to wait weeks to find out whether your goods are sold or not. Our prices are nett. No Commission charges, and credit notes are always sent promptly on receipt of goods. The same applies to Butter.

Correspondence solicited.

J. Y. GRIFFIN & CO.
WINNIPEG, MAN. LIMITED.

Speculators in Lemons

We have 1000 Boxes finest November cut MESSINA LEMONS, all long keeping stock, due to arrive 10th inst

We ask you to hold your orders until our travelers have the privilege of at least quoting you.

R. A. ROGERS & COMPANY Ltd.

WINNIPEG

MAY 2nd, 1903

VARNISH

Valentine's Carriage
Berry Bros.' Hard Oil
Berry Bros.' Liquid Granite
For Floors.

DOMESTIC IN ALL GRADES, ALSO JAPANS AND DRYERS.

G. F. STEPHENS & CO.
LIMITED.

170 to 176 Market Street.

WINNIPEG

Spring Goods

Now Ready for Shipment
SPORTING GOODS
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
AND FANCY GOODS
Our Representatives are now Soliciting Your Patronage.

J. L. MEIKLE & CO.
Wholesale Fancy Goods.
PORT ARTHUR - - ONTARIO.

ALWAYS AT THE TOP



SHIRTS
COLLARS
and
CUFFS

"Best Made."

MANUFACTURED BY

THE WILLIAMS, GREENE & ROME COMPANY

Limited.

BERLIN, ONTARIO.

E. BOISSEAU & CO.
TORONTO.

Wholesale Tailors

Manufacturers of
Men's, Youths', Boys' and Children's
Clothing.

Western Representative:

S. M. JAMES - - Winnipeg

JOHN W. PECK & CO.

Manufacturers of

Clothing
Shirts
Furs



Wholesale Dealers in

Hats and Caps

At our Winnipeg Warehouse we carry in above lines, the Largest and Best Assorted Stock to be found in Western Canada. This is important to the numerous business men just starting in this territory. Our long experience of the Western trade enables us to know just what you want. Correspond with us

MONTREAL, WINNIPEG,
VANCOUVER.

THE

The record pertaining to the... in the west of the... territories.

"Twenty-

ISSUED

Subscription... \$1.50 when... in advance.

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The "Comm... the largest... press compa... between "La... east than... ally, or we... reduce the... the manuf... of Eastern... Office 26... ng. Teleph

LABO

There see... of unrest... Canada an... of strikes... blamed by... this and it... in some ca... have had... trouble, bu... matter rev... workingma... ance of the... fation whi... past two o... really we... in bad, say... does not l... quite withi... cause of en... lives on th... fully 25 per... he was thr... other words... were him T... it would b... makes it cl... vance to co... in other pr... ground for... argue that... much of a... in Canada... many lines... all and the... condition of... occupations... secure stead... threatening... what might... will not be... than a resto... wren wages... Some of t... pending are... ions of uni... hours, etc... their way a... rop-up every... wren employ... representative... unfortunate... to take a pos... tion and it... the great fig... vaged. Wit... ability of the... b their own... ar case, we... o faith: late... of employe... recognition t... body of emplo... ready been... lished em

THE COMMERCIAL

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

Twenty-First Year of Publication.

ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY.

Subscriptions—Canada and the United States—\$2.00 per annum in advance, or \$2.50 when not so paid; other countries \$3.00.

Changes for advertisement, or stops, notices, etc., 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.

The Commercial carries every 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 carries the leading wholesale, commission, manufacturing and financial houses of Eastern Canada.

Office 36 and 37 Merchants Bank Building. Telephone 100.

D. W. BUCHANAN,

Publisher.

WINNIPEG, MAY 9, 1908.

LABOR DISTURBANCES.

There seems to be a general feeling of unrest in labor circles throughout Canada and the air is full of rumors of strikes. The labor unions are being blamed by a good many people for this and it is probable quite true that in some cases irresponsible agitators have had much to do with the trouble, but a final analysis of the matter reveals something more. The workman finds with the continuance of the general prosperity and inflation which has characterized the past two or three years that he is really *worse off* in good times than in bad, saying for the fact that he does not lose so much time. It is quite within the mark to say that because of enhanced values the man who lives on the fixed rate of wages is fully 25 per cent worse off to-day than he was three or four years ago. In other words his money will only purchase him 75 per cent as much goods as it would that many years ago. This makes it clear that unless wages advance to correspond with the increase in other prices the wage-earner has ground for dissatisfaction. No one will argue that there has as yet been that much of a general advance in wages in Canada. As a matter of fact in many lines they have not advanced at all and the only improvement in the condition of those who work at these occupations is that they are able to secure steadier work. The present hesitating attitude is, therefore, only what we have expected and we will not be satisfied with anything less than a restoration of the balance between wages and cost of living.

Some of the labor disputes now pending are complicated with questions of union recognition, length of hours, etc. These are important in their way and are always ready to trip up every time there is friction between employer and employed. Some representatives of capital have been unfortunate enough in their judgment to take a position against union recognition. It is around this point that the greatest fight is being waged. With all due respect to the ability of the employers to decide as to their own interests in that particular case, we feel like saying that it is quite late in the day for any body to attempt to undertake to deny recognition to a movement which has already been accepted by every civilized employer of labor. It is

quite in order that the right to deal with individuals who for their own reasons prefer to remain outside of the union should be reserved, but there is no reasonable excuse for a refusal of union recognition where it is asked for.

The labor leaders have a splendid opportunity in the present crisis in Canada to dignify their cause and win over public opinion in favor of union principles. Rioting and bloodshed should be as abhorrent to the labor unionist as it is to any other citizen and we believe it is so. Unfortunately for the cause, however, there is an element in every union which is willing to use force to prevent work going on without them in case of a strike. This is indefensible and only postpones the day when prompt and perfect settlements will be made of every labor dispute. The interests of capital and labor are mutual and the day cannot be far off when they will be wise enough to see this and to settle their differences by the sensible method of arbitration. This end will come the sooner if labor drops its utterly indefensible expedient of using force to gain an end. Men should be chosen to lead in labor

and most enterprising statesmanship. Nothing can be done, however, in the line of substantial advancement until the people shall be willing to construct these roads at their own expense. The present defective and almost impassable highways at certain seasons of the year will not give place to better roads until the people are willing to be taxed to promote the cause of better roads. Money is essential to accomplish the proposed reform. * * * An improved system of country roads will spur the energies of commerce, increase the value of lands and enlarge the scope of every business enterprise."

Throughout the whole convention the addresses were of this high order, and their moral influence will no doubt be very great. The case for good roads was made out in the most convincing manner. The resolutions with which the convention wound up are not available for reference at this writing but they are understood to have declared for the principle of national, state and municipal co-operation in this reform. That for Canada would mean the Dominion, provincial and municipal governments, the latter

000. The final distribution now announced consists of 3 per cent, or \$6,000,000 in cash, and approximately 2 per cent, or \$4,000,000, in the new 5 per cent bonds of the corporation. This final distribution makes a total of approximately \$10,000,000, or 200 per cent, on the amount paid in. A curious feature of the matter, and one which has provoked some criticism, is that under the wide powers given to the managers of the syndicate, J. P. Morgan & Co., of New York, an amount of preferred stock which remained in the hands of the syndicate is utilized in connection with the plan for the conversion of 40 per cent of the preferred shares into the new 5 per cent bonds. The members of the syndicate therefore received the new bonds to the amount above mentioned in the form of participation certificates in the pending operation, on which there is a contingent liability of about 20 per cent, or \$1,000,000.

The dissolution of this, the original syndicate in connection with the United States Steel Corporation, draws attention to the fact that it was one of the most successful operations of the kind ever carried out in the stock market. As will be seen above, the subscribers realized a profit of 100 per cent, on the amount of money they actually furnished. In many quarters this is regarded as a record, and it is also to be considered that the members of the syndicate obligated themselves to furnish \$200,000,000, or six-



WESTERN FARM HOMES—J. Y. YOUNG, ALAMEDA, ASSA.

matters who will not always be looking for trouble and who by conservative action will dignify the cause they represent. If the public is once convinced that there is just as much intelligence and integrity behind labor as there is behind capital a tremendous advantage will have been gained.

GOOD ROADS.

A notable event in connection with the movement for good roads was the convention held last week in Odean, Missouri. This convention was made up of delegates from all parts of the United States and Canada and represented the first definite and concerted step on behalf of good public highways. The delegates were in nearly every case, the most notable men in the districts from which they came, and the proceedings were characterized throughout by a high order of debate and reasoning power. One of the speakers, a state governor, said in the course of an admirable address on the subject "The State's Duty," that the time has fully come when our great railway systems should be fully supplemented by an improved system of public roads. * * * "This reform is imperative and calls for the wisest

body imposing a direct tax upon the people for its share of the expense.

It might reasonably be said that in a sparsely settled country like Manitoba there is not, as yet, much hope of making effective reform in this matter, but the case for good roads remains, and if a beginning were made now and the subject dealt with in an intelligent manner it would result in the gradual upbuilding of a system of country roads which would be a valuable asset to the country in years to come.

STEEL SYNDICATE DISSOLVED.

Formal announcement was made this week, says Bradstreet's, that the original syndicate which was organized when the United States Steel Corporation was formed, to underwrite the plans for the creation of that company, and the exchange of the stocks of the constituent companies for the new shares, had been dissolved. The members of the underwriting syndicate, it will be remembered, agreed in February, 1901, to furnish, if necessary, \$200,000,000, but of this amount only 12 1/2 per cent, or \$25,000,000 of cash, was actually called for. This \$25,000,000 was returned to the subscribers, and there were subsequently four distributions of profits of 5 per cent each, aggregating \$10,000,-

teen times as much money as they were actually supposed to pay out to the managers of the syndicate, due to the light of this fact the return does not seem to be disproportionately to the risk assumed, and it is difficult to see how a plan of such magnitude as that which was involved in the formation of the United States Steel Corporation, with its capital of \$1,400,000, could have been successfully instituted and carried to completion unless an underwriting syndicate of undoubted strength and, what was more important, of decided influence in the financial community, had been constituted. This was only rendered possible by an assurance of profits on a liberal scale, such as the syndicate has now been able to exhibit.

It must be admitted, however, that the success of the Steel Corporation syndicate is not at present likely to act as an inducement for other operations of a similar character. In fact it is pretty certain that if such a transaction were attempted at present it would be a failure. The time when the project was launched was opportune, the public was eager to participate, and the so-called plethora of new securities had not reached such a stage that, as at present, new bond and stock issues were virtually drugs on the market. There is, therefore, no danger that for some time at least the leaders of the financial world will undertake any operations of this kind on such a grandiose scale.

EXHIBITION AUDIT.

The finance committee of the Winnipeg council met last Friday. The principal item of business was the reception of the report of Peter Thomson, special auditor of the books of the Exhibition association. The matter of the report was not discussed in detail, but it is believed that copies made for the aldermen and the exhibition board and to refer to the report to that board for examination and reply.

The report after reviewing briefly the history of the association leading up to the appointment of the present general manager, states that:

Winnipeg, which will more readily explain the position:

Due City of Winnipeg.....	\$12,983.92
Add for 1902.....	\$ 4,032.39
Less start credit.....	113.20
Debitures No. 1.....	1,726.00
City of Winnipeg, wa- department.....	\$ 2,292.59
Add.....	153.95
Debitures No. 1.....	\$ 200.00
Debitures No. 2.....	20,000.00
Cash overdraft.....	15,000.00
Share account.....	\$ 15,000.00
Cult stakes.....	\$ 1,523.00
Hills payable.....	8,000.00
Cash overdraft.....	2,962.22
Winnipeg Industrial Ex- hibition Association.....	9,563.24
	\$106,421.49

The system of bookkeeping is in principle correct, but the details of the same could with advantage be improved upon. All accounts and statements should be checked and accounts should be submitted to the finance committee before payment has been done in many cases, as appears to be the case with the accounts of the aldermen. It is suggested that all monies should be promptly deposited in the bank and the receipts of a consolidated nature. Petty cash should be kept on the books and the receipts of such monies should be properly accounted for. Vouchers should be furnished and accounted for as they are not been done in the past. This has been done for the deposits for the auditor part of the year 1902, and the year 1902 and 1903, and the transactions for the year were closed. It is suggested that a decided supervision regarding the books, and a full audit of the books, should be made during the course of the auditing of same. I discovered several errors which were not reported to the board, and which were not noticed by the auditor. So that the accounts received and paid out of the association and paid out are not accounted for, and it is suggested that the proper handling of the money is evident, that it is not correct, as a matter of fact, and should be corrected, and an adjustment in the following year. In the course of the audit, I discovered an amount of \$88.67 of expenses directors quarters, and it is my opinion that part of this amount is not properly accounted for, and it is suggested that the proper handling of the money is evident, that it is not correct, as a matter of fact, and should be corrected, and an adjustment in the following year. In the course of the audit, I discovered an amount of \$88.67 of expenses directors quarters, and it is my opinion that part of this amount is not properly accounted for, and it is suggested that the proper handling of the money is evident, that it is not correct, as a matter of fact, and should be corrected, and an adjustment in the following year.

Winnipeg Industrial

Exp. Assn.....	\$ 7,549.87	47,763.92
City of Winnipeg.....	1,033.00	1,033.00
Accounts adjustable.....	70.80	108.22
Accounts receivable.....	72.50	
Grounds, beds, and.....	104,476.16	
Cash overdraft.....	2,962.22	8,000.00
City of Winnipeg.....	27,960.00	
deb. acct. No. 1.....	15,000.00	
City of Winnipeg.....	74.53	130.00
deb. acct. No. 2.....		
Cult stakes.....		
	\$112,915.36	\$112,915.36

Audited and found correct.

(Signed) S. E. LEMON.

I desire, however, to draw the attention of the council to the fact that, while this does correctly give the balance of the account, it does not correctly state the balance of the account of the association, and that it is suggested that the proper handling of the money is evident, that it is not correct, as a matter of fact, and should be corrected, and an adjustment in the following year.

There is no entry made for outstanding liabilities. There is an account of which is by agreement, and three hundred fifty instalments and another portion of the disbursements for the one-third and record in the books of the association. The balance due, in this connection, of the amount of \$1,000.00, which interest to be paid on this account. The

their correctness. This led to overpayment in a number of cases last year, and a new method is urged to be adopted. The ticket account was found to be correct.

It is also urged that some definite plan should be arrived at regarding the new offices, which are occupied jointly by the association and the firm of Christie & Heubach, and that charges for rental and clearing be duly considered.

As to office assistance, the report states that when considering that the general manager is by the terms of his engagement, required to devote his whole time to the duties of his office, it is a natural question whether the charge for extra office help should not be, to a certain extent, borne by him.

REGINA WATER SUPPLY.

Regina, May 1.—There was a crowded meeting of the Regina board of trade Thursday night when Mr. John Galt, C.E. of Toronto, gave an account of his visit to Regina. Mr. Galt is the engineering expert selected by the town council to examine the district as to its capabilities in regard to a water supply. Since his arrival, his inspection and will leave this evening for his home. Mr. Galt gave an excellent address which all present were much pleased to hear. His visit to Regina was the first time he had seen the city of Regina, and there was a wide-awake, hopeful feel-

ingsome matter. There it cost 2 1/2 cents per 1,000 gallons, but it was hoped by recovering waste products which were being discarded, the figure would be reduced to 2 1/2 cents. Regina, in its present condition, the first year, would require 1,000,000 gallons a day, and that would cost 5 cents more for small quantities than larger ones. That meant \$10 a day. When more water was required the actual expenditure for softening would be more. He could not, therefore, recommend a supply from wells. There would be uncertainty as to the water and trouble. The spring water at Boggy creek was accessible and would afford an abundant supply for all seasons and a kind assistance of the Northwest government he had had levels taken, and he found that without much trouble a dam could be thrown across the creek which would provide a million gallons a day. The ground was sufficiently high to get the water to Regina.

By Gravitation.

The level at the selected point was 103 feet above the sea level, and the dam would give a height of 110 feet. The depth of the necessary cutting would not be more than 10 feet, and that for one mile only. This would supply Regina with water for many years to come, and it would form a beautiful lake in the midst of a pleasant landscape. As to cost, he had not got around to making his estimate, but he thought that \$175,000 to \$180,000 would be about the figure. If the amount could be borrowed on forty-year debentures the cost per annum would be less than the cost of softening water. The pressure would be sufficient for all domestic purposes and by contrivances, such as check valves and a compensating tank in the tower, there could be a supply in case of fire, through hydrants. Each hydrant was as good as a fire engine. The light works were situated at the water works the same attendants could look after both. It was suggested there was also a simple matter. The existing drains could be utilized, and with an anaerobic tank, the water could be disposed of without any pollution.

In conclusion, Mr. Galt said that Regina was situated in a most favorable position and had done so much for it in placing a water supply within reach. The water works would pay handsomely for the revenue would more than pay the interest and outlay.

A short discussion followed the address, many questions were asked and before the meeting adjourned a hearty vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Galt.

ASSINBOINE POWER.

Ottawa, May 1.—Application will be made at the present session of parliament by the city of Winnipeg for an act to authorize the said city or other corporation, appointed by it, to use and make available the water power of the Assiniboine river and to erect a distributing centre and a prospecting and populous city. It had now got to the starting of the ways, and must face the situation. He had been told he had a hard problem to face when he set out to investigate the water supply. He found, however, and he was as glad as surprised to be told that the water was not so scarce. It was a comparatively simple problem. The district was peculiarly situated in some respects. It had a clay soil which tended to keep water and silt on and near the surface, not allowing it to percolate into the ground. It was most important for the convenience of all that they should be up-to-date as to contamination, and that could be done to preserve life and health. With this in view, a supply was of the first importance. As to the water, the city of Regina would be liable to a supply or the water of the Assiniboine river. That was about the depth water was to be drawn. There was no doubt that, wherever it came from, there was a great sheet of water under Regina in great depth. But the quality of the water was not good. It was hard and contained alkali salts. It was not a suitable water for washing, drinking or domestic purposes generally. Of course, such water could be softened by chemical process. That was what they had been obliged to do at Winnipeg. It was a very serious and trou-

LIFE IN THE WESTERN RANGE COUNTRY.

Residence of F. W. Gosdal, Cowley Ranch, Pincher Creek, Alberta.

association is borrowing money at present from the bank at a less rate. There may be other outstanding liabilities, but as there are no records, I can not say. Be cash overdraft, \$2,962.22. This is arrived at by taking the actual bank balance and giving effect to the cash received in arriving at this amount. In September, 1901, a cheque for \$30 was received as subscription to prize list from James R. Brown. This does not appear to have been cashed and it is an appear 1902 there are checks in the receipt register and in 1901 a cheque for \$16, given by J. L. Benson for season ticket for use track, which was received. This cheque is still uncashed, and so far as I can learn no cash has been made to receive the money for this same year.

As to the debentures: The city provides for the sinking fund for the first issue of \$20,000, and the issue of \$100,000 and the second issue of \$30,000 is being paid off.

At exhibition time there is engaged an assistant treasurer. For the past few years this has been Mr. W. H. Thompson of the Imperial bank, now of Fortage in Prairie. It is his duty to receive and take care of all the receipts during practice to pass orders upon him for certain payments on account of work done and on account of prizes. These orders are in most cases furnished. The report also takes exception to the fact that the assistant treasurer before they have been passed by the board or time has been taken to inquire into

ing as regarded Northwest Canada. He believed the salvation of the country depended greatly upon the Northwest. Regina was situated amid such a fertile country that it could not fail to be a distributing centre and a prosperous and populous city. It had now got to the starting of the ways, and must face the situation. He had been told he had a hard problem to face when he set out to investigate the water supply. He found, however, and he was as glad as surprised to be told that the water was not so scarce. It was a comparatively simple problem. The district was peculiarly situated in some respects. It had a clay soil which tended to keep water and silt on and near the surface, not allowing it to percolate into the ground. It was most important for the convenience of all that they should be up-to-date as to contamination, and that could be done to preserve life and health. With this in view, a supply was of the first importance. As to the water, the city of Regina would be liable to a supply or the water of the Assiniboine river. That was about the depth water was to be drawn. There was no doubt that, wherever it came from, there was a great sheet of water under Regina in great depth. But the quality of the water was not good. It was hard and contained alkali salts. It was not a suitable water for washing, drinking or domestic purposes generally. Of course, such water could be softened by chemical process. That was what they had been obliged to do at Winnipeg. It was a very serious and trou-

Some lies are not as white as they are bleached.

The man who laughs last falls to see the joke.

Even a greedy man draws the line at taking both sides of an argument.

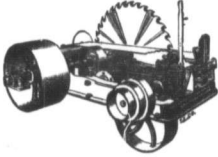
The woman in the case never observes how awkward a man is when in love.

Winter Wearables that are Winners

STYLISH STOCK DAINTY DESIGN.

Our Travellers are now out with the finest line of Fall and Winter Samples the West has ever seen. See them. The kind any gentleman can wear. OVERCOATS, SUITS, TROUSERS, Men's, Youths', Boys', Child's.

DONALD FRASER & CO.
Manufacturers of Fine Clothing
WHOLESALE
WINNIPEG—126 Princess Street.
MONTREAL—502 St. Paul Street.



Saw Mill Machinery

Engines and Boilers
Steam Pumps and Heaters
Gasoline Engines
Elevator Machinery

Shingle Mills, Lath Mills, Planers, Matchers and Moulders.

MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS.

Waterous Engine Works Co. Ltd.

WINNIPEG Man.



"HOWE"

GASOLINE ENGINES

are made by the same people who make the celebrated "HOWE" Scales.

They use less Gasoline, Run Cooler, Start Easier, Wear Longer, and give less Trouble than any Engine on the Market.

Stuart Machinery Co., Limited

Sole Canadian Agents. WINNIPEG, MAN.

Elevator Machinery

Contractors and Dealers will do well to get our prices on complete outfits for Grain Elevators before tendering. They will be interesting. Complete equipments on hand for immediate shipment.

The Manitoba Iron Works, Limited

WINNIPEG, MAN.

United Fruit & Produce Co.

LIMITED.

IMPORTERS OF

GREEN and DRIED FRUITS

WHOLESALE

246 Main Street. Winnipeg.

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The Globe Casket

LONDON, Canada

The most Modern and Popular Manufacturers of UNDERTAKERS' SUPPLIES in the Dominion.

Special to our Manitoba, Northwest and British Columbia Patrons: Gentlemen—Our representatives are now returning to their respective territories. We thank you for your letter orders in the past time. Our Mr. J. H. Glass will have the pleasure of calling upon you again soon with the newest and best in the profession. Kindly wait to see his samples, etc.

THE GLOBE CASSET COMPANY LONDON, ONT.



WAREHOUSES:

TORONTO AND MONTREAL

OFFICES: WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER, QUEBEC, HALIFAX AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

5500 DOZEN

Bleached Honeycomb Towels

14 x 30

Good Quality Canadian Make. To retail at 10 cents per pair, worth 15 cents.

REPRESENTATIVES, MANITOBA, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AND BRITISH COLUMBIA:

T. H. WARDELL, W. T. WALTERS
M. A. DAWSON, JOHN LEMON
SANFORD BLOK, WINNIPEG

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VANCOUVER

JOHN W. LORD Insurance Broker

Special facilities for placing surplus lines of insurance.

Automatic sprinkler equipments a specialty.

212 McIntyre Block - WINNIPEG.

SPRATOR PAINT
Is a pure mineral paint in dry powder form, requiring only the addition of cold water for instant use. It is fire proof, weather proof, produces hard enamel finish, will not rub, wash, crack, or run, will not cover better than oil paint and at 1/2 the cost. Can be used to great advantage on stone, brick, wood and plaster, and over all painted or unpainted surfaces.
This SPRATOR painting machine will paint a good sized barn in 15 minutes. Fully guaranteed. Write for booklet.
BUFFALO, N. Y. LONDON, CAN.

J. CLEARHUE

Cleanness Merchant

Fruits and... All Kinds of Produce

Special attention given to consignments of BUTTER and EGGS.

Consignments received in all lines. Correspondence solicited.

VICTORIA, B. C.

P. O. Box 538.

ERNEST S. HARRISON CO. Ltd.

Electrical Engineers

SUPPLIES AND CONSTRUCTION.

Repairs of All Kinds.

PORTAGE AVE. - WINNIPEG.

THE STRAIGHT B. & C. FRONT

LONG HIP CORSEY

Private made to order. No Brass Eyelets. Just Loop Lace.



No Brass Eyelets

Wholesale Dry Goods Dealers. Supply you, or write to—

BRUSH & CO., TORONTO

Mr. Scott has introduced a big Ottawa, to provide for ingo-line textile fabrics, this is to guard against shoddy goods being sold as pure woolen. Woollens and shoddis should be marked separately and distinguished. There will be another opportunity reach farthest north (and the best during the season of navigation about the 27th July next, when company's boats leave the landing the second trip.

The Hudson's Bay Company's summer transport down the Mackenzie to the Arctic ocean is expected leave Athabasca Landing about 20th May. Letters may be posted in Winnipeg not later than Saturday the 16th inst., addressed care of postmaster, Athabasca Landing. There will be another opportunity reach farthest north (and the best during the season of navigation about the 27th July next, when company's boats leave the landing the second trip.

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Dry Goods Trade Notes.

In the millinery department sales are not particularly strong this season. Ready-to-wear hats have taken their place to a large extent.

The Irish linen markets are steadily hardening as a result of keen demand from all parts of the world. Household linens have lately advanced 5 per cent and more. Stocks are limited.

A certain Canadian mill which has been quoting fantastically at lower prices for full delivery, has withdrawn these quotations as it is understood there has been an accumulation of orders which will not be cleared up before the season is over.

Advices from Belfast during the past week state that "the position of the linen trade there is strong and prospects good. Fancy linens for ladies' wear are being imported for, and the trade throughout is active and characterized by a desire to produce new fabrics.

Backward weather has been retarding the demand for summer lines in the eastern dry goods markets. Retail buyers have not been broken into to the same extent as at this time of other years, but this is not causing alarm in trading circles as it is expected that there will be plenty of demand later.

Advices from the south continue to indicate the increasing scarcity of raw cotton, and predictions in certain quarters are made of a curtailment of supplies made necessary by inability to secure the raw material. That such curtailment will be adopted generally is generally believed, for it is regarded as hardly probable that manufacturers will allow their organizations to be disrupted, even though they are compelled to run at a loss for a period. The continued high prices of the raw material is a matter which makes the situation still more complicated for the manufacturer, who might find the condition of affairs more to his liking were he assured of cheaper cotton for the future.

Grocery Trade Notes.

A telegram from the Columbia River reports the run of salmon there as somewhat larger than in the case of last year at this time.

Contradictory cables have been received from Barbados concerning the sugar market, and quotations vary from 18 to 20c per gallon first cost.

Cable advices from Japan concerning the tea market state that opening prices are 10 per cent over those of one year ago, due to heavy domestic requirements and improved export demand and improved quality of the tea.

Private mail advices from Sicily state that the unfavorable weather conditions there have damaged the opening crop of almonds seriously. The advices state that estimates made indicate that the Bari crop has been reduced to the extent of fully one-third.

Cable advices reported the opening market for new crop Japan tea with a decline of about 50c to 60c per chest at 37 to 38c, and settlements of new crop Formosa tea to about 14,000 pkgs. at 10c for good grades.

French consuls in Brazil, in a report on the state of trade in that country, states that there is an overproduction of coffee throughout the country, and that in Brazil there is a tendency to restrict the area of cultivation. He says that in the year from 1911 to 1910, in Brazil, the total production of coffee throughout the world was 15,460,000 bags of 132 lbs. net weight, and that in 1910, 15,000,000 bags were grown in Brazil, 10,000,000 in Guatemala, Costa Rica, and Nicaragua, 1,000,000 in Venezuela, Columbia, Ecuador and Peru, 480,000 in Dutch Indies, 450,000 in Java, 315,000 in British India and Ceylon, 300,000 in Puerto Rico and Malacca, and 90,000 in Padang. He estimates the consumption of 14,117,000 bags, leaving an excess of production at 1,342,380 bags.

Hardware Trade Notes.

The new tariff on German goods will operate strongly against the importation of steel rails and other heavy iron goods.

Wheelbarrows of all sorts may be expected later in the season. Manu-

facturers have notified the jobbing trade that an advance of from \$2 to \$5 per doz. have been made, and give as the reason for the higher prices the advanced cost of lumber and other materials used in the manufacture of wheelbarrows, as well as the increased rate of wages.

Some of the Canadian wholesale houses expect to be unable to get deliveries of cement of the German purchases by June, when the new tariff changes affect. Skates are particularly referred to, and duty on this line now 35 per cent, so the new duty will make it about 46 per cent. Some of the jobbers are already sending out notifications of advances from 7 to 9 per cent. in many lines of the German cutlery and tools. The cement trade is also materially affected. Large orders for cement have been placed, but deliveries cannot likely be made in time to escape the increased duty. As the duty will be advanced from 12 1/2c per cwt., or about 4 1/2c per barrel, to about 18c per barrel, it will be seen that the outlook must be unsatisfactory for the larger importers of German cement.

Lumber Trade Notes.

The Rat Portage Lumber Company has appointed Geo. W. Campbell to be manager of its recently acquired mill at Vancouver. This business formerly belonged to W. L. Tait and is quite an extensive one.

A wire from Grand Forks, N. D., on May 4, said: President R. H. McCoy, of the Grand Forks Lumber Company, has recently stated that even though the sawmill burned last week will be rebuilt. It will have the same capacity as the old mill, but will have one gang and one band saw. The new mill will be in operation in July.

IMPLEMENT TRADE.**The Twine Market.**

Some complications, not entirely unexpected, yet which it was hoped would be avoided, have arisen during the past week in the twine market. This refers to a strike inaugurated Monday at one of the largest twine producing plants in the world. The mill, which has heretofore annually produced more twine than any other, is closed on account of the strike. How long this state of affairs will continue, none can tell. At this time (Wednesday) there is talk of submitting the employees' alleged grievances to arbitration. If this is done work will be resumed immediately. The company, however, has no doubt that the strike does not involve any differences that should be arbitrated.

We stated recently that "no plans of twine manufacturers contemplated, according to the best judgment of well-posted men, a will to compete in excess of the largest amount ever consumed in a single season, and that unless these plans were interfered with something near 100,000 tons would be made for the coming harvest. A strike of several weeks' duration in a mill where one-fourth of the output is shipped was expected to be produced would be an interference of a serious character. Still, it is believed that the total production planned are substantially correct, the closing for the season of output will be well met, and results materially affecting the total production could be avoided by using the capacity of mills which are now idle or which will complete existing orders by June 1. Should labor troubles develop in other mills, and continue into the next situation would assume a grave aspect.

Little can be added to what was said last week of the situation as regards prices. Only a few concerns are offering twine, and their prices range from 10 1/2 to 11 1/2c per ton. The market is in small lots with the usual discount on larger quantities. If any of the mills previously mentioned in this article should be closed, Chicago Farm Implement News.

Implement Trade Notes.

Thrashing machine manufacturers state that so far their orders for this season have been about all previous years. Some predict a shortage of machinery.



The Royal ^{BUFFALO} Hot Water Heater

Patented and Manufactured by
**H. R. IVES & CO.
MONTREAL.**

Guaranteed to give more heat
with less fuel, than any other
Heater on the market.

**DAVID PHILIP, Agent,
185 Lombard Street,
Winnipeg, Man.**

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

Have You Seen Samples of Furs

— SHEWEN BY —

James Coristine & Co., Ltd.

If not, it will pay you to wait for one of their
representatives who will call during the season.

John N. Gillies, who has been connected with the office staff of the McCormick Harvester Company at Winnipeg for some years, has been appointed cashier at the Regina branch. He left on Sunday last for that place to assume his new duties. His office associates at Winnipeg presented him with a handsome watch chain and locket before he left for his new field.

Railway and Traffic Matters.

The C. P. R. is asking for an extension of time for completing its Great Northwest Central line. The time asked for is until the end of 1916.

Since our last report of the ocean grain freight market, business if anything, has been quieter, says the Montreal Gazette, owing to the fact that exporters have booked well up for May; therefore, they are not now very anxious over room and as June is a little way off, yet they are not disposed to operate freely, and the bulk of the business done for June up to the present has been more of a speculative nature than otherwise. The tone of the market has ruled about steady, and there is little change in rates to note. We quote: Liverpool, 18 3/4 May and 1s 1 1/2 June; London, 18 1/2 May and 1s 1 1/2 June; Antwerp, 18 1/2 May and 1s 1 1/2 June; Amsterdam, 18 1/2 May; Belfast, 18 1/2 June; Hamburg, 18 1/2 May; Cardiff, 18 1/2 June; Leith, 2s 6d June; Manchester, 1s 3d June; Rotterdam, 1s 8d May; Quebec-London, 1s 3d May; Manchester, 1s 3d May-June.

The Grand Trunk management has definitely decided to abandon the project of building a proposed Pacific line across the Narrows at Lake Winnipeg, and will run the line through the present line in the northwesterly direction through the Saskatchewan and Edmonton and thence through the Peace River

Pass of the Rocky Mountains to Port Simpson. An alternate route to Butte Inlet is suggested. The eastern end of this line will extend from North Bay to Quebec. This portion will, of course, be carried north of the St. Lawrence, with a mileage of about 535 miles of new road. The distance from Quebec to Port Simpson by the Grand Trunk-Pacific will be 2,335 miles, or about 59 miles shorter than the distance from Quebec to Vancouver over the Canadian Pacific. Port Simpson is nearer the Yukon by about 500 miles than Vancouver.

A dispatch to the Seattle Post-Intelligencer from Dawson says that sluicing out of all the creeks in the Klondike began Monday. The estimated output for the present year is given at \$15,000,000 against \$12,000,000 for last year.

The city of Montreal has decided not to go on with the erection of a Carnegie library and the trustees of the fund will be notified to cancel the grant. The reason is that innumerable differences of opinion have arisen over the matter. Carnegie libraries seem to beat the apple of discord for stirring up strife in municipal councils.

In summing up his report of his investigation as to wages, production, etc., of the anthracite coal strike, James M. Clark, chief of the bureau of industrial statistics of Pennsylvania, shows that the highest number of days of employment in the anthracite field was 177. The total number employed was 141,780, with the highest average of wages was \$2.83 a day. The total production of the anthracite coal strike was 43,807,362 tons, valued at an average of \$2.11 a ton. In the bituminous field the highest average time of employment was 243 days, with total number of employed of 111,229. The highest average wages being \$2.24 a day. The production is given as 93,174,295 tons, of an average value of \$1.90 a ton.

CAR MAPLE SYRUP

Here. Guaranteed Pure.

Try sample case and you are sure to order more.

ORANGES

PRICES:

\$3.75 for extra choice.

Fancy \$4.50.

PIEPLANT

In 50 lb. boxes, \$2.50

THE MACPHERSON FRUIT CO.

LIMITED

493 Main St., Winnipeg

Write for prices and Catalogue of

KOKOMO WAVE WIRE FENC'G

Best fence on the market.

MARSHALL-WELLS CO.

WHOLESALE HARDWARE,
WINNIPEG.

THE WESTERN PACKING COMPANY

Our new abattoir on Alexander avenue is now completed and running, and we are ready to supply the trade both in the city and country with fresh killed meat of finest quality. Mail orders given prompt attention.

We are also open to buy live or dressed hogs and all kinds of produce, paying highest cash prices for same.

Abattoir and Offices

ALEXANDER AVENUE, - WINNIPEG

A. C. LESLIE & CO.

HEADQUARTERS FOR
IRON, STEEL and METALS

WHOLESALE BUYERS
ONLY SUPPLIED

509 to 512 Merchants' Bank Building - MONTREAL

E. H. BISSETT, Agent, Winnipeg

GREENSHIELDS LIMITED

Successors to
S. Greenshield,
Son & Co.

MONTREAL

Wholesale . . .

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

Winnipeg Sample Rooms:

412-414 McIntyre Block
Represented by—L. R. GALLAGHER, G.
M. NEWTON, A. C. RUSSELL,
J. E. WALKER.

MESSINA LEMONS

Let us bring your order at once, as the price is sure to advance.
We have two of the best brands on the market, namely, St. Nicholas and St. Avenue.
They will arrive about the 10th or 15th of May. Price \$4.00.

THE IMPERIAL FRUIT & PRODUCE CO. LTD

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Gowans, Kent & Co.

Importers and Wholesale
Dealers in all kinds of

**China
Glass and
Earthenware**

358 Main Street,
WINNIPEG.

WANTED

Every Merchant in the West
to see our big range of

Fur Goods

Our Travellers will give you
the opportunity in due season.

EDGAR, CORISTINE & CO.

Successors to Greene & Sons Co.
MONTREAL

How is Your Boot and Shoe Stock?

If the sizes are broken, write to us and sort up. Our stock is large, and complete. We can ship any size order same day as received. If you think of opening in Boots and Shoes, we are the people to see. Also Maple Leaf Rubbers.

87 Princess St.
Winnipeg.

The Kilgour, Rimer Co. Ltd.

Headquarters for

**METAL SHINGLES
SIDINGS
CEILINGS
FURNACES
STOVES**

Write for Catalogue and Prices.

CLARE & BROCKEST WINNIPEG.

Western Agents for
CLARE BROS. & CO.
Metal Shingle & Siding Co., Preston, Ont.

When you open that NEW STORE

You will require some of the following lines. It will pay you to visit our Show Rooms before buying your fixtures, as we have the most complete range in Canada.

SCALES,
REFRIGERATORS,
BROOM RACKS,
CHECK BOOKS,
COUNTER BASKETS,
SCOOPS,
SHOW CASES,
HANGING LAMPS,
TRUCKS,
EGG CASES & CARRIERS,
DELIVERY BASKETS,
PAPER BAGS AND HOLDERS,

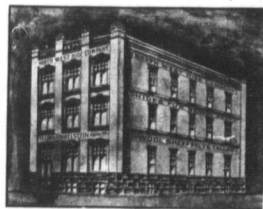
BUTTER PAPER,
CHEESE SALS,
COFFEE MILKS,
MONEY DRAWERS,
PRICE TICKETS,
BARREL COVERS,
BUTTER PLATES,
DISPLAY STANDS,
STEP LADDERS,
NAIL PULLERS,
BARREL SWINGS,

MEASURES FOR EVERYTHING,
EVERYTHING IN STATIONERY,
PAPER AND PAPER CUTTERS,

WALTER WOODS & CO.

WHOLESALE
WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE, BROOMS, BRUSHES, BASKETS, GROCERS' SUNDRIES.

WINNIPEG



Don't Neglect

the city of
municipal
of \$28,150.
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of the year
which brought
quits for per
to \$110.

Your Hides

In at once, before they will
ship all kinds of

Raw Furs

we pay the highest market
prices.

NORTH WEST HIDE CO.

Box 615, Winnipeg.

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British Columbia

OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL

INDUSTRY BUSINESS REVIEW.

Vancouver, May 4. Business men claim that April was of the best months in the history of the city. The reasons are many. The customs receipts aggregated some \$14,000, which means a \$40,000 increase over April of last year. The value of the landings, for which permits were issued, totalled \$142,000, which is also a big increase over the same month of last year. In spite of high wages and high price of lumber, a great deal of work will be done this month, most of building homes and business in the city, having advertised for tenders for fire halls, tenders to act as pilots, all being in the same sets aside for the ships.

It is expected that there will be considerable mining activity on the coast of British Columbia in the near future. The coal mines are chiefly private properties, and copper has advanced to 15 cents, which enables it to be worked. Transportation facilities for ore have also much improved. Lignite and coal smelters, at Ladysmith and on the coast, are treating the ore at rates which will enable the owners of the properties to sell them at a profit.

Business men are holding meetings to discuss the holding of meetings for the fishermen, to arrange for the fish for the coming season. Fishermen have offered 12 cents for salmon, or a sliding scale, as follows: 20 cents if only 2,400,000 salmon are caught; 18 cents for 3,000,000; 16 cents for 3,600,000 fish; 15 cents for 4,200,000 fish; 13½ cents for 4,800,000 fish; 12½ cents for 5,400,000 fish; and 11 cents for 6,000,000 fish, each price to fill the number of fish next above for which it is quoted is reached.

Business men have met to consider prices offered and have decided to buy and secure better figures. With this view they will again meet the farmers.

Business fishing is prospering. The company who have taken over the halibut industry here and who now tow large steamers at work, have had two more and will also embark in the herring business, they have discovered that at certain seasons of the year herring are abundant along the northern coast that can be scooped out with the net.

Business is very active in the province. A large ship of the China Mail line, with 1,500 tons of freight on board, having been refused entry at Vancouver last week, there have been three cattle ships to the north this week all made by Burns. They aggregated 300 tons of cattle, 600 sheep and 150 hogs, cattle were from Calgary, the sheep from Edmonton, and the sheep from Washington.

Business the wholesale markets, might be called, house-cleaning among the wholesalers. They are buying their stocks out to prepare for the summer trade. In spite of the backward spring, business is going to be a heavy supply of eggs to be used for fresh eggs. Many butchers, started last week, are taking to the market fresh and some retailers, taking fresh eggs in trade at 20 cents, are aware that the market is a heavy trade. As far as eggs are concerned, the strictly fresh eggs are scarce and are being bought at the time of year before. Dairy butter is in poor supply, and what is available is of the North Western shape, undoubtedly poor storage is responsible for its condition. There will be higher next week. Flour and feed market is quiet, the advanced prices are being maintained.

PRICES AT VANCOUVER.

Vancouver, May 4. Advanced 8¢ per ton. Manitoba hogs, 12¢ per lb. lower. Manitoba eggs higher. Flour—Mills chop, 47¢ per ton. 12½¢ shorts, 25¢ all cake meal. Flour to B. Vancouver, including freight, 20¢ per ton. Wheat—WAT—Manitoba 22¢ per ton, United

OATS—\$2 per ton. FLOUR—Mantons patent, per barrel, \$4.50; strong bakers, \$4.50; Enderby patent, \$4.75; O. K., \$4.70. HAY—\$2 per ton; straw per bale, 50¢. MEAL—Rolled oats, 90¢ sack, \$2.00; 100 lb sack, \$2.00; 25 lb sack, \$2.50; oatmeal in 100 lb sack, \$2.00; \$2.50; in 50 lb sack, \$2.25 per 100 lb. EGGS—Sturgeon, \$2.00 per 100 lb; sheep, 80¢ per 100 lb; hens, \$2.00 per 100 lb. POULTRY—Turkey, 20¢; geese, 15¢. BREADED MEATS—Beef, 9¢; mutton, 10¢. CURED MEATS—Hams, 15¢; bacon, 15¢; lard—Tins, 12½¢; salts, 13¢; tubs, 12½¢. BUTTER—Local creamery, 25¢; Manitoba creamery, 23¢; Manitoba dairy, 15¢. EGGS—Fresh local, 23¢; Manitoba eggs, 17¢. CHEESE—Ontario cheese, 12¢. VEGETABLES—Potatoes, local, 10¢; Idaho, 12¢; cauliflower, 1.50 per 100; cabbage, 2¢ per lb.; cauliflower, 1.50 per 100. FISH—Flounders, 5¢; smelts, 4¢; sea bass, 6¢; whiting, 5¢; sole, 5¢; halibut, 10¢; salmon, 8¢; cod, 4¢ per lb.; crabs, 50¢; halibut, 10¢ per lb. GREEN FRUITS—Lemons, \$2.00 per 100; oranges, 2.00 per 100; apples, 1.50 per 100; pears, 1.50 per 100. SUGARS—Powdered, 10¢; icing and bar, 8¢. COFFEE—Lump, 6¢; granulated, 5¢; extra C, 4¢; 25 lb sack, 1.50. SALT—100 gal. 20¢; 50 gal. 10¢; 10 gal. 2¢. HARDWARE—Bar iron, base, 50¢. SHEET METAL—Discount, 10¢ and 19¢ per cent; horse shoes, 25¢; nails, 25¢; wire cut, 25¢; wire 3/8; rope, Manila 10¢; white lead, 10¢; putty, 10¢; glass wire, 4.50 per 100 lb; glass, first break, 10¢ per 100 feet.

B. C. Business Notes.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce is opening a branch in the east end of Vancouver.

Stratford & Co. have opened a general store at Hedley City, on the Similkameen river.

The Mainland Transfer Co. has purchased the truck and dry business of Gross & McNeil, 215 Water street. They will handle the transfer business of the C. R.

W. M. Moran was injured at Vancouver last week for friction at the Fruit Marks Act. He raised the grade on a number of orders of apples from second to first grade.

The inland revenue returns at Victoria for the month of April were as follows: Spirits, \$1,080.05; malt, \$2,012.20; manufactured tobacco, \$3,353.75; raw leaf tobacco, \$28,746.04; cigars, \$851.37; other receipts, \$45,308; total, \$41,441.05.

At the Victoria customs house during the month of April there was collected in revenue about \$7,000 in excess of that intended for April last year. It amounted to \$14,344.23, as follows: Duty, \$7,983.45; Chinese, \$48,225 and sundry receipts, \$145.78; the total imports for April, amounted to \$3,224,046, the free being \$28,780 and the dutiable \$289,320. Exports, domestic, for April, amounted to \$24,471, and foreign, \$8,333, making a total of \$32,804.

Vancouver Province: The rails are laid on the Great Northern extension to the mouth of the Fraser river, and the first work train to make the through trip went over the line yesterday from Chetwynd to Fort Gulkof. The length of the new line is about sixteen miles, and it will be formally opened in a few days. Work has been rushed in order to get the line completed before the 1st of May. The steamer Victoria, which has been overhauled in Victoria, will start the service some time this week, it is expected in order that the ferry part of the contract may be fulfilled as well.

MINING NOTES.

At Fairview, the New Fairview corporation's cyanide plant is working successfully, and Magazine Pit is down 240 feet on the Morning Star mine.

Nearly 5,000 tons of coal and coke were shipped to, and through Nelson last week, from the Crow's Nest collieries, says the Newswire. Some 7,000 tons of coal and 1,550 tons of coke were sent out, from Michel 1,080 tons of coal and 1,170 tons of coke, making a total of 1,830 tons of coal and 2,520 tons of coke, and a grand total of 4,350 tons of fuel handled during the week.

Before the end of the present year the largest gold mining dredge ever built in the province will be working on the gold gravel of the Fraser river, in the vicinity of Lillooet, B.C., says The Province, of Vancouver. This dredge will be one of eight which will be built by the Iowa Mining Co. and will mark the commencement of operations on a large scale. The Iowa Mining Co. is composed principally of Des Moines people, although several of the principal stockholders are residents of Montreal and Winnipeg. The company is capitalized at \$250,000. Dredging rights have been secured, covering a area of three miles along the Fraser, the location being for the most part situated at the bend of the river near the town of Lillooet.

LATE WESTERN BUSINESS ITEMS

S. Taylor has opened a hardware store at Yellow Grass.

W. Nicholson has purchased the metal business hitherto run by R. J. McFarlane, at Arcola.

Macee & Thompson have sold their furniture business at Sintulata. Richard Magee is removing to Wolseley.

W. McE. Evans has purchased Jas. Douglas's book store at Medicine Hat. Albert W. Barber & Co. have opened up a general store at Summerburg.

Hames & Wylie, hardware merchants, Oxbow, have succeeded to Cline's hardware business at Glen Ewen. They have taken T. S. Rank into partnership and will adopt the style of Hames, Wylie & Co.

Norman M. Ross, of the forestry department, has paid Regina visit in consequence of a resolution passed by the Regina branch of the Canadian Forestry association, asking that government property should be planted with trees as an object lesson to the surrounding district. Mr. Ross visited the jail, government house, the barracks and the industrial school, and decided to recommend to his department a gratuitous supply of trees for the respective institutions, will provide the necessary labor to prepare the land.

Little Boy—I wonder what dollies is fed on.

Little Girl—I know. When my Iphigenia Mattias fell downstairs and broke off her head I looked inside of her, and she was just full of health food.—New York Am. Co.

Horticultural (on his travels)—Are you having any trouble in this part of the country with the San Jose scale? Stage Driver—I can't say for certain, but I think I heard some of the boys near the houses had refused to sign it.—Chicago Tribune.

the ground, plant the trees and attend to the growth.

THE BAGDAD RAILWAY.

Allusion has been made in recent cable dispatches to a recent lecture by the German General Baron von der Goltz on the Bagdad railway and its importance both to Germany and Turkey.

This was well directed before the Geographical society at Konigsberg, Turkey, said the general, originally desired such a railway for military and political reasons, as the 6,000,000 Mahomedan inhabiting Asia Minor form the mainstay of her military power. The Sultan wished the terminus to be at Bagdad, but the German Kaiser after diplomatic negotiations with Great Britain. With regard to the prospect of extensive German colonization in Asia Minor, Baron von der Goltz declared that he had little faith in it, as Turkey looked upon the idea with disfavor. German enterprise would have to be confined to the railway, the special importance of which lay in the facilities it would afford for the world's carrying trade, as when it was finished the journey to Bombay would be shortened by four or five days.

The passage through the Suez Canal and the Red Sea. Turkey would form the direct route between Paris and Bombay, and it was probable that the mails would be carried that way. It was noticeable also that her confidence in the time line might be extended to India, and possibly, some day, even to Hong Kong, the latter of course, was a matter in the remote future.

Little Boy—I wonder what dollies is fed on.

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Horticultural (on his travels)—Are you having any trouble in this part of the country with the San Jose scale? Stage Driver—I can't say for certain, but I think I heard some of the boys near the houses had refused to sign it.—Chicago Tribune.

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THOS. BLACK

431 BANNATYNE AVE. WINNIPEG

TORONTO WHOLESALE TRADE.

Special to The Commercial. Toronto, May 9. Dry Goods—Sorting trade is quiet, owing to cool weather. There is a fair fall demand...

MONTEAL GRAIN AND PRODUCE

Special to The Commercial. Montreal, May 9. Oats are steady at last week's figures. Rolled oats are 5c per bag lower.

No. 1 and No. 2, 2 sheeps; No. 1 to 1 1/2 each; salted, 1 1/2 to 1c. Wool—Washed fleece, 10 1/2 to 13c; unwashed, 8 1/2 to 8 3/4c.

MONTEAL LIVE STOCK.

Special to The Commercial. Montreal, May 5. At the East End abattoir on Monday receipts were 900 cattle and 200 hogs.

THURSDAY'S MARKETS.

Special to The Commercial. Montreal, May 8. At the East End abattoir on Thursday receipts included 700 cattle, 1,200 calves and 300 lambs and sheep.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK.

Special to The Commercial. Toronto, May 9. The run of cattle at the yard today amounted to 74 cars, including 1,169 cattle, 222 sheep and lambs, and 907 hogs.

FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

Toronto, May 9. Receipts at the stock yards yesterday amounted to 44 cars, including 550 sheep and lambs and 1,600 hogs.

HOGS AND HOG PRODUCTS.

Special to The Commercial. Toronto, May 9. Dressed hogs are easier. Hog products remain steady.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE

Table with 4 columns: Commodity, Price, % change, and % change. Includes sections for May 3-4, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday for various commodities like Wheat, Corn, Pork, Lard, Rib, and Beef.

of the city which may lead to a stop letter on the subject of the presence of rats in the meantime. The handlers of the C. P. R. are...

WEATHER AND CROPS.

The early part of the week was not backward, but by Thursday the weather was in a decidedly normal. High winds have masked...

ADVANCE IN RUBBERS.

On Tuesday of this week all local jobbing houses handling butyls and other rubbers notified their offices of the companies they...

Duluth Weather.

Closing prices for the week: Cash May 7, 187.25; Saturday 188.75; Sunday 188.75; Monday 189.75; Tuesday 190.75; Wednesday 191.75; Thursday 192.75; Friday 193.75.

Late Western Business Notes.

S. A. Heaslip, furniture, Olathe, Kan., has added groceries. J. A. Jacobs has opened a fruit confectionery store at Manitoba.

BRITISH LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

London, May 4.—The trade in export is hard, owing to the fact that the offerings consisted largely of medium grades, and at many points of supply the market was depressed and prices declined.

THE LABOR MARKET.

Although there is a good deal of unrest among the skilled mechanics

STATIS... Stocks... Montreal... Toronto... Winnipeg... Total... The Ch... adv... stocks... STOCI... The v... States... Minn... Duluth... Total... The fo... Minn... Duluth... Total... Win... Duluth... Total... W... B...

STATISTICAL WHEAT REPORT.

WHEAT IN CANADA. Stocks of wheat in Canada at principal points of accumulation are reported as follows: Montreal 694,000; Toronto 21,000; Port of Harbors, Ont. 20,000; Kingston 20,000; Ft. William, Fort Arthur and S. Owen Sound 6,150,000; Manitoba elevators 8,500,000.

Total April 25 15,590,000. Total previous week 15,240,000. Total a year ago 13,674,000. BRADSTREET'S REPORT OF STOCKS. Total stocks of wheat in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, as reported by Bradstreet's April 25, were 56,500,000 bushels, as against 57,000,000 bushels the previous week.

THE VISIBLE SUPPLY. The Chicago visible supply statement of wheat in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, for the week ending April 25, was 23,450,000 bushels, being a decrease of 2,109,000 bushels for the week. A year ago the visible supply was 23,233,000 bushels; two years ago 26,920,000 bushels; three years ago 26,000,000 bushels; five years ago 23,238,000 bushels.

STOCKS OF OATS AND CORN. The visible supply of oats in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, as reported by Bradstreet's April 25, was 1,530,000 bushels, compared with 1,530,000 bushels a year ago. The visible supply of corn in the United States compared with 6,245,000 bushels a year ago, according to the Chicago statement.

WORLD'S WHEAT STOCKS. Stocks of wheat in America and Europe and about for Europe April 1 in each year for a series of years, were as follows—Bradstreet's report: Bushels. 1902 128,000,000; 1903 153,000,000; 1904 160,000,000; 1905 161,000,000; 1906 139,000,000; 1907 114,000,000; 1908 122,000,000; 1909 185,000,000.

WHEAT MOVEMENT. The following table gives the receipts of wheat at the four principal United States winter wheat markets, from the beginning of the crop movement, Aug. 1, 1902, to date, compared with the same period of last year: This Crop, Last Crop. Minneapolis 7,911,520 7,214,378; St. Louis 7,724,854 7,812,280; Duluth 3,741,383 4,070,178; Chicago 25,435,453 26,068,018.

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, 1902, to date, compared with the same period of last year: This Crop, Last Crop. St. Louis 11,519,321 8,455,598; St. Louis 10,980,120 10,288,866; Kansas City 2,944,885 2,871,641; Kansas City 25,838,170 17,891,148.

Winnipeg Grain Inspection. During the week ending April 28 there were inspected at Winnipeg 1,135 cars of grain, comprising the following: Wheat. 1 Hard 385; 2 Northern 242; 3 Northern 274; 4 Northern 204; 5 Northern 12; Feed 15; Reported 2 1; No grade 1; Reported 1; Contaminated 0; Total 1,136.

Extra No. 1 2; No. 1 8; No. 2 1; No. 3 1; No. 4 1; No. 5 1; Reported 1; Contaminated 0; Total 1,136. Extra No. 1 0; No. 1 0; No. 2 0; No. 3 0; No. 4 0; No. 5 0; Reported 0; Contaminated 0; Total 0.

The monthly totals of inspection at Winnipeg show as follows: Wheat—1 hard, 1,136; northern, 865; 2 northern, 463; northern, 803; No. 4, 277; feed, 46; 1 reported, 2; no grade, 1; no grade, 6; rejected, 2; condemned, 1; total 2,536 cars. Oats—No. 1, 68; No. 2, 61; No. 3, 4; rejected, 3; total 136 cars.

Grain and Milling Notes. Broomhall has issued a colored hanger of convenient size showing the production and inventors of wheat in Great Britain since 1845. This will be most useful to students of the British grain markets.

Another of the concrete bins of the Peavey elevator system at Duluth burst on Monday morning. With it went 25,000 bushels of fax. This is the third accident of the kind and the fourth bin to give away. Two of them went out three years ago and another on April 13 this year.

The millers of the Northwestern States are overjoyed at the report of the British grain and flour tax. Two weeks ago their millers was so hot that nearly all the mills shut down. Now they are running full time again. The railways have promised to consider a re-adjustment of the balance between grain and flour rates and the Interstate Commerce Commission has endorsed the protest of the millers against the present rates.

According to the Daily Mail of London, Eng., negotiations are afoot for a combination of the London flour mills, with a capital of £2,500,000. It is predicted that if this combination is achieved American flour will be driven out of the market, that the London mills will be doubled and that the prices of flour will drop. There were eight big firms in London who turn out about 30,000 sacks weekly. The promoters of the scheme believe that with amalgamation it will be possible to effect economies that will be equivalent to one shilling a sack. Instead of importing American flour, which is now sold at prices barely covering expenses, London will get American wheat and grind it here. It is said that the combination cannot result in raising the price of bread because, in that case, American flour would come again in quantity to the London price became too high.

GRAIN A YEAR AGO. Following were Winnipeg prices this date last year: Wheat—No. 1 hard wheat closed at 70c in store Port William. Flour—Jobbing price per sack: Patent, \$2.05; best bakers', \$1.90. Millets—Bran \$1.50 per ton in bulk; shorts, \$1.50 per ton, delivered. Barley—Feed grades, \$0.80. Oats—Carlots on track, No. 2 white, 40¢ per bush; No. 3 white, 38¢ per bush. Flax—Seed flax \$2.00. Butter—Dairy, 16c to 20c per lb. net for best grades; creamery, 5c. Cheese—Erie cream in the stall trade. Eggs—\$1.00 for fresh candied, commission basis. Potatoes—Farmers' loads, 35c per bushel. Dressed Meats—Beef, 80¢ per cty dressed, closed under these figures: veal 75¢ per cty; mutton, fresh, 9c; hogs, 7c. Poultry—Dressed chickens, 12c per lb. turkeys, 12¢ per lb. Hides—No. 1 hides, 45¢ delivered here; wool-trashed Manitoba fleeces, 5¢ delivered here.

Yellow-45¢. Seneca Root—Market nominal. Baled Hay—\$8.00 per ton on cars. Live Stock—Cattle, 45¢ per head; steers, 50¢ per head; hogs, 6¢ per packer's price, for best weights.

James Hops & Sons, publishers, Ottawa, have favored The Commercial with an advance copy of their publication "The All-Red Line," being the atlas and atlas of the Pacific Cable, edited by Geo. Johnston, an honorary member of The Royal Statistical Society. The purpose of this book is to place on record in convenient form the details of the Pacific cable project, and to interest the public in the larger idea of a state-owned British telegraphic system to all parts of the Empire.

McLAUGHLIN & ELLIS. Grain Exchange, Winnipeg. Chamber of Commerce, Minneapolis. HIGHEST PRICES PAID. LIBERAL ADVANCES. References: The Canadian Bank of Commerce; Commercial Agencies.

THE NORTHERN ELEVATOR CO. LIMITED GRAIN. HEAD OFFICE WINNIPEG. Branch Offices: Montreal, New York, London, Eng.

ROBT. MUIR & CO. Grain Dealers and Millers. Shippers of Wheat, Oats, Barley, Flax. Flour, Bran, Shorts, Chop. Buy or sell on commission. Before buying or selling grain in car lots write for wire us for quotations. Advances made on consignments. Licensed and bonded. WINNIPEG, MAN.

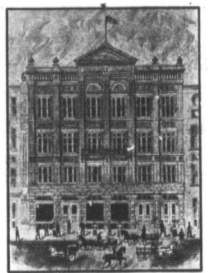
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GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Winnipeg and Brandon. WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY AND FLOUR. Correspondence Solicited.

ALEX. CAVANAGH GRAIN. Grain Exchange, Board of Trade, Winnipeg, Toronto. Consignments Solicited. LICENSED AND BONDED. Reference—Bank of Hamilton.



WINNIPEG GRAIN AND PRODUCE EXCHANGE. F. PHILLIPS, President. A. R. HARGRAVE, CHAS. N. BELL, Secy-Treas.

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FINANCIAL

Winnipeg Bank Clearings.

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

Week ending May 7, 1901	\$3,667,763
Corresponding week, 1900	4,232,423
Corresponding week, 1901	2,908,831

The Money Market.

Increasing ease characterized the New York loan market. The tendency toward low rates for both call and time loans was checked entirely by the taking of \$1,000,000 of gold for export, by transfers of about \$500,000 to Canadian cities or by the fact that the operations between the banks and the treasury had less favorable results for the former than in the preceding week. Money continues to come from the interior and the movement of gains for the week would indicate a net gain of about \$1,000,000 by the banks. The inactivity of stock-market speculation had decreased the demand for money in Wall street, and the market regards hardening of exchange and prospect of some further adjustments as not being dangerous when supplies of money here are so plentiful. A call money has fallen to 1 1/2 per cent and most of the transactions were at 2 1/2 per cent. Time money is freely offered, and the period for loans to be made at as low as 4 per cent, although 4 1/2 per cent is quoted for six months' borrowing. The market is quiet, extending beyond January 1, 1901, are 1 per cent. The activity in time money has been largely confined upon the making of such loans for the purpose of paying off maturing foreign borrowings. Commercial paper is in better request, but was not active. Some buying by local interest is, however, noted, and the tone is easier, with 5 1/2 per cent as the quotations for double-name paper.—Bradstreet.

Financial Notes.

At a meeting of the banking and commerce committee of the house of commons held on May 1, an act to incorporate the Bank of Canada, the name of which was changed to the Colonial Bank of Canada, was passed. The Royal Bank of Canada has purchased the property on Main street, Winnipeg, lying between the Canada Permanent and National Trust buildings and will erect a banking premises on the site as soon as practicable. This will add another to the number of banks doing business in Winnipeg.

Insurance Notes.

The Union Assurance Company has absorbed The Northwest Fire Insurance Co., of Winnipeg.

WORK OF THE TRUST COMPANY.

The work of a great trust company amounts to eight or nine departments, requiring the labor of many skilled experts. The trust company consists of one permanent department of the bank, the private banker, the investment broker, the foreign estate agent, and the real estate dealer. It acts as trustee, executor, assignee, receiver, agent, etc., in buying, selling, collecting, rents, paying dividends and interest, and acting as registrar or transfer agent for special stock of corporations. Some trust companies also do savings bank business.

Necessarily so widely a diversified business demands also a large staff into many departments, each with a head at its head. A modern trust company has not only a head of each bank, except to issue circulating notes. It has not the power to do this, but it may issue a mercantile paper that is a bank, or underwrite securities of a private banker.

The trust company, therefore, has a banking department, a private banker's department, and all the machinery of a commercial bank. It has a loan and deposit department, headed by a bank clerk, whose work is directed by a leading official, and a committee of directors. This department handles all the loans made by the company. It is a trust department, headed by a

trust officer, or some other official of the corporation. This department tends to all the business of the company acting as trustee and transfer agent. It has offices in every department; and it may be remarked, in this connection, that there has been extraordinary activity in the foreign exchange business in the past few years. Formerly this branch of banking was almost entirely monopolized by a few foreign banking houses, but by innumerable banks and trust companies throughout the country maintains departments of foreign exchange and buy and sell bills and issue letters of credit and international checks. The trust company has a coupon department, which looks after the interest on bonds made payable at its office. It also maintains a department for the certification of promissory notes, and a real estate department. If it bids for the small savings of the people the same as the savings banks, it must have a department devoted to that business.

The work of a large up-to-date trust company is, therefore, very broad. In many instances the business is usually divided between the president, one or two vice-presidents, a cashier, and the largest degree of executive and a trust company the work is divided between the president, one to three vice-presidents, a cashier, a treasurer, a trust officer and usually one or two assistants of these officials. The trustees are divided into a number of committees charged with general supervision of the several departments of the corporation are expected to meet at least once a month.

The trust company president in this day is expected to combine in one person the characteristics of the past with the enterprise of the present. He must be a man, not merely familiar with the machinery of banking, but a master of affairs, possessing courage and decision of character and the largest degree of executive capacity. It is noteworthy that some very able business men in recent years have been attracted to the opportunities presented by the directors of great trust companies that touch business at almost every point of contact.—Wall Street Journal, New York.

THE POSITION OF SILVER.

One of the most interesting features in the general financial situation during the past few months has been the decided advance which has been made in the price of bar silver since the beginning of the year. This improvement in India exchange and in the premium upon gold at the city of London has been the chief cause of the present year bar silver was quoted at the highest price of 22 1/2 per ounce at London and 48 cents at New York. Early in the year there was a decline from these figures, and all appearances justified the belief that the downward tendency would continue and carry silver to a much lower level than had yet been seen. There was also a rise in the Mexican gold premium to the level of 270.

It is only about a month since change in this situation began to be perceptible, and the price of silver strengthened considerably as soon as it was announced that the Congress of the United States had in the session had passed the act providing for the purchase of about \$7,000,000 worth of the silver coinage to be sent to the new Philippine Island pesos which are to be exchangeable for American dollars at the rate of 20 cents on the dollar. At the same time, it was understood that the Mexican government was making considerable progress in its efforts to secure a loan for the exchange between that country and neighboring nations with which its external trade relations were becoming accentuated. It was not until a fortnight ago, however, that the "silver night" was, as it were, started, and in these columns a week ago, assumed the form of a higher level than they have reached in several years. This was due primarily to the buying of the silver coinage by the United States treasury for the Philippine coinage, which materially reduced the floating stock of the metal and curtailed the amount offered in London, where, as has recently been pointed out, a considerable amount needed to supply engagements for shipments to the East, made in the latter part of the year. It is not, however, as are termed contracts for forward de-

livery. London, in other words, was short of silver, and the demand thus created forced a rise in the price carried the price of the metal in that market in the early part of the present week up to as high as 25 1/2 per ounce, while at New York the quotation for commercial bars reached the level of 24 1/2 cents. This was accompanied by a sharp rise in the price of silver coinage gold being quoted in the City of Mexico at as low as 220, which represented a decline of 10 per cent. This has naturally been a reaction from the advance, silver, both at London and New York, has been the result of the reduction of the demand to cover shorts at the former city and on realizing the profit on the speculative interests which had been induced to buy the metal by the prospect of the rise.

For the time being, however, silver promises to remain at around the present figures, the most cogent reason for this being that the United States government is still in the market for silver. It has to buy up to 4,000,000 ounces more in order to complete the requirements for the new Philippine coinage, which will require the purchase of 10,000,000 ounces. At the same time, there is a feeling in the market that a change for the better has occurred in the position and prospects of the silver market, and that the price is likely to remain upon a somewhat higher level than it has recently enjoyed.—Bradstreet.

UNITED STATES BEEF SUPPLY.

The secretary of the National Live Stock Association, recently returned from a tour of inspection in the northwest, reports that comparatively few Texas and New Mexico cattle will be sent to northern ranges this year. The cattlemen there have plenty of two-year-olds sold, for \$25; this year \$24 is the ruling price for the range. In Montana, Wyoming and other western states there is a shortage of cowboys. Settlers and sheepmen have pre-empted almost all the choice spots, and the big cattlemen are buying most of their lands under fence. One result of lack of range room will be seen shortly. It will be the move of thousands of head of cattle from the south and southwest to Alberta and British Columbia in 1901. A number of the leading stockmen of the Texas Panhandle and western raisers will be identified with the enterprise. After acquiring fat on the bunch grass ranges, the cattle will be returned to the United States and distributed among the several packing centers.

A STEEL DOLL.

A novelty that promises to become a staple in toyland is the doll made entirely of steel. This innovation is of American origin and manufacture and although samples are out the quantity manufactured the first season will be limited owing to the difficulty of getting the required steel. The parts of the doll are fastened together with wire springs, and the neck is made flat so the doll can stand alone. The body and limbs are hollow and the doll is lighter than the ordinary doll of the same size and of the best steel in this. It is also very durable and the prices are to be no higher than the imported doll of the same size.—Minneapolis Commercial Bulletin.

AN IDEAL JUDGE.

Mr. Rufus Choate, fifty years ago, in a speech before the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention, said that we shall know nothing about the parties; everything about the case. He should do everything for nothing, nothing for himself; nothing for his friend; nothing for his patron; nothing for his country; nothing for the sake of other an individual, nameless, and odious, his eye is to see neither great nor small, and he is to be guided by the "treasonous balance." The law was passed by a unanimous legislature, and the public, and the voice of the people, in which the community is so less or odious, an individual, nameless, and odious, his eye is to see neither great nor small, and he is to be guided by the "treasonous balance." He must do nothing, so declare it—

MINING

MINERS WANT A BONUS.

ad mining miners want a bonus \$6,000,000. The following resolution was unanimously passed at a joint meeting of the board of trade and citizens of Grand Forks, N. B., April 23. It was moved by Mayor Burrill, seconded by L. P. Roketkin, that:

Whereas the great destruction of the silver lead mines in particular, has suffered grievously during the past few years from the depreciation of the value of silver and lead and from other causes; be it therefore,

Resolved, that this meeting urge the Dominion government, if it does not find it possible to remedy the existing grievances by a readjustment of the tariff, to grant such a bonus as may place the silver lead mining industry on a satisfactory basis, and may tend to rapid and profitable development, especially with reference to the industry in British Columbia, especially as appears by the production of lead in 1900, being 33,000 tons, and subsequently decreasing year by year to a production of 17,000 tons. The meeting suggests that the following bonus be made suitable to the necessities of the case, viz., \$1 per ton on lead in ore mined in Canada and exported in bulk, and a substitute bonus of \$3 per ton on lead in ore which has been both mined and smelted in Canada, and exported in bulk; a substitute bonus of 50 per cent on lead in ore mined, smelted and refined in Canada, and exported in bulk; a substitute bonus of 100 per cent to be payable to the miners or mining company producing the ore, supported by such declarations from purchasers, smelters or refiners or other satisfactory proof as may be considered reasonable; and, be it further

Resolved, that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the hon. the minister of finance.

BOSTON SHOE AND LEATHER MARKET.

Hides are held strongly to quotations, and tanned and dressed hides prices that they refused to consider a few weeks ago. Leather is likewise firm, although some orders have been placed. Henlock stock is active, while upper leather of all seasons is in good demand at full prices. Shoe manufacturers have about closed up all spring-orders orders. They are fairly well satisfied with orders on hand, and some large orders are still likely to be placed. The jobbers of the south and southwest have ordered with more freedom than those in the middle west. Shipments show the closing of the spring rush, but are more than 11,000 cases ahead of the same week last year.—Bradstreet.

TENDERS.

Tenders are wanted by E. Rogers, to be in by May 15, for the erection of a brick school house at Methuen, Man.

Tenders will be received by H. S. D. Smith, architect, at 267, Broadway, N. B., May 22nd, for the erection of a solid brick school at Belmont, Man.

Tenders, addressed to J. M. Cooper, Winnipeg, will be received up to noon on May 14 for the erection of a frame residence on Grand street, at Geo. Betts, at Winnipeg.

Tenders will be received up to 6 o'clock p.m. on Monday, May 13, and completion of J. M. Cooper, in charge in the town of Emerson, Man. Geo. Cumming is the secretary.

Tenders, addressed to J. M. Smith, Souris, Man., will be received up to 6 o'clock p.m. on Monday, May 13, for the erection of a school building at Souris, Man.

Brookville, April 30.—Offerings to be made on this board were 1,045 white and 340 colored, total 1,385 boxes. The sales on the 12c for 300 white and 53 colored at 12c for both kinds, and 11c for the balance. A strike at Montreal had a tendency to prevent purchasing.

MOVEMENT OF CROP OF 1902

The following statement of the movement of last year's crop so far as received and shipped at Fort William and Port Arthur, between Sept. 1, 1902, and April 19, 1903, has been issued by Mr. Gibb, inspector:

Receipts:		C. P. R. Wm. King Co. C. N. R.	
		P.R. Wm. King Co.	P.A. Arthur, Totals.
Wheat.....	2,437,986.40	1,875,247.00	5,313,023.24
1 Northern.....	6,319,568.40	57,000.00	2,130,006.20
2 Northern.....	1,203,554.72	8,522.00	825,219.10
Sundry grades.....	2,638,103.30	53,940.00	825,219.10
Wheat.....	21,916,223.20	70,156.00	10,748,701.20
1 Hard.....	628,753.08	17,264.16	44,162.32
2 Hard.....	85,423.05	4,580.00	97,706.34
3 Hard.....			15,119.40
4 Hard.....			12,231.20
Shipments:			
Wheat.....	8,895,022.00	19,372.40	2,142,531.40
1 Northern.....	1,542,173.49	13,024.40	1,834,334.40
2 Northern.....	2,031,554.72	8,522.00	1,538,200.30
Sundry grades.....	1,836,547.30	67,230.20	115,572.30
1 Hard.....	17,148,068.20	428,223.20	4,372,904.20
2 Hard.....	310,938.24	30,461.14	11,816.50
3 Hard.....	40,756.00	6,312.04	47,467.84
4 Hard.....		56,719.20	50,344.42
Flax.....			30,074.04

MOVEMENT IN 1901.

The receipts of the crop of 1901 between Sept. 1 of that year and April 19, 1902, were as follows:

	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.
Canadian Pacific Railway.....	17,883,141.10	42,988.25	41,003.29	706.10
J. O. King Co.....	267,690.39	76,441.86	4,972.04	10,036.01
Canadian Northern Railway.....	19,434,576.40	336,450.00	40,172.24	10,728.14

The shipments between Sept. 1, 1901, and April 19, 1902, were:

	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.
Canadian Pacific Railway.....	11,537,460.30	364,093.06	39,318.20	796.10
J. O. King Co.....	614,288.40	185,728.28	3,908.33	10,050.01
Canadian Northern Railway.....	12,553,069.40	423,771.74	42,826.20	10,733.14

The increase in receipts of wheat in 1902 of which the C. P. R. took 2,677,148, and the Canadian Northern 1,918,417. The amount of wheat in store at country amount required for seed was estimated at 1,000,000 bushels. Flouring mills for flouring purposes amount still to be taken out by railways about 1,743,758 bushels. Shipments since opening of navigation from C. P. R. elevators, Port William, and from C. N. R. elevators, Port Arthur, about, bushels..... 450,000.

THE MONTREAL STRIKE.

Montreal, May 5.—The longshoremen's strike grows in seriousness every day. The harbor is congested with shipping. The rush of business to the port since the opening of navigation has been unprecedented. At noon there were no less than twenty-four Canadian vessels in port, greater volume of shipping has seldom been berthed in the harbor so early in the season. Under ordinary circumstances the resources of the port would have been taxed to the utmost to handle the business adequately and expeditiously. The circumstances under which the work in the harbor is being conducted today are: A force of about 110 men is at work discharging vessels. Between 15 and 20 teams, manned by non-union crews are engaged in transferring cargo from the wharves to the freight cars. Not more than half of the accommodation has been secured. The wharves are choked with cargoes and there are no teams to remove the goods. On eight of the wharves the cargo is being piled up owing to lack of berth room or lack of wharf space to deposit the cargo. Under ordinary circumstances some of the piers and recent arrivals are unable to get near the dock. The Montreal labor bureau succeeded in getting about 200 new men to the wharves last night.

The railway position has assumed an entirely new phase. Yesterday's declining freight rates, which had a whole character that has been enlarged upon to embrace all kinds of freight. The trunk line companies have issued to-day a notice instructing agents to accept no freight, whether for export or import, until further notice. Sheds, yards and sidings are choked with cars. The management feared that if continued to bring cars here from which the freight could be moved it will seriously cripple the extra yards of the Canadian Pacific will only accept freight at the current rates.

The appeal of Mayor Cochrane to the prime minister for regular troops to man the volunteer militia guarding the docks, was referred to-day when the minister of militia offered to send regulars from Toronto and Quebec to maintain them here if the

city of Montreal would pay the cost of the maintenance. The city has agreed to do this. One of the labor corps at St. Johns, Que., has already arrived. Yesterday two more strikes developed. Four hundred employees of sash and door factories quit work to enforce demands for a minimum of 22½ cents an hour. The employees of the Canadian Transfer Co., 75 in number, went out in sympathy with the strikers. This means that no heavy baggage can be transferred between railways, hotels or steamships unless by cabmen. The Canadian Pacific limited at Montreal, with 1,500 tons of general cargo for Montreal, is being discharged at Three Rivers, ninety miles below Montreal. She will come here to load. As a result of the strike, the board of trade is drawing up a bill asking parliament to compel labor unions to incorporate and making it illegal for anybody to strike or to join a strike. Robert Eckeridge, M.P., will father the bill. Fiers Davidson, representing the shipping men, to-day gave out the statement: "This is a national fight and we shall not submit to the dictation of any one body of men, either trade and labor, even if the trade of the country is temporarily tied up in the struggle."

Must Suppress the Strike.

London, May 5.—A Canadian shipowner tells me that the shipping federation, that is composed of nearly all British shipowners, is determined to ship thousands of laborers to Montreal, if necessary, to end the strike. These laborers will be lodged and boarded on the ships in Montreal. The federation, which has a full purpose, is determined that there shall be no ship strike for many years to come. The object of the federation is to handle cargoes of subscribers in case of strike at any point. The feeling of Montreal here is that the strikers must be beaten, as trade is so depressed that an extra wage expense would be impossible.

MORE RAILWAYS WANTED.

Regina, April 27.—In addition to the appeal of the government for general-in-council praying for immediate action to relieve the financial necessities of the Territories, the fol-

lowing memorial was adopted by the Northwest Assembly previous to adjournment:

"That after making due allowance for the extraordinary circumstances with which the Canadian Pacific Railway company has had to contend, it appears to this House that the

"That the practically continuous freight congestion of the last two years has abundantly demonstrated that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has absolutely failed to provide adequate facilities for the transportation of the grain, cattle and other natural products of these Territories and that there has resulted in consequence of the lack of such facilities great loss and damage to the people of these Territories, not only in vexatious delays in the importation of merchandise and in the transaction of the ordinary business of the country;

"That the volume of business originating along the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway and in the territory directly tributary thereto necessitates that the energies of the company should be concentrated on providing adequate facilities for such business (which are not now provided) and that good faith with the people of these Territories requires that branch lines already promised and partially constructed, should be completed this year of 1902, so that in territory already provided with railway facilities, and

"That the progressive increase in the volume of traffic which largely increased cultivation and settlement of the Territories will certainly create will further tend to congest traffic between these Territories and the provinces to the east and unless it is held desirable to divert part of such traffic through foreign channels, adequate facilities for its transportation must be immediately provided, and

"That this House does therefore humbly pray that Your Excellency may be pleased to take such action as may be necessary or expedient to insure that the people of these Territories are provided with an efficient transportation system as contemplated by the resolutions passed by the people of Canada and the Canadian Pacific Railway system."

The following resolution passed: "That believing in the justice of the claim made on behalf of any province or province hereunto established in the Territories to the beneficial ownership of the public domain, this House doth hereby record its emphatic opinion against any further alienation of the lands, timber or minerals of the Territories, except for the purposes of homesteading and actual settlement."

LAKE SHIPMENTS.

Fort William, May 4.—The shipments of wheat from this port during the past week were as follows:

Date.	Boat.	Bushels.
April 27—Strathcona.....		104,500
April 27—Columbia.....		112,000
April 27—Panny.....		139,000
April 28—Oliver.....		234,000
April 28—Kerin.....		250,000
April 28—Theano.....		78,500
April 29—Turret Court.....		96,000
April 29—Dandford.....		49,000
April 30—Leafield.....		3,000
April 30—Onoko.....		50,000
May 1—Algonquin.....		92,000
May 1—Turret Chief.....		45,000
May 2—Midland Queen.....		78,500
May 2—Rossdale.....		82,000
May 2—Donnacona.....		35,000
May 2—Ottawa.....		18,000
May 2—Strathcona.....		78,500

For week ending May 2..... 1,350,500
Previous week..... 2,078,100

Since opening of navigation, 3,428,530 bushels of wheat have been shipped at Port William a number of the boats took on grain at Port Arthur as follows: Panny, 45,000; Leafield, 41,000; Onoko, 40,000; Turret Chief, 65,000; Midland Queen, 24,000; Donnacona, 23,000; Ottawa, 9,000; Strathcona, 23,000. Total taken from Port Arthur on the above-named boats, 407,000 bushels.

A number of changes are noticed in the officers on the boats sailing into port this season. Capt. McPhee, for a number of years first officer of the P. R. steamer Athabasca, is now captain of the Turret Chief. He is suc-

ceeded by Alex. Brown, formerly second mate on the Alberta. First Mate McNabb, on the steamer P. R. steamer Manitoba last season, is in the same capacity on the steamer Midland Queen, and his place is taken by Jno. Currie, who was second mate on the Manitoba last year. Capt. Bay Stephen is in command of the Turret Cape, and this is his first year as captain on a steamer. Captain Andrew Campbell, in command of the Turret Bell, is pulling the bells on the N. N. company's steamer Majestic. Capt. R. D. Foster, an experienced seaman for years, is in command of the steamship Huronic, and to-day made his first trip on port stables, steaming to St. Quade, first mate last season, has been promoted to captain on the steamer City of Collingwood.

PROFITS OF GERMAN INDUSTRIES.

The state department has issued a circular report showing the dividends paid by some of the principal industrial undertakings in Germany during 1902 last year. It shows that some of the industries show a falling off in profits. The textile line and the rubber and glass industries show some improvement, while the chemical industry about holds its own, and upon the whole makes a record of profitable showing. The average dividend paid by stock companies in the more important branches of industry for 1902 was 7.98 per cent. In 1901 the same industries paid an average dividend of 6.97 per cent. The following table shows the average dividends paid in 1902 and 1901 by some of the principal industries carried on by stock companies:

Description.	1902.	Per Cent.	1901.	Per Cent.
Iron and steel.....	10.29	10.62		
Chemical manufacture.....	10.29	9.43		
Mining and fl. furnace.....	7.73	9.66		
Rubber manufacture.....	10.38	10.58		
Brewing business.....	8.86	9.04		
Textile industry.....	6.97	6.97		
Machine manufacture.....	4.77	6.13		
Food and drink.....	8.86	8.86		
Cement industry.....	4.31	5.24		
Paper industry.....	8.86	8.86		
Mining.....	4.31	5.24		

It is generally believed that the turning point in the business depression in Germany has been reached, if not passed. The number of applications had fallen into financial difficulties have been reorganized and put once more upon their feet. The American orders have been instrumental in reducing the surplus stock of the iron and steel companies. Building enterprises are being undertaken, and there is a demand for construction material. The number of applications for labor at the government employment offices has decreased. The passage of the new tariff law has removed an element of uncertainty, and, with the new commercial treaties which are being negotiated, the impression prevails that business will once more assume a normal condition.

THE CALGARY AND EDMONTON ROAD.

Montreal, May 4.—Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the C. P. R., said to-day that the deal begun with Sir James MacKenzie for the transfer of control of the Calgary and Edmonton railway had been completed with the C. P. R. board of directors last year and at the same time acquiring in its own interest the stock as well. When asked as to the probability of the line being extended into the Peace River country Sir Thomas said that it would be necessary to build a new line which would require better transportation facilities, would likely be served before any attempt would be made. The country to the north would naturally receive its share of attention as settlement was being made. There was nothing definite to be said as to the point at present. For the last five or six years the line has been operated on a lease by the C. P. R., but latterly the first year lease having expired, the line has been held from month to month, and Sir Thomas said that he was only waiting for the C. P. R. board to be called in the first of this year, but it was his original idea was to buy the line outright.

Messrs. MacKenzie and Mann appear to be the competitors for the purchase, and so with the return of Ross from England the deal was completed. Mr. Ross signing the papers to-day.

THE LEASING OF GOVERNMENT LANDS

A score of leading western members of Senate and House met in the office of the Secretary of the Interior in secret session a short time ago. They were there at the request of the secretary, and the assistant attorney-general was also present in advisory capacity. The question under discussion was the rather large one as to whether Congress should pass a law allowing the Government to lease to the cattle and sheep ranges of the west the remaining five hundred million acres of public lands.

The conference in the secretary's office developed the most serious differences of opinion as to the wisdom of such a course, and comments exchanged were at times by no means pleasant. Wyoming declared enthusiastically for leasing. Colorado, Montana, Washington and other states, through their representatives present, declared their emphatic opposition for all time against any move to authorize the leasing of public lands.

Finally Nebraska came into the wrangle with a proposition that a leasing law should not be applicable to that state alone, with the idea, of course, that if it worked well in Nebraska it would be applied to all other states. This was born the so-called Nebraska leasing law.

At a recent meeting of the senate committee on public lands, held subsequent to the conference with the secretary, Senator Vannoy of Nebraska entered the room with a large bundle of papers in his hand. Giving them to the clerk he stated: "This is the end of the Nebraska leasing bill so far as I am concerned."

The chairman may give them enough and the little cattlemen are arming to resist it. Senators who introduce and stand sponsor for his bill, might have gone forwarding by hand to the committee clerk. They contained protests against the bill which were signed by the resolution of the Nebraska legislature to the kick of a single cowman. And thus died the Nebraska leasing law.

Judge Van Devanter, the outgoing assistant attorney-general, has stated that he does not believe a law can be drawn for leasing the great area of public domain which will be just to the interests affected. He is quite true, but there is a widespread belief that there must be some way out of the dilemma. It is apparent, however, in time a system of grazing licenses will be evolved which will permit of the scientific as well as the practical administration of the tremendous landed estate of the people of this country. Such a measure which does not vest rights for temporary occupants, will give no shadows of title, no monopolies, and will help rather than hinder settlement by homesteaders.

Legislative battles are fought on the floor of the House or Senate, in the pages of the Congressional Record or even in the committee room. Many really serious and important contests never come before the public surface to receive official recognition even in the preliminary stages of congressional procedure. In the campaign for the control of the great landed property of the interior, which began with an area of over one billion acres of land held in trust for the people by the Government in Congress, these vast possessions have been decreased year by year through grant, gift or forfeiture. In undesirable ways in which land can be transferred from one owner to another, the United States has lost innumerable acres to about five hundred million acres.

After a struggle, only equalled in the history of land legislation by the enactment of the homestead law in 1862, Congress passed the national reclamation act in 1902, which created a revolving fund which will shortly amount to about twenty million dollars to be expended for the arid and arid territory of the western states.

President Roosevelt in his first annual message laid down the principle

that "successful home-making is but another name for the upbuilding of a nation." In his message of last December he called attention to the notorious and widespread sale of the present land laws. Great, however, is the policy which has been followed interests of the sparsely settled western states.

In the year the great trek to the west, when thousands upon thousands of native-born Americans and incoming foreigners were pushing the line of settlement west of the Mississippi, where the earth needed but tickling with the plow to produce the harvest, it was then believed that the land business of Uncle Sam had reached its highest period. This was justified by the events of the few years following the eighties, for instance of alienating twenty-five or twenty-six million acres of land a year to settlers, grantees and others, the amount displaced of annually for not over one-half, or even less.

In the year 1900 public attention was first thoroughly aroused to the great value for the future of the remaining public lands. A remedy for present disorder, and as the future source of food and clothing, by present indications, will become absolutely necessary within a few brief months to the extent that the same came rife as to how best to conserve these values for present and future generations. The great quantities of large herds and flocks, land and timber speculators, and others who saw benefit in the immediate control of the large areas of real estate, recognized in this agitation a serious menace to their own interests, and a task of anticipating any action Congress might be induced to take.

The principle underlying the act to accomplish their purpose under the present land laws and the method of doing so, is almost identical in the land office. In the first place, the Government requires a title in securing land shall be letter perfect, and the receivers and registrars of the western districts look no further into the practical application of the law than in the windows. Under the present system they are mere machines, not conservators of guards and of the people's interests.

The principle underlying the land legislation of the United States from the beginning has been that each citizen should be given a farm in return for which he was to live upon the land or so improve it as to benefit the people, and that the public land which he thus formed a part, but the country as a whole by increasing the area of its revenue, and that the title ceased to govern the land office in its disposal of the public land, and its purpose, and the serious fact proved by figures startling and compelling.

Over five hundred thousands of desert land entries, for instance, which have been listed in the past ten years by the United States Department of the Interior, and seventy-two, and out of these two hundred and ninety-five are cancelled. The highest number of fraudulent claims investigated and cancelled by the United States Department of the Interior, in this respect Wyoming has the largest number of claims on the list. Of twenty-three cases investigated in Wyoming ninety-seven per cent. of the filings, when it is realized that not a single case was investigated except those in regard to which special control or information is filed, and that not one so adventurous as to contest his neighbor's claim, and that the investigation becomes actually investigative becomes of startling significance.

It is a fact that the vast majority of the United States deserted away over thirteen and a half million acres of land, in the past ten years, and in the past sixteen million acres, a figure which started the country in its enormous proportions in the past ten years, and was a gain of four million acres, and

the disposals made by the Government reached the enormous aggregate of nearly twenty million acres. At the present rate, which prevails under the first six months of the fiscal year of 1903, the disposals will probably amount to at least twenty million acres, or fully as much as was alienated at any time during the great westward migration of the '40s and '50s.

The population of the west is not increasing proportionately to the lands in the states where millions of acres have been taken or given away. There has been an actual decrease of the agricultural population.

Lord Macaulay said that the people of the United States are being robbed of their landed estate, which, Lord Macaulay said, is the only thing which stands between the people of this country and the timeworn will come the real test of republican institutions.

The fight up to the present time has been unimportant. The tide surges from one end of the capitol to the other. The big range interests who have had their eyes on taking everything in their power to get a measure through Congress which would have placed the land with fences great areas of land upon which in time thousands of home-seekers if these fences do not materialize.

During the present quiet but effective work has been done by those who are aware of the pernicious use which the law is being made of, and being put, and, as public sentiment has been aroused to the real situation, the demand for a change of method is becoming more general. The situation is such to-day that it would be practically impossible to pass any bill through Congress which violated the now well-established principle that the United States public land for home-seekers so clearly set forth by President Roosevelt in his two messages to Congress—J. D. Whippley in Collier's.

EMIGRATION FROM IRELAND.

The vital statistics report for the Registrar general for Ireland for the year 1902, which covers the year 1901, is recently laid before parliament, shows the volume of emigration from that country during the year. The number of emigrants was 40,401, or 9.1 per thousand of the country's population. The number of Irish in the land of emigrants comprised 18,393 males and 21,508 females, an increase of 231 over the number emigrating during the preceding year, 1901.

The province of Connaught furnished the largest portion of this outflow compared with its population, the number being 11,701, or 11.7 per cent. of the population; next came Munster, with 15,872, or 14.1 per thousand; then Ulster, with 9,991, or 5.7 per thousand, and Leinster, which contains Dublin, with 3,694, or 3.2 per thousand of the people. Compared with the year 1901, the figures show an increase of 294 emigrants from Leinster, a decrease of 249 from Munster, an increase of 1,383 from Ulster, and an increase of 441 from Connaught.

The portions of the report taken up by the statistical department of the emigration figures since May 1, 1851—the date on which the collection of statistics was commenced—show the heavy drain of population that has taken place. Between May 1, 1851, and January 1, 1902, the total number of emigrants from Ireland make up the total of 3,912,222, comprising 2,040,236 males and 1,871,986 females. The largest number in any one year was 190,322, in 1862, and the smallest 32,241, in 1858.

LONDON MARCH FALES.

Hudson's Bay Fur.

Report by P. R. Poland & Son in the New York Fur Trade Review:

The firms active in the preceding sales in January extended to this auction. The attendance was again very large, and the articles sold very considerably, and in one or two instances record prices were obtained.

The principal features for the year shows a general permanent good condition of the fur trade which has not existed for a long time.

Prices for 10273 (last March 8.675). Of specially excellent quality; advanced considerably on last year's prices, which were 80 per cent., and 25 per cent., 45 per cent., and thirds, 25 per cent., 45

er. Sold irregularly, the seconds in several instances exceeding the price of first. In great demand for Germany, which took considerable quantities; United States and Canada purchased many, and Russia some. Bought privately by some.

Fisher (3.233, last March 3.079), although 20 per cent. dearer, remained a high price, and mostly purchased for Russia.

Silver fox (481, last March 286). The Yorkton skins were particularly fine, but the M. R. mark was very firm. Met with a strong demand at an advanced price. Turkey and Grey were bought even more; 2240 was the highest price paid.

Cross (1,970, last March 1,441). Sold in March prices and bought for Russia.

Blue fox (30, last March 68). Sold 10 per cent. cheaper.

Marten (78,629, last March 56,401). An increased offering, and showed signs of weakness towards the end.

Dark skins sold without much change, pale skins 10 per cent. dearer. Germany purchased 20 per cent. cheaper except the English market and Yorkford seconds. English trade was rather quiet.

Fox, red (2,000, last March 5,912). No alteration in value. The bulk purchased by Turkey and Germany.

Fox, white (10,717, last March 8,875). Very few were sold. Turkey and Germany being greatest on the fine firsts. England and America were the largest buyers. Only a few secured some.

Mink (96,300, last March 57,640). An excellent offering, and a slightly dearer. Germany purchased a very large quantity, many go to the United States, some remain in this country. A few were secured by Swiss buyers.

Lynx (6,031, last March 5,701). In great demand, and the country took the greater part of the offering. Best sorts were 80 per cent. dearer. Turkey and Germany secured the highest price.

Prairie wolf sold at slightly easier prices, but the fine Churchill skins are 20 per cent. dearer.

Wolverine (805, last March 659). Went without alteration in value, and were bought for all countries.

First remains at last March prices, last seconds were 20 per cent. dearer. Purchased mostly by the home market.

Raccoon (1,024, last March 1,967). May be quoted at last year's figures.

Badger (824, last March 1,141). This reduced quality sold 15 per cent. dearer.

Ermine (33,888, last March 16,374). Of unattractive appearance, but in great demand, 80 per cent. advance principally for the French market.

Musquash (5,617, last March 10,374). Remain at January prices.

Musquash (4,644, last March 7,087). Many of the sorts were of poor and inferior quality.

Beaver (4,462, last March 4,293). 20 per cent. cheaper, but intrinsic fall in value is much less, the fresh skins of quality are much less than the March prices.

Many bought for the home market, the army, perhaps, taking the rest in cold as usual, early in the season.

Beaver brown (724, last year 788). Of good quality, and sold 20 per cent. dearer. Bought again for Great Britain.

Bear, gray (244, last year 161). Are to be noted 10 per cent. dearer, and of low quality, and sold well.

Musk-ox (346, last year 271). No sale in cold as usual, and was 20 per cent. cheaper. Apparently all bought for Canada.

Caribou (2,469, last year 1,861). Were rather dearer.

Fur seals, sailed (334 North-West). Prices 10 to 13 per cent. below January prices.

C. M. LAMPSON & Co.

Messrs. Phillips, Poltzer & Co. report as follows on C. M. Lampson & Co.'s March sales in the New York Fur Trade Review:

C. M. Lampson & Co. have sold the March series of fur sales with a large lot well supported, and prices were the

ained at a very high level throughout, result being as follows:
 2,200. A very fine collection, realized about the same prices as at the Hudson Bay Company's sale.
 Fox, blue, 3,000 skins (last year 2,500). Unaltered; one lot of exceptional skins reached the high figure of 320s.

Wolverine, 800 skins (last year 200). Averaged about 10-15 per cent lower prices.
 Fisher, 2,000 skins (last year 2,000). Sold at 2-40c. Higher prices than in March last year. Compared with the recent sale of the Hudson Bay Company's prices are about 5 per cent higher, especially for the fine dark skins, which went up to 140s.

Nutra, 8,500 skins (last year 14,300). Unaltered.
 Otter, 6,000 skins (last year 7,150). Fetched fully Hudson's Bay prices, or about 10 per cent more than last January.

Lynx, 3,200 skins (last year 8,200). Have sold well, but on account of the inferior quality of the collection prices did not quite come up to those of the Hudson Bay Company's sale. Compared with last March, however, they are 40-50 per cent lower.

Mink-cox, 400 skins (last year 23). Were neglected, and had to be almost entirely thrown away.
 Fur seal, dry, 500 skins (last year 1,400). A small and inferior collection, but high prices.
 Opossum, Australian, 264,000 skins (last year 203,881). Brought full January prices.

Wombat, 12,717 skins (last year 13,800). Brought fully January prices.
 Walrus, 140 skins (last year 92,947). Were quite 10 per cent higher than in January.

Seal, 4,005 skins (last year 7,000). Unaltered.
 Sea otter, 450 skins (last year 400). Advanced about 15 per cent; a few fine skins reached £25 and £270.

500 skins (last year 500). Averaged about 20 per cent more than last March; particularly those of the very high quality, which were sold at very high prices, while the best grades remained unaltered. One extra fine mink reached £20 and was purchased for Paris account.

Beaver, 6,000 skins (last year 5,000). Same as in January.
 Lamb, Thibet, skins, 9,000 (last year 8,000).
 Coats, 1,000 (last year 410).
 Sleds, 2,000 (last year 900). Sold about the same as in the larger Thibet sales previously held.

20 skins (last year 70). Sold well at high prices.
 Leopards, 550 skins (last year 95,000). The better skins, suitable for dressing, and the lower quality skins about 25 per cent higher than in January.

Musquash, black, 35,000 skins (last year 20,000). Advanced 30-40 per cent, compared with last January.
 Opossum, American, 103,000 skins (last year 150). Realized fully January prices.

Chinchilla, bastard, 64,252 skins (last year 10,000). Sold 10-15 per cent higher than in January.
 Chinchilla, real, 12,408 skins (last year 2,000). Advanced 50 per cent.
 Squirrel, 80,000 skins (last year 7,500). Unaltered.

Squid, sale, belly, 1,300 sacs (last year 2,565). Neglected; sold at low prices.
 Barrel sacs, black, 1,153 sacs (last year —). In good demand; fetched 25 per cent more than in January.

Tiger, black, 5,500 skins (last year 3,000). Compared with last March, are about 20 per cent lower.
 Bear, brown, 800 skins (last year 500). About 30 per cent lower.
 Bear, grizzly, 1,700 skins (last year 1,500). Advanced 15 per cent.
 Marten, American, 30,000 skins (last year 25,000). Brought on the average about the same prices as at the Hudson Bay Company's sale last week. A few lots of extra fine skins reached 180s.

Sables, Russian, 20,000 skins (last year 15,000). Sold very irregularly. The collection consisted largely of Kamchatka skins, of which the darker lots brought about 75-20 per cent less than last March. The higher grades Yakutsk, however, sold at high prices. Two lots of fine dark skins were secured for America at 800s, and 820s. The medium and lower sorts, as well as American skins, were all very well sold at low prices. Rough dyeing skins

of all kinds were in good request and realized 30 per cent more than last year.
 Mink, 150,000 skins (last year 125,000). Continue in good demand, and averaged about last January prices.

3,000 skins (last year 1,500). Unaltered.
 Marten, stone, 1,200 skins (last year 1,300). Compared with March last year are about 20-40 per cent higher.
 Kolinsky, 110,000 skins (last year 5,000). The collection consisted partly of poor Chinese weasels, and small articles realized about 10 per cent more than last year.

Ermine, 4,000 skins (last year 5,000). Small and inferior parcel; were sold at high prices.
 Fox, Japanese, 200 skins (last year 600). Only a small quantity of inferior Chinese skins offered, and brought about 20 per cent more than in January.

Fox, white, 11,500 skins (last year 8,000). Sold at January prices.
 Fox, gray, 40,000 skins (last year 17,000). Were about 15 per cent lower than in January.
 Wolf, 10,000 skins (last year 12,500). About the same as last March.

Hair, seal, dry, 1,500 skins (last year 1,300). Unaltered.
 Skunks, 320,000 skins (last year 320,000). Were in good request, principally for Germany and France, and, notwithstanding the very large quantity offered, reached on the average almost last January prices. The whites were considerably higher than last January, and a few lots of very fine furs brought extreme prices.

ALASKA FURS.

Because no longer popular. Alaska bear skins have fallen in value from \$25 to \$50 one year ago to \$10 and \$12. There is little sale for them, the effort of San Francisco dealers to have them take the place of buffalo in this country and Europe having failed.

George Simmons, a San Francisco fur dealer, says the demand is so light that buyers will not purchase. He has a large stock which he shipped to England last year and is now trying to sell at a large discount. Simmons is en route to the north to spend six weeks buying furs of the Indians along the coast and in the interior.

Reports from the north indicate a very large catch of fine furs, chiefly mink, black marten, silver fox and seal. These are the most popular skins now obtainable and the market is so short of them that an advance in prices is expected. Winter in the interior of Alaska has been very severe, which adds to the quality of the furs obtained there.

WORLD'S SUPPLY OF HIDES AND SKINS.

According to the British Trade Review, the supply of hides and skins in Asia, Australasia, China and the Far East, and North and South America, as well as in the United Kingdom, are all very much below those normally held, and are consequently commanding high prices. In the way, are in almost every instance, higher than they were six months

ago. The great famine which prevailed about two years since throughout nearly the whole of the Indian empire had a serious effect upon the stock, sheep and hides, and the results of which are still being keenly felt in the high rates the two first named are still bringing. Indeed, so high is the cost of goat and sheep of good quality that the ingenuity of leather manufacturers has been able to substitute, with effect, of course, much cheaper. The great drought in Australia has been the cause of unprecedentedly heavy losses of sheep and cattle, both by death and wanton slaughter, the latter cost being referred to the cost and risk of bringing to keep them. For a time the market was flooded with poor quality furs and exports have almost ceased. From America, where the boom in trade has caused a tremendous demand for raw material, the exceedingly short supply of calfskins and kips has placed values on a high basis.

HEAVY LOSSES IN ONIONS.

The Island of Montreal produced too many onions last year, amounting to 20,000 barrels, the bulk of which were sold in car lots by growers at \$1.50 to \$2.00 per box; but the demand for the onions fell considerably below expectations, the result that a large quantity was thrown on the hands of purchasers, a considerable portion of which have sprouted so badly that they are worthless and will have to be carted to the dumping grounds, in fact quite a lot have already found their way there. Onions that were shipped to Quebec last fall are now being returned to this city for sale; but it is feared the return freight will absorb about all they will fetch. Several cars shipped from here to Halifax last fall were also held over till they were almost worthless. Some growers who hold over stocks till spring were in the same fix, and had to sell them for whatever they would fetch; some of which had to be dumped. Altogether the losses have been considerable. Montreal Trade Bulletin.

CHEESE.

As stated by us some time ago, remarks the Montreal Trade Bulletin, the chances were that the prices of cheese would decline gradually, as notwithstanding the increased make of foders they would not go forward in sufficient large quantities to create any abrupt and sudden slump in value of big extent on the other side. So far they have receded during the past three or four weeks from 13 1/2c to 12 1/2c for finest Western, being at the rate of about 1-2c per week on an average. Nothing could be more convenient and accommodating to shippers than this gentle descent from such a high and risky pinnacle at the opening of a new season on fodder crops. It must be admitted that present high prices are tempting to short sellers; but buyers on the other side do not seem inclined to move consistently ahead, their orders at the moment be-

ing exclusively for spot goods. Were short sales made to any extent now, they might do the business of sustaining prices later on; but it is to be hoped the market will be allowed to find its legitimate course, as it is now doing, without any speculative interference. The Liverpool public cable declined on Saturday last to 68s, a remarkably high figure for hay goods at the beginning of the new season. Unless the strike is brought to a speedy close, it will cause considerable inconvenience both here, and on the other side.

PROTECTING GAME.

The report of the proceedings of the fifth annual meeting of the League of American Sportsmen which convened in the Commercial club, St. Paul, on February 11 last gives an interesting resume of the excellent work being accomplished by the society for the protection of game and the protection of the "hog" sport and pot hunter. Many prominent men throughout the United States are connected with, including President Roosevelt, and a constant and energetic propaganda of its objects is maintained. Infractions of the law are prosecuted by the agents of the league wherever known. The league also contends that no game bird should be killed in any state or Canada between Jan. 1 and Sept. 1 and is fighting for this in several legislatures.

At the meeting it was decided to institute a campaign to secure the prohibition of killing of the grey squirrel, which is threatened with extermination largely because of its docile, sociable and loving nature.

It was further decided to ask congress to set aside a tract of land in the Indian Territory as a national game preserve, where game, and especially game birds, may be preserved and propagated, naturally and artificially for distribution throughout the United States.

During the past year the league prosecuted on its own initiative 217 persons, 206 of whom were convicted. It now has a membership of 9,210 and its work is such as to commend it to every true sportsman or lover of nature and respecter of our laws.

COMPARATIVE PRICES AT NEW YORK.

	May 1, 1908.	May 2, 1908.
Flour	\$2.06 1/2	\$2.06 1/2
Wheat	83 1/2	9 1/2
Corn	58	62 1/2
Oats	38	47 1/2
Barley	48	52 1/2
Cotton	10 7/8	9 11-16
Wool	27 1/2	26 3/4
Wool	15	15 1/2
Iron	30 1/2	30 1/2
Steel	20 1/2	21 1/2
Steel rails	38 00	38 00
Sping	27 1/2	27 1/2
Lead, lb	43 7/8	41 1/2
"	30 3/4	35 1/2
*Pittsburg	Bradstreet	

When a grocer retires from business he

Housewives Must Have Good Brushes and Brooms

They are an absolute necessity and especially in request at this time of the year. A good window display of



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is the way to draw trade. If our traveller has not got round to see you yet and you are in need of goods, write, telephone or telegraph us at our expense.

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TRANSPORTATION PROBLEMS.

Ottawa, May 3.—In the House today Mr. Walter Scott asked a question, ventilated the congestion of traffic in the west on account of lack of railway facilities along the line of the Canadian Pacific railway. The question, he said, was worse now than it was at any other period. The Winnipeg board of trade took the matter up and the Northwest assembly passed an address to the lieutenant-governor, asking the Canadian Pacific Railway company to provide better facilities for handling the traffic. Mr. C. H. Cline made a long speech to suggest a remedy, but he would do so.

There were two distinct phases of this question which presented themselves in western Canada at this moment. One phase was the necessity of extending lines with the Territories for the settlers who were now pouring into that country. On the line of the Calgary and Edmonton there were settlers 700 miles from the railway. Within the past few weeks the Barr colonists were located 380 miles from any railway. It was absolutely impossible to make a satisfactory living, that distance from the railway, in the country. Twenty miles away was recognized as an extreme distance.

While this phase of the question had to be dealt with it was not the one which he was discussing. It was the people alongside the railway that were in this instance suffering. The question at issue was the furnishing of facilities for these parties. Every additional mile of railway that was built in the interior would only add to the trouble. The case was an extraordinary one as well as a serious one. While the wheat blockade was uppermost it was not the whole difficulty. In this connection Mr. Scott stated the case where his business had to wait at Regina for eight weeks for paper shipped to the east, and he said his object for the lack of paper he had to send a quarter of a ton by express from Toronto. It turned out that the paper was in the Regina yard for three weeks. This showed the extraordinary confusion that existed on the road. He did not blame the officials for they were overworked.

Another instance was that of a cattle dealer who lost his market and the boat at Montreal. He was compelled to take his herd to Toronto where the animals sold poorly. He lost \$1,000 by this. There was almost a coal famine last fall because of the lack of facilities for carrying the coal to the mines and their fences. The passenger service was as badly disorganized as the freight. In five months the express was not on time at Regina five times. The trains were not only late but there was no finding out how they were running. Passengers were told that a train would arrive in an hour, and it might not arrive for four or twenty hours. Last year the people accepted the excuse of not being prepared for an unexpected heavy harvest. But this year matters were worse than last year. Wheat lay at loading platforms for two months. The Canadian Pacific carried 15,000,000 bushels to Fort McMurray before navigation closed. If the road was properly equipped it would take five times as much business. The great Northwest, a private enterprise, took 12,000,000 to Duluth. The additional motive added to the rolling stock did not seem to do much good. They added probably to the confusion. There was a scarcity of round-house and other accommodations. In fact the buildings along the line are about the same as when the road opened. Dead engines were to be seen all along the line. For the time being the stock market the Canadian Pacific was starved for years.

There were means within the contract and the act organizing the company which could be used to compel efficient service. Instead of the company taking the people into their confidence they were disappointed every complaint that was made. At a conference in the west last winter it was arranged to send out grain over American roads, but at that moment the president of the Canadian Pacific became very patriotic and would not permit it. Mr. Scott pointed out that under sections 7 and 2 the company was hereby to give an efficient service. If the company failed to maintain its charter rights then it forfeited its charter. He would like to see a case taken to the supreme court to see whether or not what he said was cor-

rect. Then if the words "without undue delay" in regard to the furnishing of cars were taken out of the train Act the company could be made liable for damages, that might bring relief. Mr. Scott said that the conditions that existed were the means of robbing the people of \$10,000,000 on their crops. To these complaints the C. P. R. made the reply, "What do you know about it?" It would pay the government to purchase equipments. A new outlet could be built this year, and the question would have to be met this year.

KLONDIKE FLOODS.

Tacoma, Wash., May 4.—The most destructive flood in the history of the Klondike region is now sweeping down Bonanza creek in the Klondike, flooding cuts opened for summer work, inundating road houses along the way, creeping into piles of pay dirt heaped up from the winter's work, and spreading devastation in its path for many miles.

Expensive machinery and equipment, costing thousands of dollars, have been destroyed by the rush of waters, and the injury to sluices will reach big money. The road is caused by fast melting snow and ice from the Eldorado gusher having filled the bed of the creek to an unusual height.

Main street at Grand Forks is under water and the flood is creeping into stores and houses of the town. The inhabitants are preparing to move to higher ground. Dumps containing an aggregate of \$2,000,000 in gold, piled on ice, have been undermined and washed away. Recovery is practically impossible. There seems to be no abatement in the flow of the water, and great excitement prevails among the miners along the creek.

BUILDING IS ACTIVE.

The aggregate cost of the buildings now under construction in Winnipeg is well past the million dollar mark. To be exact, there are 423 structures being erected, and they represent an aggregate value of \$1,500,000. On May 4 last year only 269 permits were issued for buildings and the aggregate value of them was about \$550,000. Every street in the city of any length is the wholesale district teems with artisans and laborers.

The building season has barely opened and the building is five times greater than ever before at this time of the year. The above figures are not official, but were gleaned indirectly through the building inspector's records, which are being kept private

for the present. They are conservative, however, as the official figures are said, on good authority, to be as much as 15 per cent greater.

The inspector will likely start making his usual periodical reports to the city council, and it is a most enormous amount of building going to be fully realized. A shortage of material and labor will be the only things that can prevent this year's season being larger than any previous five years together since the boom. The wholesale districts are especially crowded with new buildings and the littered waters, which is usually placed on the streets. Stores and business houses are the chief beneficiaries and the west in constructing new residences has not as yet begun. Many of the men are out for hundreds of them on account of the house famine, but there is a scarcity of contractors and material, the visible supply of these being taken up by the present commercial buildings.

IMMIGRATION ARRIVALS.

Ottawa, May 14.—The results of the immigration campaign are shown by the returns of the interior department for the four months ending April. These figures show that the arrivals in Canada from Great Britain alone for the four months have increased by three times these for the same time last year, and no less than five times those for the same period in 1901. The arrivals for April alone number 21,254 as follows: British 9,400, continent of Europe 14,796, and from the United States, 7,008.

For the first four months of the calendar year the arrivals for the past three years are as follows:

	1901	1902	1903
British	3,247	13,186	10,487
United States	5,031	3,820	13,770
Continent of Europe	5,015	7,476	10,445
Total	13,303	22,482	40,672

The homestead entries for the first four months of 1903 totaled 10,254, compared with 5,022 for the same period in 1902.

GRAIN RATES REDUCED.

Montreal, May 4.—Freight Traffic Manager McInnes, of the Canadian Pacific, and General Freight Agent Pullen, of the Grand Trunk, announced a reduction in the rates for the transportation of grain from Ontario points to the Atlantic seaboard. The reduction, which amounts to two cents per hundred pounds, is not the result of any agitation on the part of

farmers or exporters, but is the consequence of the decrease in the rate from Chicago to New York.

The freight tariff on grain is governed by the prevailing rates from Chicago to New York. The reduced rates become effective May 11 and remain in force until September 30. The rate from Chicago to New York has been reduced from 20 cents to 15 cents, and from Ontario points to the seaboard from 17½ cents to 15½ cents per hundred pounds.

EARLY CLOSING.

The regular meeting of the Retail Clerks' International association, No. 832, was held in Foresters' hall Monday evening with a large attendance of members. Eighteen new members were initiated and it was decided to start an aggressive campaign for the enforcement of the early closing law. The matter of a half-holiday for the summer months was discussed, but the retail clerks realize that all progressive and legitimate merchants of Winnipeg are only too anxious to further any project for the betterment of their clerks which will not be detrimental to their own interests. Therefore, they decided to place themselves in the hands of their employers and will interview them as to the advisability of agitating for the half-holiday. Owing to the lax manner in which the police are carrying out the instructions of the city council, it was decided to ask aid of the influential friends of the labor movement to aid in endeavoring to have the by-law enforced.

BIG TIMBER PURCHASE.

John Hanbury, who was in the city a short time ago, has sent out five cruisers to cruise the timber limits hounded by him. Mr. McKinnon, of Messrs. McKinnon & Ferguson, is accompanying the cruisers, as the same, which represent the largest ever sent through in Vancouver to any one place will be made through Mr. McKinnon. It was learned semi-officially that one of the banks had to honor Mr. Hanbury's demands for cash which requires six figures to write. The limits to be purchased by Mr. Hanbury are located in different parts of the province, well separated and are owned by banks and capitalists in Vancouver and other parts of Canada. Big mills will follow the purchase of the timber and the mills are to be located in the vicinity of Vancouver. The principal part of the large deal is set by St. Paul lumbermen who have already made big fortunes in the business.—Vancouver Ledger.

Latest Novelties
for High-class..

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Neckwear, Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, Underwear, Top Shirts, Sweaters, Hosiery, Rubber Coats, Umbrellas, Flannelette Night Shirts, etc., in great variety. Our line of celebrated CRO-DYE HALF HOSE is a leader which will bring you business.

Our Mr. S. C. Matthews and Mr. A. H. Wood are now in the West, each carrying full lines of samples for Fall and assorting. See them before placing your orders.

Matthews, Woollens & Co.

The Leading Men's Furnishing and Underwear Men of Canada.

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Wholesale Millinery

This week we would speak of hats for general store trade.
 SAILORS to retail 25c to \$1.00
 READY TO WEAR HATS to retail \$1 to \$2.00
 TRIMMED HATS to retail \$1.25 to \$2.00
 "EVERYTHING IN MILLINERY."
 Prices, styles and terms right. Send a trial order.

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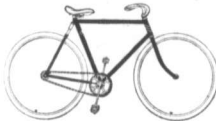
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 PERFECT
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Also a full line of BICYCLE SUNDRIES.

CANADA CYCLE AND MOTOR CO., Ltd.

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Don't be ...Hasty



Don't place your orders for Fall Underwear until you have seen our samples.

Newest trimmings and qualities in Women's, Children's and Infant's Perfect Fitting Ribbed Vests, Drawers, Union Suits, Black Tights, etc. Men's Full Fashioned Shirts and Drawers in heavy "Winter Weights" and for "Spring." Our India Gauze guaranteed absolutely unshrinkable and all fine wool, stamped "CEETEE".

All our Full Fashioned goods have this tab sewn on. Our Travellers are now on the road with complete range of samples.

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Great West Permanent Loan & Savings Co.

Authorized Capital \$7,500,000.

Incorporated.

Our Permanent Preference Stock of the par value of \$100 per share is being rapidly subscribed for at a 10 per cent premium. This stock does not equal as an investment. There is but a limited amount of this stock left. Five per cent allowed on deposits of \$100 or over, and on monthly deposits.

MONEY TO LOAN on easy terms, to build or pay off existing mortgages. Head office: 274 Portage Ave. W. T. ALEXANDER, Manager.

FOR FULL PARTICULARS WRITE
MACKENZIE BROS. - WINNIPEG
 "THE FLINTKOTE FOLKS."

TENDERS.

Sealed Tenders, marked "For Mounted Police Provisions and Light Supplies, Northwest Territories," and addressed to the undersigned, will be received up to noon on Tuesday, 19th May.

Printed forms of tender containing all information as to the articles and quantity required, may be had on application at any of the Mounted Police posts in the Northwest, or at the office of the undersigned.

No tender will be received unless made on such printed forms.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted Canadian bank cheque or draft for an amount equal to five per cent of the total value of the article tendered for, which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the service contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

No payment will be made to newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority having first been obtained.

FRED. WHITE,
 Comptroller, N. W. M. Police.
 Ottawa, 15th April, 1906.

Husband—"Where do you want to go on a vacation?"
 Wife—"O, anywhere that's expensive and restless."—Life.

MAIL CONTRACT.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the Postmaster-General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 21st May next, for the conveyance of His Majesty's mails on a proposed contract for four years, eighteen times per week each way, between St. Boniface and Winnipeg, from the 1st of July next.

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

W. W. McLEOD,
 Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's office,
 Winnipeg, April 17, 1906.

ANOTHER H. B. ROUSE.
 Toronto, May 1.—Geo. Ashlin, an Englishman, who says he represents a large English syndicate, interviewed Premier Ross this morning. Ashlin says his friends have a charter for a road across the continent from Albany Harbor, on Hudson Bay, to the Pacific coast, and from Albany to Peninsular Harbor, on Lake Superior. They want 4,000 acres a mile to assist in constructing the latter line, and are willing to accept any reasonable terms as to bringing in settlers for this land. Ashlin says his company now has twenty steamers lying idle ready to be put on the Hudson Bay route almost as soon as it can get an agreement with the Ontario government for a land grant.

IMMIGRATION FOR APRIL.

The statistics which have just been completed of the arrivals for the month of April have far exceeded even the largest expectations. It was thought that when all points of entry were heard from that they would have shown about 25,000 to have entered during the month, but now the complete returns make up the magnificent total of 25,244. The figures for the month which entered during any month last year via the various ports are as follows: In May, when 10,652 are noted, and is an increase of 10,407, or nearly double the number for the corresponding month of March of this year. Over the same month, April of last year, the increase is 130 per cent.

Two-thirds, 10,363, of these came over the C. P. R., from the east, and of these 12,224 were trans-Atlantic immigrants, 270 from the United States and 3,790 from other parts of Canada. Two gave their destination as the Yukon, 308 as Ontario, 9,408 as Manitoba, 3,825 as the Territories and 752 to British Columbia. The below table will show the general declared destinations and will also show the tremendous proportion of Americans who are flooding the Territories.

Point of Entry.	To Man.	To N.W.T.	Total.
Winnipeg	9,408	5,825	15,233
Edmonton	220	917	1,137
Regina	108	217	325
Coult's	108	1	109
North Portal	1	1	2
Total	10,168	11,752	21,920

SOUTHERN ALBERTA.

Lethbridge, May 3.—Spring work on the agricultural lands tributary to the town and in the south is progressing rapidly. The wheat is already being gone on for three weeks. In the Cardston, Magrath, and other and stirring districts the wheat and that has been already cropped is all sown and much new land is being brought into put under crop. Magrath is the centre of a fine rich district and the town of the country has prospered from the beginning. It was in the neighborhood of Magrath that the most considerable boom in the territory on the Galt canal, and it is creditable to the enterprise that this point is already flourishing. The population is growing considerably. It is the junction of the Great Falls and Canada rivers, and the railway work at Magrath and Spring Coulee division, running west, and it is expected that in the course of a year or two it will pierce the country recently acquired by the irrigation company east of Lethbridge.

Raymond continues to grow, a good class of houses is being put up, and accommodation for the influx of settlers to this district. Forty cars of settlers' effects and furniture are being sent in some weeks during March and April. The best area is steadily widening from the town. In addition to several thousand acres in ten acre lots, sold with best contracts attached, the number of farms of eighty acres and being farther out is larger. These farms are sold on terms of converting one-fourth of the area to cropland in three years. There are two steam plows at work in the neighborhood.

The best sugar beet is getting up. A hundred and fifty men are at present working on it, chiefly structural iron and carpenters. Part of the steel frame is already up. Carpenters are being paid three dollars and a cent a day. The work is being done again by about the middle of the month.

Spring operations in the Lethbridge irrigated districts are well advanced, more than in any of the other districts. The land is quick and warm, though it is still dry, owing to their not seeing any heavy snowfall during the winter. Where the land was irrigated by means of more modern methods, considerable stretches of tame hay will be cut in the Lethbridge district. The hay, principally timothy, bromo grass and wester. The grass, and in some places, alfalfa, is being cut in good start last spring during the wet weather and will yield heavy crops if nothing unforeseen happens. The most fields of fall wheat have been sown and there are looking well, though the crop is not so good as that of the heavy snowfall southwest in the district of Spring Coulee.

The work of irrigation in the territory promises large extensions. Mr. G. G. Anderson, consulting engineer of the company, has two surveys of the territory out—on the stake out the course of a new canal from Milk river to Raymond to supplement the work of the present canal; the other to lay

out work for the extension of the system easterly in the direction of Chin county. One of these parties is in charge of the survey, the other is constructing engineer on the first work of the Irrigation company; the other is in charge of the canal. The course of the canal from Milk river is to be a twenty-five foot ditch with a capacity of about 2,000 cfs. The water of the canal, the other will be ten-foot canal with a supply power of about 250 cubic feet per second. The water of the original canal is flowing southward. The work of the system, having reached Lethbridge some days ago.

Mr. T. M. Gwyn, superintendent of irrigation, has just returned from the head-gates of the canal where he has been overseeing the construction of a species of dam some hundred yards above the intake, for the purpose of equalizing the flow of water and of conserving the channels as they are by preventing washouts. A "grid," likewise, for the carrying of trees and debris, is part of the work.

The extension of the branch railway from Strathmore to Spring Coulee and Cardston will be gone on with immediately. The necessary survey is being made under Engineer Gwyn's supervision. It is expected that the road will enter Cardston by September. This will save a great deal of freighting by wagon and will bring large advantages to the rich districts of Cardston, Mountain View and Acta, and will lead to the centralization of exchange and business in Lethbridge to a greater extent than formerly.

The Lethbridge brick and terra cotta plant has now been in operation for ten days. The machine is an up-to-date one, made by C. B. Benson of Parkhill, Ont., with a capacity of 50,000 a day. The stock is in the hands of the millers of the concern is capitalized at \$25,000, with T. D. Kevin, president, and Mayor Oliver, manager. The high price of lumber is giving the manufacture of brick a decided impulse. The initial investment in the plant is \$100,000. The Raymond Sugar company has been followed by calls for brick for towns as far east as Regina, and for a large number of buildings. As soon as bricks can be supplied there will be a general improvement in the business outlook and there will be several residences this season besides. The concern will be of decided benefit to the territory, and it is expected to be cheaply turned out, as the clay is suitable, of firm working quality and is available in large quantities.

During the past week several cars of improved cattle have come in from Ontario. Capital breeders, J. Allen, of the Renfrew Cattle company, has brought in a thousand head of eastern cattle for the company's ranch in this neighborhood.

BITUMINOUS COAL PRODUCTION.

A diagram, with tabulated statements of the annual production of bituminous coal in the United States, from 1870 to 1902, published by the Geological Survey of the United States, New York, shows what marvellous progress this business has made. For nearly thirty years the growth of the soft coal tonnage in the last half dozen years as follows: 147,000,000 tons in 1897, 164,000,000 tons in 1898, 191,000,000 tons in 1899, 206,000,000 tons in 1900, 223,000,000 tons in 1901, 250,000,000 tons in 1902, and 280,000,000 tons estimated in 1903. It might have been supposed that with such a large increase in the rate of increase would become smaller, but it goes forward with mighty strides, and the indications are that the rate will continue to increase. It will be mined in 1903, thirty-three years ago Illinois and Pennsylvania took a year to produce a tonnage that is now produced in a month. In 1870, West Virginia in 1903 will produce as much in a week as was produced in a whole year in 1870. At present the bituminous tonnage is five times as great as the anthracite. The bituminous tonnage in America has quadrupled since 1885, and the increase of 1903 over 1900 is as much as the whole average tonnage of America in 1870. In all years prior to 1857. The output this year will be 1857 as the total production of the year prior to 1857, and the combined output of 1902

and 1903 equals all the business prior to 1880.

Scarcely less noticeable than the volume of the bituminous business is the concentration of control, so that 25 companies control a tonnage of 115,000,000 cfs. One-half of this is all the soft coal used in the United States. The Pittsburg Coal Company controls 40,000,000 cfs. The whole of which is 1,000,000 tons more than the production of the whole of the United States. The water of the original canal is flowing southward. The work of the system, having reached Lethbridge some days ago.

CANADIANS DIGEST SECURITIES.

Toronto.—An interesting estimate of the new Canadian securities floated during the past four years is summarized as follows:—

Grants, insurance and trusts	\$2,500,000
Interests	3,000,000
Transportation	4,212,000
Industrial	4,212,000
Miscellaneous corporations	10,000,000
Engineering and capital	10,000,000
Mining	10,000,000
Total	\$37,500,000

General Manager Wilkie, of the Imperial Bank of Canada, one of the most powerful banks in the Dominion, has made the following interesting comment on these figures:—

"The situation is very satisfactory from the point of view, because the increase in call loans was small in comparison, namely, from \$28,000,000 to \$18,000,000 in 1902. If the figures are correct, there has been no speculative bubble. The securities for the most part are not carried by the banks, but have actually been digested by the investing public. But that is not so, and this process of digestion can continue with success. There has been some trouble already, but only with a few watered stocks, and with a few speculative and a fictitious value, with the inevitable crash. The money for such investments has been derived from the sale of agricultural and the development of manufacturing. The farmer has increased his exports enormously, and at the same time has found a better home market, while the condition of the business in the United States has an increase of imports, many of the articles formerly bought abroad are now being sold here. The prosperous home market is the secret. I hope, however, that the farmer will not be tempted to speculate. Let him put his surplus into banks and loan companies at a safe interest, and they will be financing the War. Street Journal.

THE AMERICAN LEMON.

"Not long ago Sicily monopolized the American lemon market," says W. S. Harwood, in the World's Work. "Last year California shipped out of the state nearly 600,000 boxes of lemons in nearly 2,000 standard refrigerator cars. With one bound the California ranch has become the gateway of the trade; with another they will probably control the rest of it, and with this year they may reach for foreign markets and, perhaps, sell lemons in southwestern Europe. It is the natural growth of the American industry. 'Lemon trees' shall be free from frost, and in the long strip of land between the mountains and the Gulf of Mexico all winters are bordering summer. So constant is the summer, indeed, that the lemons mature in the winter. Here, the Sunshine seems perpetual, but it is the sunshine of a temperate climate, and the temperature is not so high. The measure of acidity.

There must be at least twelve inches of rain in the month of the average normal rainfall in order to keep a ranch in prime condition. This extra water is held in great reservoirs in the mountains hard by, the sides of the mountains gathering up the rains as they fall, and the water is then rushing torrents to the vast reservoirs held in check by enormous walls of masonry.

There are also about one hundred industry is carried on amid delightful picturesque surroundings. From an aqueduct the water is led down upon one of the most interesting scenes in the world. In the distance, the purple mountains are to be seen, the foot of the hills of Mexico; below you, the

little lemon ranches, their vivid deep green accentuated by the brilliant yellow of their fruit, and the whole valley marked off in a great chess board as if by the hedge lines of an English landscape; beyond you, the sweep of the Pacific, and your eye comes to the faint puff of smoke from a mighty tall pipe in the far offing. Here and there, you see the 100,000-ton homes of the lemon ranches, standing amid the graceful palms, the lofty eucalyptus and the feathery pepper trees. It is like a great park in the warm January sunshine, an ideal place for the workers as well as for the work.

About "C" Horse Nails

We ask your consideration of the following reasons for our making the claim that the "C" brand horse-nails made by our company since 1865 is the best for you to buy.

First.—The material of which they are made. It is the best obtainable—Swedish charcoal steel rolled made especially for our work, and imported direct by us from Sweden. We unhesitatingly affirm that no better material is used by any manufacturer of horse-nails in the world for this purpose.

Second.—The process of manufacture. We forge the nails to the desired pattern from the raw rods which they are hot, and, therefore, in a malleable condition. Our process thoroughly hammers and consolidates the nails, making them tough and enduring; no "cold process" will do so satisfactorily. Our methods of rolling, pointing and finishing the nails differ from those used elsewhere in Canada, and we are satisfied, with much better results.

Third.—When the nails are finished they are subject to a careful examination and sorting by hand, so as to prevent a single imperfect nail being found in a box bearing our "C" brand.

Fourth.—We guarantee that every box of horse nails bearing our name and trade mark (the letter "C") is perfect and ready; for immediate use. They may be returned at our expense if found otherwise.

Any dealer who wishes to permanently secure the best farrier trade, can only do so by selling the best horse nails. The "C" brand will be found the best, and therefore the most economical. They are the standard nails of Canada, and have been thoroughly tested by thousands of farriers from the Atlantic to the Pacific for the past thirty-eight years.

We ask those who wish to give us with their orders, through an wholesale hardware merchant, to be particular and specify for the "C" brand, made by the

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Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent.
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SOME REMINISCENCES OF THE IRON TRADE.

In the closing week of March, 1902, the demand for all kinds of iron and steel was very heavy, and scarcity was developing in so many lines that fears of a runaway market were entertained by conservative manufacturers, who desired the prices then ruling to be maintained. Bessemer pig iron was selling at \$17.50, Pittsburgh, and No. 2 southern foundry at \$15, Cincinnati.

"Five years ago," recalls our contemporary, the Iron Age, "the prospect of a war with Spain was depressing the trade, and the suspense was causing all projected improvements to be postponed. American rail manufacturers were actively seeking business abroad, and were then bidding on the great Siberian order. Bessemer pig iron was selling at \$10.00, Pittsburgh, and No. 2 southern foundry at \$7, Cincinnati.

"Ten years ago business" was distasteful in the dumps, great eagerness for orders being shown by manufacturers. Billets were well held, but

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foundry pig iron was being pressed for sale by numerous makers. The conditions were just such as would be presumed to characterize trade on the eve of the financial disturbances and trade depression destined to come a little later in the year. Bessemer pig iron was selling at \$14, Pittsburgh, and No. 2 southern foundry at \$12, Cincinnati.

"Twenty years ago trade was very dull, and owners of blast furnaces were blowing out in apparent concert in the hope of arresting the decline then in progress. Bessemer pig iron was selling at \$22.50, Pittsburgh, and steel rails at \$35, eastern mill. Charcoal pig iron was supreme in the Cincinnati market, selling at \$22 for Alabama brands and \$25.50 for Hanging Rock, but southern coke No. 1 was working its way into favor at \$21.

"Thirty years ago, in the memorable year 1873, money was tight and great difficulty was experienced in making collections. This was the only unfavorable feature of the market at this time in the spring. No other indication appeared which would cause business men to suspect the financial catastrophe destined to occur in the autumn of that year. The market was quiet in pig iron, but finished iron was in fair demand. At that time Bessemer pig iron had not begun to be conspicuous in the market. Forge pig iron was the leader, and red short was quoted at Pittsburgh at \$45. Iron rails were quoted at \$80 currency for American at mill, and \$70 gold for English at seaboard. The premium on gold at that time was 16 per cent., as this country was then suffering from a depreciated currency. Scotch pig iron was widely used by foundrymen, and Eglington was quoted at \$54, New York, and \$50, Chicago. In the Ohio river district Louisville was the prominent pig iron market, and charcoal foundry iron was in leading demand, being quoted at \$54 to \$56, white coke or 'stone coal' iron, as it was then called, made from Missouri ores, was selling at \$54. It is interesting to note that the market reports at that time spoke of English steel rails mills being run on American orders. American steel rails were beginning to get part of the English trade, and selling at \$122.50 in currency at eastern mills. American tool steel was stated to be beginning to take the demand of foreign. Bar iron was quoted at Pittsburgh at 4 cents a pound and cut nails at 2 1/2 a keg."

PIG IRON.

Two sides of the pig-iron market appeal to Rogers, Brown & Co. One the bear argument, follows: "Three years ago, when iron got above \$20 per ton in the western markets, demand suddenly dropped; Gates made a deep cut in wire products; there was a heavy slump in industrial securities; new projects were given up; actual consumption fell off sharply, and the whole iron trade passed through a

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period of liquidation. Matters of iron think something like this might happen now. They point to present record-breaking rate of production, with further increase in sight. They emphasize the recent cut by southern makers and the decline of about \$2 per ton already established, comparing with the highest point. The other view of the situation follows: "Buying of iron, except for urgent needs, has practically stopped for five months. During that period purchases have been less than 50 per cent. of actual consumption. Most mills covered 75 per cent. of their needs only to July 1. Nearly all foundries and mills have taken work in large volume for the last half of the year, and are speculating on raw materials, relatively few have covered. A short interest has grown up of very large proportions. There is a misunderstanding as to relations of supply and demand. We are making

perhaps 1,500,000 tons more this year than last, but two factors more than offset this: first, buying of foreign iron has stopped. Last year nearly 1,000,000 tons came in. The second fact is still more important; consumers, instead of cutting down summer, are increasing sharply; their melt from 5 per cent. to 10 per cent. This means over 1,000,000 tons additional required, so that 4,000 buyers in the country will want to cover at about the same time."

* Adair Bros., general merchants, Dawson City, have made an assignment. The liabilities approach \$200,000, mostly in Toronto.

A fire at the Royal Paper Company's mills at East Angus, Que., destroyed the sawmill and damaged a pulp mill, causing a loss of \$80,000, insurance \$70,000.

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